

**Medical history of the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary, from its foundation in 1753 down to the present time : including biographical sketches of the surgeons and physicians who served on its staff / [Lambert Hepenstal Ormsby].**

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Presented  
To His Excellency the  
Marquis of Londonderry &  
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland  
by the Author

Sept 25<sup>th</sup> 1888

MEDICAL HISTORY

OF THE

MEATH HOSPITAL

AND

COUNTY DUBLIN INFIRMARY.



MEDICAL HISTORY  
OF THE  
MEATH HOSPITAL  
AND  
COUNTY DUBLIN INFIRMARY,

From its foundation in 1753 down to the present time;

INCLUDING

Biographical Sketches of the Surgeons and Physicians  
who served on its Staff;

WITH THE NAMES OF

APPRENTICES, RESIDENT PUPILS, CLINICAL CLERKS,  
AND PRIZEMEN;

ALSO

ALL STUDENTS WHO STUDIED AT THE HOSPITAL,  
FROM THE YEAR 1838.

BY

LAMBERT HEPENSTAL ORMSBY, A.B., M.D., Univ. Dub.; F.R.C.S.;

MEMBER KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, IRELAND;  
SURGEON TO THE MEATH HOSPITAL AND COUNTY DUBLIN INFIRMARY;  
SURGEON TO THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, DUBLIN;  
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, LONDON;  
MEMBER OF THE CLINICAL SOCIETY, LONDON;  
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, IRELAND;  
LATE MEMBER COURT OF EXAMINERS ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND, ETC.

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THE  
HISTORY OF THE MEATH HOSPITAL.

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DEDICATED  
TO ITS STUDENTS, PAST AND PRESENT.

---

O the past students, in the belief that these pages will recall, with pleasant memories, the early efforts that led to success in after life: And to the present students, in the hope that the achievements recorded of their past teachers may prove a stimulus to earnest work, whereby they alone, too, may attain success and maintain the fame of the time-honoured Institution we all cherish.



## P R E F A C E .

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THE foregoing pages were written by me in the hope that past students of the Hospital might take an interest in the Institution in which they derived the first impressions of their profession. Although scattered in all parts of the world, old "Meath" men seem to have this distinctive character about them, that the memories and associations of their student life in the Hospital among their old teachers not only seem never to be forgotten, but are remembered by them with feelings of affection and gratitude.

The materials for compiling this History have been derived from various sources, viz., the old Minute Books of the Hospital, the perusal of old newspapers and Hospital Reports, Almanacks of the present and past century, perusal of biographical works and histories in the Libraries of the College of Surgeons, Trinity College, Dublin, the College of Physicians, the Royal Irish Academy, the National Library of Ireland, the Public Record Office of Ireland, as well as the exhaustive History of the Royal College of Surgeons by Sir Charles A. Cameron, who, being an



old Meath Hospital student, most cheerfully allowed me to quote from his work respecting the biographies of many of the staff and other interesting facts.

In a work of the kind, which required so much attention and research regarding dates, etc., it is just possible that a few mistakes and omissions may occur here and there. I feel sure, however, that every old student will excuse my shortcomings, knowing the number of interruptions I must necessarily have had owing to the numerous engagements of a large and increasing practice. For the composition of the biographies, and for the opinions expressed in the biographical sketches and other parts of the work, I am alone responsible.

In publishing the students' names from 1838, I considered fifty years would be sufficient, as it would include the majority of the students now living who studied at the Hospital. There are many old students, however, still living and in good health who studied at the Hospital long prior to this date, such as Mr. Andrew Young, Monaghan; Dr. Henry Boxwell, Wexford; Dr. Thomas Fitzpatrick, Dublin; Dr. Johnson, Kilkenny; Dr. Busteed, Castle Gregory; Dr. Edward Stoker, Dublin; Dr. Rodgers, Dublin; Sir Robt. Kane; Dr. Lightbourne, Newry, etc.

The directory of names at the end of the work only include those, with a few others, who notified their names and present addresses in answer to my letter in *Lancet* and *British Medical Journal* asking for the information.

In conclusion, I must offer my best thanks to my colleagues one and all, and to many other friends, for affording me valuable information respecting the past history of the Institution. Also to my friend Dr. James Craig I am particularly indebted, for kindly reading over the proof sheets as they passed through the press.

92 MERRION-SQUARE, WEST, DUBLIN.

DECEMBER 31ST, 1887.

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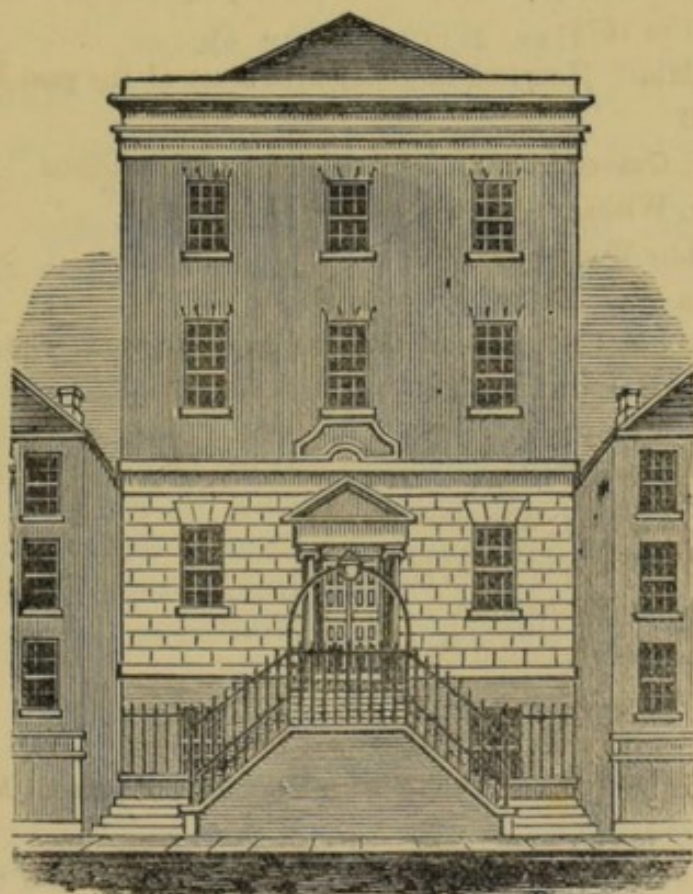


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VIEW OF THE MEATH HOSPITAL

AS IT WAS A CENTURY AGO, 1771.



Foundation Stone laid by Lord Brabazon on the Coombe, 10th Oct., 1770  
(The present site of the Coombe Lying-in Hospital).



## Present Life Governors.

### Ex-Officio Governors.

The Lord Primate  
Archbishop of Dublin

The Lord Chancellor  
Rector of St. Peter's Parish

### Life Governors and Governesses.\*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Most Hon. the Marquis of  
Headfort  
The Right Hon. the Earl of  
Dartrey, K.P.  
The Right Hon. the Earl of  
Milltown  
The Right Hon. Viscount Monck,  
G.C.M.G.  
The Right Hon. Viscount Pow-  
erscourt, K.P.  
The Right Hon. Lord Ardilaun,  
D.L.  
The Right Hon. Lord Dunsany,  
D.L.  
The Right Hon. Lord Langford,  
D.L.  
Sir John Barrington, D.L.  
Sir Edward C. Guinness, Bart.,  
D.L.  
Sir Edward Synge Hutchinson,  
Bart.  
Sir Geo. H. Porter, D.L., F.R.C.S.  
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Adam S. Findlater, Esq., B.A.  
John Findlater, Esq., J.P.  
Mrs. John Findlater

\* Each contributing the sum of £21 or upwards to the funds of the Hospital.



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 William Geale Wybrants, Esq.,  
     M.A., J.P.



# Present Officials of the Hospital.

## Physicians.

Arthur Wynne Foot, M.D., UNIV. DUBL.; F.R.Q.C.P.I.

John William Moore, M.D., UNIV. DUBL.; F.R.Q.C.P.I.

## Surgeons.

Sir George H. Porter, D.L., M.D., M.CH. (*Honoris Causa*) UNIV. DUBL.; F.R.C.S.I.; Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland; Surgeon to Simpson's Hospital; Consulting Surgeon, Dr. Steevens' Hospital, Coombe Lying-in Hospital, St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, and National Children's Hospital.

James H. Wharton, A.M., M.B., UNIV. DUBL.; F.R.C.S.I.; L.K.Q.C.P.I.; Surgeon to Cork-street Fever Hospital, and the Hospital for Incurables, and Consult. Surg. to Whitworth Hosp., Drumecondra.

Philip Crampton Smyly, M.D., UNIV. DUBL.; F.R.C.S.I.; L.K.Q.C.P.I.

Rawdon Macnamara, Senior Surg. to the Westmoreland Lock Hosp.

Lambert H. Ormsby, F.R.C.S.; M.D., UNIV. DUBL.; Surgeon to National Children's Hospital.

W. J. Hepburn, F.R.C.S.E.; L.K.Q.C.P.I.; L.R.C.P.E.; Surgeon to Convalescent Home, Bray.

## Resident Surgeon and Apothecary.

Frank T. Porter Newell, A.B., M.B., UNIV. DUBL.; L.R.C.S.I.; L.A.H.; Demonstrator of Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons.

## Clinical Assistants to the Physicians.

Edward Emmanuel Lennon, L.K.Q.C.P.I.

James Craig, M.B., B.CH., UNIV. DUB.

## Resident Secretary.

Francis Penrose.

## Lady Superintendent.

Miss Ellinor Lyons.

## Hon. Consulting Obstetric Physician.

Lombe Atthill, Esq., M.D., F.R.Q.C.P.I., Ex-Master Rotunda.

## Hon. Solicitors.

D. and T. Fitzgerald.

## Hon. Architect.

J. Franklin Fuller, Esq., F.S.A.

## Bankers.

Royal Bank of Ireland.

# Standing Committee

(21 IN NUMBER),

*For conducting the affairs of the Hospital for the year ending 31st March,  
1888.*

ELECTED 4TH APRIL, 1887

(According to Act of Parliament).

---

The Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G., Lord Lieutenant of the County Dublin,  
Charleville, Bray

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L. Hepenstal Ormsby, Esq., F.R.C.S., 92, Merrion-square, West

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Frederick Stokes, Esq., J.P., Oakhurst, Beckenham, Kent

James H. Wharton, Esq., F.R.C.S., 28, Upper Merrion-street



# LIST OF THE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS TO THE MEATH HOSPITAL SINCE ITS INSTITUTION IN 1753.

## Physicians.

1754 — - †Thomas Brooke.	1806-1818 - *Thomas Egan.
1754 — - †Francis Hutchinson.	1809-1811 - †Geo. Frank Todderick.
1756-1770 - *William Patten.	1811-1817 - †John Cheyne.
1760-1767 - †John Donaldson.	1817-1821 - †Patrick Harkan.
1767-1786 - †John Charles Fleury.	1818-1826 - †Whitley Stokes.
1770-1781 - †Daniel Cooke.	1821-1843 - †Robert James Graves.
1781-1785 - †Francis Hopkins.	1826-1875 - †William Stokes.
1785-1793 - †Thomas Ivory.	1843-1861 - †Cathcart Lees.
1786-1788 - †Edmund Cullen.	1861-1871 - †Alfred Hudson.
1788-1803 - †Daniel Bryan.	1871 — - Arthur Wynne Foot.
1793-1806 - †Thomas Bell.	1875 — - John William Moore.
1803-1809 - †Francis Barker.	

## Surgeons.

1753-1782 - *Alex. Cunningham.	1809-1831 - *Thomas Hewson.
1753 — - †Redmond Boat.	1813-1825 - *Thomas Roney.
1753 — - †David M. Bride.	1819-1836 - *Rawdon Macnamara.
1753-1781 - *Henry Hawkshaw.	1819-1861 - *William Henry Porter.
1754-1784 - *James Mills.	1825-1852 - †Maurice Collis.
1754-1756 - †Henry Mapletoft.	1831-1864 - *Josiah Smyly.
1755-1793 - *William Vance.	1836-1861 - *Francis Rynd.
1756 — - †Michael White.	1849 — - Geo. Hornidge Porter.
1767 — - †Mr. Linley.	1851-1869 - *Maurice H. Collis.
1777-1790 - *Arthur Winter.	1858 — - *Thomas Ledwich.
1776-1795 - *Israel Read.	1858 — - James H. Wharton.
1781-1802 - †George O'Brien.	1861 — - Philip Crampton Smyly.
1782-1813 - †Patrick Cusack Roney.	1861 — - Rawdon Macnamara.
1784-1787 - *James Scott.	1864-1868 - †William Stokes.
1787-1809 - *Benjamin Wilson.	1868 — - *James H. Stronge.
1790-1819 - Solomon Richards.	1868-1879 - *Robert P. White.
1793-1798 - *William Dease.	1869-1871 - *Robert St. J. Mayne.
1795-1819 - *Richard Dease.	1872 — - Lambert H. Ormsby.
1798-1858 - *Philip Crampton.	1879 — - William J. Hepburn.
1802-1849 - *Cusack Roney.	

\* Died in Office. † Resigned.





## INTRODUCTION.

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IN collecting materials for a History of the Meath Hospital, I have been asked why I had undertaken a task that might not repay the trouble. I have replied that I cherish the Meath Hospital, as owing to it, in great measure, what professional success I have attained. It is, therefore, as a labour of love I have endeavoured, by all the industry and diligence I could command, to collect the scattered fragments of the History of the dear old Meath, dating, as it does, from an early period of the Georgian era. While sensible that I lack those literary qualifications which are essential to digesting and presenting in an attractive form the mass of facts with which I have had to deal, yet I trust I have atoned for my shortcomings in this respect in having published the work at all; for small though it seems, yet the labour of collection was a task of real magnitude, from which a practising surgeon, with more time at his disposal than I have, might fairly shrink. During its existence, of nearly a century and a half, few hospitals have been more remarkable than the Meath for sustained progressive work in the cause of suffering humanity, and the furtherance of medical skill and science; and fewer still can boast a bead-roll of such illustrious names. To every old Meath man, no matter in what quarter of the globe his lot is cast, the memory of his clinical *alma mater* is endeared by the recollection of his student days, perhaps his early struggles, his hopes and fears, the sound teaching by example as well as precept, and above all, the unvarying kindness and encouragement he received from the teaching staff. I feel sure, therefore, that every member of the Meath Hospital, past and present, will



appreciate my work, imperfect though it be, as the outcome of an earnest desire faithfully to write the history of an institution for the prosperity of which they and I most devoutly long. Besides endeavouring to outline the achievements of some of the more distinguished Meath Hospital men who have served on the staff, I have, from the year 1838 to the present, given an honoured niche to all who have entered its portals as students.

The first public notice of the Hospital is found in *The Gentlemen and Citizens' Almanack*, by John Watson, bookseller, in the year of our Lord, 1754, and 27th of George II., page 72, viz.:—"The Meath Hospital on the Coombe was opened 2nd March, 1753. Supported hitherto by a benefit play, some benefactions, and annual subscriptions of several of the principal inhabitants of the Earl of Meath's Liberty, and other well disposed persons who judged that an institution of this nature was much wanted in a part of the town remote from the city hospitals, and greatly thronged with the industrious poor. That it really was so has plainly appeared from the great numbers who daily reap the benefit. The number of outpatients to 29th Sept., 1753, was 4,095, and 12 interns have been maintained, cared, and discharged. Messrs. Alex. Cunningham, Redmond Boat, David M'Bride, and Henry Hawkshaw, Surgeons, attend daily in their turns, and all serve without fee or reward. Benefactions will be received by George Thwaites, at Cork Bridge, and Mr. Joseph Terry, in Braithwaite Street."

It would appear that this Hospital was directly set going and established by the exertions and benevolence of medical men; and this may be said of other similar institutions which were established about the same time, such as Dr. Steevens' Hospital, Mercer's Hospital, the Charitable Infirmary on Inn's Quay (now Jervis Street Hospital), the Lying-in-Hospital in George's Lane (the precursor of the Rotunda Hospital), St. Nicholas' Hospital in Francis Street, and the Hospital for Incurables.

A document prepared and presented to the Irish House of Commons by the Governors of the Meath Hospital, in 1773, supplements this brief sketch of its origin. From it we



gather that the surgeons and physicians had not only been put to a considerable private expense, but also that they had, with infinite industry and application, been the principal agents in providing funds for the erection of the Hospital buildings. The records of the Hospital, scanty as they are for the first twenty years, lead to the conclusion that all deficiencies were guaranteed and made up by the medical men. The petition or memorial of 1773 further states that from the first the surgeons and physicians had served without fee or reward, and on the Hospital being placed on a somewhat permanent footing, by being constituted the County Dublin Infirmary, they deliberately gave up £100 (Irish currency) per annum, Treasury Grant, and their proportion of the County Presentment, to the Hospital funds. For this concession it was ordained that the medical and surgical staff should always have the power to appoint their successors on the staff. The Hospital still receives this £100 per annum, the salary of the medical staff, which, when the grant was first given, consisted of two physicians and six surgeons, as indeed it does at present.

The means adopted a century ago to raise funds for the support and maintenance of the Institution consisted in dividing the neighbourhood of the Hospital into wards or districts, and appointing a number of gentlemen in each district to receive subscriptions. There was also an annual benefit play and a dinner. Lotteries were at this time usually employed to raise money for public purposes. Thus the Guild of Merchants started their scheme to raise money to build the Exchange. By this and such like schemes a sum varying from £100 to £300 was raised annually for the favourite Hospital and Charity of the day, and in this way the Meath Hospital received several contributions. The present representatives of the corporate interests of our City, the Corporation of Dublin, who hold their meetings in the building referred to, and which is now known as the City Hall, recognised the value of the Meath Hospital to the citizens by presenting for it, in 1867, a sum of £300—this annual grant they have continued ever since. To the worthy successors of those who



did not forget to aid the Charity when building the walls of the Old Exchange, our warmest thanks are due. We on our side can join in the statement made over one hundred years ago to their predecessors, that this Institution is free from all unworthy taint of sectarianism, that all creeds are respected within its walls, and that none are allowed to lord it over the others on the score of this or that religion.

In 1769 the Governors of the Hospital, which had been removed a few years before into Skinner's Alley, and thence into Earl Street (Meath Street), determined, in consequence of its ruinous condition and unsuitable character, to build a new Hospital. Exertions were consequently made to raise money. A piece of ground was bought upon the Coombe, and after various delays, on October 10th, 1770, Lord Brabazon, ancestor of the present Earl of Meath (after whom the Hospital was originally named), laid the first stone of what was the old Meath Hospital on the Coombe. This is now the Coombe Lying-in Hospital. The cost of this building was defrayed in part by a lottery prize of £1,000, and in part by a legacy bequeathed by Mrs. Lockwood, amounting to £600. This legacy was the cause of a prolonged dispute with the Hospital of St. Nicholas, whose Governors claimed it on their usurpation of the title of the "United Hospitals of St. Catherine's and St. Nicholas'," the legacy of £1,000 being left in the proportion of three-fourths to the former and one-fourth to the latter. After much correspondence and threatened litigation, the matter was decided by a Committee of the Irish House of Lords in favour of the right of the Meath Hospital to the three-fourths bequeathed to St. Catherine's Hospital, there being no institution of the latter name in existence at the date of the will, and the Meath Hospital being in St. Catherine's Parish. Ultimately the money was paid to the Meath, though the Hospital of St. Nicholas retained the usurped name of St. Catherine's. One result of the dispute was to draw the attention of Parliament to the Hospital and its superior claims; and in the same year, 1774, it was by Act of Parliament constituted the County Dublin Infirmary.



The new Hospital now began to acquire celebrity as a Clinical School of Medicine and Surgery. Pupils attended for the instruction given at the Hospital, and as far as records show it was the first Hospital in Dublin to commence systematic clinical instruction.

The Hospital had many vicissitudes before it settled down in its present position in Heytesbury-street.

First on the 2nd of March, 1753, it was opened on the Coombe, where it was intended to afford medical assistance to the working population in the Liberties. It was next removed to Skinner's Alley in 1757; then to Meath Street in 1760; and to Earl Street in 1766. In 1770 the erection of a new building on the Coombe was commenced, and when it was completed the Hospital was removed to it. In 1816 the site of the present Hospital in the Long Lane, Heytesbury Street, was acquired at a cost of £1,126, and with the aid of a County Presentment of £4,788 the building was completed in 1822. On the 24th of December of the same year, the new Hospital was opened for the reception of patients. The reason the Hospital was moved from the Coombe to its present site, was because the Governors found that the building was limited in accommodation, and incapable of extension in any direction.

Encouraged by a timely gift of £6,000 from Thomas Pleasants, obtained through Mr. Richards and Mr. Peile, they set about building the present Hospital on a piece of ground containing nearly two acres, which the Governors have since recently added to, and which was called "The Dean's Vineyard." This site was purchased from the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's for a sum of £1,126, free of all rent. Of Mr. Pleasants' money, £4,000 was available, and this sum was expended on the erection of the central building. The remaining £2,000 was funded by his direction to procure an equivalent of medicine, and wine and other necessities for cases requiring them. To complete the building £4,788 was granted by the County Dublin in 1820, and the rest was made up by donations and subscriptions from the general public. There was considerable delay in



furnishing the building, and from the various minute books it appears many communications passed between the medical and surgical staff and the standing committee on the subject.

The Hospital was duly finished in the year 1822, and was opened for the reception of the sick poor on the 24th of December in the same year, when the patients were transported from the Old Hospital on the Coombe to the new building under great difficulties. The late William Henry Porter and Maurice Collis, both surgeons of the Hospital, undertook to superintend the removal of the patients, which they did, carrying them wrapped in blankets in long baskets made for the purpose. During the time of removal, which occupied some hours, a furious storm arose, and on the return journey they were glad to protect their own heads from the flying slates with the empty baskets.

In the year 1826, owing to a severe epidemic of fever, sheds were erected in the grounds of the Hospital, and a large subsidy was granted by Government for the cost of maintenance of the fever patients. On the subsidence of the epidemic it was rightly judged by the medical board, that it would be prudent to set apart special wards for the immediate reception of fever cases at all times, that epidemics might thus be checked in their onset, and much loss of life in all classes of the community prevented.

This was represented to the Government of the day by the Surgeon-General (Sir Philip Crampton) and the Physicians, Drs. Graves and Stokes, and it resulted in an annual grant being obtained for this purpose. The grant, which dates from the 5th of November, 1827, used to vary according to the amount of fever, but has of late years been commuted into a fixed sum of £600 a year. This amount was secured to us after a long inquiry, mainly on the ground that these fever wards make our Hospital more complete as an educational establishment for the training of medical men for the various public services at home and abroad.

Additions have been made to the Hospital from time to time, at either the partial or entire expense of the Medical Board. The Theatre was erected in 1830, its cost being defrayed by a



legacy of £500, entrusted to the late Professor Macnamara by a patient, for charitable and useful purposes, and by a donation of £100 from Mr. Crampton, and £50 from each of the other members of the staff, except Mr. Roney. The Dispensary was built at a cost of £330, the Medical Staff contributing £100. Other additions have been made in memory of our departed colleagues, such as the Collis Wards, and the Smyly Memorial Ward for Children, the former having been opened in 1852, and the latter in 1865—a mode of honouring the dead of our profession, which commends itself to the common sense of mankind as more suitable than statues of marble and bronze.

All these additional wards, as well as a Convalescent Home at Bray, presented by Lord and Lady Brabazon (now the Earl and Countess of Meath), the Gervas L. Taylor Ward, so named, in 1881, in commemoration of Mr. Taylor's munificence, the endowments in memory of Surgeons William H. Porter and Francis Rynd, the Sandford Bed, and two beds maintained by the Society of Friends, &c., are subject to the same impartial rules as to religious toleration with the rest of the Hospital. The Standing Committee will gladly accept, with thanks, any similar endowments or legacies from former pupils or others, on the condition that their rules, which secure freedom to all, with offence to none, are not departed from.

Among the not very numerous bequests which have been made to this Hospital, I may mention one, by the Right Hon. James Grattan, of nearly £5,000, the interest of which we receive from his Executors. In memory of this benefaction, the large square ward on the surgical landing has been named the Grattan Ward; and so this Hospital, it will be observed, has grown up to its present state by successive stages of development and growth, both as a house for the relief of the sick and suffering, and as a centre of education of a very high standard. This, no doubt, has been brought about by the combined energy and benevolence of the lay and medical governors, at times aided by the princely munificence of those who, possessed of wealth, knew how to give their thousands with a



liberal hand. Again, the tender regard of friends and relatives has assisted in raising up lasting memorials in the Hospital to departed worth. As a building, it is efficient, but by no means incapable of improvement. As a public charity it admits, nay, loudly calls for extension, for its walls are not large enough, its wards not capacious enough, to contain one half of the patients who seek admission within them. Long ago fever cases were allowed to enter the Medical Wards in the main building, and were mixed indiscriminately with the other cases in these wards. However, owing to the advance of science and our knowledge of fevers, we came to the conclusion that our fever department should be established in a separate and isolated building, constructed on principles of modern hygiene. From the Annals it will be seen that, in 1874, the detached fever wards were opened for the reception of patients; and in the year 1887 it is further proposed to increase the accommodation for febrile infectious diseases by building male and female wards for typhus, scarlatina, measles, and also observation wards. In this way patients will not run the risk of contracting the different febrile complaints, one after the other, by being placed in a ward where two or three different eruptive fevers are lying at the same time. And as this Hospital has grown, and I trust will still grow, in material proportions, so has the fame of its eminence as a medical school strengthened and spread. Much of this is due to the labours of our great predecessors, whose genuine work and worth have made the Meath Hospital famous throughout the whole civilised world, Who has not heard of the names of Dease (father and son), of Cheyne, Crampton, Robert Graves, and William Stokes, Porter, Collis, Smyly, Macnamara, Rynd, and many others? All were Meath Hospital men, and all endeavoured, by their lives and teaching, to shed lustre on the time-honoured institution they loved so dearly. Although they departed, they have left behind them representatives on the staff who follow in their distinguished footsteps, endeavouring still to maintain the high reputation and prestige handed down to them by their predecessors.



During the last twenty years the Hospital has improved in a very rapid manner as regards its internal, domestic, nursing, and hygienic arrangements. The wards and beds were old fashioned and very carelessly kept, the housing of patients was indifferent, ventilation was imperfectly carried out, and the nursing, though as good as in any other institution of the time, was very bad. At all times when any reform of an apparently novel nature is suggested, it usually at first meets with stern opposition; the answer to reform is—that we all did very well twenty years ago, and we cannot see what good can be derived from such changes.

However, if reformers are right in their suggestions, they should never be dismayed or disappointed by such opposition, for they must be prepared to meet it. The plan to adopt is to persevere, and by a judicious and earnest entreaty to those in opposition to endeavour to reason the matter out, and by persuasion rather than exasperation most of the reforms will be effected.

In recent times, Maurice Henry Collis, who died in 1868, after one week's illness of blood poisoning, received when operating on a case in the theatre, was a most successful and earnest reformer. By his unremitting toil and indefatigable energy, he carried the institution ahead at a very rapid pace. Death unfortunately terminated a most useful career just at the zenith of success. Others on the staff followed in the paths of progress, and the writer of this History may be forgiven when he states that he himself has ever striven to be a not unworthy imitator of Collis.

A student of twenty years ago now visiting the Hospital is charmed with its present appearance. As he enters the hall he looks in vain for the little narrow passage that led from the entrance door to the main corridor, paved with well-worn sandstone flags. All this is gone, to be replaced by a hall of no mean dimensions, handsomely and tastefully tiled with modern tessellated pavement, laid down this year, 1887, in memory of the revered name of Dease, father and son, former surgeons of the Institution, at the expense of the late Matthew O'Reilly Dease,



their descendant. In this hall two marble busts are presented to view—on the left the visitor will see the bust of one who was amongst the foremost of European physicians—I need hardly say I allude to the illustrious name that was a household word among the scientific men of the United Kingdom in his day, William Stokes. On the other side of the hall will be seen a memorial of worth that had departed from amongst us a few years previously, the bust of one of Ireland's grandest surgeons, Sir Philip Crampton. The managing committee acted very wisely and appropriately in placing these busts in such prominent positions, that they cannot fail to attract the eye of the student as he makes his first entry into the hall of the Hospital. Right or left the student, as he looks on Crampton or Stokes, will make no mistake in selecting one or the other as his exemplar for life's battle. It may not be within the scope of his abilities to emulate the success these leaders of medical and surgical science have achieved, but he can, at all events, catch a share of their spirit of untiring labour, high purpose, and magnanimous self-sacrifice.

The visitor will also see the walls of the hall, which used to be bare and undecorated, now covered with the names of the governors and benefactors of the Institution, and those of the physicians and surgeons, with dates of their appointments, from the foundation of the Hospital. The wards are gaily decorated with pictures, which give them a pleasant and cheery appearance to those whose lot it is to spend in the Hospital, it may be, many weeks. The walls, formerly whitewashed in workhouse fashion, are now all smoothly painted in oil and in colours suitable and pleasant to the eye. All the old and antiquated bedsteads have been removed, and replaced with iron bedsteads with woven wire mattresses of the newest and most approved patterns. The bedding and bedclothes are clean and wholesome, and changed as often as is necessary. The lavatory system is as perfect as it can be made, having an ample supply of water for flushing purposes. The floors of the wards are stained and polished with bee's-wax and turpentine, which gives the air a pleasant antiseptic odour,



kills all forms of vermin, and tends to prevent the recurrence of erysipelas, hospital gangrene, and pyæmia. We infer this from the fact that since the floors were thus polished, and the anti-septic treatment introduced into our wards, we have not had a single case of erysipelas, hospital gangrene, or pyæmia, arising spontaneously in the hospital.

The Children's Ward is a gem of perfection for neatness, efficiency and comfort.

The Hospital Theatre was formerly filled with black unmeaning presses; these have been replaced by neat marble slabs, and a handsome marble washstand with a number of basins supplied with hot and cold water. A splint room has been constructed outside the theatre, provided with dressing press and trays and furnished with all appliances for emergency operations and accidents. The Mortuary, with inner and outer room, has been arranged with all modern improvements for the study of pathology and the performance of *post-mortem* examinations. Hot water baths have been placed on each of the three landings. The old presses that used to block up and occupy space on the medical landing have been removed; and the ventilation and proper lighting of the wards and passages have been carried out so far as the construction of the building would permit. Proper sleeping apartments have also been allotted to the nurses and wardmaids.

The visitor will be struck with the change in the nursing system, as compared with twenty years ago. In the year 1879 the medical and surgical staff commenced to agitate for reform in the nursing system of the Hospital, and at a full Board suggestions were drawn up, and submitted to the managing committee for adoption, to improve the nursing system of the Hospital.

However, owing to vested interests, and a reluctance on the part of the Board to displace existing officers, the system of nursing suggested by the medical board could not be carried out till 1884, when the present Lady Superintendent of Nurses (Miss Ellinor Lyons) was elected to take entire charge of the

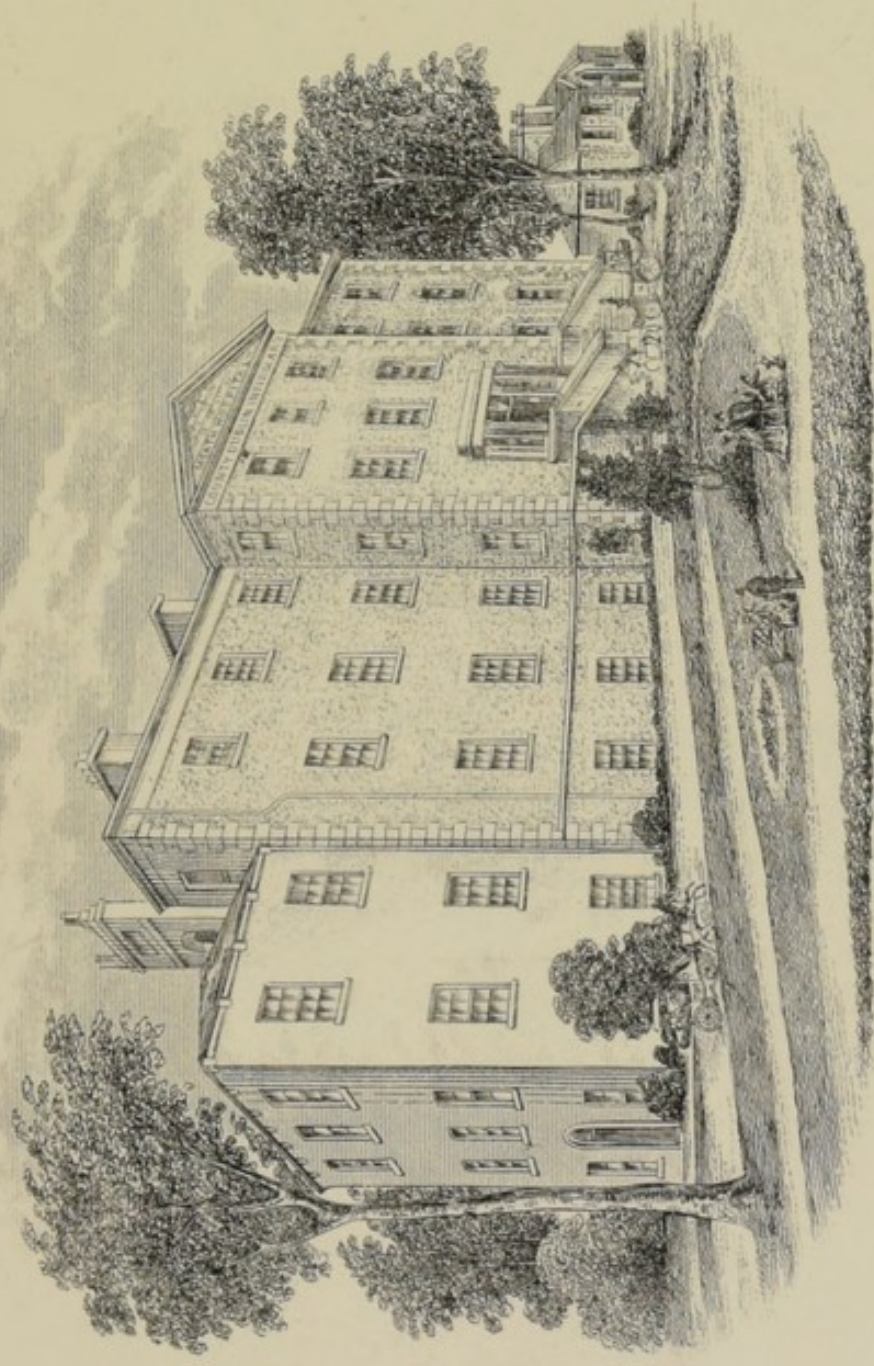


nursing arrangements of the Hospital; and by her judicious, quiet, conciliating, but determined example and teaching, she has adopted and carried out a system of nursing which few Dublin hospitals can equal, and fewer still in the United Kingdom can improve upon.

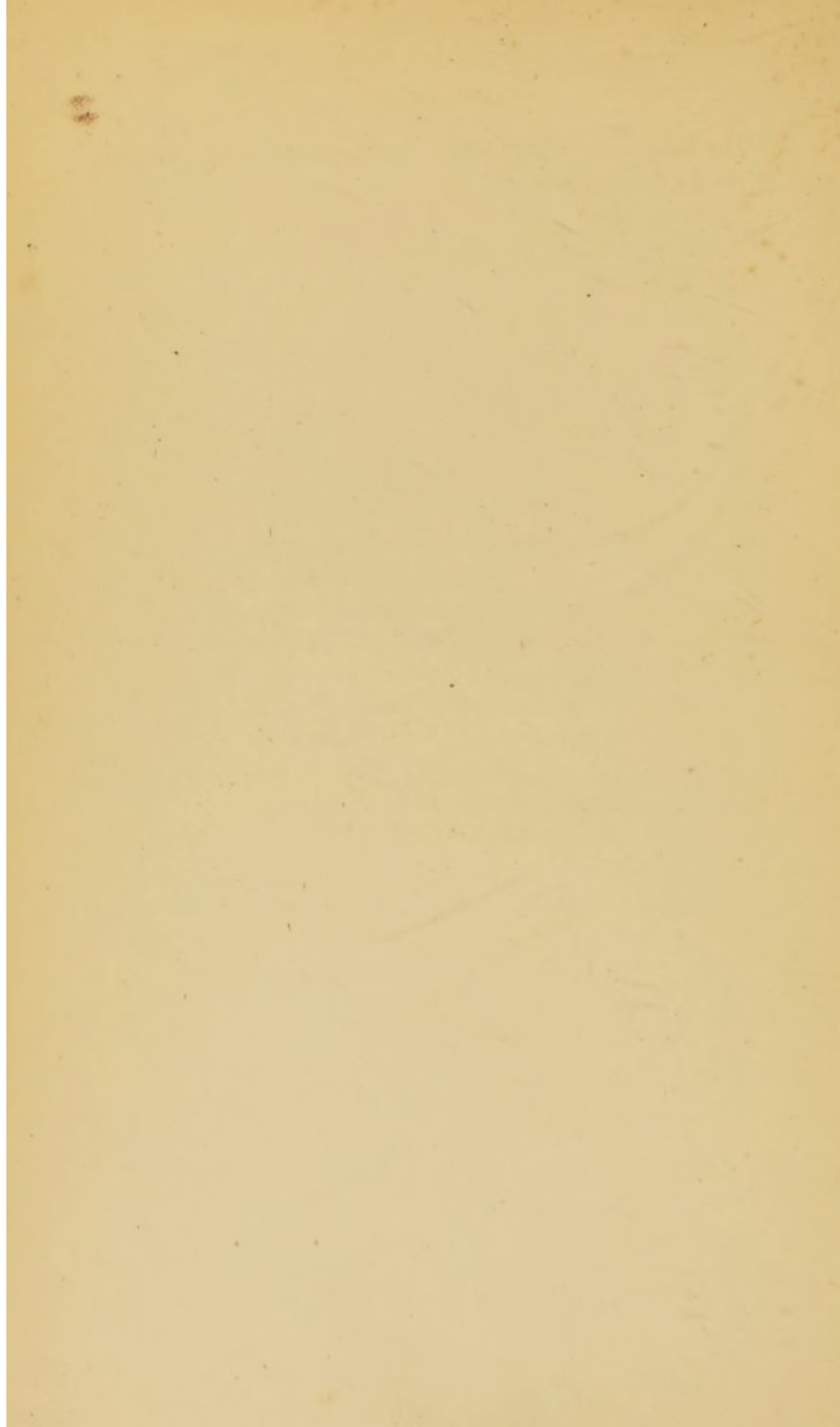
The modern trained nurse in the Meath Hospital is not educated to be an amateur doctor—she is taught to know that implicit obedience to the doctor's orders is the first law of nursing. The Dublin Red Cross Sisters' Home and Training School for Nurses, has been established as a necessary result of the new system of nursing in the Hospital. In that institution a constant supply of educated, intelligent sisters can be procured, for nursing private cases, for the same fee which was paid to the old-fashioned, intemperate Mrs. Gamp. Staff nurses who have undergone the necessary training, and who hold certificates of proficiency, testifying to their having passed searching examinations on sick nursing in all its branches, are placed on each landing of the Hospital. To these are entrusted the duty of teaching the different lady probationers, or pupil nurses, who remain on each landing, or department, for a period varying from six weeks to three months. In this way the pupil nurse will pass through the different departments in a period of twelve months, when she is allowed to present herself for examination, which if she is able to pass, she receives her certificate, and then either joins the Red Cross Home as a sister, or seeks an appointment elsewhere. During the period of pupilage these probationers attend practical and theoretical lectures from members of the Hospital staff, the House Surgeon and Lady Superintendent, who certify that they have nursed in the accident, surgical, medical, fever, and children's Wards, as well as to the fact that they have served their turn of night duty in the Hospital.

In June 1887, the building of the "John Barber Wing" was commenced. This wing facing Heytesbury Street will, when finished, increase to a considerable extent the capacity of the hospital for the reception of medical and surgical patients, and also the accommodation for the resident officers.





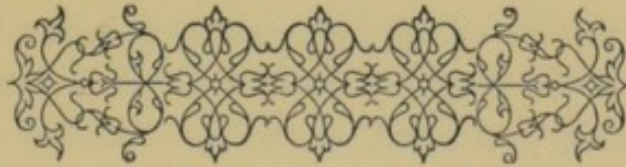
McCreath Hospital  
IN 1875





The Bury bequest also will, it is expected, be very soon paid in to the hospital.

Views of the Hospital are given—as it was a century ago ; as it was in 1822, when it was moved to Heytesbury Street ; and as it is at present.





## THE APPRENTICE SYSTEM AT THE MEATH HOSPITAL.

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FROM the earliest annals of the Hospital, it appears it was the habit of all the surgeons to take apprentices; and it seems a pity that such a good system with all its accompanying advantages to the pupil should have been allowed to partly die out, for in years gone by the system of professional education for the Irish surgeon was solely a system of apprenticeship; the pupil was bound to an hospital surgeon for five years, a period of study oftentimes prolonged, but never curtailed. The College of Surgeons provided a school for instruction, but no one was obliged to enter it; professors were there, but no one compelled to attend; their lectures were delivered, but a certificate never asked for; the only qualification demanded was the pupil's indenture, the test of competency the examination, and yet, strange to say, as compared with the present day of compulsory attendance on lectures, the school and the professors were well attended, and the final examinations passed with credit. Attempts are often made to throw a halo around these by-gone times, and to assert their superiority to more modern days. To compare the past with the present is perhaps invidious, for reform and innovation are, as a rule, supposed to be improvements. The system of apprenticeship, I am inclined to believe, was a good one. An apprentice cannot be said to be friendless, he has



some one from whom to seek direction, assistance, and advice. The late William Henry Porter, a distinguished scholar and surgeon, whose name is a household word in the Meath Hospital, in the last address he was permitted to give there said, when speaking of this system :—"I have often endeavoured to picture to myself the absolute desolation of a young man when first sent up to Dublin to win his way to medical honors as best he can. Dropped at the railway station alone, and without a friend to meet him, or perhaps, as is more likely, consigned to some friend or acquaintance as ignorant and inexperienced in medical matters as he is himself, much of that young man's future welfare depends on the hands into which he may first chance to fall. Open and unsuspecting as youth generally is, at an age when impressions for good or evil are most easily received, and, as too frequently happens, proud of his recently acquired independence, and confident in his strength, he falls, or is easily led into difficulties and dangers that impart an unhappy tinge to the whole character of his future life."

Furthermore, by this system the staff became intimately acquainted with the character and disposition of the pupil, and enabled them to form an idea whether he, when qualified, would become an agreeable, genial, and efficient colleague, for in an Hospital nothing tends so much to damage the prestige and reputation of the institution as to have fighting, bickering, and backbiting going on secretly and openly amongst the members of its staff. The Meath Hospital has been peculiarly happy in always having physicians and surgeons who worked well and harmoniously with each other. To have perfect harmony and unanimity would be out of the question, for at times different members of the staff have had their disputes, but were always able to keep their differences to themselves, so as not to interfere with the due care of the sick or suffering, or interfere with the efficient teaching of the class. For instance, when the cost of building the Operating Theatre had to be paid, one surgeon refused to pay his contribution, which was at once defrayed by Sir Philip Crampton. On another occasion a bust of one of the



members of the staff was procured, and the cost of same was defrayed by all the staff save one member of it; again the surgeons have frequently defrayed expenses connected with the surgical side of the house, never asking the physicians to assist with their contributions.

The remarkable unanimity and harmonious working of the staff for the last 136 years I attribute, in a great measure, to the system of apprenticeship and to the vested power of the staff to fill up any vacancies that occurred on it from death or resignation. The pupil filling all the subordinate positions in the Hospital learns all the traditions of the place far better than he could acquire them in any other way; he learns to venerate and respect his teachers, and when his master becomes attached to him he is more likely to wish that such a pupil may become his colleague when a vacancy occurs than a perfect stranger, educated at some kindred institution, but having no sympathy for the Hospital he is about to become a candidate for. In the elections for physicians and surgeons the medical board have always been anxious to fill up the vacancies from former pupils and apprentices who have studied for their entire time at the Hospital, in the same way as, with such good results, the system has been carried out in nearly all the London Hospitals. In some instances surgeons and physicians were appointed who have studied in other Hospitals, but these have been the exceptions and not the rule.

The staff of the Meath Hospital have always, in the City of Dublin, occupied a very high professional status, and this in itself has had much to do, from the earliest times, in attracting pupils of high social position, who, when they became qualified and entered into the practice of the profession, whether as members of the staff, or engaged in general practice, have continued to be actuated by friendly feelings towards the Hospital, and frequently induced their sons, grandsons, and nephews, years afterwards, to study where they were educated themselves. The physicians never took apprentices. Owing to the irregular way the minutes of the medical board were kept, it is



hard to get a full record of the apprentices of the different surgeons, but the following may be of interest to show how universal the system of apprenticeship was :—

First apprentice mentioned in the minute book of the medical board, Meath Hospital—

Thomas Ivory, indented apprentice to Mr. William Vance, surgeon, for five years from the first of August, 1775.

Then follow :—

Andrew Castle, indented apprentice to Mr. Solomon Richards, surgeon, for five years from the twenty-fourth of April, 1791.

Philip Crampton, indented apprentice to Mr. Solomon Richards, surgeon, for five years from the eighth of November, 1792.

Richard Dease, indented apprentice to Mr. Solomon Richards, surgeon, for the term of five years from the eighth of November, 1792.

Peter Kelly, indented apprentice to Mr. Patrick Roney, surgeon, for the term of five years from the first day of January, 1796.

Cusack Roney, indented apprentice to Mr. Patrick Roney, surgeon, for the term of five years from the twenty-fifth day of March, 1795.

Charles Sutton, indented to Mr. Solomon Richards, surgeon, for the term of five years from the first day of May, 1796.

George Allen, indented to Mr. Solomon Richards, surgeon, for the term of five years from the first day of May, 1796.

P. Egan, indented apprentice to Mr. Solomon Richards, surgeon, from the first day of March, 1800, for the term of five years.

Andrew Blake, indented to Mr. Richard Dease, for the term of five years from the first day of October, 1800.

Thomas Hewson, indented to Mr. S. Richards, for the term of five years from the first day of May, 1801.

Thomas Roney, indented apprentice to Mr. Patrick Roney, for the term of five years from the 2nd February, 1808.

Samuel Hall, indented apprentice to Mr. P. Crampton, June 5th, 1804, for the term of five years.

Charles Farran, indented apprentice to Mr. Richards, March 31st, 1808, for the term of five years.

Thomas Beale, indented apprentice to Mr. Richards, March 31st, 1808, for the term of five years.

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APPRENTICES INDENTED TO

SIR PHILIP CRAMPTON, BART., SURGEON, 1798 to 1858.

Rawdon Macnamara	..	1810		
Samuel Hall	..	June, 5th, 1814		
William Robinson Smith	..	—		
John Ruxton Alexander	..	—		
Christopher Russell	..	November, 1816		
William Henry Porter	..	—		
Josiah Smyly	..	—		
William Castles	..	—		
Francis Rynd	..	1823		
		Regd. at R.C.S.I.	Passed College.	
Wellington Harte	..	25 Nov., 1829.	—	
John Hamilton	..	10 July „	—	
William T. Latham	..	10 Nov. „	11 Feb., 1837	
Thomas Lane	..	2 Feb., 1830.	31 July, 1838	
Christopher B. Lane	..	2 Nov. „	—	
George Thompson	..	16 July, 1831.	—	
Richard Whelan	..	30 Aug. „	—	
Cecil Burleigh Crampton	..	6 Nov., 1832.	—	
James Sinclair	..	17 Dec. „	—	
Henry Joseph Smith	..	3 Dec., 1834.	19 July, 1841	
Philip Crampton	..	6 Dec. „	—	
Wm. Magrath Fitzgerald	..	25 Apl., 1835.	8 Dec., 1840	
Hartwell S. Garner	..	26 July, 1837.	28 June, 1842	
Rawdon Macnamara	..	16 Mar., 1838.	10 May, 1846	
Edward Barrett Hearney	..	4 Oct., 1844.	2 Mar., 1857	
John Casement	..	5 Sept., 1845.	13 June, 1848	
Philip Crampton Smyly	..	Indented 1 Nov. 1853		



APPRENTICES INDENTED TO  
MR. CUSACK RONEY, SURGEON, 1802 TO 1849.

Mr. Taaffe } Prior to  
Mr. Sherridan } 1828.

	Regd. at R.C.S.I.	Passed College.
Michael Lee	.. 11 Nov., 1828.	—
O'Neill Ferguson	.. 13 Jan., 1829.	—
George Forde Smith	.. 24 Feb. „	—
Edmond Duigan	.. 29 Mar., 1831.	15 Oct., 1831
Francis Roose	.. 24 Apl., 1832.	20 Mar., 1838
George Hay	.. 14 Nov., 1834.	—
Michael D. Kearney	.. 25 July, 1835.	19 Oct., 1841
Mathew H. Braddell	.. 1 Nov., 1837.	9 July, 1842
Thomas Breen	.. 2 Oct., 1841.	3 July, 1846
John Heron	.. 6 Apl., 1846.	8 Aug., 1850

APPRENTICES INDENTED TO  
MR. THOMAS HEWSON, SURGEON, 1809 TO 1831.

	Date of Indenture.
Maurice Collis	.. —
Charles Johnson	.. —
John Harte	.. —
Thomas Lysaght	.. —
Augustus Tabiteau	.. —
William Carte	.. —
George Greene	.. —
Charles Bell	.. —
Jeremiah Scollard	.. —
Pilkington Croasdaile	.. —
John M'Cullagh	.. —
W. H. Astle	.. 4 Feb., 1826.

APPRENTICES INDENTED TO  
MR. THOMAS RONEY, SURGEON, 1813 TO 1825.

Arthur Savage .. 20th July, 1813

	Date of Indenture.
Andrew Ellis ..	28th January, 1815
Patrick M'Cormick ..	28th January, 1815
Peter O'Beirne ..	—
Michael Bardin ..	—
John Darman ..	—
Richard Weldon ..	—
Patrick Comerford ..	—

## APPRENTICES INDENTED TO

MR. RAWDON MACNAMARA I., SURGEON, 1819 TO 1836.

George Hyde,  
 John M'Kay,  
 Nicholas O'Flaherty,  
 Daniel Reardon,  
 Adderly Campbell,  
 Mathew E. White,  
 Pierce O'B. Butler,  
 Lewis Moss,  
 Richard Lambert,

All prior to 1828.

	Regd. at R.C.S.I.	Passed College.
George Mahon ..	11 Nov., 1828.	13 June, 1837
Andrew Aylmer Staunton ..	24 Mar., 1829.	—
Thomas Joseph Ryan ..	10 Nov. „	—
William H. P. Franklin ..	18 May, 1830.	26 Aug., 1835
Cathcart Lees ..	2 Nov. „	23 Dec., 1837
John Creery ..	16 Nov. „	—
Robert Thomas Kelly ..	16 Nov. „	—
James Blake ..	16 Nov. „	—
Thomas Monahan ..	15 Mar., 1832.	28 Oct., 1837
*James Valentine Brown ..	1 May „	31 Mar., 1838
†James B. Motherwell ..	—	—
Abraham C. Barker ..	22 Jan., 1833.	—
Peter James Flanagan ..	11 June „	—

\* Transferred to W. H. Porter, 9th December, 1836.

† Transferred from late Wm. Bell, 20th November, 1832



	Regd. at R.C.S.I.	Passed College.
Edward Quinlan	.. 21 Oct., 1833.	31 July, 1839
*Thomas Palmer	.. —	—
John Ternan	.. 17 Oct., 1834.	6 Dec. ,,
John Henry O'Rorke	.. 18 Oct. ,,	—
Thomas Blake	.. 24 May, 1836.	—

APPRENTICES INDENTED TO  
MR. WILLIAM HENRY PORTER, SURGEON, 1819 TO 1861.

	Date of Indenture.	
†Richard Behan	.. —	
William Jones	.. 30 Sept., 1822.	
‡Andrew Knight Young	.. 30 Sept. ,,	
Patrick C. Rooney	.. 3 May, 1823.	
George Henry Doran	.. 1 Dec. ,,	
William Augustus Walker	.. 20 Nov., 1824.	
William Armstrong	.. 28 Nov., 1825.	
	Registered R.C.S.I.	Passed College.
Charles La Grange	.. 1 Oct., 1826.	—
§Zachariah Johnson	.. — 1829.	—
Richard Lett	.. 5 July, 1831.	1 Nov., 1836
George Perry	.. 10 Jan., 1832.	23 Oct., 1840
Joseph W. Sparrow	.. 14 Feb. ,,	11 Nov., 1836
Solomon R. Biggs	.. 23 Oct. ,,	19 May, 1838
James Kernaghan	.. 6 Nov. ,,	19 May ,,
James Vicary	.. 15 Nov. ,,	19 May ,,
Jeremiah H. Kelly	.. 17 Dec. ,,	26 May ,,
George R. Fraser	.. 22 Jan., 1833.	26 May ,,
Douglas Davis	.. 26 Feb. ,,	26 May ,,
Richard Chaytor	.. 2 July ,,	15 Sept. ,,
Richard C. Walker	.. 30 Oct. ,,	15 Sept. ,,
Robert Johns	.. 30 Oct. ,,	18 Dec., 1839
Joseph Lightbourne	.. 26 Nov. ,,	14 Nov., 1838

\* Transferred from Wm. Bell, 11th December, 1833.

† Transferred from late A. Boxwell.

‡ Still living (1887) in Monaghan, Surgeon to Co. Infirmary.

§ Now Surgeon of the Co. Kilkenny Infirmary (1887).

	Regd. at R.C.S.I.	Passed College.
John Hugh Johnston	.. 25 Apr., 1834.	—
Thomas L. Belcher	.. 24 Nov. „	—
Arthur R. Fraser	.. 24 Nov. „	—
William S. Malley	.. —	—
William Morton	.. 3 Nov., 1835.	22 Dec., 1843.
William Dix	.. 3 Dec., 1836.	16 Nov., 1841.
Edward Quinan	} Transferred from the late Mr. Rawdon Macnamara, 9th Decem- ber, 1836.	
Abraham C. Barker		
Thomas Monahan		
James Valentine Browne		
Robert Heighington	.. 2 Feb., 1838.	20 Dec., 1842
Rollo Lett	.. 12 June, 1840.	—
James Jesson	.. 14 June, 1843.	—
John Henry Halahan	.. 15 Aug. „	—
Joshua Henry Porter	.. 26 Aug. „	23 Dec., 1852
*George Frederick Davis	.. 30 Oct., 1849.	18 Aug., 1853
James Hornidge Finemore...	.. 29 Nov. „	28 Apr., 1854
Richard T. Leeper	.. 30 June, 1846.	16 Feb., 1853
Jeoffrey Sullivan	.. —	—

## APPRENTICES INDENTED TO

## MR. MAURICE COLLIS I., SURGEON, 1825 TO 1852.

Arthur Guinness	.. 6 July, 1830.	17 Mar., 1835
George Dunne	.. 8 Aug., 1829.	—
William Godfrey Day	.. 23 Mar., 1830.	6 June „
George Walker	.. 15 Feb., 1831.	27 Feb., 1836
Edward Herbert Kenney	.. 3 Dec. „	—
Robert Hewson	.. 17 Dec. „	19 Dec. „
Arthur Mitchell	.. 30 Oct., 1832.	—
John Busteed	.. 13 Nov. „	8 July, 1843
Joshua Metcalf	.. 19 Mar., 1833.	—
†Edward Harding	.. —	26 Apr., 1836

\* Gone to Tasmania, 1886.

† Transferred from late Mr. Hewson, 29th October, 1831.



	Regd. at R.C.S.I	Passed College.
Stephen H. Grisford ..	6 Nov., 1833.	—
John O'Dell ..	31 Dec. ,,	—
Roper Little ..	27 Jan., 1834.	26 June, 1839
Robert C. Hickson ..	6 June ,,	—
William T. Hamilton ..	18 June ,,	14 June, 1841
Robert Synnott ..	28 Oct. ,,	3 July, 1845
James Henry Wharton ..	28 Nov. ,,	20 Dec., 1839
George D. Mansfield ..	20 June, 1835.	20 July, 1840
Falkiner T. Sandes ..	30 Oct. ,,	—
Thomas Casserly ..	7 Nov. ,,	24 June, 1840
Cuthbert T. Barlow ..	27 Feb., 1836.	27 May, 1841
Benjamin Armstrong ..	12 Apr. ,,	—
Thomas Rowan ..	8 Nov. ,,	—
Richard Woodley ..	6 June, 1837.	8 Dec., 1842
William Singleton ..	5 Dec. ,,	11 Dec., 1843
Henry Head ..	5 Dec. ,,	29 Apr., 1842
John Dunn ..	5 Dec. ,,	6 Jan., 1844
John Bernard ..	16 Jan., 1838.	24 Sept., 1841
Hampden H. Massey ..	17 July ,,	30 May, 1842
John J. Clifford ..	17 July ,,	24 Dec. ,,
Jas. Fitzgerald M'Mitchell..	4 Oct., 1839.	—
Robert Hussey ..	23 Apr. ,,	7 Oct., 1843
Richard J. Hobson ..	18 Dec. ,,	1 Aug., 1845
Maurice Henry Collis ..	22 Nov., 1843.	12 May, 1847
Lombe Atthill ..	9 Nov., 1844.	28 July ,,
Robert Fitzmaurice ..	9 Nov. ,,	8 Aug., 1851
Robert Murray ..	8 Nov., 1847.	4 Aug. ,,
Theobald F. H. Langstaff..	2 Feb., 1850.	24 Aug., 1853
Benjamin Guinness ..	29 Nov. ,,	18 May, 1854

## APPRENTICES INDENTED TO

MR. JOSIAH SMYLY, SURGEON, 1831 TO 1864.

Robert J. Peed ..	26 Feb., 1833.	—
William Knott ..	26 Feb., 1833.	—
William Caulfield ..	13 Nov. ,,	—

	Regd. at R.C.S.I.	Passed College
*John H. O'Rorke	.. —	—
Theophilus Foot	.. 10 Dec., 1836.	—
William Gilbert	.. 2 Nov., 1838.	—
George H. Porter	.. 8 Nov. ,,	1 Nov., 1844
Henry K. Scott	.. 24 Nov. ,,	—
Isaac A. D'Olier	.. 16 Oct., 1843.	14 June ,,
Richard Boxwell	.. 10 Jan., 1849.	29 Jan., 1855
Henry Lionel Smith	.. 1 Nov., 1860.	—
John E. Keegan	.. —	—

## APPRENTICES INDENTED TO

MR. FRANCIS RYND, SURGEON, 1836 to 1861.

Thomas Andrews	.. 13 Aug., 1833.	15 June, 1840
John Wrixon	.. 14 May, 1834.	—
George Ryan	.. 14 Nov. ,,	25 June, 1840
William C. Chambers	.. 3 Dec. ,,	18 June ,,
Jonathan Galley	.. 3 Dec. ,,	—
Charles P. Stockley	.. 3 Dec. ,,	—
James Crowe Fleming	.. 9 Apr., 1836.	—
George Fetherstone	.. 27 Jan., 1837.	—
John G. Mason	.. 14 Dec. ,,	—
George H. Alloway	.. 14 Dec. ,,	25 Apr., 1843
Richard Irwin	.. 27 May, 1841.	—
Richard Gregory	.. 28 Nov., 1844.	—

## APPRENTICES INDENTED TO

SIR GEORGE PORTER, D.L., (SENIOR SURGEON, 1887.)

APPOINTED 1849.

	Date of Indenture.
John Hornidge Walsh	.. 1 November, 1852
F. Seymour	.. 1 November, 1858
F. Ebbs	.. 1 November ,,
Robert Matthews	.. 6 June, 1863
Thomas Faris	.. 23 October, 1863
Thomas J. Thompson	.. 10 November, 1864

\* Obiit, August, 1887.



		Date of Indenture.
Edward Jones Cooke	..	28 October, ..
Francis W. Greene	..	1 November, 1862
William B. Pearsall	..	1 November, ..
Thomas Henry Heath	..	14 September, 1864
William Falls	..	22 November, ..
William Henry M. Leeper	..	22 August, 1865
William Joseph Coghlan	..	1 November, ..
Robert Falkner	..	4 December, ..
John Richard H. Sutton	..	1 November, ..
George J. Hornidge	..	16 November, ..
Edward P. Murphy	..	9 October, 1866
George Henry Ormsby	..	9 November, ..
Lambert H. Ormsby	..	9 November, ..
Mark Anthony Fenton	..	2 November, ..
Alfred Hubert Kelly	..	31 October, ..
George Mark A. Rudkin	..	25 April, ..
William Josiah Smyly,	..	31 July, 1867
George Christopher Mathews	..	16 February, ..
Harvie Scott	..	19 November, 1868
Henry Alexander Brunker	..	26 October, ..
George Dean Bourke	..	4 October, 1870
Henry A. Powell	..	13 November, 1871
Richard D'Olier Duckworth	..	13 January, 1872
Edward J. Blacker	..	31 October, ..
George R. Leeper	..	26 December, ..
Richard H. Courtney	..	21 January, 1874
William Edmond O'Connor	..	16 November, 1875
John George Cronyn	..	30 October, 1876
Frank Thorpe Porter Newell	..	26 October, 1877
Arthur Barlow	..	1 November, 1878
George Bagot	..	1 November, 1879
John Adams Johns	..	22 December, 1880
George Faris	..	28 October, 1881
William E. C. Murphy	..	1 November, 1881
Francis Hasting Macnamara	..	24 October, 1884

## APPRENTICES INDENTED TO

MR. MAURICE HENRY COLLIS II., SURGEON, 1851 TO 1869.

Date of Indenture.

Alexander F. Bartley, bound to Maurice Collis, of Merrion- square, Dublin, and trans- ferred, at his death, to Maurice Henry Collis, F.R.C.S. ..	16 April, 1848
Theobald Fetherston Langstaff, bound to Maurice Collis, of Merrion-square, Dublin, and transferred, at his death, to Maurice Henry Collis, F R C S	1849
Joseph Morley Dennis, bound to Maurice Collis, of Merrion- square, Dublin, and trans- ferred, at his death, to Maurice Henry Collis, F.R.C.S. ..	December, 1850
George Pierce, bound to Maurice Collis, of Merrion-square, Dublin, and transferred at his death, to Maurice Henry Collis, F.R.C.S. ..	November, 1851
Francis Odell ..	1 November, ,,
Herbert Wm. Clifford ..	5 September, ,,
James Wilson ..	7 November, 1853
William Robert Kerans ..	30 November, 1854
Charles Mason Scott ..	11 October 1855
John Henry Thompson ..	1 May, ,,
George William Sack ..	1 May, ,,
John Brown ..	21 January, 1856
William Reddell Bell ..	1 November, 1855
John J. Alton ..	1 May, ,,
Leonard Nugent M'Dermott ..	4 May, 1857
Charles Fleetwood Churchill ..	22 October, ,,



	Date of Indenture.
Alexander Ferrier Churchill ..	21 February, 1857
Richard Fitzgerald ..	27 November, 1858
William Frederick Wilson ..	15 October, „
Arthur Wynne Foot ..	1 January, 1859
Philip Atkins ..	21 November, „
Leslie Crosbie ..	24 November, 1860
George Massy ..	13 November, „
William S. M. Price ..	5 November, „
John George Stokes ..	7 February, „
Cuthbert Fetherstonhaugh ..	15 October, 1861
William Fetherstonhaugh ..	15 October, „
Edward Irwin Scott ..	October, 1863
Thomas E. Kerans ..	25 January, 1868
Thomas Gilbert Smith	} 1 November, 1886
F. F. Hackett	
J. H. Nelville	

## APPRENTICES INDENTED TO

MR. JAMES H. WHARTON, SURGEON.

APPOINTED 1858.

Madison F. Fisher ..	—
John Peter H. Boileau ..	—
Robert Duke ..	—
G. H. Wharton ..	24 November, 1860
Thomas William Patterson ..	—
David Carleton ..	29 November, 1862
Valentine Duke ..	29 November, „
Henry James Hazlett ..	—
Thomas M. Armstrong ..	—
Oscar T. Woods ..	27 October, 1866
Henry William Patterson ..	—
Charles S. Grant ..	17 April, 1869
G. J. W. Redmond, ..	31 July, „
Arthur W. Russell ..	—

		Date of Indenture.
Alfred Patterson	..	—
Charles Roe	..	30 November, 1871
Francis C. Fisher	..	—
John Patterson	..	—
George Edward Fisher	..	—
George Churchill	..	—
Vicars Fisher	..	—
Thomas Lee	..	—
William Taylor	..	—
M. LaTouche Fisher	..	—

APPRENTICES INDENTED TO  
MR. RAWDON MACNAMARA II., SURGEON.

APPOINTED 1861.

The Hon. Barry Bingham	..	October,	1858
Edward Westby Percival	..	October,	„
Francis Lovely	..	October,	1859
Cornelius Sampson	..	October,	„
Thomas Henry Scott	..	October,	1860
Daniel Charles Gross	..	October,	„
Peter Valentine Walsh	..	October,	1861
Jerome Morgan	..	November,	„
John Riddick	..	October,	„
Daniel C. J. Bourns	..	November,	„
Henry Harris Langstaff	..	July,	1862
Richard Francis Macnamara	..	October,	„
John Murdoch	..	December,	1863
George Boyd	..	October,	„
William Smith	..	February,	1864
Henry Stannard	..	May,	„
James Berry Kenny	..	June,	1865
James Smith	..	November,	„
Richard Dancer Purefoy	..	April,	1866
Albert Charles Queely	..	October,	„



		Date of Indenture.
John George Queely	..	October, 1866
Cecil Thomas Quill	..	November, 1868
Henry Mark Scott	..	October, 1869
Shapland Homan Newell	..	April, „
Francis Gerald Turner	..	October, 1871
Richard Marlay Blake	..	October, „
James Steele Swain	..	October, 1873
Samuel Sproule Swain	..	October, „
Robert Gordon	..	September, 1874
William Patrick O'Dwyer	..	October, „
Macnamara M. Williamson	..	October, 1876
Alfred F. Smith	..	November, 1878
Hugh A. L. Burchal	..	October, „
Peter Purcell MacDonnell	..	October, „
John Francis Campbell	..	October, 1879
Percy Newell	..	August, „
Edward Graves Newell	..	November, 1880
William George Conner	..	August, „
Robert Eustace Hickey	..	October, 1883
Wilfred P. Wynne	..	October, „
Edward Fraser	..	—

## APPRENTICES INDENTED TO

MR. PHILIP CRAMPTON SMYLY, SURGEON.

APPOINTED 1861.

Alexander Stokes, who took first place at the M.B. and M.Ch. Examinations in Trinity College, Dublin, and who entered the Army Medical Service.

Brooke Wolesley, Resident and Clinical Clerk, engaged in General Practice in England, and died 1885.

Charles Edward M'Carthy, who went to Australia, and died there in 1867.

Cecil Josiah L. Bushe, who entered the Army Medical Service.  
(Indented 1867.)

Kendal M. Franks, who is now Surgeon to the Adelaide Hospital. (Indented 1868.)

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APPRENTICES INDENTED TO

MR. ROBERT PERSSE WHITE, SURGEON, 1868 to 1879.

Mr. Robert Wake, and transferred at Mr. White's death  
(1879) to Mr. Ormsby.

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APPRENTICES INDENTED TO

MR. LAMBERT HEPENSTAL ORMSBY, SURGEON.

APPOINTED 1872.

William A. Lee (date of Indenture, May 1st, 1872), entered  
the Indian Medical Service; took 1st place, 1875

Frank Hart, engaged in English practice

Cuthbert C. Fitzsimon, in West Indian Medical Service

Henry Stewart Jackson, entered the Royal Naval Service

William Griffin, died in Co. Limerick, October 5th, 1877

William Nash, Brockley Hall, Bristol; gave up the profes-  
sion, 1877

James Edward Grier, never qualified; died in America, 1885

John O'Grady (date of Indenture, November 1st, 1876)

Anthony Hickman Morgan, entered Army Medical Service,  
August, 1880

Arthur William MacMath, in practice in Australia, 1887

William Falkiner, did not qualify; went to America

Arthur Hill Murray, engaged in practice in Australia, 1887

William Lane MacCormack, in practice in England, 1887

Maurice C. O'Connell (Indenture dated April 20th, 1878)

Patrick Henry Russell (Indented December 3rd, 1877)

Robert Parker MacMath (Indented December 12th, 1877)

James Joseph O'Dwyer, died at Tramore, Co. Waterford, 1883



- John Joseph Todd, in practice in Omagh, 1887  
 Robert Hickson, entered Royal Naval Medical Service  
 William Watson Pike, entered Army Medical Service, August, 1881  
 George Howe, gave up the profession, April 14th, 1879  
 William Frederick Johnson, passed the R.C.S.I., 1884  
 Francis Christian Roe (bound November 20th, 1878), in practice in London, 1887  
 Robert Wake, transferred from Mr. White, 1879  
 William Henry Waterfield (Indented 1st November, 1879), in practice near Plymouth, 1887  
 William Delahunt (Indented November 4th, 1879), fully qualified, February, 1884  
 Maurice Treston (Indented May, 1880)  
 Graham Kennedy (Indented November 1st, 1880); entered Royal Navy, 1886  
 Richard Hugo (Indented October 1st, 1882)  
 James Hastings Morgan (Indented October, 1883)  
 Robert Trumbull (Indented May 1st, 1884)  
 Henry Johnson Hildige (Indented November 1st, 1884)  
 Percy Jones (Indented November 1st, 1886)  
 Henry Ormsby (Indented November 1st, 1886)  
 Charles Burnett Scott (Indented October 5th, 1887)  
 Gordon Moffatt Thompson (Indented October 5th, 1887)  
 William Watson Scarlett (Indented October 6th, 1887)

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APPRENTICES INDENTED TO  
 MR. WILLIAM HEPBURN, SURGEON.

APPOINTED 1879.

- William W. Scott (Indented August 22nd, 1879)  
 Richard D. Pennefather (Indented September 23rd, 1880)  
 William H. Robinson (Indented September 23rd, 1880)  
 Berkley Foote Falkner (Indented September 27th, 1882)  
 Walter Smart (Indented September 28th, 1886)  
 William Robert Griffin (Indented January 31st, 1887)



THE  
INAUGURATION OF THE PRIZES IN THE MEATH  
HOSPITAL, 1831.

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N Monday, the 2nd day of May, 1831, the medical prizes which were proposed to be competed for at the commencement of the session, were publicly conferred in the theatre of the Hospital.

In this Institution the German mode of clinical instruction was first introduced some years ago by Dr. Graves, and has since been acted upon with considerable success. The peculiarity of this mode consists in the entrusting to each student a certain number of cases, of which he has the charge, the history and daily reports of these cases are to be taken by him, and the diagnosis, prognosis, and mode of treatment, are to emanate from himself, subject always to the corrections and emendations of the physician, who thus in his daily visits to the patients acts in a consulting capacity. Every new case, or every change in the symptoms of a case, calls for a new examination and discussion between the physician and pupil, and the result is highly beneficial to all parties concerned, but especially to the pupil, who is in this way taught to think for himself, and to compare disease, as it is really met with, with the description given in books. His attention is directed to the acquisition of facts, and he learns that accuracy of examination, which is so essential a qualification



of the physician. The result of the competition may well be appealed to as a proof of the excellence of this mode of instruction.

Four prizes were proposed to be competed for, under the express condition that the candidates should all have undertaken the care of patients in the Hospital for at least three consecutive months. The circumstances which were to guide the distribution of prizes were the following:—

1. The writing of the best reports, with clinical and general observations on the cases taken.
2. The length of time the candidate had practised in the wards.
3. His diligence and general good conduct.

On the day above mentioned the physicians of the Hospital assembled the pupils in the theatre, at 9 a.m., when Dr. Graves commenced by observing that of the cases sent in to him, those by Mr. John Hamilton were the best; and on referring to his colleague, Dr. Stokes, he learned from him that he also had found Mr. Hamilton's cases to be the best of those taken under his inspection. On these grounds, and also that Mr. Hamilton had practised diligently for six months, the first prize was awarded to him. The second was given to Mr. John Cameron, and the third to Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick, both of these gentlemen having practised during the whole season. The fourth was awarded to Mr. William D. Bernard, who had practised but the last four months of the season.

Dr. Graves then gave a short analysis of the cases of Messrs. Hamilton and Cameron; Mr. Hamilton's cases were the following:—Aneurism of the Abdominal Aorta, Hepatization of the Upper Lobe of the Right Lung, Bronchitis with Dropsy, several cases of Periostitis, Sciatica treated Acupuncturation, Urticaria, Lupus, Dropsy, Jaundice, Hemiplegia with Iritis, Epilepsy.

Those of Mr. Cameron's were—several examples of Fever, Periostitis, Disease of the Mitral Valves, Tubercular Phthisis, Pneumonia, Acute Bronchitis, Abscess of the Brain, Acute Dropsy, Pericarditis, Pleurodyne, Delirium Tremens, Arthritis.



On these reports Dr. Graves made some highly complimentary observations, specifying particularly Mr. Hamilton's cases of abdominal aneurism, sciatica, and disease of the brain; and Mr. Cameron's of disease of the heart, phthisis, and pneumonia.

He then stated that he and his colleague had been so much gratified with the reports and observations of a fifth candidate, Mr. Henry Hodges, that they had determined on giving him an extra prize of half the value, and concluded by stating that he and his colleague considered many of the cases and observations of both of the successful candidates highly worthy of publication.

Dr. Stokes then addressed the class, and proceeded to comment on the cases submitted to him by the successful candidates. Mr. Hamilton's were the following—Pleurisy with Effusion, Double Pleuropneumony, Asthma, Diarrhœa after Ague, Dysentery, Acute Rheumatism, Periostitis, Ague and Typhus Fever. The first of these cases was peculiarly interesting from the fact that the disease occurred in a person who was maniacal, but in whom the intellects were restored during the disease of the chest, and became again disordered on his convalescence. Mr. Cameron's cases were Gastro-Catarrhal Fever, Phthisis, Meningitis, Inflammation of the Absorbents, Diphtheritis. On these Dr. Stokes made several observations, and proceeded to notice the report of Mr. Fitzpatrick, which related solely to fever, and which presented a most accurate description of a form of fever lately epidemic in Dublin, in which both the gastro-intestinal and bronchial mucous membranes were severely affected. Mr. Bernard's cases were examples of Pityriasis, Nervous Palpitation, Abdominal Tumour (a most remarkable case, in which substances resembling Hydatids were expectorated), Dropsy, and Hemiplegia with Contraction. Dr. Stokes pronounced an eulogium on the observations of Mr. Bernard as to the case of expectoration of hydatids, which, he stated, would not have disgraced the most experienced pathologist.

The prizes awarded were the following:—To Mr. Thomas Johnson (clinical clerk), for his answering at the November examination for the post of clinical clerk, then obtained by Mr.



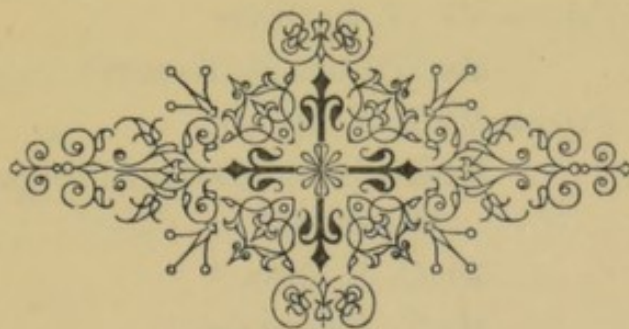
Kane, who has since been appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Apothecaries' Hall (now Sir Robert Kane, 1887.)

First Clinical Prize	-	-	Mr. Hamilton.
Second do.	-	-	Mr. Cameron.
Third do.	-	-	Mr. Fitzpatrick,*
Fourth do.	-	-	Mr. Bernard.
Fifth (extra)	-	-	Mr. Hodges.

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\* Dr. Thomas Fitzpatrick, now living, 1887, at 31, Lower Baggot Street, Dublin.

(Taken from *London Medical Gazette*, May 21st, 1831.)





## PRIZEMEN OF THE HOSPITAL, FROM 1855 TO 1887.

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1855.

Senior Surgical Prize—Mr James Davis (now Brigade Surgeon,  
A.M.S., 1887)

Junior „ Mr T. Bennett

Senior Medical Prize—Mr A. O. K. Nolan (now at Gort, Co.  
Galway)

„ „ Mr C. J. Egan  
Junior „ Mr C. J. Egan

„ „ Mr James Davis

1856.

Senior Surgical Prize—Mr W. S. Oliver

Junior „ Mr William R. Kerans

Senior Medical Prize—Mr T. J. Moore

Junior „ Mr Benjamin Burland (Brigade Surgeon,  
retired 1887)

Mr C. J. Egan \*

Mr T. Fitzpatrick †

1857.

Senior Surgical Prize—Mr H. Palk

Junior „ Mr H. C. Guinness

Senior Medical Prize—Mr William Creagh

Junior „ Mr de Poulton G. Nicholson

Mr John Campbell \*

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\* Gold Medal, Pathological Society, Dublin.

† Silver Medal, Pathological Society.



1858.

Senior Surgical Prize—Mr H. C. Guinness

Junior „ Mr F. Egan

Junior Medical Prize—Mr P. C. Smyly

1859.

Senior Surgical Prize—Mr B. Hinde

Junior „ Mr L. B. Mulock

„ „ Mr A. W. Foot

Senior Medical Prize—Mr P. C. Smyly \*

1st Jr. „ Mr P. C. Baxter

2nd „ Mr P. Quinlan

1860.

Senior Surgical Prize—Mr Francis Staples (now Brigade Surgeon,  
A.M.S., 1887)

Junior „ Mr R. Townsend, B.A., Oxon.

Senior Medical Prize—Mr Francis Egan.

Junior „ Mr Roderick Gilhooley

„ „ Mr Francis Staples

Surgical Case Prize—Mr Arthur Wynne Foot

1861.

Senior Surgical Prize—Mr John B. Mulock

1st Jr. „ Mr John Rynd

2nd „ Mr John Graham

1st Medical Prize—Mr Arthur Wynne Foot †

2nd „ Mr William R. Kynsey

William (now Sir William) Stokes \*

1862.

Senior Surgical Prize—Mr John Ball

Junior „ Mr T. W. Patterson

Surgical Case Prize—Mr V. R. Delandre

1st Medical Prize—Mr John Mulock †

2nd „ Mr Campbell Fair

\* Gold Medallist, Pathological Society.

† Silver Medallist, Pathological Society.

## 1863.

1st Surgical Prize—	Mr D. C. G. Bourns
2nd „	Mr J. R. White
1st Jr. „	Mr J. Riddick
2nd „	Mr T. Fowler
1st Medical Prize—	Mr W. G. Smith
2nd „	Mr S. Murdock

## 1864.

Senior Surgical Prize—	Mr J. M. Finny
Junior „	Mr F. W. Green
1st Medical Prize—	Mr J. M. Finny
2nd „	Mr James Kelly

## 1865.

Senior Surgical Prize—	Mr Thomas Wilson
Junior „	Mr W. B. Pearsall
1st Medical Prize—	Mr John Todhunter
2nd „	Mr Richard H. Curran

## 1866.

Senior Surgical Prize—	Mr W. D. Wilson
2nd „	Mr J. Marshall
Junior „	Mr G. Roe Carter
1st Medical Prize—	Mr G. E. Dobson *
2nd „	Mr J. W. Moore

## 1867.

Senior Surgical Prize—	Mr J. Barton
1st Jr. „	Mr W. H. Syme
2nd „	Mr R. D. Purefoy
1st Medical Prize—	Mr W. F. Murray
2nd „	Mr J. Barton

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\* Gold Medallist, Pathological Society.



## 1868.

Senior Surgical Prize—	Mr W. H. Syme
1st Jr.                   ,,	Mr R. Stirling
2nd                       ,,	Mr W. Smyly
1st Medical Prize—	Mr W. Syme
2nd                       ,,	Mr C. Sibthorpe
	E. W. Collins *

## 1869.

1st Sen. Surg. Prize—	Mr C. Sibthorpe
2nd                       ,,	Mr G. Parsons
1st Jr.                   ,,	Mr W. R. Murphy
2nd                       ,,	Mr H. Thornhill
1st Medical Prize—	Mr G. Parsons
2nd                       ,,	Mr T. G. Kerans
	Mr F. C. Crosslê *

## 1870.

Senior Surgical Prize—	Mr W. Smyly
1st Jr.                   ,,	Mr K. Franks
2nd                       ,,	Mr J. E. V. Foss
1st Medical Prize—	W. R. Murphy
2nd                       ,,	W. Smyly
	Mr W. R. Murphy †

## 1871.

Senior Medical Prize—	Mr J. O'Connor
Junior                   ,,	Mr D. Kennedy
Senior Surgical Prize—	Mr W. R. Murphy
2nd                       ,,	Mr C. Bushe
Junior                   ,,	Mr M. Given
2nd                       ,,	Mr A. J. Brady
Martin Surgical Prize—	Mr H. Thornhill
,, Medical Prize—	Mr W. R. Murphy
,, Junior Prize—	Mr G. B. Cooksey
	Mr W. Smyly *

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\* Gold Medallist, Pathological Society.

† Martin Prize.

## 1872.

1st Sen. Surg. Prize—	Mr M. Given
2nd „	Mr A. Adams
1st Jun. Surg. Prize—	Mr C. Fitzsimon
2nd „	Mr J. J. Middleton
1st Medical Prize—	Mr H. Mallins
2nd „	Mr A. Adams
2nd „	Mr C. A. M'Munn
The Hudson Prize for	{ Mr Charles A. M'Munn
Medical Cases	
	{ Mr Henry Mallins

## 1873.

1st Sen. Surg. Prize—	Mr C. C. Fitzsimon
2nd „	Mr A. F. Adams
1st Jr. „	Mr J. H. Malone
1st Medical Prize—	Mr C. C. Fitzsimon
The Hudson Prize for	{ Mr Kendal M. Franks
Medical Cases	
	{ Mr Frederick Tuthill

## 1874.

1st Sen. Surg. Prize—	Mr Thomas E. Ryan
2nd „	Mr David Drummond
1st Jr. „	Mr William Lee
1st Medical Prize—	Mr Cæsar Sherrard
2nd „	Mr Peter J. Farrelle
The Hudson Prize for	{ Mr Leland Robinson
Medical Cases	
	{ Mr Thomas O'Flaherty
	Mr Kendal Franks*

## 1875

1st Sen. Surg. Prize—	Mr John T. Power
1st Jr. „	Mr Francis Fisher
2nd „	Mr John Patterson
The Hudson Prize for	{ Mr Clement Mallins
Medical Cases	
	{ Mr Gilbert Lynch

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\* Gold Medallist, Pathological Society.



## 1876

1st Sen. Surg. Prize—	Mr Michael Dundon
1st Jr. „	Mr Robert Gordon
1st Medical Prize—	Mr Arthur Inman
2nd „	Mr Frederick Collins
3rd „	Mr W. H. Flanagan
3rd „	Mr H. A. Davidson
The Hudson Prize for {	Mr W. H. Flanagan
Medical Cases {	Mr Dudley Fitzgerald

## 1877

1st Sen. Surg. Prize—	Mr William Miley
2nd „	Mr Robert Gordon
2nd „	Mr James Peacock
1st Jun. Surg. Prize	Mr James H. Parkinson
„ „	Mr Lucas Middleton
2nd „	Mr George Fisher
1st Medical Prize—	Mr Henry Sherrard
2nd „	Mr John P. Carmody
2nd „	Mr Charles Hall-Penny
The Hudson Prize for {	Mr James A. Macculagh
Medical Cases {	Mr Henry Sherrard

## 1878

1st Sen. Surg. Prize—	Mr Thomas R. Lingard
2nd „	Mr Lucas Middleton
Junior Surgical Prize—	Mr William Watson Pike
„ „	Mr Charles Adams
1st Medical Prize—	Mr William S. Leckey
2nd „	Mr Armitage Forbes

## 1879

1st Sen. Surg. Prize—	Mr George E. Fisher
2nd „	Mr William Watson Pike
1st Jun. Surg. Prize—	Mr Alfred Miller
1st Medical Prize—	Mr Thomas T. Reynolds
2nd „	Mr Wm. S. Gordon

## 1880

Senior Surgical Prize—Mr Arthur H. Murray

Junior „ Mr John Mallins

1st Medical Prize—Mr Edward E. Lennon

2nd „ Mr Austin Cockle

Surgical Prize for Hospital Cases in Memory of Deputy Surgeon-General, Mr J. H. Porter, who died at Cabul, January 9th, 1880—Mr Alfred Miller, Mr William W. Pike (presented by L. H. Ormsby).

## 1881

1st Sen. Surg. Prize—Mr J. Allman Powell

2nd „ Mr Howard Acheson

3rd „ Mr F. T. Porter Newell

1st Jr „ Mr Timothy Howard

2nd „ Mr James Bolger

3rd „ Mr Percy Newell

1st Medical Prize—Mr Reginald Mosley

2nd „ Mr Donald St. John Grant

3rd „ Mr Macnamara Williamson

## 1882

1st Sen. Med. Prize—Mr J. R. Mallins

2nd „ Mr J. Reardon

Senior Surgical Prize Mr J. R. Mallins

„ „ Mr J. Bolger

Junior Surgical Prize Mr W. H. Robinson

„ „ Mr Edwin G. Newell

## 1883

1st Sen. Med. Prize—Mr W. H. Waterfield

2nd „ Mr R. T. King

1st Sen. Surg. Prize—Mr Samuel Hickson

2nd „ Mr H. B. Robinson

2nd „ Mr John A. Johns

1st Jun. Surg. Prize—Mr George Green

2nd „ Mr Richard Leeper

2nd „ Mr John Marshall Day



## 1884

1st Sen. Med. Prize—	Mr Samuel G. Hickson*
2nd                   ,,	Mr John Marshall Day
1st Sen. Surg. Prize	Mr B. J. Acheson
,,	Mr Edwin G. Newell
2nd                   ,,	Mr Graham Kennedy
1st Jun. Surg. Prize—	Mr Richard Pennefather
2nd                   ,,	Mr George Gray

## 1885

1st Medical Prize—	Mr Henry Walter
2nd                   ,,	Mr John T. Russell
Senior Surgical Prize	Mr John T. Russell
,,	Mr William Taylor
,,	Mr Richard Pennefather
1st Jun. Surg. Prize—	Mr Alfred Bewley
2nd                   ,,	Mr Allan Mahood

## 1886

1st Medical Prize—	Mr Richard M. Hugo
2nd                   ,,	Mr Wilfred Nickson
3rd                   ,,	Mr William J. Taylor
1st Sen. Surg. Prize—	Mr Richard M. Hugo
2nd                   ,,	Mr William J. Scott
1st Jun. Surg. Prize—	Mr Thomas Galivan
2nd                   ,,	Mr Berkley Falkner

## 1887.

1st Medical Prize—	Mr H. P. Sloggett
2nd                   ,,	Mr William Bagot
1st Sen. Surg. Prize—	Mr Thomas Galivan
2nd                   ,,	Mr Alfred Bewley
1st Jun. Surg. Prize—	Mr Oliver L. Robinson
2nd                   ,,	Mr George Hepenstal
,,	Mr E. H. Hawthorne

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\* First Place Army Medical Examination, 1885.



## RESIDENT SURGICAL PUPILS FROM 1841.



T a meeting of the Medical Board, held October 8th, 1830, it was resolved that a Resident Surgical Pupil should be appointed.

- Nov., 1841—George Alloway  
May, 1842—William Gilbert  
May, 1843—Rawdon Macnamara  
May, 1844—William Shaw Duckett  
Dec., 1845—John Reddy, subsequently House Surgeon, Montreal General Hospital, 1850  
July, 1846—Isaac D'Olier, subsequently residing in London  
Aug., 1846—Alexander Parker, obiit  
Mar., 1847—Richard Gregory, Finglas Lunatic Asylum  
July, 1847—R. Leeson, obiit  
Oct., 1847—L. T. Cumberbatch, London  
April, 1848—John Halahan, Artillery, 1849, obiit  
Oct., 1848—R. Leeper, subsequently Tinnahely Dispensary, obiit  
May, 1849—E. Bryan, Gold Coast, 1851, obiit  
Oct., 1849—G. Halahan  
April, 1850—Robert Murray, Rockcorry Dispensary, obiit, 1854  
Oct., 1850—George Hyndman, obiit  
May, 1851—A. C. Derinzy, Hon. East India Company Service, 1851  
,, W. Sheil, Malahide, obiit  
Oct., 1851—Joshua H. Porter, Army Medical Service, 97th Regiment, obiit Cabul, 1881  
April, 1852—E. Wallis, Calcutta, obiit  
Oct., 1852—R. Boxwell, Hon. East India Company Service by examination, obiit



- Jan., 1853—G. R. Hinde, Army Medical Service, Deputy Surgeon-General and C.B., Bombay, 1887
- Mar., 1853—James Hornidge Finnemore, Army Medical Service, Brigade Surgeon, retired 1887
- Oct., 1853—John R. Kirkpatrick, residing Dublin, 1886
- May, 1854—H. Gregory, Army Medical Service, obiit
- Oct., 1854—H. C. Herbert, Army Medical Service, Plymouth, Brigade Surgeon, retired 1887
- Feb., 1855—J. Walsh, Army Medical Service
- May, 1855—John Lamb, Army Medical Service
- Oct., 1855—James Wilson, Army Medical Service
- May, 1856—William R. Kerans, Army Medical Service, Brigade Surgeon, retired 1887
- Oct., 1856—John Mahony, Army Medical Service
- May, 1857—Ewd. A. Gibbon, Surgeon 7th Royal Fusiliers, 1858
- Oct., 1857—Benjamin Hinde, Brigade Surgeon, retired, Plymouth, 1887
- April, 1858—Henry Cramer Guinness
- Oct., 1858—Francis Egan
- April, 1859—Lawrence Berry Mulock

At a meeting of Medical Board, held 29th October, 1859, it was decided that two resident pupils should be appointed for six months duty, a senior resident pupil and an assistant resident pupil.

- Oct., 1859—Richard Newman Townshend  
 „ John E. Keegan, assistant
- April, 1860—John E. Keegan, senior pupil  
 „ J. B. Mulock, assistant
- Oct., 1860—Robert Jephson Peed, senior, obiit 1881  
 „ John Walsh, assistant
- April, 1861—John B. Mulock, senior, obiit 1885  
 „ W. H. Symes, assistant
- Oct., 1861—John Foot  
 „ J. Ball
- April, 1862—Cornelius Sampson  
 „ John Riddick

Oct., 1862—Edward Percival

„ G. T. Courtenay

April, 1863—Lionel H. Smith

April, 1863—From this date each surgeon in rotation nominated an apprentice for the office of resident pupil.

April, 1863—George Churchill, apprentice to Mr Macnamara

Oct., 1863—Mr Walter G. Smith, Physician to Sir Pàtrick Dun's Hospital, 1887.

„ Mr G. H. Wharton

April, 1864—Mr Stanhope Adam, apprentice of Mr Porter

Oct., 1864—Mr F. W. Green

April, 1865—Mr Robert R. Duke

Oct., 1865—Mr John Owens, nominated by Mr P. C. Smyly

May, 1866—Edward I. Scott, nominated by Mr Macnamara

Resolution of Medical Board, April 28, 1866. Resolved—  
“That the resolution of August 26, 1852, be revived, and that an assistant resident pupil be appointed to write out hospital cases and assist the senior resident.”

May 1, 1866—George Roe Carter, appointed assistant resident

„ Leopold Barnes

Nov. 1, 1866—Arthur Russell

„ Robert Tredenick, obiit

May 1, 1867—John T. Lough, London, 1886

„ Edward J. Cooke, Birmingham, 1886

„ Francis C. Crosslê, Newry, 1886

Nov. 1, 1867—John Bird

„ T. G. Kerans

„ Horatio E. Maunsell

May 1, 1868—Mr Oscar T. Woods, Medical Superintendent  
Killarney Asylum, 1887

„ Mr Joseph Smyth

„ Mr L. H. Ormsby, *vice* Woods

Nov. 1, 1868—Mr Brooke Wolseley, resident

„ Mr Charles Sibthorpe, Brigade Surgeon, Indian  
Medical Service, 1887



- May 1, 1869—Hugh Stoney, Abbeyleix, 1887  
,, Joseph Neligan, Tralee, 1887  
Nov. 1, 1869—Robert Drury, Army Medical Service, 1887  
,, John Dallas Edge, V.C. Army Medical Service  
May 1, 1870—Nathaniel Mayne, Surgeon Co. Longford Infirmary, 1887  
,, William H. Middleton, Surgeon Westmeath Co. Infirmary, 1887  
Nov. 1, 1870—Cecil Bushe, Army Medical Service  
,, Hayman Thornhill, Army Medical Service  
May 1, 1871—Mr Bowers  
,, Mr M'Clintock  
Nov. 1, 1871—Mr Edward Levinge, in Christ Church, N.Z., 1887  
,, Mr Finney  
May 1, 1872—Mr Phineas F. Tuthill, Army Medical Service  
,, Mr Samuel Morris, obiit  
Nov. 1, 1872—Mr A. Scott  
,, Mr George Gray, obiit  
May 1, 1873—Mr John J. Middleton  
,, Mr Rawdon Macnamara, obiit  
Nov. 1, 1873—Mr Robert B. Smith  
,, Mr David Drummond, Physician to Newcastle Infirmary, 1887  
May 1, 1874—Mr William Clibborn  
,, Mr Richard Marley Blake  
Nov. 1, 1874—Mr Charles Roe, obiit  
,, Mr Richard Duckworth  
May 1, 1875—Mr T. Falkiner, in practice Cape of Good Hope, 1887  
,, Mr Jenathan Hill Malone  
Nov. 1, 1875—Mr Samuel S. Swain  
,, Mr Joseph Atkinson  
May 1, 1876—Mr Frank Fisher  
,, Mr John Patterson  
Nov. 1, 1876—Mr Robert Gordon  
,, Mr James A. McCullagh

- May 1, 1877—Mr Armstrong  
    "    Mr John J. Walsh  
Nov. 1, 1877—Mr Blacker C. Powell  
    "    Mr Lucas Middleton  
May 1, 1878—Mr George E. Fisher  
    "    Mr James H. Parkinson  
Nov. 1, 1887—Mr Macnamara Williamson  
    "    Mr T. R. Lingard, Army Medical Service  
May 1, 1879—M. Fleming, obiit  
    "    Mr Charles S. Barry  
Nov. 1, 1879—Mr John C. Cronyn  
    "    Mr Anthony H. Morgan, Army Medical Service  
May 1, 1880—Mr William Falkiner  
    "    Mr William Watson Pike, Army Medical Service  
    "    Mr Alfred Miller  
Nov 1, 1880—Mr Frank Porter Newell  
    "    Mr Arthur Murray  
May 1, 8811—Mr Travers Smith  
    "    Mr James Carson  
Nov. 1, 1881—Mr R. Miller  
    "    Mr J. R. Mallins, Army Medical Service

Resolution by Mr Ormsby, April 13, 1882, that the period of resident pupils be three months, allowing eight to be appointed in the year.

- May 1, 1882—Mr Frank Campbell  
    "    Mr Francis C. Roe  
Aug. 1, 1882—Mr William Johnson  
    "    Mr J. J. Todd  
Nov. 1, 1882—Mr John O'Beirne  
    "    Mr Charles H. Mulcahy  
    "    Mr C. W. Bennett  
Feb. 1, 1883—Mr A. J. Boyd  
    "    Mr William Delahunt  
May 1, 1883—Mr William Scott  
    "    Mr Alfred Manning



- Aug. 1, 1883—Mr John B. Buchanan, Army Medical Service  
,, Mr W. G. Conner
- Nov. 1, 1883—Mr Rowland Scovell  
,, Mr Graham Kennedy, Naval Medical Service
- Feb. 1, 1884—Mr Walter John Slaughter, Naval Medical Service  
,, Mr J. J. Russell, Army Medical Service
- May 1, 1884—Mr Frederick Martin, obiit  
,, Mr George Macnamara
- Aug. 1, 1884—Mr George Greene  
,, Mr Hugh Whelan, obiit
- Nov. 1, 1884—Mr Richard Hugo  
,, Mr James Craig
- Feb. 14, 1885—Mr Thomas Henry Wilson  
,, Mr Sampson Hope Newland
- May 1, 1885—Mr William Taylor  
,, Mr George Faris  
,, Mr B. B. Ferrar  
,, Mr A. Clarke
- Aug. 1, 1885—Mr W. Wynne  
,, Mr W. Nickson
- Nov. 1, 1885—Mr E. Fraser  
,, Mr W. Scott
- Feb. 1, 1886—Mr A. Bell  
,, Mr St. George Gray
- May 1, 1886—Mr William Moyle O'Connor  
,, Mr Richard D. Pennefather
- Aug. 1, 1886—Mr Edward C. Brabazon  
,, Mr Henry Johnson Hildige
- Nov. 1, 1886—Mr A. Ogilvie  
,, Mr E. Slaughter
- Feb. 1, 1887—Mr John Ryan  
,, Mr Alfred Austin
- May 1, 1887—Mr J. A. Burland  
,, Mr A. M'Farland
- Aug. 1, 1887—Mr Nelson D. Walter
- Nov. 1, 1887—Mr Tenison Lyons  
,, Mr Herbert E. Taylor

## CLINICAL CLERKS SINCE 1844.

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ON Friday, the 28th September, 1828, it was resolved that a clinical clerk should be appointed for 12 months, to attend in the medical ward with the physician.

- October, 1844—Mr M'Donnell, appointed by Dr Stokes  
 „ „ Mr Moore, appointed by Dr Lees  
 Dec., 1845—Mr John Walsh, appointed by Dr Stokes  
 May 1, 1846, to { Mr Henry P. Browne, Delgany, Co. Wicklow,  
 May 1, 1847 { 1887.  
 { Mr Mark Moore  
 Oct. 30, 1847—Mr R. D. Lyons, appointed by the Board for  
 six months (obit, Merrion Square, 1887)  
 April 29, 1848—Mr R. D. Lyons, re-appointed for six months  
 Oct. 28, 1848—Mr O'Reilly, appointed for six months (St.  
 Louis, U.S.A., 1887).  
 May 5th, 1849—Mr Murray, appointed for six months  
 Oct. 26, 1850—Mr Doyle, appointed by the Board  
 Feb. 11, 1852—Mr Henry Baird, appointed for six months  
 Nov. 27, 1852—Mr William (now Sir William) Miller  
 (Londonderry, 1887)  
 May 1, 1853—Mr Joshua H. Porter  
 Nov. 1, 1853—Mr G. L. Hinde  
 May 1, 1854—Mr U. Fitzmaurice  
 Nov. 1, 1854—Mr Arthur Samuels  
 May 1, 1855—Mr Andrew O'Kelly Nolan  
 „ „ Mr Henry C. Herbert  
 Nov. 1, 1855—Mr Charles James Egan  
 May 1, 1856 { Mr Benjamin Burland (Brigade-Surgeon, re-  
 { tired 1887)  
 Nov. 1, 1856 { Mr Caleb S. Wills (C.B., Surgeon-Major, 1887)

On April 25th, 1857, the Medical Board, on the application of Dr. Lees, decided to appoint two clinical clerks instead of one.

On same date Mr Kerans and Mr Sherridan were appointed for the ensuing six months.

Nov. 1, 1857—Mr James Wilson, Army Medical Staff



- May 1, 1858—Mr Gilbert de Poulton Nicholson  
Oct. 23, 1858—Mr Baxter and Mr P. C. Smyly were appointed  
Nov. 18, 1858—Mr P. Quinlan appointed, *vice* P. C. Smyly,  
resigned  
May 28, 1859—Mr Charles Monck, appointed by Drs. Stokes  
and Lees  
Oct. 29, 1859—Mr Francis Egan, appointed by Dr. Lees  
May 28, 1860—Mr E. R. Floyd, appointed by Dr. Stokes for  
six months  
Oct. 27, 1860—Mr Wm. R. Kynsey  
May 4, 1861—Mr Wm. Edmundson Dudley  
Nov. 1, 1861—Mr Arthur W. Foot  
May 1, 1862—Mr William (now Sir William, 1887) Stokes  
Nov. 1, 1862—Mr John B. Mulock  
May 1, 1863—Mr Walter G. Smith  
Nov. 1, 1863—Mr Henry J. Gogarty  
May 1, 1864—Mr J. M. Finny  
Nov. 1, 1864—Mr S. Murdoch  
May 1, 1865—Mr R. L. Edgeworth  
Nov. 1, 1865—Mr John Todhunter  
June 30, 1866—Mr George Edward Dobson, appointed for six  
months  
Nov. 1, 1866—Mr John Wm. Moore  
April 26, 1867—Mr Roe Carter, appointed by Drs. Stokes and  
Hudson  
Nov. 1, 1867—Mr Edward W. Collins  
May 1, 1868—Mr John Barton  
Nov. 1, 1868—Mr Thomas G. Kerans  
    ,,     ,,     Mr John Bird  
    ,,     ,,     Mr Charles Sibthorpe  
April 24, 1869—Mr Brooke Wolseley, nominated by Dr. Stokes  
Oct. 30, 1869—Mr J. Nelligan nominated  
May 1, 1870—Mr E. V. Foss  
Oct 1.3, 1870—Mr W. R. Murphy nominated  
April 20, 1871—Mr Cecil Bushe appointed  
Nov. 1, 1871—Mr William J. Smyly

On April 25th, 1872, the physicians (Drs Stokes and Foot) arranged to appoint three clinical clerks, one senior and two junior.

April 25, 1872—Mr H. Mallins, senior

„ „ Mr M'Munn, junior

„ „ Mr Whitaker, do.

Oct. 24, 1872—Mr Charles A. Cooper, senior

„ „ Mr Richard N. Stoker, junior

„ „ Mr Wm. Walter, do

April, 1873—Mr Kendal M. Franks

Oct. 30, 1873—Mr Kendal Franks, senior

„ „ Mr Marcus Given, 2nd, obiit

„ „ Mr Leland Robinson, 3rd.

April 24, 1874—Mr William Owen, senior

„ „ Mr C. C. Fitzsimon, 2nd

„ „ Mr O'Flaherty, 3rd

Oct. 29, 1874—Mr Moran, senior

„ „ Mr David Drummond, 2nd

„ „ Mr Plowman, 3rd

April 24, 1875—Mr John H. Armstrong, senior

„ „ Mr George R. Leeper, 2nd

Oct. 21, 1875—Mr Gilbert Lynch, senior

„ „ Mr Sydney Taylor, 2nd

April 13, 1876—Mr Clement Mallins, senior

„ „ Mr James A. M'Cullagh

Oct. 26, 1876—Mr Blacker Powell, senior

„ „ Mr J. Atkinson, 2nd

April 24, 1877—Mr Robert O'Callaghan

„ „ Mr Walter Carson

Oct 18, 1877—Mr Robert Gordon

April 25, 1878—Mr Clement Hamerton

„ „ Mr George B. White

Oct. 24, 1878—Mr Wm. S. Lecky

„ „ Mr Lucas Middleton

April 24, 1879—Mr Edward Lennon

„ „ Mr Reginald Mosley



Oct. 30, 1879—Mr W. S. Gordon  
    "      "      Mr George de J. Patterson  
April 29, 1880—Mr Austin Cockle  
    "      "      Mr M'Namara Williamson  
Oct. 28, 1880—Mr Donald Grant  
    "      "      Mr A. M. Archer  
April 28, 1881—Mr Dutch  
    "      "      Mr Moore  
Oct. 27, 1881—Mr Riordan  
April 15, 1882—Mr James Tandy Bolger  
    "      "      Mr H. W. Smart  
Oct. 26, 1882—Mr George Lawder  
    "      "      Mr Thomas C. Moore  
April 26, 1883—Mr Samuel G. Hickson  
    "      "      Mr Robert Morrow  
Oct. 25, 1883—Mr John M. Day  
    "      "      Mr B. J. Acheson  
April 24, 1884—Mr Lambert  
    "      "      Mr Robinson  
Oct. 30, 1884—Mr W. J. Slaughter  
    "      "      Mr Henry Walter  
April 30, 1885—Mr James Craig  
    "      "      Mr Newland  
Oct. 29, 1885—Mr Richard Hugo  
    "      "      Mr B. B. Ferrar  
April 29, 1886—Mr W. Scott  
    "      "      Mr W. Nickson  
Nov. 1, 1886—Mr Edward C. Brabazon  
    "      "      Mr St. George Gray  
May 1, 1887—Mr W. P. Wynne  
    "      "      Mr Ernest Slaughter  
    "      "      Mr A. Ogilvie  
Nov. 1, 1887—Mr John Ryan  
    "      "      Mr Harry Johnson Hildige



LIST  
OF  
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS  
TO THE  
MEATH HOSPITAL.

FROM ITS FOUNDATION, 1753, TO 1887.

**T**HE original surgeons when the Hospital was opened on the Coombe, March 2nd, 1753 :—

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1753           | Alexander Cunningham.  |
| 1753           | Redmond Boat.  |
| 1753           | David M'Bride.   |
| 1753           | Henry Hawkshaw.  |
| 1754           | Dr. Thomas Brooke, appointed physician.                        |
| 1754           | Dr. Francis Hutchinson, appointed physician.                   |
| 1754           | James Mills, appointed surgeon.                                |
| 1754           | Henry Mapletoft, appointed surgeon.                            |
| 1755           | William Vance, surgeon, <i>vice</i> Mapletoft (?)              |
| 1756           | Dr. William Patten, physician.                                 |
| 1756           | Michael White, surgeon.  |
| 1760           | Dr. John Donaldson, physician.                                 |
| 1767           | Dr. John Charles Fleury, physician, <i>vice</i> Dr. Donaldson. |
| 1767           | Mr. Linley, surgeon.   |
| 1770, Apr. 26, | Dr. Daniel Cooke, physician, <i>vice</i> Dr. Patten, deceased. |
| 1776, Mar. 31, | Israel Read, surgeon.  |



- 1777            Arthur Winter, surgeon.
- 1781, June 22, Dr. Francis Hopkins, physician, *vice* Dr. Cooke, resigned.
- 1781, June 26, George O'Brien, surgeon, *vice* Hawkshaw, deceased.
- 1782, June 6, Patrick Cusack Roney, surgeon, *vice* Cunningham, deceased.
- 1784, Mar. 19, James Scott, surgeon, *vice* James Mills, deceased.
- 1785, Apr. 20, Dr. Thomas Evory, physician, *vice* Dr. Hopkins, appointed to Mercer's Hospital (apprenticed to Mr Vance, August 1, 1775).
- 1786, Feb. 7, Dr. Edmund Cullen, physician, *vice* Dr. Fleury, resigned.
- 1787, Dec. 10, Benjamin Wilson, surgeon, *vice* J. Scott, deceased.
- 1788, July 4, Dr. Daniel Bryan, physician, *vice* Dr. Cullen, resigned.
- 1790, Sept. 29, Solomon Richards, surgeon, *vice* A. Winter, deceased.
- 1793, Mar. 23, William Dease, surgeon, *vice* William Vance, deceased.
- 1793, Dec. 7, Dr. Thomas Bell, physician, *vice* Dr. Evory, appointed master of the Lying-in Hospital.
- 1795, Sept. 15, Richard Dease, surgeon, *vice* Israel Read, deceased (apprenticed to Mr. Richards).
- 1798, Sept. 28, Philip Crampton, surgeon, *vice* William Dease, deceased (apprenticed to Mr. Richards, Nov. 8, 1792).
- 1802, Feb. 5, Cusack Roney, surgeon, *vice* G. O'Brien, resigned (apprenticed to P. C. Roney, March 25, 1795).
- 1803, Feb. 18, Dr. Francis Barker, physician, *vice* Dr. Bryan, resigned.
- 1806, Mar. 29, Dr. Thomas Egan, physician, *vice* Dr. Bell, resigned.
- 1809, Mar. 2, Thomas Hewson, surgeon, *vice* B. Wilson (apprenticed to Mr. Richards, May 1, 1801).
- 1809, May 21, Dr. George Frank Todderick, physician, *vice* Dr. Barker, resigned.

- 1811, Nov. 12, John Cheyne, L.K.Q.C.P., physician, *vice* Dr. Todderick, resigned.
- 1813, Apr. 2, Thomas Roney, surgeon, *vice* P. C. Roney, resigned (apprenticed to P. C. Roney, February 2, 1808).
- 1817, Oct. 14, Patrick Harkan, physician, *vice* Dr. Cheyne, resigned, on appointment to House of Industry Hospitals.
- 1818, Dec. 14, Dr. Whitley Stokes, physician, *vice* Dr. Egan, deceased.
- 1819, Mar. 5, Rawdon Macnamara, surgeon, *vice* R. Dease, deceased.
- 1819, Nov. 20, William Henry Porter, surgeon, *vice* Solomon Richards, deceased (apprenticed to Mr. P. Crampton.)
- 1821, July 31, Robert James Graves, physician, *vice* Dr. Harkan, resigned.
- 1825, Dec. 18, Maurice Collis, surgeon, *vice* Thomas Roney, deceased (apprenticed to Thomas Hewson).
- 1826, Jan. 7, Dr. William Stokes, physician, *vice* Dr. Whitley Stokes, resigned.
- 1831, Nov. 10, Josiah Smyly, surgeon, *vice* Thomas Hewson, deceased (apprenticed to Mr. P. Crampton).
- 1836, Dec. 10, Francis Rynd, surgeon, *vice* Rawdon Macnamara, deceased (apprenticed to Mr. P. Crampton).
- 1843, Dec. 28, Cathcart Lees, physician, *vice* Dr. Graves, resigned.
- 1849, Sept. 8, George Hornidge Porter, surgeon, *vice* Cusack Roney, deceased (apprenticed to J. Smyly).
- 1851, Oct. 11, Maurice Henry Collis, surgeon, *vice* Maurice Collis, resigned (apprenticed to Maurice Collis, February, 1842).
- 1858, July 3, Thomas Ledwich, surgeon, *vice* Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., deceased.
- 1858, Oct. 13, James H. Wharton, surgeon, *vice* Thomas Ledwich, deceased (apprenticed to Maurice Collis).
- 1861, Feb. 2, Dr. Alfred Hudson, physician, *vice* Cathcart Lees, resigned.



- 1861, July 13, Philip Crampton Smyly, surgeon, *vice* William H. Porter, deceased (apprenticed to Sir P. Crampton).
- 1861, Aug. 7, Rawdon Macnamara, surgeon, *vice* F. Rynd, deceased (apprenticed to Sir P. Crampton).
- 1864, Feb. 2, William Stokes, jun., surgeon, *vice* Josiah Smyly, deceased.
- 1868, Apr. 4, William Stokes, jun., resigned, to go to Richmond Hospital.
- 1868, Apr. 11, James W. Stronge, surgeon, *vice* William Stokes, resigned.
- 1868, Nov. 13, James W. Stronge died.
- 1868, Nov. 21, Robert P. White, surgeon, elected *vice* James W. Stronge, deceased (apprenticed to Mr. J. Smyly).
- 1869, Mar. 28, Maurice Henry Collis, surgeon for 18 years, died.
- 1869, Apr. 17, Robert St. John Mayne, surgeon, *vice* Maurice Colles, deceased.
- 1871, Mar. 30, Dr. Alfred Hudson, physician, resigned.
- 1871, Apr. 8, Dr. Arthur Wynne Foot, elected physician, *vice* Alfred Hudson, resigned (apprenticed to Maurice H. Collis).
- 1871, Dec. 16, Robert St. John Mayne, surgeon, died.
- 1872, Feb. 6, Lambert Hepenstal Ormsby (apprenticed to George Hornidge Porter), appointed surgeon, *vice* Robert St. John Mayne, deceased.
- 1875, Apr. 1, Dr. William Stokes, physician, resigned.
- 1875, Apr. 8, Dr. John William Moore, physician, elected to post of physician, *vice* William Stokes, resigned.
- 1879, Apr. 13, Robert Persse White, surgeon, died.
- 1879, July 1, William J. Hepburn, surgeon, elected surgeon *vice* Robert P. White, deceased.





LIST  
OF  
RESIDENT APOTHECARIES TO THE HOSPITAL.  
FROM 1776 TO 1887.

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Mr Henry Crummer	.. Resigned 14 Nov., 1786
*Mr Edward Connell	.. Appointed 21 Nov. „
„	Resigned 6 Aug., 1796
*Mr James Brady	.. Appointed 6 Aug „
„	Resigned 3 Dec., 1804
*Mr Luke Wall	.. Appointed 3 Dec. „
„	Resigned 18 July, 1806
Mr James Dunn	.. Appointed 18 July, „
„	Resigned 1808
Mr Francis Kelly	.. 1809 to 1811
Mr George Sharp	.. Appointed 1812
Mr William Mulligan	.. Appointed 1813
*Mr William Savage	.. 1814 to 1816
Mr George Field	.. 1816 to 1818
Mr Samuel Stratton, M.D.	1819 to 1823
Mr H. P. Bell	.. 1824 to 1825
Mr Packenham	.. Appointed 1826
„	Resigned 29 May, 1829
Mr John J. Parr	.. Appointed 29 May, „
„	Died in office, Apr., 1862 (of bronchitis, after 33 years service)

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\* Apothecary and Registrar.



Mr Basil W. Anderson	.. Appointed 28 Apr., 1862
„	Died in office, of consumption, Jan., 1865
Mr W. H. Digges	.. Appointed 13 Feb., 1865
„	Resigned 30 Dec., 1867
Mr George Hope	.. Appointed 13 Jan., 1868
„	Resigned 13 Dec., 1869
Mr Frederick W. Burkett.	.. Appointed 17 Jan., 1870
„	Resigned 10 July, 1876
Mr John B. Fisher	.. Appointed 31 July, 1876
„	Resigned 27 Jan., 1879

From this date the post of apothecary and house surgeon was merged in one, owing to action taken by the Dublin Corporation.

#### RESIDENT SURGEONS AND APOTHECARIES.

Dr. William E. Crozier.

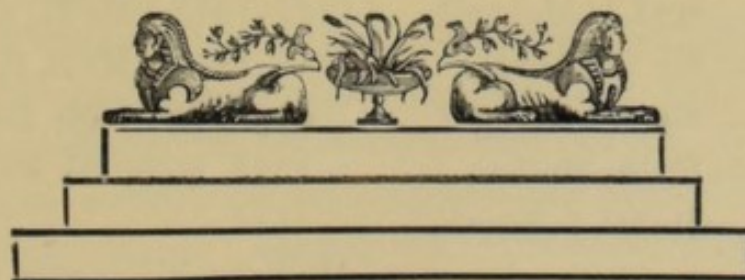
Appointed 24th Feb., 1879. Resigned Dec., 1880.

Dr. Henry William Oulton.

Appointed 20th Jan., 1881. Resigned 13th August, 1883.

Dr. Frank Porter Newell.

Appointed 27th August, 1883. Still in office, 1887.



ASSISTANT CURATOR AND LIBRARIAN TO THE HOSPITAL,  
FROM 1861 TO 1870.

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Mr Arthur W. Foot, elected 28th September, 1861, resigned 30th November, 1867.

Resolution passed by the Medical Board on the above date—

RESOLVED—"That the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital accept Dr Foot's resignation as Curator of the Museum with regret, and thank him for the many proofs he has left of the efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of the appointment."

Mr Francis Crossle, elected May 29th, 1869, resigned June 30, 1870.

(No appointment made since the above date.)

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LIST OF  
SECRETARIES AND REGISTRARS  
TO THE  
MEATH HOSPITAL  
FROM 1796 TO 1887.

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1796-1797—Mr E. Connell*	1823-1824—Mr W. M'Cullagh
1798-1805—Mr J. Brady*	1825-1828—Mr E. Matthews
1806 —Mr Luke Wall*	1829-1834—Mr J. Ellis
1807-1810—Mr J. A. Bolton	1835-1836—Mr B. W. Clarke
1811-1812—Mr J. L. Monnett	1837-1845—Mr R. Shaw
1813-1815—Mr W. Flinter	1845-1881—Mr E. B. Stanley,
1816 —Mr W. Savage*	appointed 29th December,
1817-1819—Mr A. Maiben	1845, resigned February 1,
1820 —Mr W. J. Smith,	1881
jun.	Mr Francis Penrose, appointed
1821 —Mr W. M'Cullagh	20th January, 1881, still
1822 —Mr R. Whaley	in office, October, 1887

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\* Registrar and Apothecary.



## TREASURERS FROM 1754 TO 1887.

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1754-1765—Mr Joseph Terry, Braithwaite Street, Dublin

1765-1768—Mr John Joshua Pim, Usher's Island

1768-1770—Mr Joseph Pike, Meath Street

1770-1774—Mr Richard Blood, Meath Street

1774-1775—Charles Percival, Esq., Digges Street

1776-1810—Arthur Guinness, Esq., James's Gate, Dublin

1811-1870—LaTouche & Co., Castle Street

1870-1885—Munster Bank

1885, Aug. 5th—Royal Bank

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## LIST OF MATRONS AND LADY SUPERINTENDENTS TO THE MEATH HOSPITAL, FROM 1800 TO 1887.

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Mrs A. Gower, Matron, 1800-1807

Mrs Catherine Bolton, Matron, 1808-1810

Mrs Mary Maiben, Matron, 1811-1830

Mrs Sarah Walker, Matron, 1831-1862, resigned 1st June, 1862

Mrs C. M'Donnell, Matron, elected 26th May, 1862. (Mrs C. M'Donnell married Mr Enright 18th October, 1864)

Mrs Enright (*nee* M'Donnell) resigned 28th September, 1874

Mrs E. Jones, Matron, elected 9th November, 1874, resigned 28th January, 1884

Miss Ellinor Lyons, appointed Lady Superintendent of Nurses and Matron, 11th February, 1884, still in office, October, 1887



# RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

## MEATH HOSPITAL.

*(Drawn up and agreed to, 1776).*



AT a meeting of the subscribing physicians and surgeons  
of the Meath Hospital,

RESOLVED,—“That the two physicians and six surgeons  
of the Meath Hospital shall constitute a Board, to be  
called the Medical Board of the said Hospital, who  
shall have sole dominion and control over every  
matter, except what relates to the application of the  
funds of the Hospital, and that any four of the  
Members of the said Board shall constitute a  
quorum.”—1776.

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## RULES

FOR THE

Medical Board of the Meath Hospital.

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### I.

That the gentlemen attending the Hospital shall consist of  
two physicians, six senior surgeons, and a number of assistant  
surgeons, not exceeding three.



## II.

That each physician shall attend for the space of two months, alternately, twice a week, viz., on Monday and Friday at Eleven o'clock for externs, and for interns as often as may be necessary.

## III.

That two surgeons shall attend together monthly, beginning with the eldest senior surgeon and eldest assistant surgeon, and so on in rotation. That the hours of attendance shall be from 8 to 10 o'clock from the 1st May to the 1st September, and from the 1st September to the 1st May, from 9 to 11; and that the door shall be shut at 9 in the summer half-year, and at 10 in the winter.

## IV.

That no gentleman, physician or surgeon, shall change the hour of attendance, nor shall absent himself from his duty, except in cases of sickness or extraordinary emergency of business, and in such circumstances he must provide one of the other gentlemen to attend for him.

## V.

That the election of all future physicians and surgeons shall be vested solely in the Medical Board, and that a majority of voices shall determine in this as well as everything relative to every part of the business of the house.

## VI.

That assistant surgeons shall have no power of receiving intern patients, or performing capital operations.

## VII.

That upon a vacancy of a physician or surgeon, the remaining physician or physicians and surgeons shall hereby have power to proceed to the election of a physician or surgeon to fill up such vacancy—that of a surgeon being always filled up by ballot.

## VIII.

That the apprentices of the gentlemen who are at present surgeons of the Hospital shall, upon application, have a preference to become surgeons to the said Hospital.

## IX.

That the apprentices do attend and prepare dressings at the Hospital every morning, an hour before the Surgeons' hour of coming.

## X.

That each apprentice during his attendance on the Hospital shall behave himself with decency, regularity, and the utmost tenderness and humanity to the patients, as well as with the greatest respect and obedience to the physicians and surgeons in attendance; and that no apprentice shall attempt to carry medicines of any sort from the Hospital to any patient whatsoever but by the order or permission of the physician or surgeon in attendance; and that every apprentice transgressing any part of this rule shall be discharged from the Hospital, and never more permitted to attend it.

## XI.

That each surgeon shall have liberty to bring two apprentices to the Hospital—and no more—who are to be indented for five years and their names enrolled as the attending apprentices of the house.

## XII.

That wards shall be appointed for physical and surgical patients, and that a small ward shall be appropriated solely to general patients, and that such patients shall not be admitted casually as they offer—except in most urgent circumstances—but that a certain number shall be laid under a course of mercury at a time, and so succeeded by another set when the preceding patients are discharged, and that no physician or surgeon shall, after this, form or mix patients indiscriminately in the different wards.



## XIII.

That each patient recommended by a subscriber shall be entered in a book, and the name of the person recommending him or her, and that the patients shall be admitted in order as they have applied, except in cases of very extraordinary necessity, and that the recommendation of a subscriber shall have the preference to any other.

## XIV.

That there shall be always beds kept apart for immediate accidents.

## XV.

That every gentleman signing these rules shall consider himself as bound in honour to promote both the interest and reputation of the Hospital as much as he can ; and if any gentleman shall, from repeated omissions of duty, or wanton neglect in the regular attendance, bring any reflection on the Hospital, the Medical Board shall be summoned to meet, who shall have a power of continuing or removing him as they shall judge proper.

## XVI.

(a). That no capital operation shall be performed till determined upon by a consultation of the Medical Board, and that all such operations are to be performed by the surgeon who admits the patient, and not by any other without his consent ; and if he decline, by the next in seniority.

(b). That no capital operation shall be performed till determined on by a consultation of the Medical Board, and that all such operations shall be performed in rotation, beginning with the senior surgeon, and that each surgeon shall attend the patient he operated on so long as the patient requires chirurgical assistance.

## XVII.

That the Medical Board shall have a power of making by-laws from time to time, to be determined by a majority of voices.

## XVIII.

That no Board whatever shall be held (except in consultation on a patient) without the member requiring it giving three days previous notice thereof in writing, signed by the Secretary, expressive of the purport of such Board, as also of the hour of meeting, which shall be between the hours of ten in the morning and three in the afternoon, and for which summons the Secretary shall have the authority of one or more members of the said Board, to be hereafter entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, as also the names of the President, *pro tempore*, and of the members attending, who shall undersign the same.

FRANCIS HOPKINS, M.D.

JOHN CHARLES FLEURY, M.D.

DANIEL COOKE, M.D.

A. C. CUNNINGHAM,

GEORGE O'BRIEN,

WILLIAM VANCE,

JAMES MILLS,

ISRAEL READ,

CUSACK RONEY,

THOMAS RONEY,

PATRICK RONEY,

JAMES SCOTT,

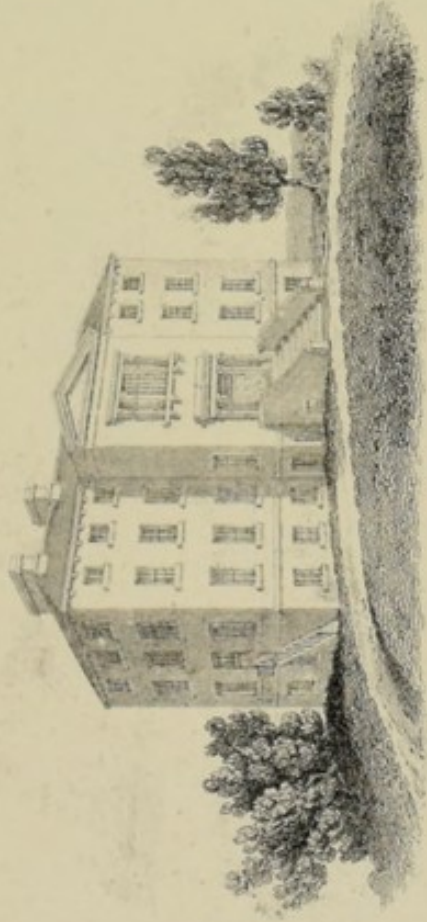
S. RICHARDS,

H. HAWKSHAW,

ART. WINTER.





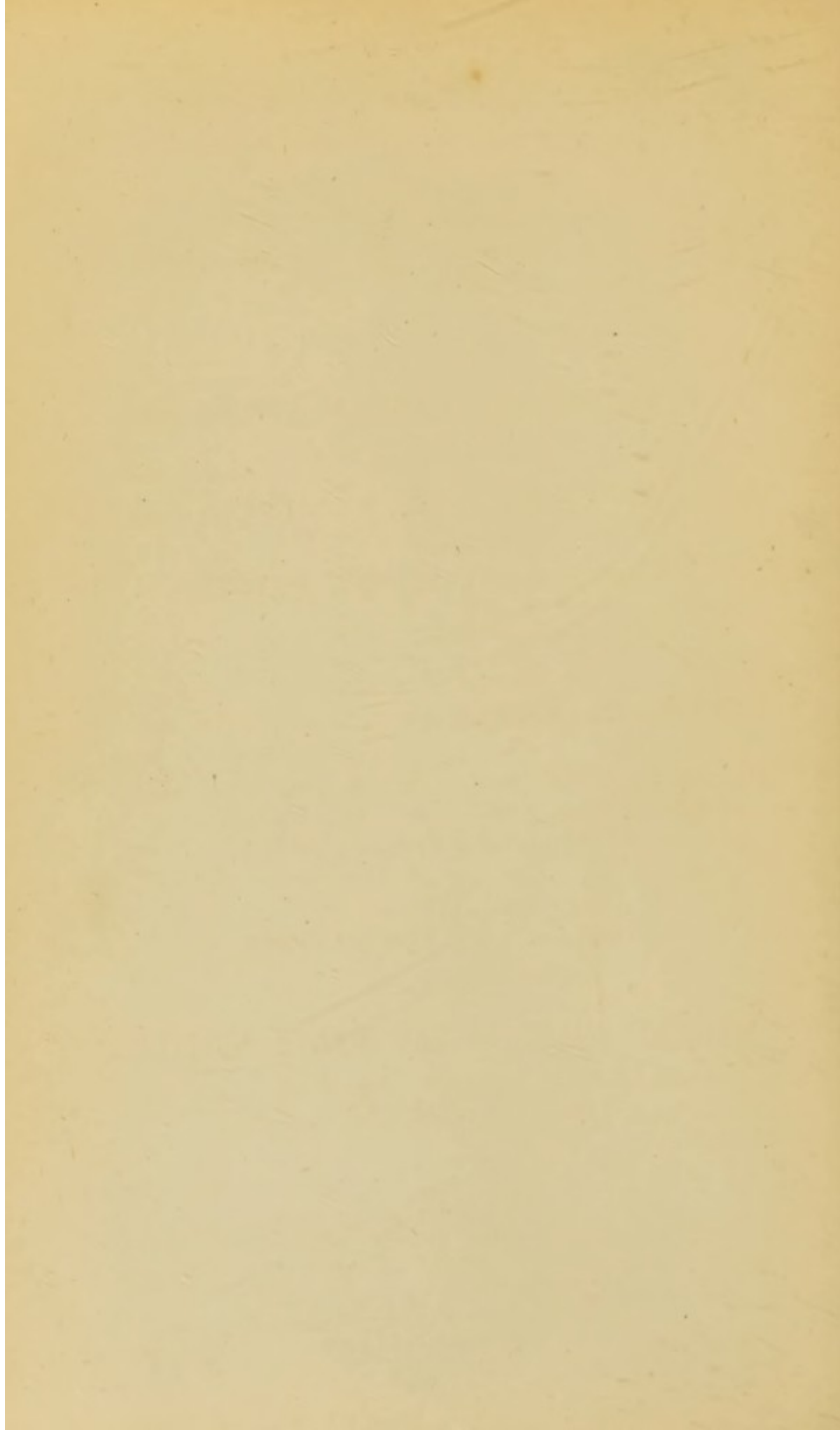


North Hospital,  
AND  
CITY OF BELLEN INFIRMARY.

IN 1822

WITH VIGNETTES OF THE STAFF IN 1831.









NAMES OF THE MEDICAL ATTENDANTS  
ON THE OPENING OF THE  
NEW MEATH HOSPITAL,  
IN  
HEYTESBURY STREET, DUBLIN,

*December 24, 1822.*

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1798 PHILIP CRAMPTON, SUR.-	1813 THOMAS RONEY, A.B.
GENERAL	1818 WHITLEY STOKES, M.D.
1802 CUSACK RONEY	1819 RAWDON MACNAMARA
1809 THOMAS HEWSON, A.B.	1819 WM. HENRY PORTER, A.M.
1821 ROBERT J. GRAVES, M.D.	

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RULES AND REGULATIONS  
OF THE  
MEDICAL BOARD OF THE MEATH HOSPITAL,

*Agreed to on the Opening of the New Hospital, Long Lane,  
Heytesbury Street, December 24, 1822.*

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I.

The Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital shall constitute a Board, to be called "The Medical Board of the Meath Hospital," three to be a quorum.

## II.

Of this Board, the senior member present shall be always (*ex officio*) Chairman, and the Junior Surgeon shall be always Secretary.

## III.

There shall be a regular meeting of the Board on the last Friday of every month for the transaction of ordinary business at any hour the Surgeon of the month shall appoint between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and two o'clock p.m., and summonses for the meeting shall be issued by the Secretary at least three clear days previously, stating the business proposed to be transacted on that day, and no business but that specified in the summons can be legally entered into.

## IV.

It shall be competent for any one member of the Board to call an extraordinary meeting at any time—he giving three clear days' notice, and specifying in the notice the object of the meeting.

## V.

All summonses for meetings of the Board (except for consultation and those called by individuals according to the fourth general Rule) shall be issued by the Secretary and authenticated by his signature.

## VI.

The Chairman of every meeting of the Board shall affix his signature to the proceedings of the meeting immediately preceding, and also affix his signature to the proceedings of the day as written in a rough book, to be afterwards copied in a fair one.

## VII.

Attendance.—Each Physician shall attend for the space of three months alternately at the hour appointed for the treatment of extern patients, and for intern as often as he may think proper.



## VIII.

The Surgeons shall take care of the surgical wards of the Hospital in rotation monthly, and the duty of the Surgeon shall be, during his month of attendance, to mark the diet books of the intern patients; to attend to all accidents admitted into the house; to see that every patient is attended to and prescribed for; to inspect the internal economy of the house, as to cleanliness, ventilation, etc.; to observe that the nurses are sober, orderly, and attentive to the patients; to remark the general conduct of the apprentices, as to diligence, regularity, and attention, and to report the result of his observations at the monthly meetings of the Board. And during the month succeeding that of his intern duty, he shall superintend the dressing of such extern patients as shall require it; he shall see that the most rigid economy is practised in the use of such medicine as may be necessary; he shall sign all orders for bandages, etc., required for extern patients; he shall instruct the apprentices and pupils in the treatment of ulcers, etc., and in the performance of the minor operations in surgery; and all the apprentices who dress the extern patients shall be under his control.

## IX.

The Surgeon for the month shall receive all recommendations for internal surgical patients, and admit or reject them, and, having admitted a patient, he shall continue to attend the case till its termination.

## X.

Apprentices.—The apprentices of the Surgeons of the Hospital shall be permitted to attend at the Hospital during the five years of their apprenticeship, and not afterwards, unless by special permission of the Medical Board, signified in writing.

## XI.

The apprentices shall attend at the Hospital and prepare the dressings half an hour before the doors are opened.



## XII.

Each apprentice during his attendance on the Hospital shall behave himself with decency, regularity, and the utmost tenderness and humanity to the patients, as well as with the greatest respect and obedience to all the Physicians and Surgeons; and no apprentice shall attempt to carry medicine of any sort from the Hospital to any patient whatsoever, or prescribe, but by the order or permission of the Physician or Surgeon in attendance; and every apprentice transgressing any part of this Rule shall be discharged from the Hospital and never more permitted to attend it.

## XIII.

The name of each apprentice, with the date of his indenture, shall be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose.

## XIV.

Apprentices of the gentlemen who are Surgeons to the Hospital shall have a preference to become Surgeons to it hereafter, provided they can produce at the time of election certificates of regularity, attention, and good conduct during their apprenticeship.

## XV.

A registry book shall be kept, in which the observations of the Surgeons at the monthly meetings, relative to apprentices, shall be entered; and if at the time of application on the part of any apprentice for a certificate no complaint shall appear on this book against him, he shall be deemed to have conducted himself regularly, attentively and diligently, and entitled to his certificate accordingly. But if any complaint shall be registered against such apprentice, then each Physician and Surgeon shall judge of the nature of such complaint, and may withhold his signature from the certificate applied for if he thinks proper, and not otherwise.

## XVI.

Pupils.—The Hospital shall be open for the instruction of pupils on the payment of certain fees, to be regulated by the



Medical Board on the last Friday in September in each year. The names of such pupils as attend at the Hospital to be registered in like manner as the apprentices.

#### XVII.

No pupil can be allowed to dress patients, perform operations, or interfere directly with the practice of the Hospital unless he shall be a dressing pupil, for which an additional fee shall be charged.

#### XVIII.

A registry shall be kept of the conduct of the pupils, and no certificate shall be granted unless merited.

#### XIX.

No certificate shall be granted to either apprentice or pupil unless at one of the monthly meetings of the Board.

#### XX.

Patients.—The patients admitted during each month to be under the care of the Surgeon or Physician in attendance, except in a case of recommendation by one of the Medical Board. The patient so recommended to be under the care of the Surgeon or Physician recommending.

#### XXI.

There shall always be beds kept apart for immediate accidents.

#### XXII.

Operations to be always performed by the Surgeon under whose care patients requiring them shall be admitted.

#### XXIII.

No operation to be performed without a regularly convened consultation (the majority to decide on the expediency of the operation) except in cases of most urgent necessity, and even then there shall be every possible notice given to the other Surgeons. The summonses for consultation to be issued by the Apothecary.

## XXIV.

The days for consultation (as far as shall be practicable) to be Mondays and Fridays, and the days for operation Tuesdays and Saturdays. The hour to be that immediately preceding the opening of the doors of the Hospital.

## XXV.

Library.—There shall always be a library attached to the Hospital for the benefit of the Physicians, Surgeons, apprentices and pupils.

## XXVI.

The librarian to be always one of the Medical Board, to be chosen annually on the last Friday in March.

## XXVII.

The Physicians and Surgeons for the time being to be always free of the library; pupils and apprentices to be allowed the use of the books on payment of a certain fee, to be annually determined on the last Friday in September.

## XXVIII.

Pupils and apprentices having subscribed for three successive years, to be free for the remainder of the time of their attendance at the Hospital.

## XXIX.

No certificate of attendance on the Hospital to be granted to any pupil or apprentice unless the librarian shall report that he is in nowise indebted to the library.

## XXX.

The remainder of the management of the library relating to the disposal of fines, the making regulations for the pupils, to be entirely within the control of the librarian for the time being, with the restriction only that he shall not contract any debt in the name of the library, and if he does it shall be at his own risk.





BIOGRAPHIES  
OF THE  
PHYSICIANS OF THE HOSPITAL,  
FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO THE PRESENT.

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THOMAS BROOKE, M.D.,  
PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL, 1754.



THOMAS BROOKE was the first physician to the Meath Hospital, being appointed to it one year after it was founded. He was the son of Henry Brooke, Esq., a gentleman of means, residing in Dublin. His son Thomas was born about the year 1711 in Dublin, and was educated in Athy under Mr. Gannett, A.M. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a Fellow Commoner on September 2, 1727, aged sixteen, under Mr. Dobbs as his college tutor. He took his B.A. *Vern* 1731, and in 1754 he was appointed physician to the Meath Hospital, a post which he seems only to have held for one year. He lived in Eustace Street, Dublin, and afterwards in Jervis Street. He died in the year 1765.

## FRANCIS HUTCHINSON, M.D.

PHYSICIAN, 1754.

Francis Hutchinson was the son of the Rev. Samuel Hutchinson, of the county Down, where he was born about the year 1726. He was educated by Dr. Young, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, at the age of fourteen on July 9, 1740, his college tutor being Mr. Sullivan. He took his B.A. *Vern* 1745, M.A. *Æst* 1748, and M.D. *Vern* 1762. He was the Second physician appointed to the Meath Hospital, and only remained as one of the staff for a little over a year. He was likewise one of the physicians to the Lock Hospital. In 1757 he lived at 32 Stafford Street, which was a favourite residence for doctors about this period. He married Mary Card, and by her he had one son (Francis Hutchinson) and three daughters. He died in August, 1784, and left his property, by will, to be divided chiefly among his children, and the remainder to Clotworthy Rowley, Councillor-at-Law, city of Dublin, Hamilton M'Clure, Attorney-at-Law, and his mother-in-law, Mary Card. He also mentions his friends, James Archdall, of Maryvale, county Down; Brabazon Noble, merchant, city of Dublin; Sir Nathaniel Barry, Bart.; and Doctor Henry Quinn. His will was sworn to 23rd September, 1784. When Dr. Hutchinson retired from the Meath Hospital he devoted himself to science and chemistry, and held a Professorship of Chemistry in Trinity College, Dublin, from 1760 to 1767. In Gilborne's *Medical Review*, 1775, the following lines appear:—

## FRANCIS HUTCHINSON.

“Th’ accomplished, well instructed Hutcheson,  
Of learned father is the learned son,  
Can well harangue in professorial chair  
Th’ elements, earth, water, fire and air.  
He first in chemistry to light has brought  
Full many secrets th’ ancients vainly sought;  
To system regular he can reduce  
Of arts and sciences the most abstruse.”



## WILLIAM PATTEN (OR PATTON).

PHYSICIAN, 1756 TO 1770.

William Patten was the third physician appointed to the Meath Hospital, and remained on the staff for a period of fourteen years. He lived in Chancery Lane, a very fashionable neighbourhood at that period, and died in the year 1770. His wife's name was Lydia, and he left behind him a daughter and only child, Mary Patten.

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## JOHN DONALDSON.

PHYSICIAN, 1760 TO 1762.

On consulting the almanacks of these years (1760 to 1762) we find John Donaldson's name appearing on the staff as physician; but as the earlier records of the Hospital are lost, it is impossible to ascertain anything further concerning him. His name does not appear in the list of the College of Physicians of that date.

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## JOHN CHARLES FLEURY, M.D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1767 TO 1786.

Dr. Fleury was an eminent practitioner in the city of Dublin in the last century, particularly as an accoucheur. In Dr. John Gilborne's *Medical Review* a poem, being a panegyric on the Faculty of Dublin Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries marching in procession to the Temple of Fame, 1775, we meet the following verse with reference to Fleury:—

“Fleury can symptoms of diseases tell,  
Symptoms of symptoms can distinguish well;  
Assist the labours of the groaning wife,  
And saves the infant's and the mother's life.”

It appears in searching various records that the family of Fleury is of French extraction. After the Edict of Nantes the Fleurys, being Huguenots, fled to Holland. The first Fleury came over as a private chaplain to William II., and his wife maid of honour to Queen Mary. He was at the battle of the Boyne, and must have appeared there as part of the “Church Militant,” for



his descendants long preserved the shot-marked gown he wore on the occasion. He afterwards settled with other French refugees at Portarlinton, where his son, Anthony Fleury, became minister to the French Congregation of that place. One of Anthony's sons became Archdeacon of Waterford and father of the Rev. Charles Marlay Fleury, who was chaplain to the old Molyneux Asylum in Peter Street, afterwards removed to Christ Church, Leeson Park, which was built for him, and who died February 3, 1863, leaving a number of sons\* and daughters still alive. Another son of Anthony's was John Charles, the subject of this notice, who, as we have stated, attained a high degree of eminence in his profession. On the 23rd November, 1784, he was elected a Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, "without examination or expense," a remarkable fact, considering how difficult it would be to get in the present day a qualification on the same terms. He was remarkably near-sighted. He is buried in the picturesque little graveyard at Dundrum, near Dublin. On his tombstone we read: "Here lieth the body of John Charles Fleury, an eminent and ingenious physician, whose cheerfulness and social wit rendered him the delight of his friends." He died suddenly on September 29, 1797, aged 64, universally regretted. He had some years previously retired from practice. Dr. Ringland in his "Annals of Midwifery in Ireland," being an address delivered November 20, 1869, says—"When Mosse was about to pass away another able obstetrician, whose name well merits enrolment amongst those who have adorned the character of the midwifery practitioners of our city, was but then buckling on his armour for the 'battle of life.'" Dr. John Charles Fleury was a most accomplished classical scholar. He commenced practice in both medicine and midwifery in 1760, immediately after he had obtained his medical degree in Edinburgh, and being then in his twenty-seventh year. Three years subsequently he was elected

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\* One of his sons, the Rev. Charles W. Fleury, is at present Curate to Christ Church, Leeson Park, 1887. Another son, Louis Arthur, is a medical man in Monte Video, S.A.



physician to the Meath Hospital, and held that appointment up to 1786. Dr. Fleury submitted many valuable papers to the Medico-Philosophical Society of Dublin, of which he was a very active member. In one of these papers communicated on December 7, 1775, he pointed out what we now receive as the most reliable sign of ruptured uterus, and that ten years antecedent to the publication of Dr. Andrew Douglas's celebrated *brochure* on that subject "Complete retrocession of the head after it has been for some time presenting." In December, 1777, he read before the same Society an interesting paper detailing a case of retroversion of the uterus, occurring in the third month of pregnancy. About 1761 or 1762 Dr. Fleury commenced a systematic course of lectures on "Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children," which he continued up to 1769. These lectures were delivered in the Anatomical Theatre of Trinity College, Dublin, and to Dr. Fleury belongs the merit of having been the first systematic lecturer in Ireland upon midwifery and the diseases of women and children. Another point of no little interest in connection with Dr. Fleury's obstetric career is that, with a view to render his lectures more practical, he was in the habit of attending with his class poor women in labour at their own homes, and thus initiated the system of "Extern Midwifery Cases," so largely availed of in this city, in connection with the different Lying-in Hospitals, and of such inestimable value in aiding the poorer classes who are unable to avail themselves of intern hospital accommodation.

By the foregoing it would appear that Dr. Fleury devoted more attention to midwifery than medicine. However, this is not the case, for he was a most painstaking and careful physician, and paid great attention to the patients committed to his care in the Meath Hospital, and did much to advance the interests and reputation of the charity.

In looking to the old minute book of the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital at the following date, 7th Feb., 1786, we find this record—

"At a meeting of the Medical Board of the County Dublin

Infirmary, to elect a physician in the room of Dr. Charles Fleury, resigned,

Present—Dr. Evory ; Surgeons—Vance, Roney,  
Winter, Scott, Read,

Dr. Edmund Cullen was unanimously elected. At the same time the thanks of the meeting were voted to Dr. Fleury for his singular attention to the charity.

(Signed)

Thomas Evory,  
W. Vance,  
Art. Winter,  
Israel Read,  
Pat. Roney,  
James Scott.

In 1770 Dr. Fleury lived at 51 Stephen Street.

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### DANIEL COOKE, M.D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1770 TO 1781.

Daniel Cooke was the sixth physician appointed to the Meath Hospital. He remained on the staff for eleven years. When he resigned he lived at 26 Meath Street, quite close to the Hospital. He was a very distinguished physician in his day. He made a large income, and was considered a good authority on fevers.

Gilborne describes him thus:—

“That eminent physician, Daniel Cooke,  
Has freely drank at the Castalian brook ;  
The febrile crisis prudently foresees,  
Receives for his attendance ample fees.”

On consulting the minute book of the Medical Board the following entry occurs:—

22nd June, 1781.

“At a meeting of the Medical Board of the County Dublin Hospital,



Present—Dr. Charles Fleury ; Surgeons—James Mills, Arthur Winter, William Vance, Irsael Read,

Dr. Francis Hopkins was elected physician to the County Dublin Hospital in the room of Dr. Daniel Cooke, resigned.

Dr. Cooke died some time in the month of June, 1782, and he left his property to his daughter, Sarah Cooke, and in case of her death, to his wife, Mary Cooke, otherwise, Reed ; his will was sworn 24th July, 1782.

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### FRANCIS HOPKINS, M.D.

PHYSICIAN, 1781 TO 1785.

Francis Hopkins was the son of Francis Hopkins, a gentleman of means in the county Meath. His son Francis was born in same county in the year 1752, was educated at Dr. French's school, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, at the age of seventeen, on November 1, 1769, his college tutor being Mr. Connor. He graduated B.A. *Vern* 1773. Shortly after being qualified he lived at 8 Mary's Abbey, which was his address in 1780. He afterwards removed to 53 Stephen Street. On the 22nd June, 1781, he was elected physician to the Meath Hospital, *vice* Dr. Daniel Cooke resigned. On the 7th April, 1785, he wrote the following letter to the Medical Board :—

“ 53 Stephen Street,

“ April 7th, 1785.

“ GENTLEMEN,—The Medical Board of Mercer's Hospital having been pleased to appoint me one of the physicians to said Hospital, and its contiguity to my place of residence rendering my attendance there less difficult than at one so remote as the County of Dublin Infirmary, I beg leave to resign my place of physician to the latter in order that another may be appointed with as little delay as possible.

“ I must, however, assure the gentlemen that, although my exertions for the interest of the Hospital must, as physician, now

terminate, I shall be at all times ready to co-operate with them as a governor in whatever may tend to encourage and promote so useful a charity.

“I am, gentlemen, with much gratitude for the honour you conferred on me,

“ Your much obliged and very humble servant,

“ FRANCIS HOPKINS.

“ To the gentlemen composing the Medical Board  
of the County Dublin Infirmary.”

This letter was sent to the Medical Board, who held a meeting, *vide* minutes.

“ Meath Hospital, 20th April, 1785.

At a meeting of the Medical Board,

Present—Surgeons William Vance, Arthur Winter,  
Israel Read, James Scott, Pat. Roney, George  
O'Brien.

This day, Doctor Thomas Evory was unanimously elected physician to the Meath Hospital in the room of Dr. Francis Hopkins, resigned.

(Signed)

Pat. Roney,  
James Scott,  
George O'Brien,  
Wm. Vance,  
Israel Read,  
Arthur Winter.

Resolved unanimously—“That the thanks of the governors be returned to Dr. Francis Hopkins, late physician to the Hospital, for his care of the poor during his attendance there.”  
(To be inserted three times in the *Hibernian Journal*.)

Dr. Hopkins did not hold his position as physician to Mercer's Hospital very long, for he soon devoted his time entirely to midwifery, and became Assistant Master to the Rotunda



Lying-in Hospital, under Dr. Joseph Clarke, who was the sixth master from 1787 to 1793. After leaving the Rotunda he practised exclusively as a midwifery practitioner, and in the year 1808 was appointed the ninth master of the Rotunda Hospital—a position he held till the termination of his seven years' appointment in 1815.

Dr. Brennan, in his *Milesian Magazine*, alludes to Doctor Hopkins in rather uncomplimentary terms—

“’Twas Hopkins who might have most justly replaced  
Th’ dethroned wooden man who old Essex Street graced,  
And if for the pedestal Henthorn sued  
From the igneous claims that his head could obtrude ;  
And that Paddy Rooney and Boyle and such names  
Urged the voice of the people as gods for their claims,  
Placing Ferguson, Cleghorn, Cheyne, and such Scots,  
Whose effrontery passes for genius with sots ;  
The judge of puff’d cheeks would most justly decree  
O Hopkins, that none could shew title with thee.”

We presume Dr. Hopkins annoyed Dr. Brennan by not trying his turpentine treatment.

After Dr. Hopkins left the Rotunda he went to reside in Baggot-street, and he died there in the month of September, 1819. He made a will, which was sworn to 18th October, 1819. He left two sons, Francis Hopkins and Rev. James Hopkins.

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### THOMAS EVORY, M.D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1785 TO 1793.

Doctor Thomas Evory was the son of a Londonderry apothecary, and was born on the 18th October, 1758, in the city of Derry, and died at his house, 10 Rutland Square, on the 10th January, 1828, in the 70th year of his age. His sister, Margaret Evory, died 13th January, 1831, aged 76.

“Eminent in his profession and deservedly esteemed he will long be extensively regretted.”—(On marble slab in St. Audéon’s Church, Dublin.)



A Mr. Ffolliott, who served in the American war and became entitled to a considerable sum of prize money, had, in his early days, been helped by Mr. Evory, a Londonderry apothecary. Dying before the payment of the prize money, Mr. Ffolliott bequeathed his claim to it to Dr. Thomas Evory, son of his early benefactor. Dr. Evory largely increased his wealth by his professional practice, and dying intestate and unmarried, his property passed to his sister Margaret. She bequeathed much of it to the representatives of the Ffolliott family, who were bankers in Chester. To Dr. Evory Kennedy, Dr. Evory's godson, she bequeathed her house and everything within it, and £1,000. (Dr. Evory Kennedy, who was born November 28th, 1806, and was called after Dr. Evory, was engaged in large and fashionable midwifery practice in Dublin, and died in London 23rd April, 1886.)

Dr. Evory selected midwifery as the branch of practice he chiefly intended to devote his attention to. He therefore became assistant master of the Rotunda Hospital, under Dr. Henry Rock, who was fifth master, and who held office from 1781 to 1786, when he died, before his term of seven years had expired.

In 1794 Dr. Evory was appointed seventh master of the Rotunda Hospital

The *Freeman's Journal* of that date had an amusing skit inserted as follows:— "The Mastership of the Rotunda Hospital was filled up. There were five candidates. Evory (every) one of them were elected."

Dr. Evory's connection with the Meath Hospital commenced by his being bound an apprentice to Mr. William Vance, one of the surgeons of the Hospital. In one of the first minute books of the Medical Board the following entry appears—"Thomas Evory, indentured apprentice to Mr. William Vance, surgeon, for five years, from the 1st of August, 1775." It would therefore appear that he studied for the entire period of his pupilage at the institution he afterwards became attached to as one of the physicians.



His election is recorded in the minute book as follows :—

Meath Hospital, 20th April, 1785.

At a meeting of the Medical Board,

Present—Surgeons William Vance, Arthur Winter,  
Israel Read, James Scott, Pat. Roney, George  
O'Brien.

This day, Dr. Thomas Evory was unanimously elected physician to the Meath Hospital, in the room of Dr. Francis Hopkins, resigned.

(Signed)

Pat. Roney,  
James Scott,  
George O'Brien,  
William Vance,  
Israel Read,  
Art. Winter.

Resolved unanimously—"That the thanks of the governors be returned to Dr. Francis Hopkins, late physician to the Hospital, for his care of the poor during his attendance there."  
(To be inserted three times in the *Hibernian Journal*.)

From the foregoing will be seen the influence which apprenticeship seems to have had from the earliest times. Evory had served his time to William Vance, who, in his turn, was anxious to see his old apprentice elected as a member of the staff.

From his appointment till the date of his resignation Dr. Evory was most assiduous in his attention to the sick poor admitted to the Meath Hospital. However, when he was appointed to the mastership of the Rotunda he wrote the following letter to the Medical Board :—

" 23 Marlborough Street,

" Dec. 4th, 1793.

" GENTLEMEN,—From a concurrence of circumstances for some time past, but more especially since my appointment to the

mastership of the Lying-in Hospital, I have found it morally impossible to pay that attention to your charity which both my duty and inclination pointed out. Impressed with those ideas, I can no longer think of retaining the office which I now hold, and must request you will appoint another physician in my room, who will have it more completely in his power to give the necessary attendance. But before I withdraw myself entirely from you, permit me to return sincere thanks for the friendship and confidence which for many years I have experienced, and to assure you if hereafter I can contribute in the smallest degree to the prosperity and welfare of the Meath Hospital, it will afford me the most cordial satisfaction.

“Farewell, gentlemen, and believe me, with the sincerest regard and esteem,

“Your most obliged and faithful humble servant,

“THOMAS EVORY.

“To the Medical Gentlemen of the Meath Hospital.”

Record from minutes of Medical Board :—

Dec. 4th, 1793.

At a meeting of the Medical Gentlemen of the Meath Hospital to receive the resignation of Dr. Evory,

Present—Dr. Bryan, Chairman; Surgeons—

Roney, Wilson, Richards, Dease,

Resolved—“That the resignation of Dr. Evory be received.”

Resolved unanimously—“That the chairman be empowered to return the thanks of the governors to Doctor Evory for his particular attention to the charity, and that it be published three times in the *Hibernian Journal*.”

Resolved—“That we will on Saturday next proceed to an election of a physician in the room of Doctor Evory, and that summonses be issued accordingly.”

On December 7th, 1793, Dr. Thomas Bell was unanimously elected physician in the room of Dr. Thomas Evory, resigned.

Dr. Evory is noticed by Dr. Brennan in his *Milesian Magazine*, May, 1815, page 32.



## EDMUND CULLEN, M.D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL 1786 TO 1788.

Dr. Edmund Cullen succeeded Dr. John Charles Fleury as physician to the Meath Hospital. *Vide* minutes of that date—

7th February, 1786.

At a meeting of the Medical Board of the County Dublin Infirmary to elect a physician in the room of Dr. Charles Fleury, resigned,

Present—Dr. Evory; Surgeons Vance, Roney,  
Winter, Scott, Read.

Dr. Edmund Cullen was unanimously elected. At the same time the thanks of the meeting were voted to Dr. Fleury for his singular attention to the charity.

Dr. Cullen remained a member of the staff for about two years only, as the minutes show, viz. :—

At a meeting of the Medical Board, 26th June, 1788,  
Present—Dr. Evory; Surgeons—Vance, Read,  
Roney, Wilson.

Dr. Cullen having presented to the Board a letter containing the resignation of his place as physician to the Hospital, Dr. Daniel Bryan succeeded him as physician.

Dr. Cullen lived in 48 Exchequer Street in 1787, and afterwards lived in South King Street, where he died in the year 1804. Dr. Cullen was King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in Trinity College, Dublin, from 1786 to the date of his death, 1804, when he was succeeded by Dr. John Crampton.

Dr. Cullen was a thoroughly well-educated physician, and well versed in modern languages, for we find in 1786 he translated Baron Bergman's celebrated Physical and Chemical Essays, which were in two large volumes, and published by Luke White, Dublin.

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## DANIEL BRYAN, M.D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL 1788 TO 1803.

Daniel Bryan was the son of the Rev. James Bryan, and he entered Trinity College, Dublin, at the age of sixteen, on July 9, 1773. He was educated by Mr. Reid, and entered under Mr. Hales as college tutor. He took his B.A. degree, *Vern*, 1788. He succeeded Dr. Edmund Cullen as physician to the Meath Hospital on the 4th July, 1788. The minutes record his appointment as follows :—

At a meeting of the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital, on Friday, 4th July, 1788, pursuant to the resolution of the last meeting,

Present—Dr. Evory ; Surgeons—Vance, Winter,  
Read, O'Brien, Roney, Wilson.

Dr. Daniel Bryan was proposed as a proper person to fill up the present vacancy of physician to the Hospital, and unanimously elected by ballot.

(Signed)

Thomas Evory,  
William Vance,  
Arthur Winter,  
Israel Read,  
George O'Brien,  
Pat. Roney,  
Ben. Wilson.

At the same time the thanks of the Board was presented to Dr. Cullen for his singular attention to the interest of the Hospital.

Dr. Bryan remained on the staff till the year 1803, when he wrote the following letter to the Medical Board, resigning his position :—



“ January 28th, 1803.

“ GENTLEMEN,—Not finding it convenient any longer to continue physician to the Meath Hospital, I resign the office, with best wishes for the charity.

“ I remain, gentlemen,

“ Your very humble servant,

“ DANIEL BRYAN.

“ To the Medical Gentlemen of the Meath Hospital.”

At a meeting of the Medical Board, held Feb. 7, 1803, it was resolved—“ That the resignation of Doctor Bryan be accepted.”

Resolved unanimously—“ That the Chairman (Patrick Cusack Roney) be empowered to return the thanks of the governors to Dr. Bryan for his particular attention to the charity, and that it be published three times in the *Hibernian Journal*.”

At a meeting of the Medical Board, held Friday, the 18th Feb., 1803, Doctor Barker was unanimously elected physician to said Hospital in the room of Dr. Bryan, resigned.

Dr. Bryan was a very good physician, and had a large and fashionable practice. In 1787 he resided on Usher's Quay, in 1800 he lived at 4 Castle Street, and in 1809, the year of his death, he resided at 11 Aungier Street.

### THOMAS BELL, M.D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL 1793 to 1806.

Thomas Bell was the son of George Beil, M.D. He was born in the Co. Mayo, educated by Dr. Burke, and entered, at the age of seventeen, Trinity College, Dublin, October 11, 1786, his college tutor being Mr. Elrington, taking his B.A. degree, *Vern*, 1791. He lived in various streets in Dublin, for in looking over old directories of the last century we find him living in Jervis Street, then in 20 Bishop Street, and finally at 34 York Street, in which house he lived during the latter part of his life, and died there. He married early in life, and had two sons, the eldest Thomas, the second Alexander.

In his will, which was proved in 1815, he says—"I bequeath all my estate and interest therein to my eldest son, Thomas Bell, and to my wife, Lydia Bell, during her natural life, my interest in a house and lands at Cullenswood, and as much of the household furniture as she may deem necessary to keep, and whatever plate, household linen, and books from my library as she may deem useful."

From all that can be gathered from the early records of the Hospital, it is most probable that Dr. Thomas Bell served his time to some member of the staff or he would never have been elected as physician to the Institution. We find in the Medical Board minutes the following entry :—

Dec. 7th, 1793.

At a meeting of the Medical Board of the County Dublin Infirmary to elect a physician in the room of Doctor Thomas Evory, resigned.

Present—Doctor Bryan, in the chair ; Surgeons—  
Roney, Wilson, Richards, Dease.

Doctor Thomas Bell was unanimously elected.

(Signed)

Daniel Bryan,  
Pat. Roney,  
Benjamin Wilson,  
Sol. Richards,  
William Dease,

Dr Bell held the post of physician to the Hospital for a period something over thirteen years, when he resigned and was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Egan. The entry in the minute book is as follows :—

Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary,

March 24th, 1806.

At a meeting of the Medical Board.

Present—Mr. Roney, Mr. Dease, Mr. Crampton.



The following letter being read :—

“SIR,—I request that you will communicate to the Board of Medical Governors of the Meath Hospital this my resignation of the office of physician to that charity.

“I am, sir, your obedient and humble servant,

“THOMAS BELL.

“To Mr. Luke Wall, Secretary to the

“Governors of the Meath Hospital.”

(Received).

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### FRANCIS BARKER, M.D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1803 TO 1809.

Francis Barker was born in Waterford, in the year 1773, and descended from a respectable old Waterford family. He became an eminent physician and chemist, and for forty years filled the Chair of Chemistry in the University of Dublin. In the last century, and the early part of the present one, the cultivation of chemical science, and the practice of medicine were frequently associated in the same person. Steevens, Hutchinson, Thornton, M'Bride and Percival, were engaged in medical practice, but all of them, save M'Bride, taught chemistry, notwithstanding the last named made it the subject of original investigation.

Francis Barker was a highly educated physician. He graduated B.A. Trinity College, Dublin, 1793, and afterwards studied Medicine in Edinburgh, in 1795, when he became very intimate with Sir Walter Scott. On taking a medical degree at Edinburgh, he composed a thesis “De Invento Galvum,” suggesting the identity of the nervous fluid and dynamical electricity. He then returned to his native city, Waterford, where he remained for five years, and opened the first fever hospital in Ireland; feeling that his abilities might be more appreciated in a larger sphere of work, he left Waterford and settled in Dublin. In 1808, he was elected Professor of Chemistry, Trinity College,



Dublin, and took the M.A. and M.D. degrees in 1810. He started the first medical journal in Ireland in conjunction with Dr. Todd. In 1804 he was elected senior physician to the Cork Street Hospital, and from 1820 to 1852 was Secretary to the Irish Board of Health. He became a Licentiate 1805, and a Fellow in 1813, of the College of Physicians in Ireland. In 1828 he published a translation of, and observations on, the Dublin Pharmacopœia, and he was the author of several Reports of the Cork-street Hospital, and one in 1831, on the "Prevention of Spasmodic Cholera." In conjunction with John Cheyne he produced in 1821, a work on Typhus Fever Epidemics.

His election as physician to the Meath Hospital dates from 1st Feb., 1803. The following is the original entry copied from the Medical Board minute book of that date :—

#### RECORD OF ELECTION.

At a meeting of the Medical Governors of the Meath Hospital, on Friday, the 18th day of February, 1803, by adjournment from Monday last.

Present—Doctor Bell, in the Chair; Surgeons—

Roney, senr., Dease, Crampton, Roney, junr.

Mr. Crampton having proposed Doctor Barker, he was unanimously elected physician to said Hospital, in the room of Doctor Bryan, resigned.

#### RECORD OF RESIGNATION.

Friday, May 19th, 1809.

At a Meeting of the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital, and County Dublin Infirmary.

Present—Doctor Egan in the Chair; Surgeons—

Roney, senr., Dease, Roney, junr., Hewson.

The following letter being read :—

May 15th, 1809.

"GENTLEMEN,—Finding my attendance on the Meath Hospital incompatible with other avocations, I must beg that you accept my resignation.



“Believe me to remain a sincere well-wisher to the Institution, and to entertain sentiments of esteem and respect for the Medical Governors,

“Yours, &c.,

“FRANCIS BARKER.

“To the Medical Governors of  
the Meath Hospital.”

Resolved—“That the resignation of Docter Barker be received, and that the thanks of the Medical Governors be returned to him for his particular attention to the charity.”

Resolved—“That on Monday next the Medical Governors will proceed to the election of a physician in his room,” when George Frank Todderick was unanimously elected Physician.

In 1808 he lived at 86 Stephen's Green, South, but afterwards moved to 26 Lower Baggot Street; he also had a place at Sandycove, called Rosetta. About the year 1805, he married Emma, daughter of the Rev. Arthur Conolly, Vicar of Donard, in Co. Wicklow. By her he had an only child, William, who was born in Dublin on the 6th Jan., 1810, and who afterwards became a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and Professor of Chemistry, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; he never practised medicine, but devoted himself to science. He died from disease of the liver, at his house 21 Hatch Street, in Sept., 1873. In 1838 he married Miss Houghton, by whom he had several children, sons and daughters. One son entered the Army Medical Service, and another, Arthur Edward James, a Fellow of the College of Surgeons, and Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery, University College, London, and Assistant Surgeon University College Hospital, is now residing at 67 Harley Street, London. Francis Barker died Oct. 8th, 1859, aged 85 years, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

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## THOMAS EGAN, M.D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL 1806 TO 1818.

After the rebellion of 1641 the Egan family, whose ancestors were possessed of large estates, were, with many others, deprived of their territorial possessions, and consequently driven from their homes to seek their fortunes in foreign countries such as Spain, France, and America.

The name of MacEgan is of great antiquity. As far back as 1257 they occupied a castle known as *Dun Doighre*, now *Duniry*, in the county of Galway, and for a long series of years were celebrated as Brehons or judges in Connaught, and many of them were distinguished as eminent literary men.

Two brothers, John and James Egan, settled as tenants on the lands of Dunblaney, the property of the Stantons, and married into a family the name of Burk. Thomas, the eldest son (brother to Dean Egan, of Dunmore, and nephew to the Archbishop of Tuam, who died in 1798), was born in 1752, and John, the youngest, took up his residence at Tuam, where he subsequently was appointed J.P. for the county, and married a sister of Sir John Shea, of Dunmore, Bart.

Thomas, who at an early age displayed unusual ability, was educated at home by a tutor, and, as a boy, was passionately fond of sporting, both in the field and on the river. In order to enlarge the scope of professional research, his parents sent him abroad with a view to the study of medicine in the continental hospitals. On his return he obtained his diploma from the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland, and settled in the town of Galway, where he commenced the practice of his profession. Here he was introduced to Miss Sarah Gibbon, whom he afterwards married, but the choice not meeting with the approval of his friends, he determined to abandon the provincial town and come up to Dublin, where in 1804 he took up his residence in Sackville Street, at that time the resort of the nobility. His fame soon spread, his practice rapidly increased, and after a com-



paratively short period he attained the highest position as a consulting physician, and was considered the best authority on fever, which at that time was very prevalent in the metropolis.

In 1806 he was appointed physician to the Meath Hospital, and had as his colleague Dr. Cheyne, with whom he was closely associated, and whose unbroken friendship he enjoyed during the whole course of his professional career.

He was subsequently elected physician to the Cork Street Fever Hospital, and Simpson's Hospital, all of which appointments he held to the date of his death in 1818. He was not a voluminous writer, as his busy life gave him but little leisure for the use of his pen. He was, however, the author of a treatise on urinary diseases, based upon cases selected from the gouty wards of Simpson's Hospital, and which displayed a thorough knowledge of chemical analysis. He was likewise a frequent contributor to the medical periodicals of the day.

Dr. Egan was elected to the Meath Hospital on March 27th, 1806. The following is a record of his election, from minutes of the Medical Board :—

March 27th, 1806.

At a meeting of the Medical Governors of the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary,

Present—Doctor Barker; Surgeons—Roney, Dease,  
Crampton, Roney, junr.,

Doctor Egan being proposed, was unanimously elected in the room of Dr. Bell, resigned.

Dr. Egan must have died at 10 Sackville Street about the 9th or 10th of Dec., 1818, for at a meeting of the Medical Board, held 11th Dec., 1818, the following record appears :—

Resolved—"That the death of Dr. Egan, one of the physicians of the House, has been this day notified to us."

On the 14th Dec., 1818, Dr. Whitley Stokes succeeded Dr. Egan as physician to the Hospital.

Dr. Egan's will was sworn to on the 24th Dec., 1818, and he left behind him his wife, Sarah Egan, two daughters—



Eleanor and Margaret—and two sons—Thomas and John. His eldest son, Thomas Henry Egan, became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and for twenty-one years was surgeon to the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin. He died on the 27th of March, 1843, and was succeeded by his son in the Lock Hospital—Dr. John Cruice Egan, who afterwards resigned his post and gave up the profession and became a clergyman. The latter's qualifications are—M.A., M.D., Glasgow, 1842; F.R.C.S.I., 1845; L., 1840, and he now resides (1887) at Christ Church Vicarage, South Hackney, London, E., of which he is the Vicar, and to whom the author is indebted for this memoir of his grandfather.

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### GEORGE FRANK TODDERICK, M.D.

PHYSICIAN FROM 1809 TO 1811.

Dr. Todderick was a very eminent physician in Dublin at the beginning of this century. He was born in the Co. Dublin in the year 1782. His father, Thomas Todderick, being a gentleman of means, never followed any profession; was a Presbyterian, and formerly came from Scotland. His son entered T.C.D. on November 4, 1799, as a Fellow Commoner, at the age of seventeen, having been previously educated and prepared for entrance by the Rev. Mr. Whiteside. Todderick's college tutor was Dr. Miller. He took his B.A. degree in 1803, and M.A. and M.B. *Vern.*, 1807. He succeeded Dr. Barker as physician to the Meath Hospital. His appointment is recorded in the minutes as follows:—

May 21st, 1809.

At a Meeting of the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary,

Doctor Egan in the Chair.

Present—Surgeons—Richards, Roney, senr., Roney,  
junr., Crampton, Dease, Hewson,

Doctor Todderick being proposed, was unanimously elected physician to said Hospital in the room of Doctor Barker, resigned.



Dr. Todderick was an extremely practical and painstaking physician, and attended the patients in the Meath Hospital with great assiduity. His health, however, was not the best, and on looking to the minutes of the Medical Board we find the record of his resignation—

Nov. 9th, 1811.

At a meeting of the Medical Governors of the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary,

Doctor Egan in the Chair.

Present—Surgeons—P. Roney, S. Richards, R.

Dease, P. Crampton, C. Roney, J. Hewson,

The following letter being read:—

“Swansea, Glammorganshire,

“Nov. 1st, 1811.

“GENTLEMEN,—From the state of my health, feeling myself unable to fulfil the duties of the Meath Hospital in the manner I could wish, I beg leave to present my resignation to the Medical Governors as physician to the above Institution, and request them to accept of my regret at leaving them, as also of my best wishes for their success and happiness.

“GEO. FRANK TODDERICK.

“To the Medical Governors of the Meath Hospital,”

Resolved—“That Doctor Todderick’s resignation be accepted, and that our thanks are due and are hereby given to him for his gentlemanlike conduct whilst physician to this Institution.”

Dr. Todderick was succeeded by Dr. John Cheyne, who was appointed November 12th, 1811. Dr. Todderick lived, in 1810, at 39, Grafton Street, and he removed from that, in 1811, to 18, South Frederick Street, a house that is now occupied by Morrow’s library. He married a Miss Pritchard, but never had any family. His own mother, after the death of his father, Thomas Todderick, married a Mr. Thorpe Frank, who was a very wealthy man, connected with Dublin in early life, but afterwards went to reside in Paris, where he died.



Dr. Todderick very soon got into large practice, and his extreme kindness and attention to the late Professor William Henry Porter during a severe attack of typhus fever is still remembered with feelings of gratitude by the Porter family.

About the year 1822 or 1823 Dr. Todderick and his wife left Dublin altogether to go and reside in France with his stepfather, Mr. Thorpe Frank. After he went to Paris he became a Roman Catholic, and used to dress in the garb of some religious order. His wife and he died at Exeter, in England, leaving his great wealth to the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Todderick, even in his day, had a great craze for ventilation. Nearly all diseases he attributed to the want of proper ventilation.

Dr. Todderick appears to have had a brother who annoyed Dr. Brennan, the turpentine doctor, for in the *Milesian Magazine* for April, 1812, page 158, we find the following:—

“*Died*, in College Green, Thomas Todderick, Esq., dealer in lottery tickets and exchange. In the course of a very few years this man had acquired præminence as glutton, epicure, and cook that is seldom reserved for even superannuated aldermen. He was allowed on all hands to be the first dresser of bullock’s kidney in all Dublin; at a salad he had no equal; and in stewing cheese ‘we never shall look upon his like again.’ . . . We understand he has left a brother who is at present in Dublin, a man of taste, a Member of the Royal King and Queen’s College of Physicians, an Examiner of Enemas to the Royal Apothecaries’ shops of this City.”

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### JOHN CHEYNE, M.D.

PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE, R.C.S.I., 1813-19.

PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1811 TO 1817.

John Cheyne was born on the 2nd February, 1777, at Leith, near Edinburgh University, and graduated M.D. in 1795, and in the same year passed the Qualifying Examination for Surgeon’s Mate at the Surgeons’ Hall. He entered the army, and was



sent to Ireland, where he saw some active service, and was present at the battle of Vinegar Hill, in the county of Wexford. In 1799 he returned to Scotland, and took charge of Leith Ordnance Hospital, and began to assist his father. He spent nine years in this way, fully using his opportunities for studying pathology. He formed an acquaintance with Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Bell, from whom he received valuable instructions in the art of performing dissections of the human subject.

Owing to some accounts which he received as to the state of the medical profession in Dublin, Cheyne resolved to re-visit that city, and arrived there in March, 1809. He states that he found the medical profession respected chiefly, no doubt, owing to the eminent physicians who had flourished in Dublin during the previous half-century. Dr. Smith, remarkable for his munificence; Sir Nathaniel Barry, whom Mr. Grattan characterised as the most accomplished gentleman he had ever known; Dr. Plunkett, the witty and learned brother of the Lord Chancellor; and many others could be named amongst the accomplished medical men of those days. Cheyne states that he found the Dublin physicians, mostly belonging to Cullen's school, relying chiefly upon symptomology, and paying but little attention to pathology. Much of the purely medical practice was passing into the hands of the surgeons. Cheyne settled in Dublin towards the end of 1809. On the 5th October, 1811, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and was elected a Fellow on the 18th October, 1824. From the 9th November, 1810, until the 4th May, 1811, Cheyne received in fees the sum of three guineas. In the latter year he was appointed physician to the Meath Hospital in succession to G. F. Todderick.

On the 15th June, 1813, he was elected Professor of Medicine to the College of Surgeons. His lectures, which were chiefly on military surgery and medicine, were largely attended by army and naval surgeons, and surgeon's mates, as well as by the registered pupils of the College.

Cheyne, it is believed, was the first physician of good standing



in Dublin who regularly met apothecaries in medical consultations. In 1812 his fees rose to £472. On the 27th October, 1815, he was admitted physician to the House of Industry Hospitals, whereupon he resigned his post in the Meath Hospital, but he did not resign his professorship in the College until 1819. In 1816 he realised £1,710 from his practice. In conjunction with Percival he established a School of Clinical Medicine and a Museum of Morbid Anatomy, in connection with the House of Industry Hospitals. In 1817-18 a fever epidemic raged in Dublin, and the House of Industry became converted into a vast hospital for typhus fever cases; about 700 were treated by Cheyne and his colleagues. In 1820 he was appointed Physician-General. The office was always considered by medical men as one of great dignity, and its emoluments were considerable. In the "Whimsical Miscellany" (of which three volumes are preserved in Trinity College Library), the following lines, probably written by Dean Swift, occur:—

"As for the motives most men doubt,  
Why those two doctors did fall out;  
Some say it was ambition.  
And that the one did undermine  
The others credit with design,  
To be the State's Physitian."

From 1820 to 1830 Cheyne's income averaged £5,000. Had he paid visits to patients in the country—which he declined to do—his income would have probably reached £6,000. In 1825 his health began to fail, and in 1831 he retired to Sherrington, Buckinghamshire, where he died on the 31st January, 1836.

Cheyne used his pen freely. Up to the year 1809 he published in Edinburgh three works relating to diseases of children. In those books he laid great stress upon the importance of making pathological observations.

In Dublin this important means of advancing medical knowledge has been much neglected, little having been published on Morbid Anatomy from Clossy's time. In 1809 Cheyne's work on the "Pathology on the Membrane of the Trachea and



Bronchia," appeared in London in the form of a volume of 204 pages and 8 plates. In 1812 he published in London a work entitled "Cases of Apoplexy and Lithargy, with Observations of Comatose Diseases," 8vo, 224 pages and 5 plates. In 1815 there was published in Dublin a second edition of his "Essay on Dropsy of the Brain," 8vo, 75 pages. In his Report on the Hardwicke Fever Hospital for 1818, he gives an interesting account of the epidemic of typhus fever which raged in Dublin in 1817-18. An account of this epidemic also appears in the Dublin Hospital Reports, Vol. II., as does one of an epidemic of dysentery in Vol. III. In 1819 an enlarged edition (168 pp.) of his work on "Hydrocephalus Acutus" appeared in Dublin.

In 1821, Cheyne and Francis Barker published their "Account of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Fever lately Epidemical in Ireland." The work, which was brought out in Dublin in two octavo volumes of 500 and 387 pages each, contain numerous communications with physicians, and various official documents relating to this epidemic of (typhus) fever, which will always afford valuable information to the systematic writers on fever. In 1831 he presented to the Lord Lieutenant a Report on the Prevention of Spasmodic Cholera. His last work was the following, published after his death. "Essays on Partial Derangement of the Mind in supposed connection with Religion."

Cheyne married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. George Macartney, Vicar of Antrim. Like his father, he had sixteen children—nine sons and seven daughters. One of the latter, Selina, married the Right Rev. Charles Graves, present Lord Bishop of Limerick.

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### PATRICK HARKAN, M.D.

PHYSICIAN FROM 1817 TO 1821.

Patrick Harkan was the second son of Neil Harkan, Esq., of Raheen, Elphin, in Co. Roscommon, a landed proprietor, and was born in May, 1779, at Elphin. He was sent at a very



early age to Rome, and studied in the College there for several years intending to be a priest, but he abandoned the idea, and determined to enter the medical profession. He left Rome, and after a tour in Spain, Germany, and France, he went to Edinburgh and entered the University there, and studied for several years under the Munroes and many other distinguished professors of that day. In 1801 he took his degree of M.D., in the University of Edinburgh. Shortly afterwards he came to Ireland and settled in Elphin, where he practised for some short time. His brother, an eminent surgeon in Dublin, Peter Harkan, a colleague of Sir Philip Crampton, and joined with him in Crampton's School of Medicine, induced him to come and settle in Dublin, which he did. He took out a Licentiate's degree from the College of Physicians in Dublin in 1812, but having no degree from Trinity College, Dublin, was not eligible to become a Fellow—the rule regarding this has been changed since.

On coming to live in Dublin, he first resided in Lower Sackville Street, but in 1814 took a lease of the house and premises then known as 40, Upper Sackville Street, now 44, and lived there from that year up to his death in July, 1861, a period of about 48 years. He practised in the same house until he retired from practice in 1858.

When Harkan took the house in Sackville Street, there were no shops or places of business in it, nor for many years afterwards on either side of Upper Sackville Street. When he took the house he paid a fine for it of £1,600, subject to £60 a year rent, exclusive of taxes, and in 1871 it was sold for £300, showing how house property in leading streets in Dublin has depreciated.

He was elected a physician to the Fever Hospital, Cork Street, and was connected with that Institution for upwards of forty years, and during periods when typhus fever was very prevalent among the poor artisans of Dublin.

In the year 1817, he was appointed physician to the Meath Hospital.



The following record from the minutes of the Medical Board is here inserted :—

Oct. 14th, 1817.

At a Meeting of the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary.

Dr. Egan in the chair,

Present— Messrs. Dease, C. Roney, Hewson, T. Roney, Mr. C. Roney having proposed Doctor Patrick Harkan, Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, as physician in the room of Dr. Cheyne,

Resolved unanimously—" That Dr. Patrick Harkan be elected a physician to this Institution."

Harkan only held the position for a little over three years, when he resigned, as the following record from the minutes shows—

June 21st, 1821.

At a Meeting of the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital,

Mr. Crampton in the chair,

Present—Dr. Stokes, Mr. C. Roney, Mr. Hewson,

Mr. T. Roney, Mr. Macnamara, Mr. Porter.

Resolved—" That the Senior Member of the Medical Board, present at any of its meetings, be always considered as Chairman."

The following letter was laid before the Board :—

" GENTLEMEN,

" I hereby resign my situation of physician of the Meath Hospital. In separating myself from my colleagues collectively, I beg leave to say, that I shall ever feel a warm interest in the prosperity of the Hospital, the professional duty of which they perform with so much zeal and ability.

" I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

" Your most obedient and humble Servant,

" P. HARKAN."

Resolved—" That Doctor Harkan's resignation be accepted."



Resolved—"That the thanks of the Board be returned to Doctor Harkan for his services to the Hospital whilst a member of the Board."

Dr. Harkan was succeeded by Doctor Robert Graves, who was appointed physician on July 31st, 1821.

Harkan is frequently mentioned in the *Milesian Magazine* by John Brennan, 161, Great Britain-street, Dublin. At page 234 he describes Harkan's appearance in not very complimentary terms, probably from the fact that Dr. Harkan did not give Dr. Brennan's turpentine treatment a trial. Harkan it appears had a very severe attack of small-pox in his youth, which marked his face badly, giving his countenance a rather swarthy appearance.

Harkan married in January, 1810, Catherine, daughter of James Egan, Esq., of Dumblany, Tuam, Co. Galway. They were married in Dublin. His wife died in October, 1860, and was buried in Glasnevin cemetery. Patrick Harkan died in July, 1861, at his residence, 44, Upper Sackville Street, and was also buried in Glasnevin. The surviving children at his death, in 1861, were six, viz.:—1, Eleanor; 2, Mary Anne (died May, 1887); 3, Peter (died September, 1882); 4, John F. Harkan, a solicitor (residing at 26, Brookfield terrace, Donnybrook); 5, William Edmund (died March, 1885); 6, Henry Harkan, Deputy Inspector-General Royal Navy (retired list).

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### WHITLEY STOKES.

PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE, 1819-28, R.C.S.I.

PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1818 TO 1826.

Whitley Stokes was born in Waterford, 1763. His father, the Rev. Gabriel Stokes, an ex-F.T.C.D., was Chancellor of the Cathedral of Waterford and master of an endowed school; and his grandfather, Gabriel, was Deputy-Surveyor of Ireland. Having received a good education in his father's school at Waterford, he entered Trinity College, and obtaining in 1781 a scholarship, graduated B.A. in 1783. His thirst for knowledge of every kind was very great, and he devoted so much of his time to close study that his health suffered severely. He



resolved to compete for a Fellowship, but when in 1788 the day of trial arrived he was so weak and emaciated that it became necessary to carry him into the Examination Hall. His courage, however, proved equal to the occasion, and, after a severe competition, he won the Fellowship. In the following year he proceeded to the degree of M.A. Having studied medicine in both Dublin and Edinburgh, he graduated in Dublin both as M.B. and M.D. in 1793, and he also took in that year a medical degree in Edinburgh.

Stokes became a member of the Society of United Irishmen at a time when their proceedings were of a constitutional character; but he retired from active participation in their operations about 1792, at which period they began to assume a revolutionary aspect. It was, however, a matter of notoriety that his sympathies were with the National party, and accordingly he was cited to appear before Lord Clare and the other "Visitors" of Trinity College, in April, 1798.

Although there was not the slightest proof of Stokes's complicity with the doings of the United Irishmen from the time that they had become a secret organization, he was suspended from his Fellowship for a period of one year. His suspension was not for the commission of seditious acts, but for his sympathy with the principles advocated by Grattan, Curran, and other Irish patriots. Although he early withdrew from the Society of the United Irishmen he seems to have retained their esteem, for even one of the most revolutionary of them—Wolfe Tone—wrote of Stokes that he was "The very best man I have ever known."

Stokes's moral nature was pure and exalted. His conscientiousness was extreme. He was gentle, kind, unselfish, and generous. "*Erinensis*," the bitter satirist on medical men, wiped the venom from his pen when he wrote of him. Another of his professional brethren, Dr. Brennan, though he reflects upon Stokes's costume, extols his charity in the following lines—

"If he asked for his coat, he gave with it his waist-coat,  
Tho' no Plunket Street man would give much for his best-coat."



He was a most agreeable companion, always ready to communicate the information of which he had such stores at hand, and it is said that the evenings spent in his society were most enjoyable. He was a fluent and earnest lecturer. He was a pious man, and there is reason to believe that his "Reply" to Paine's "Age of Reason" largely counteracted the effect which that book had produced upon the minds of the students of the University, as well as many others.

Stokes was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 20th November, 1795, and was elected an Honorary Fellow, 15th January, 1816. On the 10th June, 1805, he was co-opted a Senior Fellow of Trinity College; but having, from scruples of a religious character, resigned his Fellowship, he was in 1816 appointed Lecturer on Natural History to the College. He devoted himself enthusiastically to the duties of his lectureship, teaching mineralogy, geology, as well as botany and zoology; and, indeed accepting, the most comprehensive definition of the province of natural history. He proved the igneous origin of the granites, and was the first to suggest the planetary ærolites, or shooting stars—a theory now universally accepted. Under his direction the minerals in Trinity College museum were arranged, and a plan, which he submitted to the herbarium, was in great part adopted by the founder of the beautiful gardens at Glasnevin—the idea of establishing the Dublin Zoological Gardens originated in his mind. His love of nature was, indeed, profound: he ardently investigated it, but soon realised how little is known of its mysteries. He must have felt how truthful are the words of Goethe, that—

" Die unde griefflich hohen Werke  
Sind herrlich uise am ersten Sag."

On the 5th June, 1819, Stokes succeeded Cheyne as Professor of Medicine to the College of Surgeons, and retained that office up to 1828. On the 14th December, 1818, he was elected physician to the Meath Hospital—a position which he vacated in favour of his son in 1826.



Although Stokes devoted so large a portion of his time to purely scientific investigations, yet he was not unmindful of his functions as a physician. He appears to have had but little private practice, but he was ever ready to administer to the wants of the sick poor. He worked during the great epidemics of typhus fever ; and in a treatise on “ Contagion ” he strongly advocated the isolation of the sick, the purification of their dwellings and clothings, and the establishment of district hospitals.

Stokes's treatise on Respiration is well known. In 1814 he caused to be printed at his own expense an English-Irish Dictionary, and two years later, he published a pamphlet in which he combated the theories of Dr. Malthus on population, which at that time excited great attention. He wooed the muses, and not unsuccessfully. Of painting and music he was an excellent judge, and his poetical compositions, though few, fairly entitle him to a high place amongst the group of minor poets. The following lines on the shamrock were written on the occasion of the entry of George IV. into Dublin, in 1821, Stokes being then in his fifty-eight year ; they are perhaps the most inferior of his compositions, but they show his patriotic spirit :—

Fair plant ! beloved with rooted truth,  
 And watered by my tears,  
 The bitter trial of my youth,  
 The solace of my years.

Lov'd, honor'd plant, too long oppressed,  
 Beneath the foot of Pride,  
 At length unfold thy beaming breast,  
 And cast the dust aside.

Belov'd ! revive—your King appears,  
 To wipe your tears away ;  
 The sorrow of a thousand years,  
 Are vanishing to day.

His aged head, thy grateful breast  
 Shall soothe to safe repose ;  
 Free from the thorns that still infest  
 The Thistle and the Rose



Stokes married in 1797, Mary Anne, daughter of John Picknoll, J.P., of Loughgall, a gentleman of landed property in the north of Ireland. She died in 1842, and her husband passed away, on the 13th April, 1845, at the age of eighty-two, and was interred in a family tomb which he had caused to be built at Taney Church, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.

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ROBERT JAMES GRAVES, M.D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1821 TO 1843.

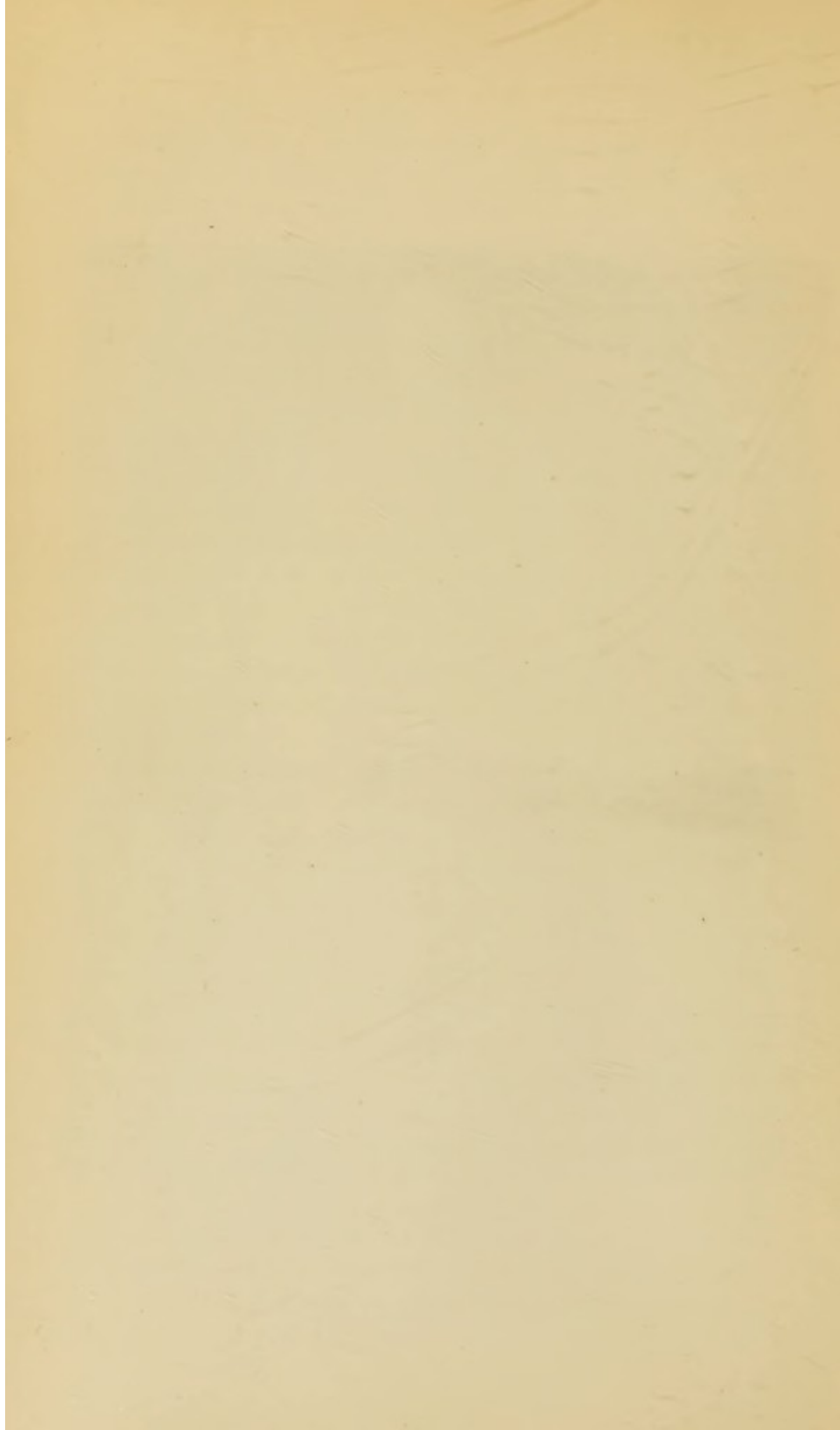
R. J. Graves was descended from Colonel Graves, who commanded a regiment of cavalry in Cromwell's army, and having settled in Ireland, acquired considerable landed property in the Co. Limerick. Dr. Graves' father, Richard, son of the Vicar of Kilfinane, county of Limerick, was a man of conspicuous ability. He had a distinguished undergraduate career in Trinity College, taking a scholarship in 1782, and winning numerous prizes. He took Holy Orders and became a Fellow T.C.D., in 1796, and subsequently was appointed Dean of Ardagh. His literary works (of which twenty-seven have been collected and published in four volumes), are of a high order of merit, and he acquired great celebrity for his lectures on the "Pentateuch." He married Eliza, daughter of James Drought, D.D., Professor of Divinity, T.C.D., and a member of an ancient family in the King's County. Their son Robert James, was born on the 27th March, 1797, in Dublin. He was educated, first, by the Rev. Ralph Wilde (who, in 1782, had won a scholarship in Trinity College), secondly, by Mr. Levy, a well-known teacher. Having entered Trinity College he passed through an undergraduate course, in which he almost rivalled his father. At his entrance he took first place, and in all his subsequent examinations save two, he won the first premium. On taking his Fellow Commoner's degree, he received the gold medal for having entered for every examination open to him, and obtaining a *valde in omnibus*. In 1815 he graduated in Arts, becoming an M.B. in 1818, and an M.D. in 1841. Having decided upon medicine as his profession, he





ROBERT JAMES GRAVES, M.D.,  
PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1821 TO 1843.

*(From Statue in College of Physicians.)*





studied in every part of it, with the utmost ardour, not confining himself to the School of Physic, but working also in the College School. He early recognised the importance of morbid anatomy to the pathologist, and never neglected the opportunities for extending his knowledge of disease, which post-mortem examination offered. The years 1818, 1819, and 1820, were spent by Graves studying in foreign universities. During two years he was a pupil of Professors Stromeyer and Blumenback, of Gottingen, and of Hufeland and Behrend, of Berlin. In Copenhagen he studied under the eminent Professor Cohlston. During his sojourn on the continent he met with many adventures. On one occasion he was confined for ten days in a dungeon, in an Austrian prison, on a charge of being a spy. His assertion that he was an Englishman was disregarded on the ground that only a German could speak such excellent English as he did! Whilst travelling in Italy he formed a friendship with the great artist Turner; Graves himself possessed considerable artistic skill, and many admirable sketches from nature which he made are extant. Having spent a few months in Edinburgh, Graves settled in Dublin, in 1821, and was in the same year appointed a physician to the Meath Hospital, and at once commenced that system of clinical—*i.e.*, bedside—teaching, which was destined ere long to render himself and his hospital famous throughout medical circles, even far beyond the boundaries of the British Isles. His election is recorded as follows in the minutes of the Hospital:—

July 31st, 1821.

At a meeting of the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary,

Present—Mr Crampton in the Chair,

Dr. Whitley Stokes,	Mr. T. Roney,
Mr. C. Roney,	Mr. Macnamara,
Mr. Hewson,	Mr. Porter.

Resolved—“That Dr. Robert Graves, Licentiate of the King and Queen’s College of Physicians, be elected a physician to



the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary in the room of Dr. Harkan, resigned."

In 1824 Graves joined with others in establishing the Park-street School, and was its first lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence. He also lectured in it upon "Animal Chemistry," a department of science at that time in its infancy. He was so thoroughly practical as a teacher, that not content with merely lecturing upon toxicology and animal chemistry, he made the following announcement in his syllabus:—"In order to give the students an opportunity of becoming practically acquainted with this part of the subject, they will be allowed to perform all the experiments themselves, under the direction of Doctor Graves."

Graves now began to acquire a good practice, which, however, never was as large as Cheyne's; and it is remarkable that it decreased somewhat during the latter part of his life, not because he was becoming too old (for he died in the prime of life), but for some reasons difficult to understand. One of the greatest physicians, not alone of Ireland, but of Europe—many practitioners who never put forth an original idea have had larger clientéls—still Graves had many patients, and for some time his practice was undoubtedly very large.

On the 27th November, 1820, Graves obtained the Licence of the College of Physicians, was elected a Fellow on the 7th April, 1823, and in 1843 and 1844 filled the Presidential Chair of the College. In 1827 Graves was appointed Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the School of Physic, an office which he held until 1848. In that year he withdrew from professional work, and in 1843 he resigned his position in the Meath Hospital. His resignation is recorded as follows:—

At a meeting of the Medical Board, held October 10, 1843, the following letter was read from Dr. Graves:—

"Merrion Square,

"MY DEAR RYND,

"October 2nd, 1843.

"You will have the goodness to convey to the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital my resignation of the office of



physician to that institution. I have been induced to take that step in consequence of finding that I could no longer discharge my duties to the patients and pupils in a satisfactory manner. You will much oblige me, my dear Rynd, by expressing the deep sense of gratitude which I feel for the cordial co-operation I always received from my colleagues during the period of twenty-two years I have been physician to the Hospital.

“I remain, my dear Rynd,

“Sincerely yours,

“F. Rynd, Esq.”

“ROBERT J. GRAVES.

On the letter being read, it was moved that Dr. Stokes and Mr. Rynd be deputed to wait on Dr. Graves to ask him to reconsider his determination to resign, and to continue as physician to the Hospital, which they accordingly did; but Dr. Graves declined to alter his determination. On October 11, 1843, his resignation was accepted with great regret, and he was succeeded by Dr. Cathcart Lees.

Dr. Graves remained until his death consulting physician to the Adelaide and Coombe Hospitals, and Peter's Parish Dispensary. He was one of the principal founders of the Pathological Society, and their first president, retaining the presidency for many years. This society was the first of the kind in the United Kingdom. In 1849 Graves was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. His bust in marble, executed by his countryman, John Hogan, was presented to the College of Physicians by his wife; and his statue, sculptured by Bruce Joy, adorns one of the College halls. Bruce Joy is the son of Dr. William Hunt Joy, an Irishman, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians, but long retired from practice.

Dr. Graves married Anna, daughter of the Rev. William Grogan, of Slaney Park, Rector of Baltinglass. They had two sons and four daughters; one of the former, the Rev. Richard Drought Graves, is dead; the other, late Lieutenant-Colonel in the 82nd Regiment, is a Deputy-Lieutenant of the King's County.



After a protracted illness, endured with remarkable patience, Graves died from a disease of the liver, on the 28th March, 1853, aged 56, and was interred in Mount Jerome Cemetery.

Graves was tall, and somewhat thin; his complexion was dark, his nose aquiline, and he had large and lustrous eyes. His face indicated great intellectual power. As a lecturer there were few his equal—in clearness of style, copiousness of illustration, or interest of subject matter. He was warm in his friendships, and he was not giving to “cutting” those of his friends or acquaintances who had dropped out of his own social circles, because of their slender pecuniary resources—he always gave a cordial welcome to an old college or school chum.

In the limited space which, in such a work as this, can only be given to even a great man, it is impossible to give more than a brief and imperfect notice of Graves’ labours. His first paper recording his experience of an epidemic of typhus fever in Galway, appear in the “Transactions” of the Association of the King and Queen’s College of Physicians, Vol. IV., 1824. Shortly afterwards he began a series of articles for the Edinburgh “Medical and Surgical Journal,” in which he epitomised the papers in relation to medicine, and its allied science, published in the German Journals. In these transactions he subsequently wrote several papers on liver disease, yellow fever, influence of posture on the pulses, etc. In 1832 he became a founder and co-editor of the “Dublin Journal of Medical Science.” In this journal the greater number of Graves’ papers appeared. Several of his most interesting lectures delivered in the “London Medical and Surgical Journal,” 1832-1834. In 1837-8 he contributed to the “Medical Gazette” a series of articles on inflammation and the motive humors which cause and regulate the circulation, in which he refuted Marshall Hall’s theory of inflammation. According to this physiologist, the stagnation of blood in the capillaries, arising from the adhesion of its corpuscles to the internal surface of these vessels, and consequent narrowing of their channels, is the immediate cause of inflammation.

In a lecture delivered in December, 1827, and published



shortly afterwards, and again with additions, in 1834, Graves advanced a new theory of the functions of the lymphatics, maintaining that they were the veins of the white tissue, and, not as hitherto believed, mere absorbent vessels for eliminating effete matter from the system. Professor Carus of Dresden, and Dr. Treviranus of Bremen, subsequently published facts confirmatory of this theory.

Graves was the first to perceive that anomalous peripheric impressions may react upon any section of the medulla, and cause at a distance aberration of movement, or of sensibility.

The ætiology of what he has named reflex paralysis, he investigated with a remarkable degree of success. In the third and fourth volumes of the "Dublin Journal of Medical Science," he gave an elaborate account of Asiatic Cholera from the time it became epidemic in India, in 1760, up to its advent in these countries in 1831-2. His faith in the efficacy of acetate of lead in the treatment of this disease has been frequently referred to.

Graves' original physiological work entitles him to a high position amongst scientific discoverers; but independently of it he ranks as one of the greatest physicians of this century, or indeed of any century. With the treatment of fever his name will always be associated. He supplied his patients liberally with food and stimulants, pressed them to take nourishment when they had no desire for it. "You are not," he said, "to permit your patient to encounter the terrible consequences of starvation because he does not ask for nutriment." It is said of Graves, that one day, whilst visiting the convalescent ward, he remarked the healthy and plum appearance of some of them who had recovered from typhus fever. Turning to his class, he said, "This is all the effect of our good feeding;" adding, "When I am gone you may be at a loss for an epitaph, for let me give you one in three words—'He fed fever.'"

In 1843 Graves' "Clinical Lectures on the Practice of Medicine" appeared, and were received with general acclamation in the most widely spread medical circles. In 1848 a second edi-



tion of them was published under the editorship of the late Dr. J. Moore Neligan, and was reprinted in 1864; a still more recent edition forms two of the volumes issued in 1885 by the New Sydenham Society. This great work was in 1862 translated into French by Dr. Jaccoud; and in the preface, Professor Trousseau, one of France's greatest physicians, makes the following amongst other laudatory observations:—

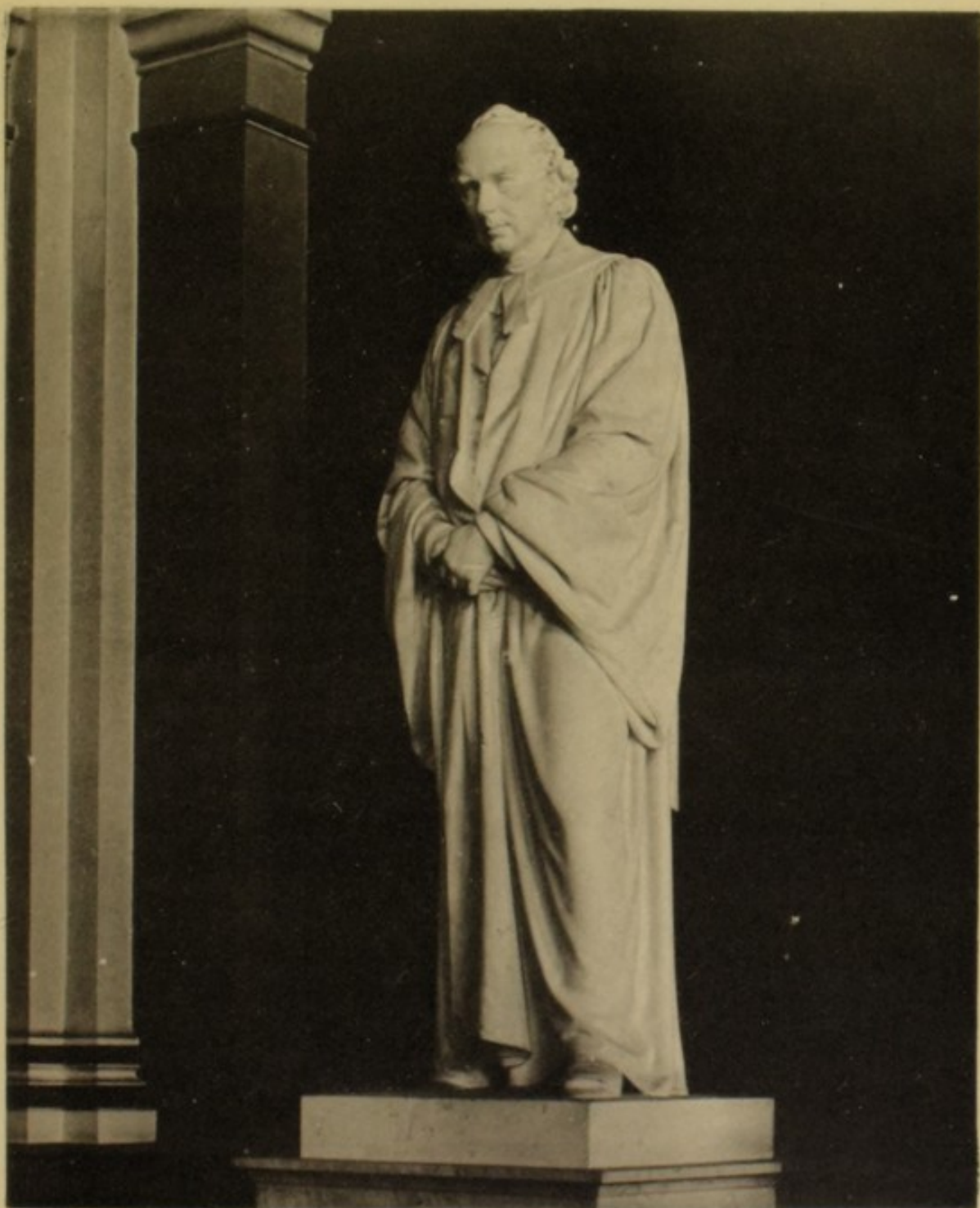
“For many years I have spoken of Graves in my clinical lectures. I recommend the perusal of his work; I entreat those of my pupils who understand English, to consider it as their breviary; I say and repeat that of all the practical works published in our time, I am acquainted with none more useful, more intellectual; and I have always regretted that the clinical lectures of the great Dublin practitioners had not been translated into our language.

“As Clinical Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, I have incessantly read and re-read the work of Graves; I have become inspired with it in my teaching; I have endeavoured to imitate it in the book I have myself published on the Clinique of the Hotel-Dieu; and even now, although I know almost by heart all that the Dublin Professor has written, I cannot refrain from perusing a book which never leaves my study.

“Graves is an erudite physician; while so rich in himself he borrows perpetually from the works of his contemporaries; and at every page brings under tribute the labours of German and French physicians. Although a clinical observer, he loves the accessory sciences; we see him frequently having recourse to physiology, in the domain of which he loves to wander; to chemistry, with which he is acquainted, which he estimates at its true value, and to which he accords its legitimate place.

“He often reminds me of the greatest clinical teacher of our day—Pierre Bretonneau—an able physiologist, a distinguished chemist, a learned botanist, an eminent naturalist, who incessantly in his lectures and conversation at the hospital of Tours, found in all these accessory sciences, with which he was so conversant, those useful ideas and ingenious views which he

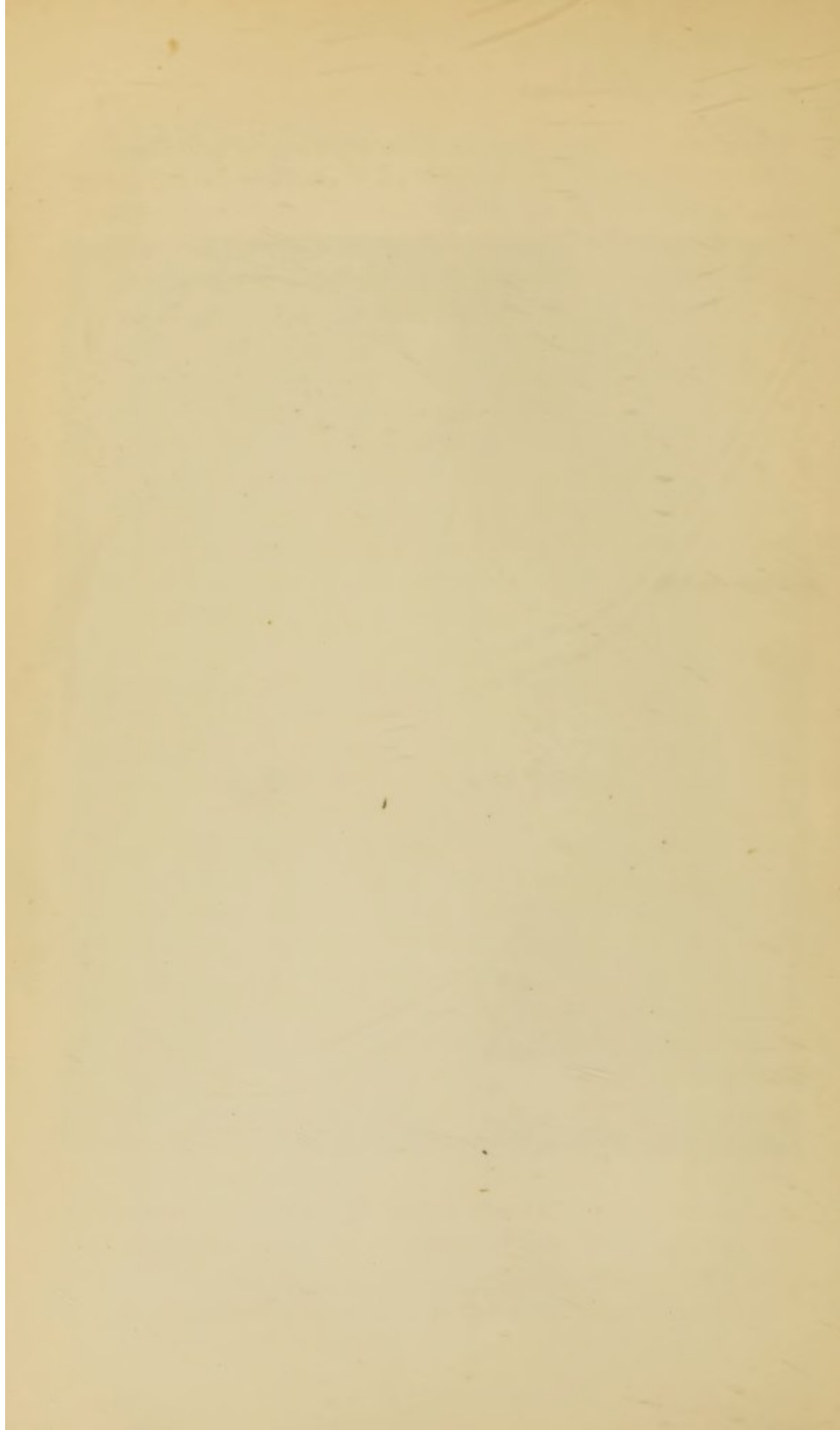




WILLIAM STOKES II., M.D.,

PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1826 TO 1875.

*(From Statue in College of Physicians.)*





subsequently applied with unusual felicity to the study of our art."

Graves' lectures have been also translated into German and Italian, and they form one of the volumes of the American Medical Library. A late reviewer of the "Clinical Lectures," says truly that "we do not quote him so much now as formerly, because his work forms part of the foundations of a great superstructure, and is, as it were, hidden under ground."

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### WILLIAM STOKES, M.D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1826 TO 1875.

W. Stokes, son of Whitley Stokes, was born in Dublin in July, 1804. He was educated at home under the direction of John Walker, an ex-Fellow of Trinity College, and an excellent scholar and teacher. It seems odd that he was neither sent to a school nor to the University with which his father was so long connected. He, however, enjoyed to a greater extent than most sons do the society of an accomplished father, in whose company many of his early days were in great part spent. This companionship with a man such as Whitley Stokes exercised an abiding influence for good upon William Stokes, and to some extent compensated for his want of the many advantages incidental to a school and university training.

In the year 1822 Stokes's name was entered for the anatomical course in the School of the College of Surgeons. He soon after went for a short time to Glasgow University, and in 1823 entered himself as a pupil of William Alison, in the University of Edinburgh, under this celebrated man, of whom Stokes always spoke with reverence and admiration. He had the opportunity of seeing disease in its protean aspects. In 1825 he took the Degree of M.D. in Edinburgh University, but before his graduation he had written a little work on the stethoscope—then a new instrument—for which he received £70—a large sum, when the youth of the author and the size of the work are considered.

In 1825 he settled in Dublin, and shortly afterwards his



father resigned the office of physician to the Meath Hospital in order that his son might be attached to that institution. He was then only twenty-two years of age, but he had already acquired a reputation as a skilful physician—partly on account of the work which he had published, partly because rumours of his distinguished student career had reached Dublin. He commenced at once to give clinical lectures, which proved very attractive, and soon added to the number of the hospital class. In the following winter a severe epidemic of typhus fever set in, and lasted until 1828. Stokes's attention to the fever-stricken patients was unremitting. Not only was the hospital—which at one time had 300 patients in it—the scene of his labours, but he also visited the cases in the poorest parts of the city, and frequently superintended their removal to hospital. In 1828 he published a brochure entitled “Two Lectures on the Application of the Stethoscope,” and in the same year he was married to Mary, daughter of John Black, Esq., an eminent merchant, of Glasgow. He had made the acquaintance of this lady during his sojourn in Scotland, and his union with her contributed much to the happiness of his long life.

In 1837 Stokes published a “Treatise on the Diagnosis and Treatment of the Diseases of the Chest”—a work which immediately raised him to the highest rank as an original observer. Gerhard von dem Busche, of Bremem, who translated, in 1838, this work into German, said of it in his preface:—

“Since the publication of Laennec's great work, which formed an epoch in medical history, many valuable treatises have appeared in France and England on the same subject, but none of them can bear comparison with that which has lately emanated from the pen of Dr. William Stokes of Dublin.”

Before the appearance of this work, Stokes had written many valuable articles in the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science*, some of the most remarkable of which were—“Clinical Observations on the Use of Opium in Large Doses” (1832), “On Pericarditis” (1833), and “On the Pathology of Aneurysms” (1834).



Stokes's practice now became very large, and honours began to pour in upon him. The Royal Irish Academy elected him their president in 1874. It is strange that a man who was so highly honoured by those most competent to discern his merits, and who for so many years admittedly occupied a place amongst the greatest physicians of Europe, was never offered one of those titles of honour conferred by the Sovereign upon so many of Stokes's medical contemporaries.

In 1854 Stokes produced another masterpiece—his treatise on "Diseases of the Heart and Aorta." He seems to have believed that this work was of more value than his treatise on "Diseases of the Chest." It strongly illustrated the subject of the diseases of the muscular structures of the heart, of its constitutional defects, and of its fatty degeneration. In it is contained his celebrated description of the case of Abraham Colles, his "venerated friend and teacher," copied from the pages of the "Dublin Journal of Medical Science." Eighty-five of its pages are devoted to an account of the condition of the heart in typhus fever. We have in it, too, a minute description of the "Cheyne-Stokes 'Respiration,'" which Stokes has shown is symptomatic of certain conditions of the heart.

In 1854 he published in the "Medical Times and Gazette," "Lectures on Fever," which, with some additions were, in 1874, published in a volume edited by Dr. John William Moore, and dedicated to his warm friend, Dr. (now Sir Henry W.) Acland. In them he adheres to his old opinion—that typhus and typhoid fevers have a common origin, though for clinical purposes they are to be regarded as perfectly distinct.

In addition to these works, Stokes wrote several minor ones. In 1832, '33, and '34, his lectures on medicine—delivered at the Meath Hospital and in the Park-street School—attracted much attention. They were published in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth volumes of the London Medical and Surgical Journal, and were subsequently published in one volume, edited by Dr. Bell, in Philadelphia, and for many years formed a text-book in the American schools of medicine. In 1863 he edited Graves'



“Studies in Physiology and Medicine,” and he wrote many of the articles in the *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*. Stokes resembled his father in his love of nature. He was an admirer of the higher forms of dramatic art; and as an instance of the versatility of his genius, it may be mentioned that he wrote an admirable review of Kugler’s “Handbook of Painting.” He was thoroughly acquainted with the history of his country, and rivalled Wilde in the extent of his antiquarian lore. He wrote the life of his life-long friend, George Petrie, the eminent Irish archæologist, painter, and musician. Stokes had a high opinion of the value of hygiene, and his last lecture was one upon that subject. It was mainly on his representation that the University of Dublin instituted their diploma in State Medicine.

In this memoir it would be impossible to do more than mention some of the many distinctions which were showered upon Dr. Stokes. He possessed honorary degrees of four great British Universities—M.D., of Dublin (1839); D.C.L., of Oxford; LL.D., of Cambridge; LL.D., of Edinburgh (1860). He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1867 he was President of the British Medical Association. In 1874 he became President of the Royal Irish Academy. On October 18 (St. Luke’s Day), 1828, he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the King and Queen’s College of Physicians. He became a Fellow of the College in 1839, and filled the posts of Censor and Vice-President in 1848. In 1849 he was chosen President of the College, to which position of dignity he was again appointed in the following year. The College mace, said to be the most elaborate in the United Kingdom, was designed by his friend, Frederic Burton, during his second presidency, and was finished in 1853. Around its base runs this legend—“Guilielmo Stokes, Præside A.D. MDCCCL.,” with the crest of Dr. Stokes. In 1845 he succeeded his father, Dr. Whitley Stokes, as Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin. In 1854 Her Majesty the Queen appointed him one of her Physicians in Ordinary in Ireland, and in 1858 extended to him a further proof of her Royal favour and appreciation of his great talents in



nominating him to be the Representative, for Ireland, of the Crown on the General Council of Medical Education and Registration. This post he filled until May 1, 1877, when failing health obliged him to resign the trust. To his great gratification, his friend and former colleague at the Meath Hospital, Dr. Alfred Hudson, was nominated his successor by Her Majesty. In addition to these titles and honours, Dr. Stokes possessed the rare distinction (shared by but two distinguished men of science in Ireland—Dr. Humphrey Lloyd, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and Dr. Romney Robinson, the astronomer, of Armagh Observatory) of the Order of Merit of Frederick the Great, presented by the Emperor of Germany. The Prussian Order "Pour le Mérite" was originally granted only for military services in the field. In 1842, however, King Frederick William IV. made the Order a civil one, and granted it for proficiency in science and art. Among the "Ausländische Ritter," nominated in 1875, was "Wilhelm Stokes, Professor an der Universität zu Dublin."

On March 16, 1876, a marble statue of Dr. Stokes, from the studio of the late lamented Foley, was unveiled, and formally handed over to the King and Queen's College of Physicians, and placed next the statue of his friend and colleague, Robert Graves, with whom he worked for so many years; and it is a proud boast for a Meath Hospital student to see the two great giants in medicine occupying, side by side, such a conspicuous position in the College Hall. On that occasion Dr. Hudson delivered an eloquent eulogium, to which we are largely indebted in writing this memoir. In that address Dr. Hudson said:—"The sculptor has most happily given this expression of thought to the face and attitude of the statue. It seems to pourtray one who

"Deep and slow, exhausting thought,  
And living wisdom with each studious year,  
In meditation dwelt with learning fraught."

"Not that Dr. Stokes' life has been one of learned leisure. On the contrary, having at an early period won the confidence of the



profession and the public, his life had been one of incessant labour, and his contributions to medicine have been made under the pressure of constant professional engagements. When to this consideration we add the fact that Dr. Stokes was no mere drudge, no lover of work for work's sake, but a man in whose mental constitution it were hard to say whether the intellectual or the æsthetic predominates; a man gifted with a rich and poetic imagination, with exquisite taste for art—witness his life of Petrie—and with a rare capacity for the enjoyment of literary and social intercourse, our gratitude and admiration are enhanced, and we feel that,

“ ‘ More honoured still  
Should be the labour and the will.’ ”

On the same occasion Dr. Hudson spoke of the boon which Dr. Stokes, in conjunction with Sir D. Corrigan, the late Professor R. W. Smith, and other eminent men, conferred upon successive generations of students and practitioners by the institution of the Pathological Society of Dublin, the first of the kind in these countries. In Dr. Hudson's words—“The object and scope of this Society might be said to be a reflex of Dr. Stokes' character as a pathologist; not devoted to any school or system, but eclectic; neither regarding morbid anatomy as its first object, but as subsidiary to pathology considered in its widest sense, and embracing the history, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of each case of disease submitted to the Society. To this Society Dr. Stokes, as Honorary Secretary, devoted, for many years, much time and labour, and made numerous valuable and important communications. These, like his other published works, present the combination of accurate observation and clear insight and mature reflection. No mere observer and recorder of random facts, he seems always to have kept in view the ancient maxim—‘*Ars tota in observationibus, sed perpendæ sunt observationes.*’ ”

In 1828 Stokes married Mary, daughter of John Black, Esq., of Woodlands, near Glasgow, and by her he had ten children—seven daughters and three sons. The eldest, Whitley Stokes, by profession a barrister, who held the post of Legal Member



of the Supreme Council of India (now retired, and residing in London). The second, William (now Sir William), residing at 5, Merrion Square, North (whose life is given among the biographies of the Surgeons of the Hospital.

His eldest daughter, Miss Margaret Stokes, is the authoress of many works on Irish Archæology and Antiquities. Dr. Stokes's wife died in 1869.

In April, 1875, Dr. Stokes had resigned the physicianship to the Meath Hospital, which he, honoured and beloved, had held for nearly fifty years. Advancing years and failing health were nature's pleas for rest from toil; and civic-crowned, the "Conqueror of disease" throughout half a century, laid down his arms to enjoy a well-earned repose in a green old age. More than two years and a half rolled by ere the final stroke came. These years brought ever-increasing weakness, against which at first the great mind strove at times. But afterwards unrest gave place to a peaceful calm, and so he passed away on January 7th, 1878—to use the words in which he himself spoke of another, the late Dr. Josiah Smyly—"After a long and splendid life of deserved and almost unexampled success, with 'honour, love, obedience, troops of friends.'"

On Friday, January 11, 1878, the remains of Dr. Stokes were borne from his villa, Carrig Breac, Howth, to Saint Fintan's churchyard, near Sutton, on the western slope of the Hill of Howth.—

"Where, mingling with the wreckful wail,  
From low Clontarf's wave-trampled floor,  
Comes, booming up the burthened gale,  
The angry sandbull's roar." \*

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\* These lines are taken—with a slight alteration, the substitution of the word "Where" for "When"—from the beautiful poem, entitled "The Cromlech on Howth," by Samuel Ferguson, Esq., Q.C., M.R.I.A. The poem is illustrated with illuminations from the Books of Kells and of Durrow, and drawings from nature by Miss Stokes. In a note on the lines quoted, Mr. Ferguson says—"The same idea which led the classical ancients to symbolise a turbulent river under the figure of a bull, has given to the sand-bank forming the bar of the River Liffey, among the Irish, the name



In accordance with the express wish of the family the funeral was private, and, accordingly, the King and Queen's College of Physicians, the University of Dublin, and the Royal Irish Academy were not officially represented on the occasion. Notwithstanding, most of the leading members of the profession in Dublin and its vicinity were present, and some fifty students of the Meath Hospital walked in procession before the coffin, which was borne on the shoulders of the neighbouring peasantry. On reaching the little churchyard, eight students carried the coffin to the grave, where the concluding portion of the beautiful burial service of the Church of Ireland was read. And so, on a bright, frosty morning, all that was mortal of William Stokes was laid in the grave, near his own loved ones, under the ivy-clad ruins of Saint Fintan's church. This touching simplicity in its *requiem* was a fitting sequel to a life of genius, virtue, and humanity.

A model and diligent student, he in time became a painstaking and successful teacher—the sympathising friend, the prudent counsellor, and the ardent well-wisher of every one of his “fellow-students,” for so he called his pupils. But he was more than this. Those who have seen Dr. Stokes at the bedside of the sick, know how gentle, how refined, how kindly was his bearing towards the patient. Amid all the ardour of clinical observation and research, he never for one moment forgot the sufferer before him—no thoughtless word from his lips, no rough or unkind action ever ruffled the calm confidence reposed in him by those who sought his skill and care. In many eloquent lectures delivered in the Meath Hospital he inculcated these Christian lessons of charity and thoughtfulness ; and so, by precept and example, he strove to teach the duties of a true and God-fearing physician.

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of ‘Tarbh,’ or ‘Tarv,’ the Bull, from the bellowing sound of the surf ; whence also Clontarf, or the Recess of the Bull, the scene of the defeat of the Danes, A.D. 1014.” More properly, however, Clontarf means “ The Meadow of the Bull” (Cf. Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, Fourth Edition, p. 472).—J. W. M.



## CATHCART LEES, M.D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1843 TO 1861.

Cathcart Lees was the son of John Cathcart Lees of Derry, and was born in Dublin in 1811, educated by a private tutor, matriculated July 2nd, 1827, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, at the age of 16, under Mr. Darley as his college tutor. He received his medical education at the Meath Hospital, under Graves and Stokes, and at the Medical School of Trinity College, Dublin. He graduated in Arts and Medicine, Trinity College, Dublin, in 1837, and was elected a Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland in 1845. He was surgeon at one time to the City of Dublin militia, and was medical officer to the Bank of Ireland, also vice-president of the Pathological Society. He was the author of many papers—such as “Lectures on Diseases of the Stomach;” on “Dropsy after Scarlatina;” on “The Fatal Complications of Measles;” on “Calculi in the Kidneys;” on “Chronic Ulcer of the Stomach;” on “Vomiting as Symptomatic of Diseases of Kidneys” (*Dublin Medical Journal*); “Lectures on Diseases of the Stomach” (*Dublin Hospital Gazette*). He lectured on Practice of Physic at the Ledwich School of Medicine. He was elected physician to the Meath Hospital on the 28th of October, 1843, on the resignation of Dr. Robert Graves.

The record of his election is as follows in the minute book:—

Oct., 28th 1843.

Sir Philip Crampton in the chair.

Others present were—C. Roney, William Stokes,

J. Smyly, F. Rynd, W. H. Porter, M. Collis.

A letter being read from Mr. Lees, offering himself as a candidate for the situation of physician to the institution,

It was proposed by Sir P. Crampton, and seconded by Dr. Stokes, that Dr. Lees be appointed. Passed unanimously.

Resolved—“That the election be notified to the Standing Committee.

“PHILIP CRAMPTON.”



Dr. Lees continued physician to the Meath Hospital until January 26th, 1861, when he resigned his position on account of ill health. The following is a copy of the letter he wrote to the Medical Board:—

“13 Lower Fitzwilliam Street,  
“January 25th, 1861.

“GENTLEMEN,—The state of my health requires that I must leave this country for some time. I do not consider it right that I should continue to hold an appointment the duties of which I cannot perform. I, therefore, consider it due to you, as well as the Hospital, to resign into your hands my appointment of physician to the Meath Hospital, which you entrusted to me many years ago, and hoping that the same cordiality and kindly feeling which has so long existed between us may still continue,

“I have the honor to remain,

“Your obedient servant,

“CATHCART LEES.”

At a meeting of the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital, held January 26th, 1861, the resignation of Dr. Lees was accepted with regret. He was succeeded by Dr. Alfred Hudson.

Dr. Lees was never a very robust man. Many in Dublin remember his appearance; he was a thin-spare man of light complexion. He was not a brilliant lecturer or a very attractive clinical teacher, he was slow but sure in all his teachings, and was a great favourite with many of the students. Not being strong, he never exhibited that energy and zeal which belongs more to robust constitutions. He, it was said, was very fond of good-living, and unfortunately his digestive system was never so strong so as to be equal to the strain that was frequently put upon it. He married a Miss D'Olier by whom he had several children, mostly girls, who still survive.

He died on the 16th December, 1861, at his residence, 13 Lower Fitzwilliam-street, in his 51st year, of some affection of his stomach. A medical journal gives a short obituary notice of



him (*Medical Times and Gazette*, Dec. 21st, 1861), and says—  
“Dr. Lees was an ardent lover of his profession, and a diligent and painstaking teacher. His writings consist chiefly of practical essays, published in the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*. The only separate work which he produced was his ‘Lectures on Diseases of the Stomach and on Indigestion,’ and he thus affords another example of a physician dying of a disease of the class, which was the principal object of his study during life, for the symptoms under which he laboured left no doubt that his long and distressing illness depended upon an organic affection of the stomach.”

Dr. Lees was highly connected regarding his family connections. He was cousin to the late Sir Robert Shaw, Bart. He never was in extensive private practice, but enjoyed a very fair business among some of the best people in the city and country.

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### CATHCART LEES, M.D.

#### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A Scotchman, John Lees, settled in Ireland towards the end of the last century, and became Secretary of War during the time of the Irish Parliament. He was possessed of considerable abilities, and for his services in Ireland and elsewhere was created a Baronet in 1804. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Cathcart, of Ayrshire. His second son, John Cathcart, was born in 1777, and was called to the Bar. In Debrett's “Baronetage” he is erroneously described as a physician. For many years he was the Receiver to the Public Offices, Dublin Police Establishment. He married, in 1800, Mary, daughter of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Robert Shaw, Bart., of Bushey Park, Co. Dublin. Mr. J. C. Lees died in 1858, leaving several children. His son, Cathcart, was born in 1811. On the 1st November, 1830, he was indentured to the late Surgeon Rawdon Macnamara, and prosecuted his technical studies in the College and Trinity College Schools and the Meath Hospital. He



became also a student in Trinity College, and graduated B.A. in 1832 and M.B. in 1837. On the 23rd of December of that year he "passed" at the College. Having abandoned his intention of practising surgery, having met with some accident to one of his fingers in the dissecting room, he obtained on the 22nd January, 1842, the Licence of the College of Physicians and the Fellowship on the 22nd October, 1845; and in 1843 he was elected physician to the Meath Hospital. In 1847 he was elected Lecturer on Medicine in the Original School. He was physician to the Hospital for Children in Pitt Street. He contributed several articles to the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science*, and a report of his interesting course of lectures on Diseases of the Stomach appeared in the *Dublin Hospital Gazette*.

Lees married Elinor, daughter of Isaac Matthew D'Olier, of Booterstown, County Dublin. He died from disease of his stomach on the 16th December, 1861, and was interred in Mount Jerome Cemetery. His wife died on the 28th April, 1883. Three of their sons and two of their daughters survive.

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### ALFRED HUDSON, M.D.

PHYSICIAN IN ORDINARY TO THE QUEEN IN IRELAND ;

PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1861 TO 1871.

Dr. Alfred Hudson was the eldest son of an Independent Minister, and was born at West Bromwick, Staffordshire, in 1808. He was educated at Bromwick, and commenced his medical career as an apprentice to Mr. Thomas Silvester, a surgeon of that town. After serving an apprenticeship of five years, Hudson then pursued his medical education in Dublin, and was a clinical clerk of Graves and Stokes, at the Meath Hospital; he also studied for some time at Edinburgh, where he acted as assistant to Dr. Macintosh, and subsequently at Paris. As a student, he was distinguished among his fellows, and gave early promise of that success which he eventually achieved. Pathology was the department of medicine to which perhaps he most devoted himself, his researches in this field, even at an early period of his



professional life, show that he possessed large powers as an original investigator, and doubtless gave him that familiarity with the course and progress of disease which was so apparent in his treatment of it in after life. Having obtained, in 1834, the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, in the University of Dublin, and the Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, Dr. Hudson practised for a few months in his native town in England. Subsequently, however, he came over to Ireland, and took up the practice of Dr. Gilroy, of Navan, in the Co. Meath, on that gentleman's retirement from the active duties of his profession. As physician to the Navan Fever Hospital, to which he was shortly after appointed, Dr. Hudson cultivated those faculties of observation, reflection, and comparison, which were the most prominent characteristics of his methodical mind, and which are apparent in all his writings. Most of these, naturally enough, bear upon the subject of fever. In addition to his truly philosophical *Lectures on the Study of Fever* (the first edition of which was published in 1867), Dr. Hudson was the author of an able report on the "Epidemic of Relapsing Fever of 1847-48." He also contributed several important articles to the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, notably on "Typhoid Pneumonia" (vol. vii., 1835); on "Certain remedies in Typhus Fever" (vol. xi., 1837); on "The use of Nitrate of Silver in affections of Mucous Membranes" (vol. xvii., 1840); on "The connection between Delirium and certain states of the Heart in Fever" (vol. xx., 1842); on "The Signs of Accumulation in Thoracic Diseases" (vol. xxii., 1856); on "Cerebral complications in Fever" (vol. xxiii., 1857). He was also the author of a valuable essay on "The Origin and Mode of Diffusion of the Fever-poison," in the *Medico Chirurgical Review*.

While at Navan Dr. Hudson had the best practice, such as it was, of the limited district; but mainly in consequence of being chagrined, as we have been reliably informed, at not obtaining a local medical appointment for which he was a candidate, he resigned the Fever Hospital and removed to Dublin in 1854, and took at once one of the finest houses in Merrion-square, North



(No. 2). It, no doubt, was a remarkable change, and considered by some as rather risky to incur so much expense before he had the practice to keep it up. However, Hudson believed in the precept, "Never venture, never win," and in this venture Hudson only copied the example of the late Sir James Simpson, of Edinburgh, who, on being disappointed in not being elected to some country dispensary, at once repaired to the city of Edinburgh, determined to win his way to fame and fortune, and so he did. In Merrion-square Hudson became a neighbour of his friend and former teacher, Dr. William Stokes, and rapidly rose to a leading position in Dublin. Many of his old Navan patients followed him to the city, and never gave him up during his long and successful professional life. He took the licence of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in the year of his coming to reside in Dublin (1854), and was elected a Fellow of the College three years subsequently, having previously resigned the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

In 1858 he became physician to the Adelaide Hospital, where he, however, only remained three years, as, on the resignation of Dr. Cathcart Lees, he was elected physician to the Meath Hospital, where he had received all his early training in his student days.

Minute of his election, from Medical Board Book, Meath Hospital :—

Meeting held 2nd February, 1861,

Present—Professor William Henry Porter (in the chair). Others present were—Dr. Stokes, Messrs. Smyly, G. H. Porter, Collis, Wharton.

Minutes of last meeting read and signed. Business—To elect a physician in room of Dr. Cathcart Lees, resigned. Letters were read from Drs. Mayne and Hudson proposing themselves as candidates for the office of physician to the Hospital in room of Dr. Lees, resigned. On a ballot Dr. Hudson was declared unanimously elected.



Thus, like Stokes and his former teacher, Graves, Hudson, who was, as we have already stated, a clinical clerk to both these illustrious physicians, now became Stokes's colleague in the hospital which the triad have assisted, with other members of the staff, to make universally known in all quarters of the globe where medicine and surgery are practised.

The same year (1861) Dr. Hudson took his university degree of M.D. After holding the physicianship of the Meath Hospital for ten years, Dr. Hudson, whose practice had then become very large, resigned the post on March 29th, 1871.

The following is a copy of his resignation, written to Mr. Robert Mayne, the Hon. Sec. of the Medical Board :—

“ 2 Merrion Square, N.,

“ March 29th, 1871.

“ MY DEAR DR. MAYNE,—Notwithstanding the kind forbearance of my colleagues, I feel constrained to place my resignation in their hands, as the engagements of private practice interfere so constantly with my hospital duties as to render it impossible for me to discharge these with satisfaction to myself or advantage to the students.

“ It is with sincere regret that I resign so honourable a position, in an institution in which I have passed many of the happiest hours of my life, and for which I shall always retain an affectionate interest.

“ With kindest regards to my friends and colleagues,

“ I remain, my dear Mayne,

“ Most truly yours,

“ A. HUDSON.”

Dr. Hudson's resignation was received with the greatest regret, and he was succeeded by Dr. Arthur Wynne Foot.

In the autumn of the same year (1871) Hudson was elected President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, which office he filled for two years. On the resignation of Dr. Stokes, in 1877, of his seat on the General Medical Council as Crown



Representative for Ireland, Dr. Hudson was nominated in his stead; and on Dr. Stokes's lamented death, in 1878, he was appointed his successor both as Physician-in-Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland and as Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin.

Among the other posts of honour in which his eminent attainments and the high regard felt for him by the members of his profession placed him, was that of being elected the first President of the Dublin Branch of the British Medical Association.

In this short sketch of his life we cannot dwell further on Dr. Hudson's contributions to medical knowledge and literature. We would only remind our readers that it was he who gave a rational explanation of the remarkable phenomenon of tympanic clearness on percussion over a solidified lung; that to him also probably was due the discovery of the value of vocal fremitus as a diagnostic sign; and that by his teachings and writings he did much to elucidate the facts which make the now generally recognised distinction between typhus and typhoid fevers. Dr. Hudson possessed the highest qualities as a practitioner and as a consultant. In the latter capacity he possessed the most perfect confidence and esteem of all those who sought his advice, whether lay or medical.

Few there are who have had the advantage of his assistance in consultation who have not benefitted at some time or other by his modestly advanced suggestions and freely given experience. He had much confidence in the action of remedies, and was an excellent therapist. Quiet and unassuming in manner, he had a bright, intelligent and active eye, and an impressive earnestness and thoroughness in all he said and did. He was gifted with a remarkable power of rapid diagnosis, which, however, he never permitted, whatever might be the expenditure of time or trouble on his part, to assert itself without satisfying himself of the existence of sufficient grounds for its correctness. And many of the younger members of the profession in Dublin have reason to be thankful to Dr. Hudson for numerous acts of kindness to them. He was always ready to aid unobtrusively



and generously with his purse any deserving case of need, especially if occurring in the person or family of medical men.

For some years after he retired from the Meath Hospital he established the Hudson Prize for Medical Cases, which was given annually. This, however, he discontinued shortly before his death, and instead of leaving a bequest to the Meath Hospital, where he received his first impressions as a student, and where he afterwards gained all the information and practical experience for his future extensive practice, he left the sum of £2,000 to the Adelaide Hospital to establish prizes for the students there. As an old Meath man, this is the only act of Dr. Hudson's we cannot easily forgive.

Dr. Hudson made an extensive fortune by his practice, but by some misfortune or otherwise he was induced to invest his money in mines in Wales, and in this investment he met with great reversal, losing in one investment nearly £20,000.

In appearance Dr. Hudson was not very extensive in stature, being rather small, but very active. He had a quick and rather comical eye, and always on seeing a patient for the first time gave them a remarkable scan from head to foot. During the latter years of his life he never shaved, and had a small grey beard and moustache. In his practice he made it a point never to charge curates of any church. In this way the junior members of all churches were amongst his strongest supporters and recommenders.

Dr. Hudson was married twice, but never had any family. Late in life he married his second wife, a Mrs. Nolan, widow of the late Dr. Nolan, of Wicklow. She still survives him.

A medical journal, in alluding to his death, said:—"An amiable physician of high intellectual powers and of great practical skill has just been lost to Dublin and to the profession in Ireland by the death of Dr. Hudson. Naturally a man of not very strong constitution, and of a nervous disposition, he suffered for some time past from vesical and prostatic trouble. This was believed by himself to be of a malignant nature, but he was averse to any more exact diagnosis being made by



examination. Latterly he had been obliged to relinquish gradually all his professional avocations. His sufferings during the last six weeks of his life were most acute, and continued with undiminished severity until within a short period before death, which occurred at Lowville, Merrion, his country residence, near Dublin, on the 19th November, 1880, at the age of seventy-two years."

He was buried at Mount Jerome on the 25th of November, and the funeral was attended by nearly all the leading medical men of Dublin, together with many friends and former patients.

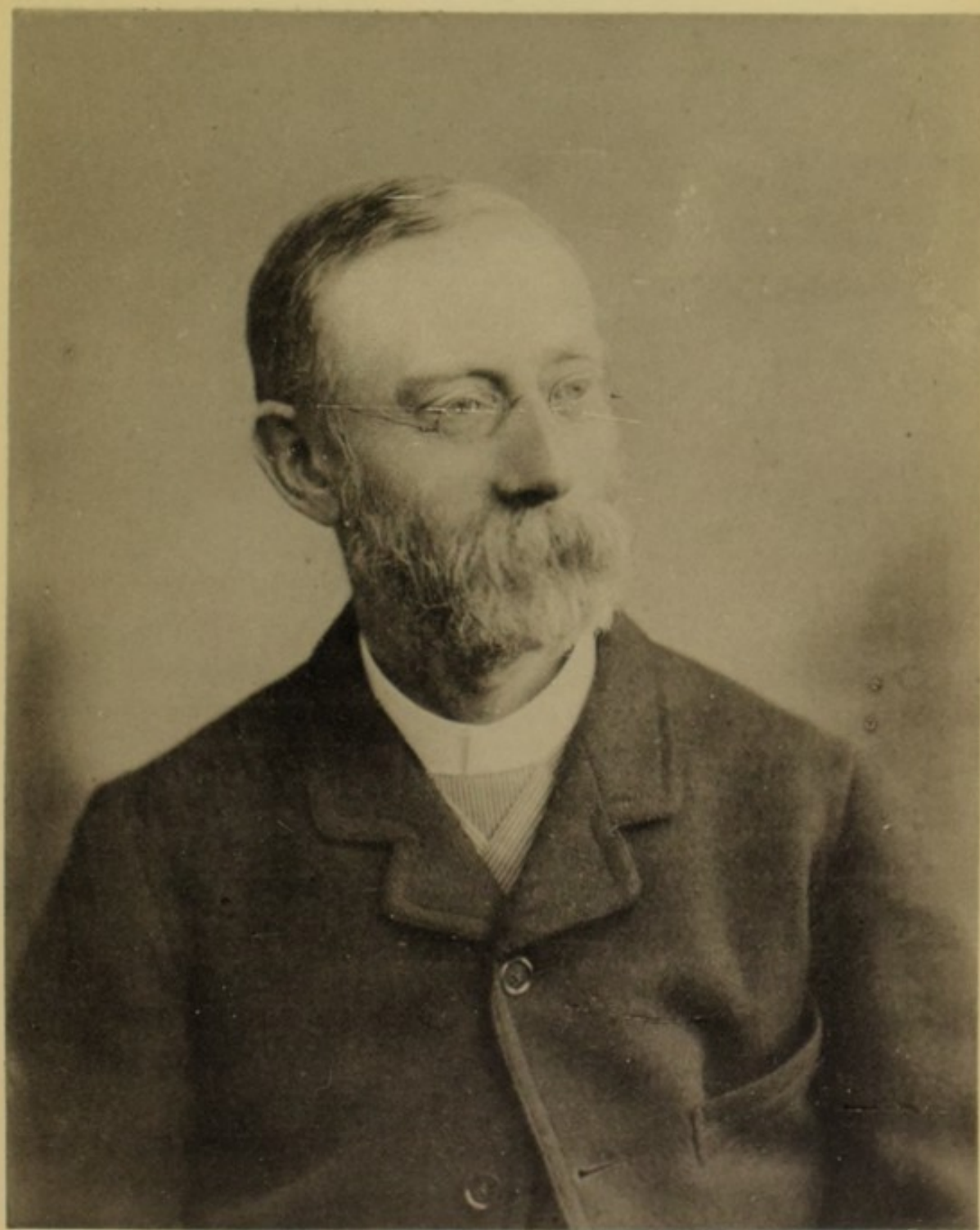
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### ARTHUR WYNNE FOOT, M.D.

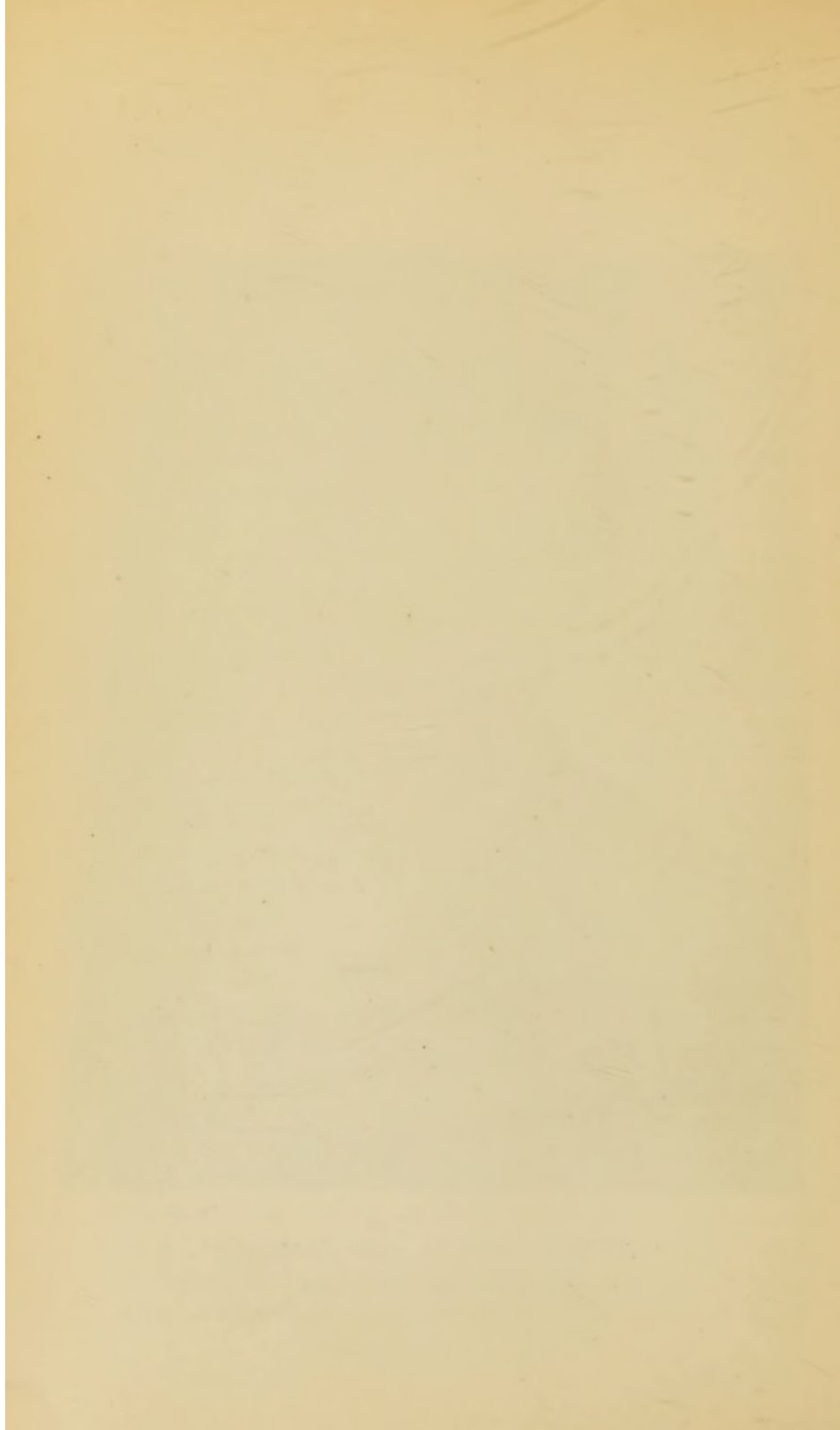
PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1871.

Dr. Foot was born in Dublin on the 22nd January, 1838. He is the son of the late Lundy Edward Foot, Barrister, and Liliass, daughter of Nathaniel Callwell, of Fitzwilliam Square. The Foots are descended from a member of the family of the Foots, long settled at Footscray, in Kent, who came over to Ireland with William III. Dr. Foot was educated at the Rev. J. A. Wall's school, Portarlinton, and was an indentured apprentice to Maurice Henry Collis, and studied for the entire period of his apprenticeship at the Meath Hospital, where he was a most distinguished student in both the medical and surgical wards, and won prizes for three successive years, as the Hospital prize shields will testify. He also filled the office of clinical clerk, and, after he was qualified, was appointed curator to the pathological museum—a post he held for nearly seven years. He graduated in Arts and Medicine in Dublin University in 1862, and took the Degree of M.D. in 1865, and the Diploma in State Medicine in 1871. In 1862 he became a Licentiate of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1866 was elected a Fellow of the former. In 1871 he succeeded Dr. Hudson as physician to the Meath Hospital. He received a silver medal from the Pathological Society, in 1861, for an essay on diseases of the testis, and was elected president of the Society in 1880.





ARTHUR WYNNE FOOT, M.D.,  
APPOINTED PHYSICIAN 1871.





He filled the office of president of the Pathological Section of the (now Royal) Academy of Medicine in 1884-5. In 1873 he was appointed lecturer on medicine in the Ledwich, and finally, in 1883, succeeded Dr. James Little in the Chair of Medicine in the College School. He is a most popular clinical teacher, and attracts large classes when on duty at the Hospital. Dr. Foot's contributions to the medical journals are numerous, and many of them exhibit great erudition on the part of their author. He is occasionally a little ascetic, is an ardent lover of natural history, fond of taking long country walks, reads and smokes a great deal, and is considered the best read physician in Dublin. Amongst the more interesting of his papers are those "On Chromidrosis," *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science*, 66-69; "On the Antiseptic Treatment of Small-pox," *Ibid.* 1872; "Select Clinical Reports," *Ibid.* 1872-73-74-75-78-86; "Treatment of Obesity with *Fucus Vesiculosus*," "Intestinal Obstruction treated by Puncture," "Xanthelasma," *Ibid.* '76; "Tuberculosis," *Dublin Journal*, July, '77; "Hydrophobia," *Ibid.* '79; "Moveable Kidneys," *Ibid.*; "Narcalepsy," '66; "The Common Tapeworm," '87.

Dr. Foot has held office in the King and Queen's College of Physicians as Examiner in Arts, 1866; Censor, 1867-69, 1874-76, 1882-83; Additional Examiner, 1881, 1884-87; Censor and Vice-President, 1887. Dr. Foot resides at 49 Lower Leeson Street, and married the eldest daughter of the late Edward Hunt, Esq., county Kilkenny.

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### JOHN WILLIAM MOORE, M.D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1875.

Dr. Moore was born on the 23rd of October, 1845, at 7 South Anne Street, Dublin. His ancestor, Christopher Moore, came over to Ireland from Lancashire in the seventeenth century, and settled at Kilcurry, near Tashinny, county Westmeath. He is the elder son of the late William Daniel Moore, M.D., Univ. Dubl. et Cantab., a physician of literary reputation, and a

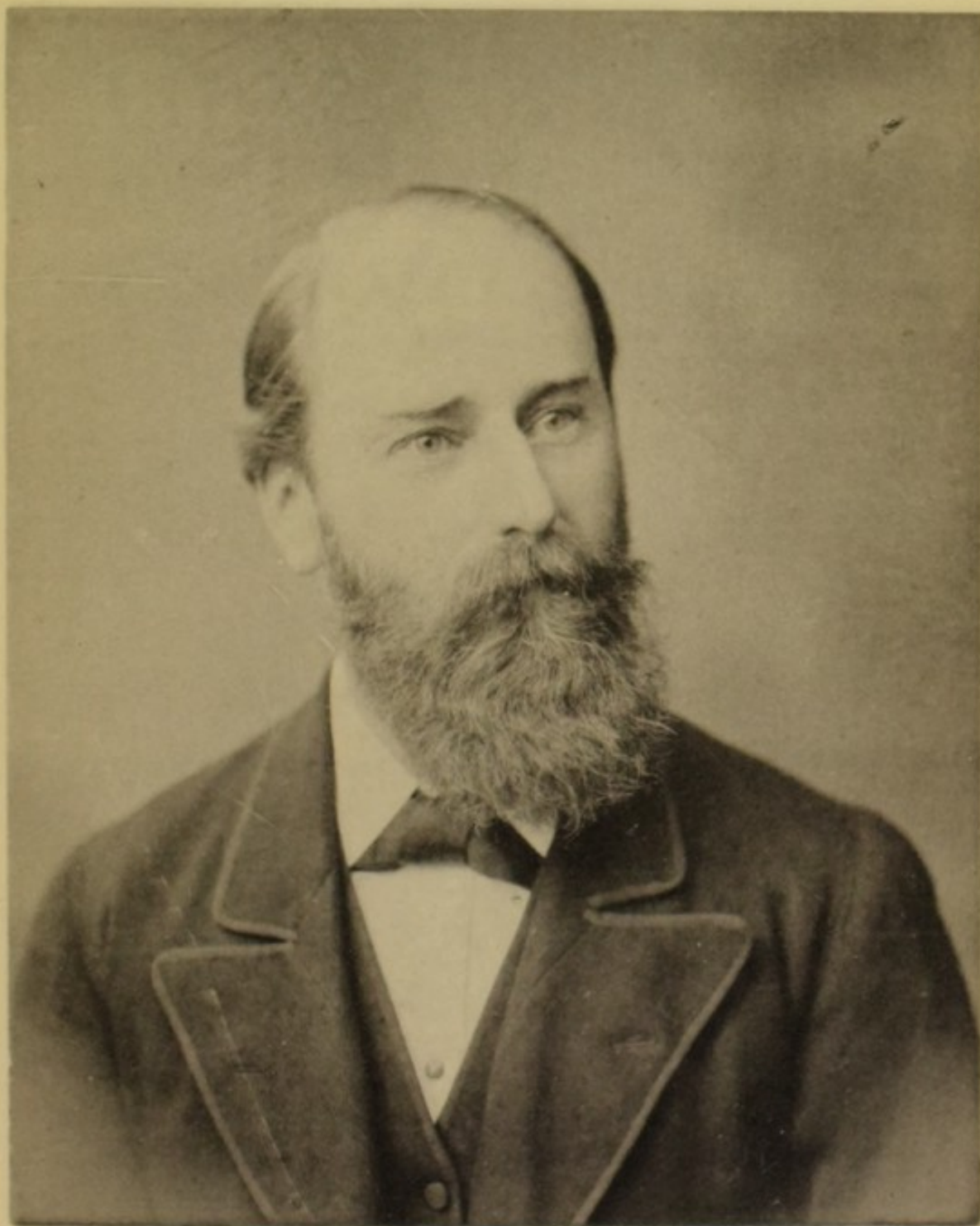


linguist, of whom it was said—"Medico irlandese assai conosciuto per le sue numerose traduzioni delle opere mediche europee. Egli conosceva il francese, il tedesco, lo spagnuolo, lo svedese, l'olandese—era insomma un altro Cardinal Mezzofanti, un vero poliglotta." Dr. W. D. Moore married, in 1844, Catherine Mary Monsarrat, or Montserrat, as the name is now more usually and correctly spelled. His first-born and elder son, John William, was educated generally in the Dublin High School, 76 Stephen's Green, South (Principal, Matthias Hare, LL.D.), and in the University of Dublin, where he took a Scholarship in Classics in 1865, and professionally in the School of Physic in Ireland, and at the Meath and Sir Patrick Dun's Hospitals. He was a most diligent pupil at the Meath Hospital, was a prizeman, and filled the office of clinical clerk to Drs. Stokes and Hudson during the period of his pupilage. The following are the dates of his degrees and diplomas:—B.A., Univ. Dublin, 1865; M.B. and M.Ch., 1868; M.D. (*stip. cond.*), 1871; Diplomate in State Medicine of Trinity College, Dublin, 1871; L.K.Q.C.P. and L.M., 1870; F.K.Q.C.P., 1873.

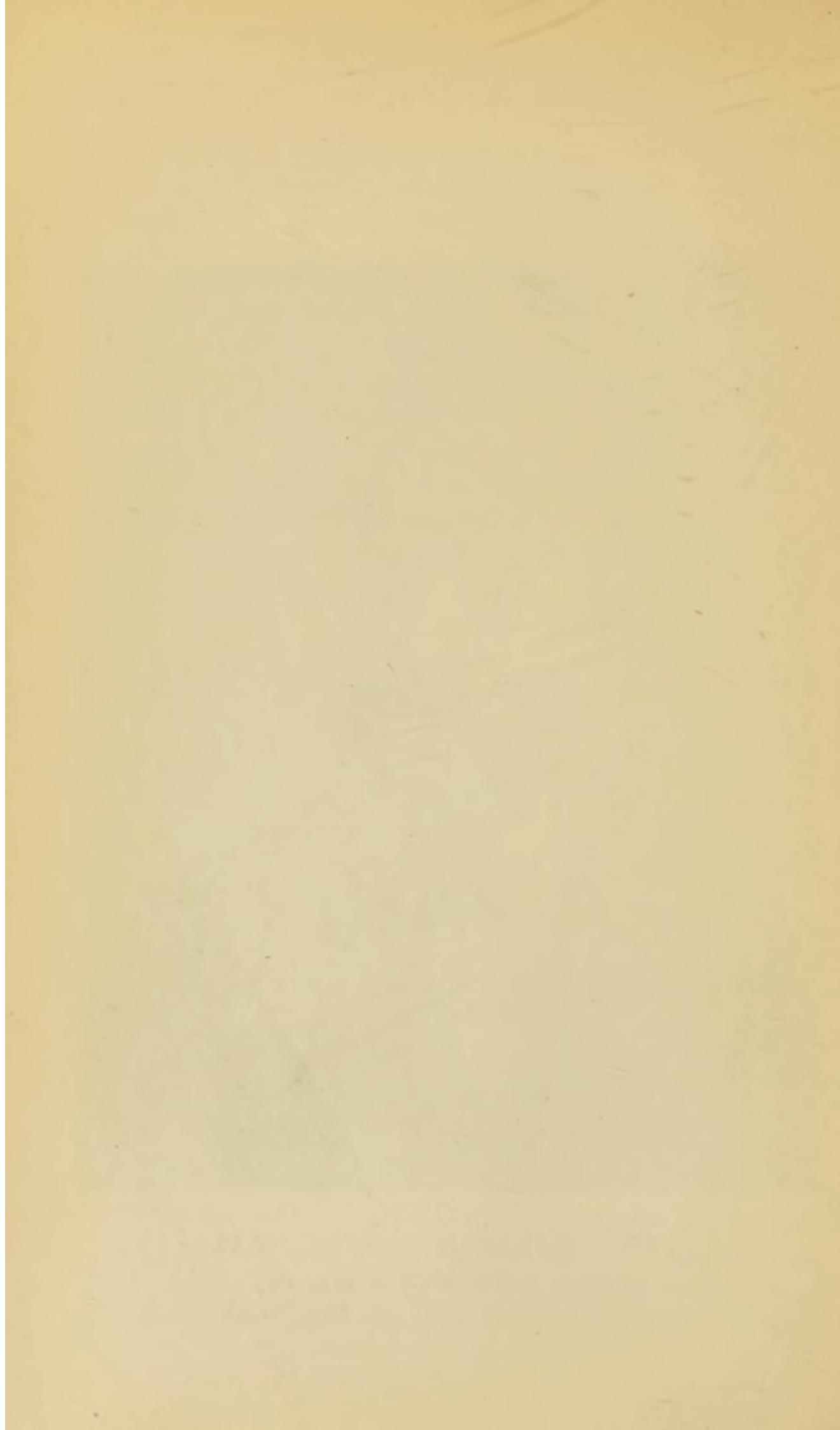
On the 8th of April, 1875, Dr. Moore succeeded Dr. Stokes as physician to the Meath Hospital. He was until recently Senior Physician to the Cork Street Fever Hospital, Dublin. He has been Lecturer on Practice of Medicine in the Carmichael College, Dublin, since February, 1875. He is Registrar of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, of which he was Vice-President in 1881-82. Since 1873 he has been editor of the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, to which he has contributed several original papers of interest.

He has, like his father, a knowledge of several languages, including Swedish and Norwegian, and has translated several medical papers from Scandinavian journals. For many years he has been an Honorary Fellow of the Swedish Society of Physicians. He is an expert in meteorology, and a Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, and represents in Dublin the Meteorological Department of the Royal Society. He is one of four co-authors of the "Manual of Public Health for Ireland,





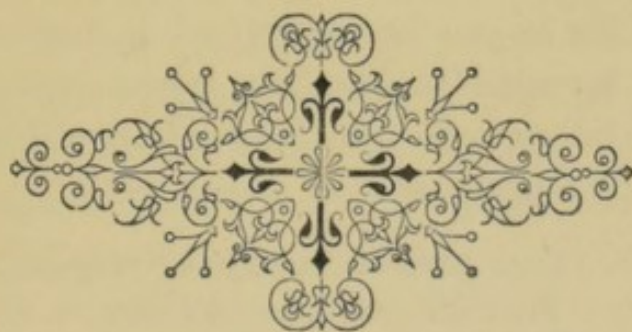
JOHN WILLIAM MOORE, M.D.,  
PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1875.





1875," and has contributed numerous papers to the journals, of which the most important are—"Mean Temperature in Relation to Health" (*Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, Vol. 48) and "Pythogenic Pneumonia"—conjointly with Dr. Grimshaw—(*Ibid*, Vol. 59). He is editor of Stokes's work on "Fever." He lives in the house formerly occupied by his father, 40 Fitzwilliam Square, West.

Dr. Moore married, first, Ellie, only daughter of the late John Ridley, M.D., of Moore Hall, Tullamore, King's County; and, secondly, Louisa Emma, daughter of the late Edmund J. Armstrong, J.P., D.L., 44, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin, and County of Clare. He has three sons and two daughters.





BIOGRAPHIES  
OF THE  
SURGEONS OF THE HOSPITAL  
FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO THE PRESENT.



ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM.

SURGEON 1753 TO 1782.

So far as can be ascertained in tracing the early records of the Hospital, Alexander Cunningham's father came from Scotland, as will be seen from Gilborne's *Medical Review*, 1775.

"From Scotland Cunningham, to spread his fame,  
The Caledonian Alexander came,  
With well-instructed head and steady hand  
Exerts his talents in this foreign land,  
Restores weak limbs that wither and decay,  
And cuts corrupted substances away."

Cunningham was one of the surgeons who founded the Hospital, and with Henry Hawkshaw, remained on its staff to the day of their death, being the only two founders who survived the rest for any length of time, Hawkshaw being surgeon for twenty-eight years, and Cunningham for twenty-nine years.



Cunningham was a very good surgeon, and did much to increase the reputation of the Hospital by his excellent teaching, and his skill as a bold and yet successful operator.

In 1770 he lived at 16, Eustace-street, and died about the month of May or June, 1782. The minutes of the Medical Board record his death, viz :—

Meath Hospital,  
6th June, 1782.

At a Meeting of the Medical Board,

Present—Doctor Francis Hopkins, Surgeons—  
William Vance, James Mills, Arthur Winter,  
Israel Read,

Mr. Patrick Cusick Roney, was elected one of the surgeons of this Hospital, in the room of Alexander Cunningham, Esq., deceased.

### REDMOND BOATE.

ONE OF THE ORIGINAL SURGEONS TO THE HOSPITAL, 1753.

The original surgeons to the Hospital, when it was opened by them on the Coombe, March 2nd, 1753, were Alexander Cunningham, Redmond Boate, David McBride, and Henry Hawkshaw. It seems that Redmond Boate did not remain on the staff of the Hospital very long, for on consulting the Almanac for the year 1754 we find his name absent from the staff. As regards Boate's origin, it appears he was of Dutch extraction, for there were two Dutch physicians, Gerard and Arnold Boate, practising in Ireland about the year 1641, when they published an octavo volume entitled *Philosophia Naturales*, in which they criticised the system of Aristotle. In 1652, G. Boate published in London (reprinted in Dublin 1726, and also in 1755, by G. and A. Ewing) a Natural History of Ireland. In the National Biography it is mentioned that Boate, or Boat, Arnold, a Dutch physician, under the patronage of Archbishop Ussher, settled in Dublin, where he practised some years. At length, owing to the troubles in Ireland, he went to Paris, where he had a sharp controversy with Cappell on the integrity



of the Hebrew Text, which Boate zealously defended. He was also hostile to the English Polyglott, but was, notwithstanding, a man of considerable learning. Many of his letters are in Parr's Life of Ussher.

Who Redmond Boate's father was it is difficult to say, but his name was James, and there is no doubt he sprung from this old Dutch family. When Redmond was born we have no record, but we know he was a very clever dexterous surgeon. In a paper by Dr. David McBride, communicated to the Medico Philosophical Society, March, 1777, on the subject of osteo sarcoma of the superior maxilla, and when recording a case (vide *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, 1848, page 262) of osteo sarcoma of the upper jaw in a man, he says:—"After several consultations with the most skilful and dexterous surgeons then in practice, it was determined to hazard an operation, and *Mr. Boate, who was one of the boldest of his day, undertook to perform it, assisted by Messrs. Daunt and Cleghorn.*" In 1763 we find Redmond Boate living at 22, Bride-street. In 1768 he appears to have removed from Bride-street to South Frederick-street, and in 1794 to Portobello, where he opened an establishment for the insane. In the Almanac of 1797 we find a note of Mr. Boate's name as follows:—"Mr. Boate's house for lunatics near Portobello, where friends and physicians have daily access. Servants always in readiness to attend at their habitations when required."

In Gilborne's *Medical Review*, 1775, we find the following lines of R. Boate:—

" Master of many surgeons, Redmond Boate  
In midwifery has always been of note,  
Has instituted hospitals, cost free,  
Where wretched poor are cured through charity."

These lines seem to allude to his labours in founding the Meath Hospital, for the relief of the sick and suffering poor, in 1753. Also to his position as a surgeon, taking many young students as apprentices and making them surgeons, and also to his great celebrity as a midwifery practitioner.



Redmond Boate seems to have died in June or July, 1810, and in his will, which was sworn July, 1810, he is described as Redmond Boate, of Peter-street, surgeon. He left all his property to his only daughter, Annie Boate, whom he appointed sole executrix of his will. He may have removed from Portobello to Peter-street before his death.

In connection with Redmond Boate's name in the Dublin Almanac of 1763, we find he established a new hospital as follows:—The Dublin Hospital in Smock-alley (which led from Essex-gate to Fishamble-street) was opened 1st March, 1762, by Mr. Redmond Boate, surgeon, for the reception of surgical patients only (venereal excepted), where attendance is daily given from 8 to 10. Subscriptions and donations will be received by the Rev. Thos. Carr, Chaplain to the House of Commons, Treasurer, in Kildare-street, and by Mr. Redmond Boate, in Bride-street. N.B.—Interns received at all times.

In 1769 this Dublin Hospital was removed to Park-street. It did not succeed, and was given up a few years afterwards.

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### DAVID MACBRIDE, M.D.

ONE OF THE ORIGINAL SURGEONS TO THE HOSPITAL, 1753.

It is much to be regretted that very scanty memorials of the many eminent physicians and surgeons who practised in Ireland, in the latter part of the seventeenth, and during the eighteenth century, have been preserved; yet, being desirous to promote the object which has been already set forth in the memoirs of Sir Patrick Dun, and Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, we have been induced to attempt the compilation of the following memoir of one of the most eminent practitioners in Dublin during the last century, and whose published works contributed in no small degree to extend the fame of Irish scientific literature both in England and on the Continent (a).

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(a) For the materials of this memoir we are indebted to our esteemed friend and learned contributor, Dr. Aquilla Smyth, who has already thrown so much light upon the history of medicine in Ireland.



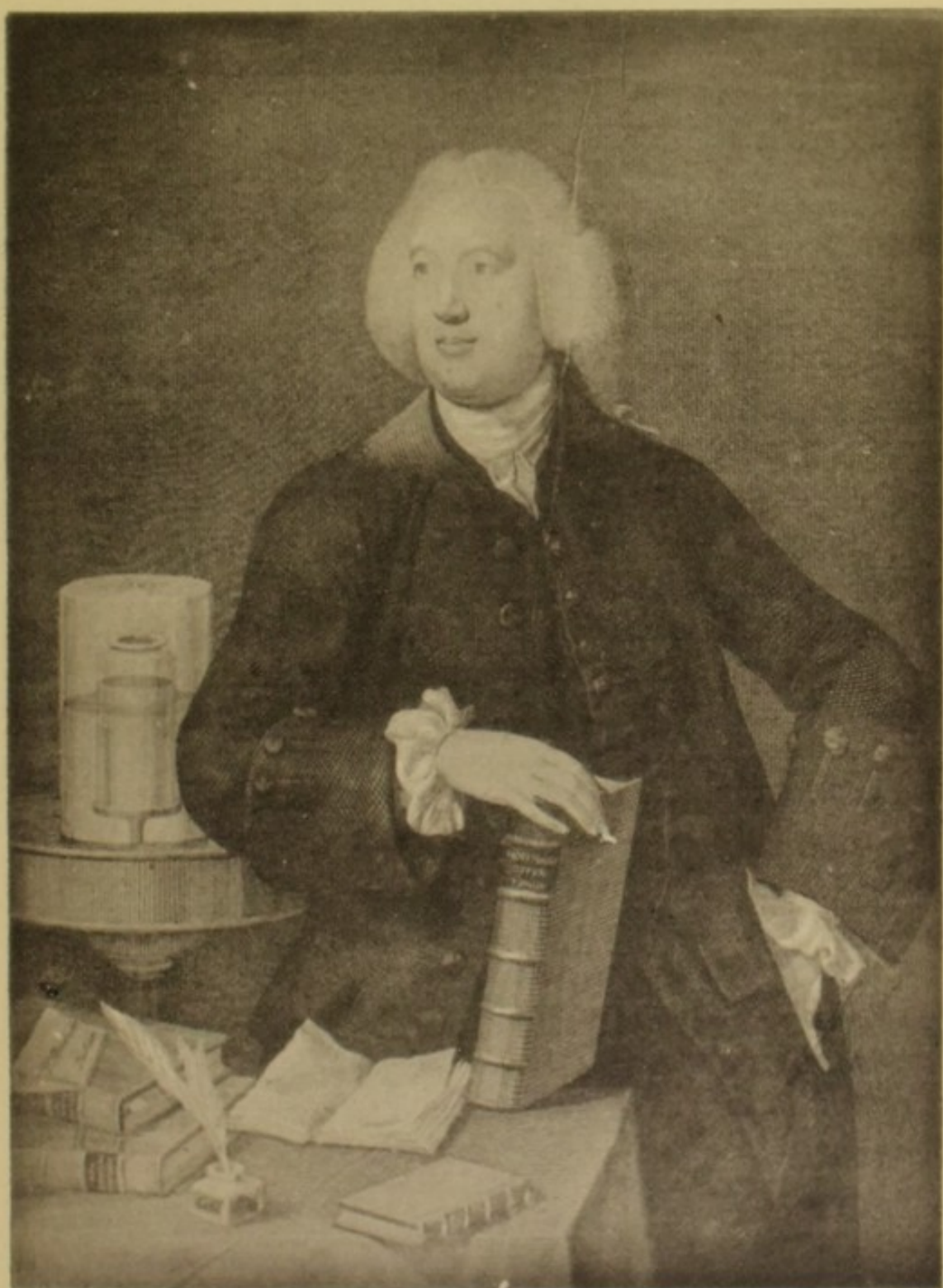
David Macbride was descended from an ancient family of that name, in the shire of Galloway, in Scotland ; his grandfather came to Ireland about the end of the seventeenth century, and officiated at Belfast, to a congregation of Presbyterians. His father was also a Presbyterian clergyman, and married the daughter of Mr. Boyd, of Killabeg, in the county of Down ; he was minister of Ballymoney, near Coleraine, in the county of Antrim, where David was born, on the 26th April, 1726.

He was educated at the public school of Ballymoney, and after serving an apprenticeship to a surgeon in that place, he entered the Royal navy, where, having served for some time as mate in an hospital ship, he was subsequently advanced to the rank of surgeon, in which capacity he remained until the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748.

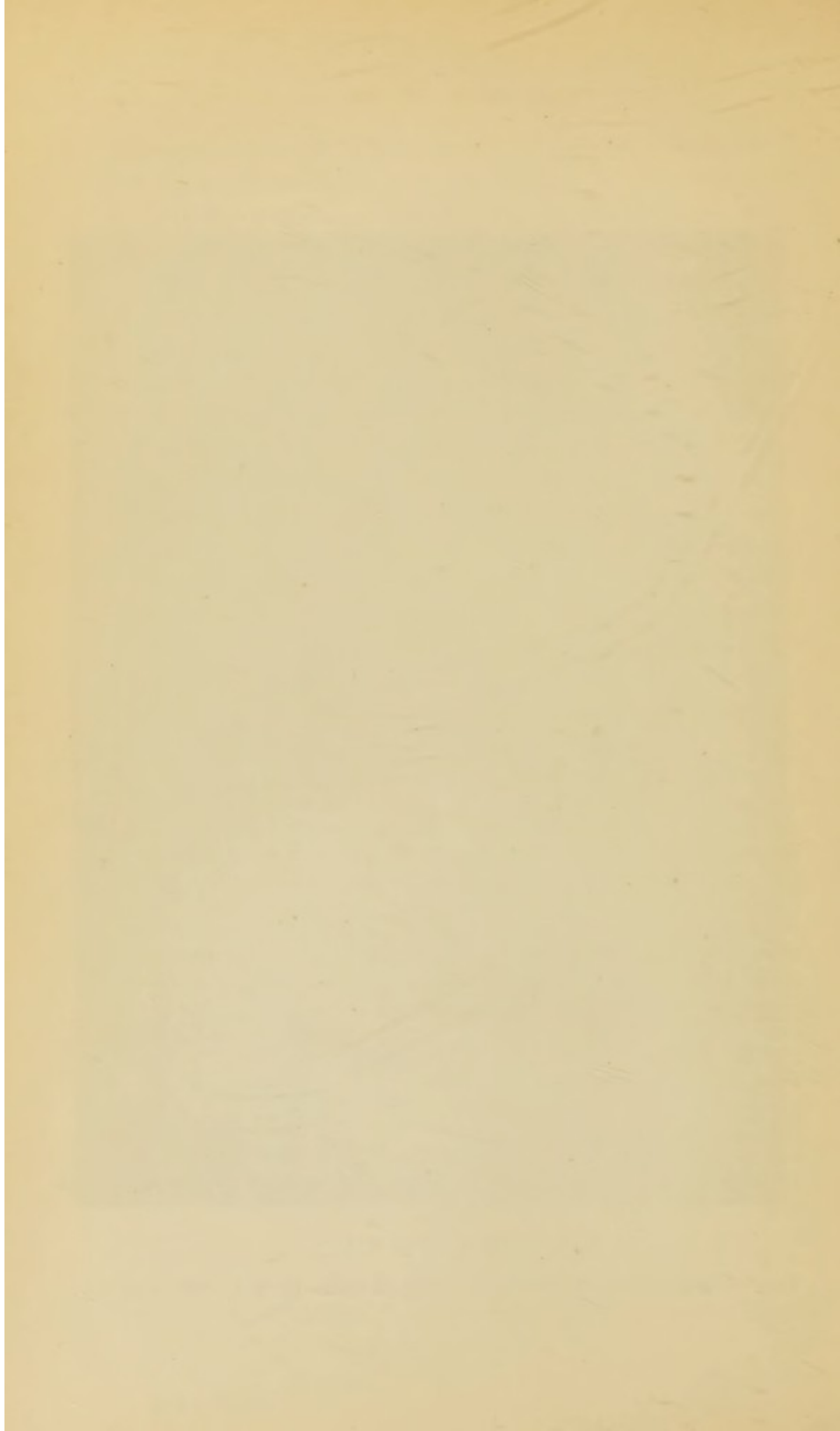
A seafaring life having afforded him many opportunities of observing scurvy in all its stages, it was about this time he first turned his attention towards the discovery of a remedy for that disease, the investigation of which he carried on for several years, and made many ingenious experiments, which resulted in the publication of his essays, to be noticed presently. Subsequently to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Mr. Macbride went to Edinburgh, where he studied anatomy under Monro, and afterwards to London, where he studied midwifery under Drs. Hunter and Smellie ; he also attended the lectures of other distinguished teachers on the different branches of medicine, but did not take a medical degree.

In the year 1749 he settled in Ballymoney, and in 1751 he removed from thence to Dublin, and commenced practice as a surgeon and accoucheur in the twenty-sixth year of his age ; but being young and remarkably bashful, his practice for several years was very limited. His abilities were then only known to his family connexions and a circle of select friends. These, however, were captivated with his company, not only from his being possessed of agreeable manners, and a pleasing disposition, but for his general knowledge in painting, music, and of many of the branches of polite literature.





DAVID McBRIDE,  
ONE OF THE ORIGINAL SURGEONS AND FOUNDERS OF THE HOSPITAL, 1753.





Mr. Macbride was a member of the Medico-Philosophical Society, established in Dublin in 1756—an account of which was given in the preface to the first volume of the present series of our periodical (*a*)—and filled the office of secretary after the death of Dr. Charles Smith, in 1762.

(*b*) To this “little society,” which, at its first institution consisted of only seven members, who met “once a fortnight for their mutual improvement,” he first communicated his ideas respecting the treatment of scurvy, and many of the experiments detailed in his “Experimental Essays”—I. On the Fermentation of Alimentary Mixtures. II. On the Nature and Properties of Fixed Air. III. On the Respective Powers and Manner of Acting of the different kinds of Antiseptics. IV. On the Scurvy, with a Proposal for trying new Methods to prevent or cure the same, at Sea. V. On the Dissolvent power of Quick-Lime—which were first published in London in 1764.

These soon attracted the attention of philosophers and physicians, and were shortly after translated into different

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(*a*) See preface to the first number of this journal, p. 29.

(*b*) It appears that it was customary, at the meetings of the Medico-Philosophical Society, for the members not only to read original papers, but also to make communications in the form of reviews of new or rare books, and reports on recent discoveries, etc. Thus we find among the papers of this body contained in “The Repository,” now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, a notice of Dr. Macbride’s detailing the contents of “Gooch’s Practical Remarks on Surgery,” in 1758, and giving therein some short commentary of his own on each section; likewise extracts and translations from the Memoirs of the Parisian Academy of Surgery, on M. Rocolin’s essay on the utility of uterine injections, and Leveret’s treatise on the method of delivering the placenta and others of a like nature. In the same year he made a most interesting communication to the Society, shewing that Hippocrates recommended the use of emetics in the treatment of uterine discharges. As this paper is one not only of interest, but of practical value, even in the present day, we shall at some future period publish it entire in our Medical Miscellany, as well as other communications from the pages of the manuscript work just referred to. In 1761 he gave an account of Astruc’s theory of menstruation.

At the meeting of this Society, on the 16th October, 1764, Dr. Kutty gave a general analysis and commentary upon the first four of Dr. Macbride’s Experimental Essays, and spoke in highly commendatory terms of their universal influence on practical medicine.



languages; and on the 27th November, 1764, the University of Glasgow testified their approval of the work by conferring the degree of Doctor of Physic on the author.

A "second edition enlarged and corrected" was published in London in 1767, 8vo, pp. 296, and in the same year a tract of thirty-eight pages, giving "A Historical Account of a New Method of Treating the Scurvy at Sea, containing ten cases, which show that this destructive disease may be easily and effectually cured without the aid of fresh vegetable diet."

In the first three essays, which are preliminary to the fourth, we do not find anything which calls for particular notice. In forming our estimate of the value of chemical experiments made about the middle of the last century, we should endeavour to forget the more exact knowledge of our own times, and place ourselves in the position of a contemporary with the author; for, though instances might be quoted in which the inferences drawn from the experiments are erroneous, yet the facts detailed in the experiments will ever remain as evidence of the ability and patience with which the investigations were pursued.

The following extracts from the fourth essay will put the reader in possession of Dr. Macbride's theory, and the mode of treatment proposed by him for the cure of scurvy. "For some time, even before I engaged in the course of experiments which have been set forth in three preceding essays, I was firmly of opinion that the cure of the sea scurvy depended chiefly, if not altogether, on the fermentative quality of the fresh vegetables which are found, by experience, to be the only things that, with certainty, conquer this destructive disease. And in consequence of this persuasion it occurred to me that as there are vegetable substances, which though not perfectly recent, are yet capable of fermentation, such in particular as common malt; that this, if taken in the way of medicine, would, in all probability, produce effects similar to those produced by green vegetables, and consequently cure the scurvy; and as malt can be preserved sound, for a considerable length of time, it might be carried to sea, and there kept in order to make wort occasionally as it



might be wanted ; and thus prove a remedy, always in readiness, against that fatal disease.

“The method in which it is proposed to prepare the wort, is, to take one measure of the ground malt, and pour on it three measures of boiling water ; stir them well, and let the mixtures stand close covered up for three or four hours, after which strain off the liquor.

“The mode of administration proposed, is, to boil the wort ‘into a panado, with sea biscuit, and some of the dried fruits that are usually carried to sea ; the patient to make at least two meals a day on this palatable mess, and to drink a quart or more of the fresh infusion in the course of the twenty-four hours.’”

About the beginning of the year 1762 Dr. Macbride communicated his views on the treatment of scurvy in the form of a letter to his friend Dr. George Cleghorn, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Dublin, by whom copies were transmitted to Dr. Wm. Hunter and to Henry Tom, Esq., one of the Commissioners for taking care of sick and wounded seamen. Through their influence the Lords of the Admiralty, in May, 1762, gave orders to have the wort tried in the naval hospitals at Portsmouth and Plymouth. The doctor also acknowledges his obligations to Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, by dedicating to him the second edition of the Essays published in 1767. Notwithstanding all this powerful influence, Dr. Macbride, writing on the 12th December, 1766, is compelled to say :—“I take it for granted that nothing has been done in consequence of that order, nor any report ever made.”

In a postscript appended to the second edition of the Essays there is “An extract from a medical journal kept by Mr. Alexander Young, Surgeon to His Majesty’s Ship *Jason*,” of which Captain John Macbride, only brother to the doctor, was Commander. In this journal is given an account of the successful treatment of four cases of scurvy by wort, which, with the cases detailed in the “Historical Account” published in 1767, and some particulars in the chapter on scurvy in Macbride’s



"Practice of Medicine," comprise all the evidence collected by the author, who, in 1777, intimated his intention to publish all the letters and reports which had been communicated to him, but he did not live to carry his intention into effect.

The fifth Essay, the title of which is "On the Dissolvent Power of Quicklime," contains a number of miscellaneous experiments and observations, all tending to a further proof of what had been advanced in the four preceding essays.

After giving a summary of Dr. Black's theory of the constitution of calcareous earth, Dr. Macbride adds:—"But it occurred to me that it might possibly be still further proved, and that in a way which would afford an ocular demonstration," and with this object the first experiment was devised. Into a filtered solution of limewater, fixed air (carbonic acid gas) was passed by means of an ingeniously-contrived apparatus, of which a figure is given; and it was highly pleasing to see the particles of quicklime, which but two or three minutes before were quite invisible and dissolved in the water, all running together and falling to the bottom. The precipitate, when collected, "effervesced violently with spirits of vitriol (sulphuric acid), and thus was the theory of Dr. Black placed beyond the reach of contradiction."

Having determined "in three different instances that the lime is precipitated from limewater by restoring to it fixed air," he adds—"may not limewater, therefore, upon this principle, be used as a test to try whether or not bodies contain fixed air?"

In the seventeenth experiment he proved the truth of his conjecture, by showing that the "perspirable matter" as emitted from the lungs contains fixed air or carbonic acid. Three ounces of filtered lime water being put into a phial, and a funnel fixed close into the neck of it, he says—"I blew in my breath through the funnel, and by the time I continued so doing, for ten or twelve minutes, I found the water growing turbid and the lime becoming visible." He also determined the existence of carbonic acid as evolved in the stomach from effervescent mixtures. It often operates like a charm in restraining vomit-



ings. He also proved that saliva does not contain fixed air, but that it absorbs it rapidly.

The solvent power of limewater on vegetable matter was the subject of many of his experiments, and of Peruvian bark infused in it he says—"I can venture to assure the reader, from repeated experience, that the bark given in this manner will scarce ever fail; particularly with regard to the uterine discharges, when they proceed from mere relaxation or weakness."(*a*)

From the success of the first experiment, Dr. Macbride began to think that the sulphur in the natural sulphurous waters might also be rendered visible as well as lime. He, therefore, instituted experiments, the result of which was that they "pointed out a method of making a pure solution of sulphur which, being diluted to the proper degree, gives an artificial sulphurous water, perfectly resembling the natural as to taste, smell, transparency, and want of colour, and not liable to grow turbid on the addition of acids, which all other artificial solutions of sulphur hitherto known constantly do."

Dr. Thompson, in his History of Chemistry, justly says that previous to Mr. Cavendish's investigations "Dr. Macbride had already ascertained that vegetable and animal substances yield fixed air by putrefaction and fermentation. But the extracts which we have made from Dr. Macbride's essays show that he was entitled to more credit for his discoveries in pneumatic chemistry than has been hitherto awarded to him. The following statement of Dr. Thompson is not reconcilable with the fact of the publication of Macbride's essays in 1764:—

"Pneumatic chemistry has been begun by Mr. Cavendish in his valuable paper on carbonic acid and hydrogen gases, published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1766."—History of Chemistry, vol. ii., p. 18.

About this time Dr. Macbride's practice rapidly increased

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(*a*). Besides the ordinary mode of administering bark effervescence with carbonate of ammonia, our distinguished contributor, Mr. Donovan, has lately succeeded in charging a solution of the syrup of bark with carbonic acid gas, which makes an agreeable and exceedingly efficacious draught.



(being upwards of £500 a year), and, feeling assured that his abilities were appreciated, and that he was now in a position to insure success, he set up a carriage in November, 1767 (*b*).

In the December following he proposed a new process of tanning leather, which is noticed as follows in the Proceedings of the Dublin Society for March 31st, 1768 :—

“It appearing by the testimony of three eminent tanners of this city, viz.—Mr. William Laban, Mr. Samuel Henderson, and Mr. Robert Hutton, that a calf’s skin (the same being exhibited) which was tanned after a new method, lately discovered by Dr. David Macbride, was well and sufficiently tanned ; and it further appearing by Mr. Laban’s testimony, who tanned the said skin, that the same was completely done within the space of four weeks, whereas it would have taken from four to six months to tan the same skin as perfectly, after the method of tanning hitherto, and usually practised ; Mr. Laban also testifying that the method of tanning lately discovered by Dr. Macbride is in every respect much easier and cheaper to the tanner than the common method of tanning, and that very great advantages must accrue therefrom to this manufacture. Dr. David Macbride, in consideration of this important and ingenious discovery, was unanimously elected an honorary member of this Society.”

It was also proposed—“That a silver medal be presented to Dr. Macbride as a further mark of honour to him from this Society,” which was agreed to at the meeting on Thursday, 14th April.

He subsequently received a gold medal from the Society of Arts and Commerce in London, as a mark of that body’s appreciation of his useful discovery.

On the 14th of November, 1769, a petition from Dr. Macbride was presented to the Irish House of Commons, setting forth that

(*b*). It may be interesting to state that in three years after (1770) Dr. Macbride’s professional receipts amounted to £1,069 18s. 5d. The fee at that period was usually a guinea (£1 2s. 9d.) On the fifth year following his income from fees amounted to £1,564 19s. 1½d. In 1777 he made nearly £1,800. We have extracted those particulars from Dr. Macbride’s fee-book, kindly placed at our disposal by Dr. Evory Kennedy.



he had invented a method of tanning, founded on chemical principles, whereby leather is improved in its quality, tanned in one-third of the time required by the process hitherto known and practised, and with the saving of one-fourth in the expense of tanning materials, particularly of oak bark; "That the petitioner is ready to disclose his secret, and instruct the tanners of Ireland in general, on such consideration as the House shall deem adequate to the importance of his discovery, and think a recompense sufficient for giving up the profits which may be secured to him by the useful privilege of an exclusive patent."

A Committee was appointed, which, on the 18th November, brought up their report, concluding with the resolution "That it is the opinion of the committee that the petitioner deserves the aid of Parliament." It does not appear that any further steps were taken by the House, or that the promised aid was ever conferred on the discoverer.

The improvement, which was sanctioned by the Dublin Society, and for which compensation was sought from the House of Commons, consisted in substituting lime water for common water in preparing "ooze," as it is termed by the tanners.

In September, 1772, Dr. Macbride communicated to Dr. William Hunter "An account of two extraordinary cases after delivery," which were published in 1776, in the fifth volume of the *Medical Observations and Inquiries*."

For some years after he obtained a medical degree he employed part of his time in the duties of a medical teacher. In the winter of 1766 he delivered at his own house his first course of lectures which, in 1772, were published in London, in one volume quarto, under the title of "*A Methodical Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Physic*." From an entry in his fee book we learn that he received from pupils, for his course of lectures, twenty-four guineas, or £27 6s., Irish.

In 1774 these lectures were translated into Latin, and published at Utrecht in two volumes octavo.

"The second edition, enlarged and corrected" was published in Dublin in 1777, in two volumes octavo, under the title of "*A*



Methodical Introduction to the Theory and Fractice of the Art of Medicine.”

The publisher at the same time announced as preparing for the press, “Medical Journals, kept by the Surgeons of His Majesty’s Ships employed in exploring the Southern Hemisphere : being a necessary appendix to Hawkesworth, Cook, and Foster, to which are added Letters and Observations showing the most effectual ways of preventing and curing the Scurvy and other diseases commonly incident to Seamen in long voyages.”

This work, which contains the substance of the courses of lectures commenced in 1766, professes to give a “General View of the Theory and Practice of Physic,” and is divided into two parts. The first consists of six books, and explains the principles on which the art of medicine is founded. the second or practical part was intended to consist of twelve books, of which nine only were published ; and as to the three books in which the author proposed to treat of local sexual, and infantile diseases, he never accomplished them.

The author modestly styles his work a compilation, chiefly designed for the use of students ; it contains, however, many original observations, and gives a good summary of the rules and regulations of practice adopted by the most skilful physicians of the last century.

In the second edition he has published the first description of a disease which he named, “*morbus vesicularies*,” and which bears a close resemblance to the “*chronic pemphigus*” or “*pompholyx diutinus*” of Bateman.

Dr. Macbride’s success in practice may be dated from the publication of the second edition of his essays, in 1767, in which year his receipts were nearly double the amount received in any of the preceding sixteen years. His great abilities being universally known, the public seemed now desirous to make amends for having overlooked him so long, the consequence of which was, his numerous engagements, particularly as an accoucheur, having for a long time kept him in a state of agitation, both of body and mind, at last induced a total incapacity for sleep ; still,



however, he retained his usual good spirits, and continued to practise up to the 16th Dec., 1778, when an accidental cold brought on a fever, of which he died, in the fifty-third year of his age, at his house in Cavendish-row, on the 28th December, 1778, and was buried in St. Audoën's Church (*a*).

During the twenty-five years of Dr. Macbride's professional career, he was the contemporary of some of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of the last century, among whom we may enumerate Rutty, O'Halloran, Mosse, Fielding, Ould, Purcell, Weatherall, Clossy, Pringle, Hanly, Morris, and the elder Dease, whom he assisted in the experiments which he made on the various lithontriptics, about the year 1775 (*b*).

The portrait prefixed to this memoir has been reduced by Mr. Conolly from a large print, published in London, in 1797, and engraved by J. T. Smyth, after the original picture by Reynolds, of Dublin. The glass jar inverted in water alludes to the doctor's discoveries in pneumatic chemistry. We cannot say in whose possession the original picture is, but hope that this notice may lead to the discovery.

Dr. Macbride was married first to Miss Margaret Armstrong, on the 20th November, 1753, at St. Audoën's Church, Dublin,

(*a*) Dr. Macbride was a subscriber for four copies to "Pool and Cashe's Views of Dublin," published 1760. In a note at page v., the account of his death is copied *verbatim* from Walker's *Hibernian Magazine*, with the addition that he died in January, 1779. The following extract from Saunder's *News Letter* of the 29th December, 1778, is, however, conclusive—Died yesterday, of a fever, at his house in Cavendish row, in the fifty-second year of his age, David Macbride, M.D., universally and most deservedly lamented.

(*b*) From Mr. Dease's graphic dedication of his work on the Hydrocele to Mr. Morris, then the most distinguished surgeon in the city, we learn that about this period, and even so late as 1782, the only public and authorized lectures given here were those in the University, on anatomy, chemistry, and botany. Those on the other branches of Medical Science—on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun, and directed according to the wording of his will, to be delivered in Latin—do not at this time appear to be available to the students of Dublin, who then amounted to about 300, for which Mr. Dease says—"which circumstance (they being delivered in Latin), I have heard sometimes mentioned as an apology for not giving them at all.



and on 5th June, 1762, he was married in the same church to his second wife, Dorcas Evory (*a*) widow of George Cumming, Esq., of Bride-street, Dublin, Merchant. He died without issue, and had an only sister Mary and a brother John, a captain in the Royal Navy.

In a curious and rare little book, *The Medical Review*, a poem, being a panegyric on the Faculty of Dublin, by John Gilborne, M.D. Dublin (1775), the subject of this memoir is lauded in the following unpretending verses:—

“A celebrated writer is MacBride,  
Great is his merit, moderate his pride;  
Cures all diseases that mankind befall,  
Relieves the fair by means obstetrical;  
Prescriptions elegant his sense declare,  
The Sick relieve by his auspicious care.”

The following record of his death is taken from Walker's *Hibernian Magazine* for January, 1779:—“Of a fever, at his house in Cavendish-row, in the fifth-second (fifty-third) year of his age, most deservedly and sincerely regretted by a numerous acquaintance, David Macbride, Esq., M.D. His amiable manner procured him the love and affection of all ranks of people, and his ingenious essay on Physic and Philosophy, raised his reputation very high in the learned world. He was an honorary member of the Dublin Society, and one of the governors of the Lying-in-Hospital.

Dr. Houlton of Dublin, in the same magazine, paid his tribute to the memory of Dr. Macbride in an elegy of fourteen stanzas, of four lines each:

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(*a*) Dr. Macbride, shortly after he settled in Dublin, paid his addresses to Miss Evory, and succeeded in gaining her affections; but the proposed alliance not meeting with the approbation of the young lady's father, she yielded to parental authority, and married Mr. Cumming. In the course of a few years Mr. Cumming died, and left his widow with an only son. The doctor, not calculating on the death of his own wife, evinced his anxiety for the welfare of his “first love” by using all his influence to induce his friend Dr. George Cleghorn to take the widow. Of the lady's wishes on this occasion we are not informed; but we have it on good authority, that Dr. Cleghorn's reply to his friend was, “Oh! no Davy, that's not in my way.”



Having pointed out the only sources from which we can now form an opinion of the subject of this memoir as a man of science, we shall conclude with the summary of his character, in all the relations of life, so feelingly described in the following lines reprinted from Walker's *Hibernian Magazine* :—

ON THE DEATH OF DAVID MACBRIDE, Esq., M.D.

*By a Lady.*

Accept these lines, tho' unadorned by art,  
The genuine dictates of a sorrowing heart.  
Macbride's no more—all earth and nature cries,  
I have lost my friend,—the hope of weeping eyes.  
Farewell,—he's gone, removed from anxious care,  
From busy life, from arduous thoughts afar,  
From the relief of mortals here below,  
To soothe their sorrow, mitigate their woe.  
No selfish view e'er lurked within his breast,  
Naught there but noble thoughts could ever rest ;  
Why should I tell what virtues graced his mind ?  
An honour to his country and mankind ;  
With boundless knowledge, and extensive skill,  
A heart unbounded by a generous will.  
His sympathetic soul felt other's woe,  
Was virtue's friend,—to vice a mortal foe.  
Thou cruel, envious, and rapacious grave,  
You've got a victim which no art can save ;  
I know the stroke was from the hand divine,  
To whom I may complain, but not repine ;  
Oh, may thy greatness, and immortal fame,  
To distant ages, signalize thy name.

Dr. Breen, in an address given at a meeting of the Obstetrical Society on the 27th November, 1839, in which he has given an interesting account of the progress of Midwifery in Dublin, justly speaks of Dr. Macbride “as having obtained great eminence as a practitioner of midwifery in this city, and adds he had the high distinction of attending the Countess of Mornington at the birth of the hero of Waterloo,” in support of which statement he concludes with the following narrative :—



“At a contested election, when the then Arthur Wellesley was elected member for the borough of Trim, a petition was presented against the return, on the ground that the returned member was not one and twenty; some difficulty at the moment occurred in proving his age, and the late Dr. Evory, who possessed Dr. Macbride’s fee-books, attended as a witness before a committee of the Irish House of Commons with Dr. Macbride’s entry of the birth of the distinguished individual, and, in addition to other evidence, the age was admitted legally proved by the committee.” \*

As every circumstance relative to the illustrious hero of Waterloo, will, in course of time engage public attention, we felt anxious to confirm Dr. Breen’s statement by reference to the fee-book of Dr. Macbride, now in the possession of Dr. Evory Kennedy, the inheritor of the late Dr. Evory’s library.

Dr. Kennedy, having kindly permitted us to examine the fee-book, which comprises an accurate account of Dr. Macbride’s professional receipts, with the names of his patients from the 1st January, 1767, to 16th December, 1778, we were surprised and disappointed at not finding any corroboration of the statement made on the authority of Dr. Evory. The Countess of Mornington does not appear to have been, at any time, a patient of Dr. Macbride, while the names of many of the highest nobility frequently occur.

Colonel Gurwood, in his despatches of the Duke of Wellington, gives the date of his birth on the 1st May, 1769.

In 1790, the Hon. Arthur Wellesley (as he is called in the Journals of the House of Commons) was elected one of the representatives of the borough of Trim. The election commenced on Thursday, the 29th April, and the poll continued four days, consequently the honourable member attained his majority while the election was pending. Dr. Breen’s account is correct in every other particular.

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\* *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, Vol. XVI., p. 528.



## HENRY HAWKSHAW.

SURGEON FROM 1753 TO 1781.

Henry Hawkshaw, like Alexander Cunningham, was one of the original surgeons who founded the Meath Hospital, and he remained as one of the surgeons from the establishment, 1753, to the year of his death in 1781.

Hawkshaw seems to have devoted his attention to Dental Surgery and Dentistry, from the following lines from Gilborne, 1775 :—

“ With well contriv'd utensils good Hawkshaw  
An aching; useless hollow tooth can draw,  
With straight, converging or diverging fangs,  
And gives the jaw and tender gums no pangs ;  
But if the pain proceed in young and old,  
From scurvy, rheumatism, or humours cold,  
He sooner would the expected fee forego  
Than make a breach in fair enamell'd row.”

Hawkshaw was in very good practice, and in 1770 lived in Kevan's-place, and in 1780 moved to Camden-street, where he died in the month of June, 1781. During Hawkshaw's time some very curious resolutions were passed by the then Medical Board. On August 14, 1778, the following resolution was passed :—

“ Resolved—That the porter of this Hospital be directed to give immediate notice to the attending and junior surgeons, and to all the apprentices attending the Hospital, when any surgical patient is offered for admission, when the case is urgent, for which service each apprentice shall be obliged to pay him *two pence*, and that each apprentice refusing or neglecting so to do within a fortnight shall be obliged to pay half-a-crown, to be appropriated to the funds of the hospital, or if not be excluded from attending.”

The minutes of the Medical Board record the death of Mr. Hawkshaw as follows :—

“ 26th June, 1781.

“ Resolved—This day Mr. George O'Brien was unanimously elected surgeon to the County Dublin Infirmary in the room of Mr. Henry Hawkshaw, deceased.”



## JAMES MILLS.

SURGEON FROM 1754 TO 1784.

James Mills joined the surgical staff of the Hospital just one year after its establishment, and acted as surgeon for a period of thirty years. He was a very active member of the staff, and did a great deal of surgical work in the Hospital.

In 1770, Mills lived in Darby Square, now called Werburgh Street, but afterwards moved to 63 Bolton Street, where he resided till his death in 1784.

Mills seems to have devoted much attention to midwifery, for Gilborne, 1775, devotes a few lines to him, viz:—

“James Mills deserves an honourable place,  
Of lives in danger he renews the lease;  
The multiplying fair in labour pains,  
Reprieves from Pluto’s adamantine chains.”

James Mill’s will was sworn to 28th Aug., 1784, and by it he appears to have married Arabella Braddell, daughter of William Braddell, Esq. He left one son, William, and one daughter, Margaret, who survived him; his death must have taken place Feb. or March, 1784, for on looking to the minutes of the Medical Board, the following record appears:—

19th March, 1784.

At a meeting of the Medical Board,

Present—Dr. Hopkins, Messrs. Vance, Winter,  
Read, O’Brien, Roney.

Mr. James Scott was unanimously elected one of the surgeons of this Hospital, in the room of James Mills, Esq., deceased.

## HENRY MAPLETOFT.

SURGEON 1754 TO 1756.

Mapletoft seems to have been surgeon to the Hospital for two years. On looking at the Almanacs of these years, his name only appears once on the staff. He resigned the Hospital in 1756, and probably left Dublin soon afterwards.



## WILLIAM VANCE.

SURGEON FROM 1755 TO 1793.

William Vance was for thirty-eight years surgeon of the Hospital, being appointed two years after its foundation. He was in his day in large and lucrative practice. Gilborne, in his *Review*, 1775, says—

“ Gay Vance by art had found experience wise,  
On gentle force, not violence, relies ;  
When twins contend which should the world first greet,  
He brings one headlong, th’ other by the feet ;  
Can soon reduce a dislocated jaw,  
The condyles back into their sockets draw ;  
His thumbs well fortified, he is not loth  
To introduce into the patient’s mouth ;  
With effort circular depress the joint,  
And elevate of chin the angle point.  
This he thinks better than with lusty cuff  
T’ endanger fractures operation rough.”

By the above lines it would appear he devoted himself to midwifery as well as general surgery.

In 1770 William Vance lived in College Green, and afterwards moved to York Street, where he resided till the date of his death, which occurred some time in March, 1793.

Vance’s will was sworn to on 25th April, 1793, and he left considerable property ; he also left £100 to the funds of the Meath Hospital, and the residue of his estates to his nephew, Frederick Groome. He was married, but appears to have had no children.

His death is recorded in the Medical Board book as follows—

March 23rd, 1793.

At a meeting of the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital,

Present — Doctor Bryan ; Surgeons — O’Brien,

Roney, Wilson, Richards,

Mr. William Dease being proposed, was unanimously elected a surgeon to said Hospital in the room of William Vance, Esq.

## MICHAEL WHITE.

SURGEON 1756.

Michael White was a surgeon of some eminence, and was elected a surgeon to the Hospital for a few months in the year 1756, when he resigned. He lived for a time in South King-street, where he died in the year 1769.

Michael White is mentioned in Gilborne's *Medical Review*, 1775—

“ White, by Contorsion Fungus's Extracts,  
Gives check to pain that patients wild distracts,  
Extirpates polypus that spreads its roots,  
And in the nose its dreadful fibres shoots ;  
Then stops the blood—prevents their further growth ;  
With chosen Escharotics he does both.”

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## WILLIAM LINDLEY.

SURGEON 1767.

William Lindley studied at the Meath Hospital as an apprentice, and was appointed surgeon in the year 1767, and only remained a few months on the staff, when he was appointed assistant master to the Rotunda Hospital under William Collum, who was third master of the institution, who held the mastership from 1767 to 1773. Lindley must have left Dublin, as his name does not appear in any record afterwards.

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## ARTHUR WINTER.

SURGEON FROM 1777 TO 1790.

Arthur Winter was a surgeon of great eminence, and was appointed surgeon to the Hospital in the year 1777, and remained on the staff to the date of his death, which occurred in the month of September, 1790.

From the records we find that on the 29th March, 1780, a number of surgeons constituted themselves into the “Dublin Society of Surgeons,” and among the list we find the names of



Arthur Winter, James Mills, and Israel Read, three of the surgeons to the Meath Hospital; and when the first charter was granted to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, on 2nd of March, 1784, the name of Arthur Winter is prominently mentioned therein.

Winter lived and died at 17 Fleet-street. He married Dorcas, the daughter of R. Tew, Esq., and by her he had a son William, and a daughter Eliza.

He seems to have inherited his plate and property from the Hon. Lieut-Col. Frank Napier. He left in his will ten guineas to Hon. Alexander Crookshank to purchase a mourning ring; this will was sworn to, 24th September, 1790. His death is recorded in the minutes of the Medical Board as follows:—

At a meeting of the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital on Wednesday, 29th September, 1790—

Present—Drs. Evory and Bryan.

Surgeons—Vance, Read, Roney, Wilson.

Resolved unanimously—"That the application of Mr. Crosbie to become surgeon to this house is too late."

Mr. Solomon Richards being proposed and balloted for, was unanimously elected surgeon to this Hospital in the room of Mr. Winter, deceased.

Resolved—"That the name of every young gentleman hereafter to be bound to any of the surgeons of this Hospital, shall be enrolled in this book on his being indented, and at the expiration of five years shall have the approbation of physicians and surgeons of the Hospital of his regular attendance on the Hospital, otherwise he shall be ineligible to become a candidate on a vacancy, and that the physicians and surgeons are not bound to give their approbation unless merited."

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### ISRAEL READ,

SURGEON FROM 1776 TO 1795.

Israel Read was an apprentice of the Hospital, and served his time to some one member of the staff. The first mention of his



name occurs in the minutes of the meeting of the Medical Board, viz.:—

March 31st, 1776.

Medical Board of the County of Dublin Infirmary,

Present—Dr. Cooke, President.

Surgeons—Cunningham, Vance, Mills, Winter.

Israel Read having applied to be elected an assistant surgeon to the County Dublin Infirmary, agreeably to the rules of the Medical Board for that purpose.

Resolved unanimously—"That the said Israel Read is hereby elected an assistant surgeon to the said Infirmary."

By this election it would appear that assistant surgeons were appointed from time to time to the Hospital, and in due course became surgeons. In Mr. Read's case there is no record notifying his election as full surgeon. In 1787 Mr. Read lived at 38, Molesworth Street, and resigned his surgeoncy to the Hospital. The following is a copy of his letter of resignation, dated May 5th, 1794:—

"May 5th, 1794.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have had the honour of attending the Meath Hospital near five and twenty years, and would be happy to attend it still and continue one of your society, but the state of my health at present will not permit me to reside in Dublin; it is with pain and reluctance, therefore, that I am compelled to send in my resignation, of which I now request your acceptance. When you consider how long I have been connected with the Hospital, and that my feeble efforts have contributed somewhat to raise it to its present respectable situation—that I have had the honour of voting for almost everyone of you—I hope you will not think it presumption in me to recommend Mr. Hartigan to your consideration as my successor; and permit me add, that any favour shown to him, I shall consider with gratitude as conferred on myself. I must beg leave to observe that however warmly I am interested in Mr. Hartigan's success, and although I know how well qualified he is for the situation, yet I would



hardly take the liberty of recommending him if I did not know how well-disposed you were to serve him on the last election—how much you approved of his conduct, and the encouragement you gave him to expect your favour if another opportunity should occur.

“Whilst I regret the necessity I am under of parting from you, I request you will be assured that you have my most sincere wishes for your welfare and happiness, individually and for the advancement of the credit and respectability of the Institution.”

“I remain,

“My dear friends,

“Most sincerely and affectionately yours,

“ISRAEL READ.

“To the Physicians and Surgeons  
of the Meath Hospital.”

At a meeting of the Medical Board held May 9th, 1794,

Present—Drs. Bryan and Bell.

Surgeons—O'Brien, Roney, Willson, Richards, Dease.

Resolved—“That the resignation of Mr. Read be accepted.”

Resolved unanimously—“That the chairman be empowered to return the thanks of the Medical Board to Mr. Read, for his particular attention to the charity, and that the same be published three times in the *Hibernian Journal*, and *Dublin Evening Post*.”

Resolved unanimously—“That we don't find it expedient at present to fill up said vacancy.”

The Medical Board, therefore, refused to elect the gentleman suggested to them by Mr. Read, and it is curious in the history of the Hospital, that the staff have always held out against any dictation in these elections. No election took place until September 15th, 1795, when Mr. Richard Dease was unanimously elected surgeon to the Co. Dublin Infirmary, in the room of the late Mr. Read, who very recently had died, being in very delicate health for some months previous.

## GEORGE O'BRIEN.

SURGEON FROM 1781 TO 1802.

It is very difficult to trace the early history of George O'Brien, but as far as can be ascertained, he was apprenticed to one of the surgeons of the Meath Hospital and studied there.

Gilborne in his *Review*, 1775, mentions O'Brien in the following lines:—

“ O'Brien has well his studies carried on,  
Attends the practice of great Trimbleston ;  
He is descended from that glorious king,  
Who did tyrannic Danes to battle bring.  
Old Ireland's monarch the barbarian meets,  
And intercepts them from their waiting fleets ;  
Clontarf the scene was of the bloody fight,  
Howths promontory view'd the dreadful sight ;  
The king victorious fell in martial field,  
And left his son the crown, and glitt'ring shield.

His election as surgeon to the Meath Hospital is recorded as follows:—

Medical Board, 26th June, 1781.

Present—Drs. Charles Fleury, Francis Hopkins ;  
Surgeons—James Mills, Wm. Vance, Arthur  
Winter, Israel Read,

This day, Mr. George O'Brien was unanimously elected surgeon to the County of Dublin Infirmary, in the room of Mr. Henry Hawkshaw, deceased.

O'Brien remained an active member of the surgical staff for twenty-one years, when he resigned. The minutes of the Medical Board record as follows:—

January 29th, 1802.

Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary.

At a meeting of the Medical Board this day,  
Surgeon Roney in the chair.

Present—Surgeons Richards, Dease, and Crampton,

Resolved—“ That it appears to this Board that the vacancy occasioned by the following letter of resignation from George O'Brien, Esq., one of the surgeons to the Hospital be filled up.”



“ Dublin, 20th January, 1802.

“ GENTLEMEN—Conceiving it incompatible with my future determination of practising in the country to continue longer one of the surgeons of the Meath Hospital, to the preclusion of some other more eligible gentleman of the profession, I beg leave you'll accept of this my resignation, and at the same time permit me to return you my sincere thanks for your friendship and confidence during ten years residence among you, and though I henceforth cease to be one of your society, I shall ever retain a grateful sense of your politeness, and of the obligations I am indebted to you for my professional improvements.

“ I have the honour to be, gentlemen, with every sincere wish for your welfare and happiness,

“ Your obedient humble servant,

“ GEORGE O'BRIEN.

“ To the medical gentlemen of the Meath Hospital.”

Mr. O'Brien was succeeded by Mr. Cusack Roney, who was elected 5th February, 1802.

O'Brien resided while in Dublin at 24, Great Ship-street, and it appears when he resigned the Meath Hospital, in 1802, he left Dublin and went to Ennis, where he became surgeon to the Clare Infirmary, and enjoyed a very large and influential provincial practice.

## PATRICK CUSACK RONEY.

SURGEON FROM 1782 TO 1813.

Patrick Cusack Roney was elected surgeon of the Meath Hospital in the year 1782. The following is the record of his election :—

Meath Hospital,  
6th June, 1782.

At a meeting of the Medical Board,

Present—Dr. Fras. Hopkins.

Surgeons—William Vance, James Mills, Arthur Winter,  
and Israel Read.



Mr. Patrick Cusack Roney was elected one of the surgeons of this Hospital in the room of Alexander Cunningham, Esq., deceased. On March 26th, 1813, he resigned his position as surgeon, and his son, Thomas Roney, was elected in his place.

The minutes record the facts as follows—

March 26th, 1813.

At a meeting of the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital,

Present—Dr. Egan in the chair, Dr. Cheyne. Messrs.

Richards, Dease, Crampton, C. Roney, Hewson.

The following letter from Patrick Cusack Roney, Esq., was presented to the Board:—

“ March 23rd, 1813.

“ GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to offer my resignation as surgeon to the Meath Hospital. Having devoted to its advancement upwards of thirty years of professional labour, trust me that the Institution has powerfully interested my affections, and that these affections are much heightened by the uninterrupted exchange of friendship which I have enjoyed during the long period of my service. I, therefore, separate from your society not without feelings of regret, reflecting, however, that unequal myself to active professional duty, I might possibly stand in the way of some person better qualified to advance the interest of the charity, I have determined to request your acceptance of my resignation.

“ Believe me, gentlemen, with the sincerest friendship for each of you, and the most ardent wishes for the prosperity of the Meath Hospital,

“ Your most faithful humble servant,

“ PAT. RONEY.

“ To the Medical Governors of the Meath  
Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary.”

Resolved unanimously—“ That the Board cannot accept Mr. Roney's resignation without reluctance and feelings of deep regret.”



Resolved—"That the sincere and warm thanks of the Board be given to Mr. Roney for his long, faithful and disinterested services."

Resolved—"That Mr. Roney be requested to continue an honorary member of this Board."

Resolved—"That the Board do proceed to elect a surgeon in the room of Mr. Roney, on Friday, 2nd of April, 1813—

On which occasion Mr. Thomas Roney, son of Mr. Patrick Cusack Roney, was appointed."

Mr P. C. Roney was the son of Cusack Roney, also a medical man, and resided in Meath-street; he was born in 1753. He married Bridget Forde, and had several children; two of his sons, Cusack and Thomas, were surgeons of the Meath Hospital. He died in Meath-street on 4th December, 1822, and was buried in St. Catherine's churchyard.

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### JAMES SCOTT,

SURGEON 1784 TO 1787.

James Scott was a Dublin surgeon, and received his early medical education at the Meath Hospital, his election as surgeon to the institution is recorded as follows:—

19th March, 1784.

At a meeting of the Medical Board,

Present—Dr. Hopkins, Messrs. Vance, Winter,

Read, O'Brien, Roney.

Mr. James Scott was unanimously elected one of the surgeons of this Hospital in the room of James Mills, Esq., deceased.

His death is recorded—

Monday, 3rd Dec., 1787.

At a meeting of the Medical Board at the County of Dublin Infirmary,

Present—Dr. Evory; Surgeons—Vance, Winter,

Read, Roney.

The death of the late Mr. Scott, one of the surgeons of this Hospital, being reported to us—

Resolved—“That on Monday, the 10th inst., we will proceed to the election of a surgeon in the room of the said Mr. Scott, and that summons be issued accordingly.”

Scott first lived at 16 Stephen-street, and he afterwards moved to Chatham-street. His name appears in the first list of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, 1784.

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### BENJAMIN WILSON.

SURGEON FROM 1787 TO 1809.

Benjamin Wilson was elected surgeon to the Hospital in the year 1787. *Vide* minutes—

Monday, 10th Dec., 1787.

At a meeting of the Medical Board of the County of Dublin Infirmary,

Present—Drs. Evory, Cullen; Surgeons—Read,  
O'Brien, Roney.

Mr. Benjamin Wilson was proposed and ballotted for, and upon examining the ballot appeared to be unanimously elected surgeon in the room of the late Mr. James Scott.

In the year 1809 he seems to have resigned, and was succeeded in the surgeoncy by Mr. Thomas Hewson. He left Dublin in that year and went to reside in Bangor, where he died about the year 1820. He was a Dublin surgeon, and was educated at the Meath Hospital.

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### SOLOMON RICHARDS.

PRESIDENT OF R.C.S.I. IN 1794, 1803, 1808, and 1818.

SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1790 TO 1819.

A Colonel Richards came to Ireland, from Westminster, as “Commissioner” under Cromwell, and settled in the county of Wexford, where he acquired an estate. One of his descendants was John Richards, of Slosborough, in the same county, whose son, Goddard, married Anne, daughter of



the Venerable Nicholas Hewelson, Archdeacon of Leighlin. Their son, Solomon, was born in York-street, Dublin, about 1760. Having received an excellent classical education, he was apprenticed to James Boyton, of St. Andrew-street, an Assistant-Surgeon to Steevens' Hospital. His apprenticeship having terminated in April, 1781, he proceeded to London, Edinburgh, and Paris, and studied his profession in those cities under the most eminent teachers of the day. He had been proposed by Boyton as an original member of the College of Surgeons before the Charter was obtained, but his absence from Dublin led to his being overlooked. On his return he was examined, and received his Letters Testimonial on the 17th February, 1785, his fees being remitted. On the 16th May, 1785, he was elected a member, and subsequently was four times selected a president, Crampton being the only other president who served four years in the presidential chair.

Richards commenced his practice in South Great George's-street, but soon changed his residence to York-street, where he passed the remainder of his life. In 1790 he succeeded Arthur Winter as surgeon to the Meath Hospital, and retained that office until his death, in 1819, when he was succeeded by William Henry Porter. His practice was large and lucrative, and he amassed so much money that he was enabled to purchase considerable landed properties in the counties of Dublin and Wexford. In 1812 he won a lottery prize of £10,000. Richards was very charitable, and his professional services were freely at the disposal of the poor. His manners were agreeable, and he was celebrated for his puns and *bon mots*. As a clinical lecturer he was much praised for the lucidity of his style and the elegance of his diction. As to his person, it was said of him that he was the fattest surgeon in the United Kingdom.\*

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\* The late Dr. Price often related to the author several amusing stories about "Sol. Richards," as he was called; and owing to his enormous size he found great difficulty in getting in and out of his carriage, which he had to enter sideways.



Richards married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Edward Groome. On the morning of the 6th November, 1819, she found him dead beside her; she survived him twenty-five years.

Richards, like Crampton, acquired fame by performing tracheotomy in public.

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### WILLIAM DEASE.

PRESIDENT OF R.C.S.I. IN 1789.

SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1793 TO 1798.

William Dease's ancestors possessed considerable landed property which, owing to their adherence to the fortunes, or rather misfortunes, of the Stuarts, they lost. His father married Anne Johnson, and lived in retirement on a farm at Lisney, in the county of Cavan, where Dease was born, about 1752. He received his professional education in Dublin and Paris, and settled in the former city, where he soon attained to a good practice. At first he was mainly devoted to the Obstetric Art, but subsequently, confined himself chiefly to Surgery. He resided for many years on Usher's Quay; at an earlier date in Meath-street. He was surgeon to the United Hospitals of St. Nicholas and St. Catherine. Dease was an original member of the Dublin Society of Surgeons. He contributed liberally towards the expenses incurred in procuring the College Charter. He was the most energetic of the founders of the College, and was one of the first to lecture in it. His success as a teacher was so great that young men were attracted to him, and enrolled themselves as his apprentices, or pupils, in great numbers.

As Professor of Surgery in the College, Dease became *ex-officio* surgeon to the Lock Hospital. In 1793 he was elected surgeon to the Meath Hospital. About this time his professional income was considerable, and warranted him in taking a house in Sackville-street, which at that time was perhaps the most fashionable street in Dublin. In 1788 no fewer than twelve noblemen and fourteen members of Parliament resided in this street, which at that time extended only from Henry-street to Great Britain-



street. Surgeon-General Richardson, John Purcell, and Anthony O'Donnell, physicians, resided in Sackville-street towards the close of the last century.

Dease married Eliza, daughter of Sir Richard Doudall, of Portlunney, in the county of Meath. Of his sad and untimely death, in June, 1798, several accounts are extant. One version is as follows:—Having mistaken an aneurysm of the femoral artery for an abscess, he opened it, whereupon a torrent of arterial blood gushed forth, and the patient speedily expired. Horrified at the occurrence, Dease retired to his study, and committed suicide by opening his femoral artery. The most skilful surgeons are liable to make mistakes. One of the greatest, Abraham Colles, once accidentally caused the death of a patient in Steevens' Hospital, by passing a bougie into the peritoneum. He said, turning to his class, "Gentlemen, it is no use mincing matters, I caused the patient's death." Few men have the candour and courage to make such an avowal. Another account of Dease's death is that it was caused by a sharp instrument accidentally falling on his thigh, and dividing the femoral artery. Dr. Madden, in his "Lives of the United Irishmen," asserts that Dease, being like his colleague Lawless, involved in correspondence with the United Irishmen, a warrant was being issued for his arrest, on learning which he committed suicide to avoid the disgrace of imprisonment and, perhaps, execution. It is strange that if Dease really terminated his own existence, no coroner's inquest was held upon his remains. The Hibernian Magazine, for June, 1798, refers to his death in the following terms:—"At his house in Sackville-street, Surgeon Dease, justly and generally regretted, as well on account of his great professional skill, as for his many private virtues." The same journal states that he was two days ill from a bilious attack, an affection to which he was liable for some years, and that in the act of vomiting he burst a blood-vessel and immediately expired. It is probable that Dease's death was in some way accidental. There is no evidence to show that he was a "United Irishman." His relations were distinguished for their attachment to Royalty. His uncle, who was



in the service of the Czar, Peter III., and had been enobled by that sovereign, lost his life in attempting to save his Imperial master from the conspirators, who ultimately succeeded in deposing and murdering him. When Orloff and Panin made overtures to Dease, he replied, "I cannot discuss with you the character of the Czar, I have eaten his salt, I wear his livery, I will die in his defence." William Dease's elder brother, and his mother's brother, Sir William Johnson, fought on the side of England, during the American Revolution. Finally, the belief of his descendants is opposed to Dr. Madden's statement that Dease was a United Irishman.

In 1812, the College of Surgeons entrusted to Mr. Edward Smyth the execution of a marble bust of Dease; it now occupies a place in the Inner Hall. A marble statue to his memory will soon be erected in the principal hall.

His treatise on Midwifery was in great repute towards the end of the last century. His most esteemed work was the "Treatise on Surgical Injuries to the Head." In it he pointed out that inflammation of the brain occasionally does not supervene until three or four weeks after the occurrence of the accident; and that even after the expiration of that time, the patient is not safe. Sir Astley Cooper, in his surgical lectures, acknowledges the truth of Dease's observations.

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### RICHARD DEASE.

PRESIDENT OF R.C.S.I. IN 1809.

SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1795 TO 1819.

R. Dease was born in Dublin about the year 1774. His father was William Dease, the eminent surgeon. He was educated in Trinity College, and graduated B.A. in 1794. Having been indentured to his father on the 1st September, 1790, he prosecuted his medical studies in the College School and the Meath Hospital. He also spent some time in the London hospitals, and at Edinburgh University, in which he graduated M.D.

On the 3rd September, 1795, he obtained the Letters Testi-



monial of the College; and in the same year succeeded Israel Read as surgeon to the Meath Hospital. On the 12th September, and only nine days after passing as a licentiate, he was elected a member of the College, and on the death of his father he succeeded him in the Chairs of Anatomy and Surgery in the College School. Dease was a thoroughly educated man, an accomplished anatomist, and a very skilful surgeon.

On Saturday, February 13th, 1819, Dease was lecturing to his class on the cervical nerves and brachial plexus. The subject was a woman who had been dead less than forty-eight hours, and who had died from a pulmonary affection. He appears to have had his skin very slightly abraded during the demonstration. The next morning he awoke early, very ill, having violent shivering, and a sick stomach. He soon developed the most severe symptoms of blood-poisoning, and died on the 21st February, in the house in Sackville-street, which he had inherited from his father.

Dease married (1814) Anna Maria, daughter of Matthew O'Reilly, of Thomastown, county of Meath. His only surviving child—a posthumous one—was Matthew O'Reilly-Dease, D.L., No. 30 St. James' Square, London, and Dee Farm, county of Louth, and ex-M.P. for that county, whose liberality to the Hospital has been referred to in the foregoing pages, and who died at Blackrock, Co. Dublin, 17th August, 1887, and left all his money to liquidate the National Debt—wise man!!! When he did not leave it to his family, it is a pity he did not leave it to the Meath Hospital.

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### SIR PHILIP CRAMPTON.

PRESIDENT OF R.C.S.I. IN 1811, 1820, 1844, AND 1855.

SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1798 TO 1858.

Sir Philip Crampton was born in No. 16, William Street, Dublin, on the 7th June, 1777. His ancestor, John Crampton, came to Ireland from Nottinghamshire in the time of Charles II. His son, John, born in 1886, became Rector of Headford and



Archdeacon of Tuam, and married the Hon. Miss Fiennes Twisleton, daughter of Lord Say and Sele. The present possessor of the title (an Archdeacon of the Established Church in England) is Frederick Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes. Sir Philip Crampton evidently named his son, the second baronet, John Fiennes Twisleton in honour of his "grand relations."

Archdeacon Crampton had four sons and two daughters. His third son was born on the 20th October, 1732, and was indentured to Surgeon George Daunt, and having turned his attention to dentistry, which at that time was rarely practised by educated surgeons, he soon attained to a large practice, and realized a handsome fortune. He married Anne, daughter of James Verner, of Churchill, county of Armagh, a member of one of the oldest of the aristocratic families of that county. Towards the latter part of his life he resided in a handsome house in Merrion Square. He died in August, 1792, leaving a goodly fortune to his eldest son, and £2,000 to each of his other two sons. One of them became a judge, another entered the Church, and was promoted to the rectory of Mulcaher, in the county of Limerick; and the youngest, Philip, elected to be a surgeon. Philip Crampton was fond of music, and, when a lad, became intimate with Wolfe Tone, the United Irishman. It is said that whilst Crampton and Tone were playing a duet, in the house of Mrs. Crampton, information was brought to Tone that his relations with the United Irishmen had just been discovered.

On the 8th November, 1792, and when little more than fourteen years old, Crampton was indentured to Surgeon Solomon Richards, of York Street, and soon after commenced his professional studies in the College School, in Mercer Street, and in the Meath Hospital. In 1798 he was "passed" at the College of Surgeons, and soon after was attached to the army of Sir John Moore. He saw, however, very little of foreign service. He studied, in 1799, at Glasgow, and graduated, in 1800, M.D., in the Glasgow University. On the 25th September, 1798, he received the Letters Testimonial of the College, and three day's later he was appointed surgeon to the Meath



Hospital, in succession to W. Dease. This position he retained until his death—a period of sixty years.

The minutes of the Medical Board record his election as follows:—

COUNTY DUBLIN INFIRMARY.

At a meeting of the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary, held on Friday, the 28th of September, 1798, to elect a surgeon in the room of the late William Dease, Esq.

Present—Dr. Bell in the Chair,

Mr. Roney, Mr. Richards, Mr. R. Dease.

Philip Crampton was unanimously elected.

Thomas Bell, Chairman,	Pat. Roney,
S. Richards,	R. Dease.

On the 11th August, 1801, Crampton was elected a member of the College, and the high opinion entertained by his colleagues is shown by his election a few months later to the membership of the Court of Assistants. At this time he was not twenty-five years old.

On the 12th May, 1802, Crampton married Selina, third of the eight daughters of Patrick Hamilton Cannon, an officer in the 12th Dragoons. “Her face was her fortune.” She died in consequence of a severe burn, which terribly disfigured her face.

In 1804 he fitted up the rear buildings of his house, No. 24, Dawson Street, as a dissecting room and lecture-theatre. Here he taught anatomy and surgery until 1813, thereby establishing the first of these private schools which afterwards became so numerous in Dublin. In 1806 he was appointed a surgeon to the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Townsend Street.

Crampton's reputation as a surgeon was now steadily increasing. A circumstance which occurred in 1810 made him the subject of town talk for a considerable time; and, it is said, had an immediate effect on his practice. A waiter in the Richmond Tavern, which was situated opposite to Crampton's house, was choking from the impaction of a piece of meat in his



œsophagus. Crampton was sent for, promptly performed tracheotomy, and the man recovered.

In 1811 Crampton was elected president of the College. In 1813 he was appointed to the important and lucrative position of Surgeon-General to the Lord Lieutenant (the Duke of Richmond). His practice, which at this time was considerable, was still further increased, and he now began to mix in the most fashionable circles of Dublin society.

The following anecdote is told in reference to his first appearance at Dublin Castle in the handsome uniform of the Surgeon-General:—Someone having inquired as to his identity, a gentleman replied, "He is the Surgeon-General," whereupon the witty Judge Norbury, who was present, exclaimed, "I suppose that is a general in the *Lancers*!"

Another version of this anecdote, in which King George IV. is made the inquirer as to Crampton's identity, is, I am satisfied, erroneous. Crampton was a man of very striking appearance; he was tall, well-proportioned, and fleshy; his features were large and well-shaped, his forehead massive, and his hair abundant up to old age. He was very fond of rural sports—especially of hunting. The clever, but often unjustly sarcastic, writer, *Erinensis*, whose letters to the "*Lancet*" caused so much commotion sixty years ago, gives the following description of the Surgeon-General:—"About six feet in height, slightly framed, elegantly proportioned, and elastic as corkwood; and if instead of the Gothic fabrics, by which his figure was distorted, he had been habited in Lincoln's Green, he might doubtless have posed for the model of James Fitzjames. A blue coat, with scarcely anything deserving the name of skirts; a pair of doe-skin breeches, that did every justice to the ingenious maker; top boots, spurs of imposing longitude, and whip, called a "blazer" in this country, completed the costume of this dandy Nimrod."

Crampton had a country seat (St. Valeries) situated in a small demesne near Bray. He loved this house, and spent much of his holiday time in it. When he was advanced in years, he was



heard one day to boast that he had swam across Lough Bray, ridden into Dublin, and amputated a limb before breakfast.

Crampton resided for about forty-five years in the house, No. 14, Merrion Square, which has the well-known pear tree on its front. Here he died on 10th June, 1858, aged eighty-one years and three days. According to his wish, his body was encased in Roman cement, in the presence of Messrs. F. Rynd, Josiah Smyly, and P. C. Smyly, and was interred in Mount Jerome cemetery.

Crampton had two sons, one of whom died young, and four daughters. He was succeeded in his title by his son, already referred to, a distinguished diplomatist, who served as a British Ambassador at the Courts of St. Petersburg and Madrid. He resided at Bray, was childless, and with him the baronetcy became extinct, having died in 1887.

Crampton attained to every honour which is usually bestowed upon eminent medical men. He was admitted to the Fellowship of the Royal Society, and to the ordinary or honorary membership of many British and foreign scientific associations. With the exception of Richards, he was the only member who was four times elected president of the College. He was successively Surgeon-in-Ordinary in Ireland to George IV. and Queen Victoria; and in 1839 her Majesty created him baronet. He was a member of the Senates of the Queen's and London Universities. He was president of the Zoological Society, of whom he was the principal founder, and for whom he was mainly instrumental in procuring the site of their beautiful gardens in the Phoenix Park.

Crampton takes rank with the greatest surgeons which the United Kingdom has produced. He was sagacious in diagnosis, ready in resources, dexterous in the use of instruments, and sympathetic in his treatment of his patients. Surgeon Maurice H. Collis, in an introductory address delivered in the Meath Hospital, described his surgical skill as follows:—"Crampton's great forte lay in acute observation—a touch, one or two pregnant questions, and the diagnosis was made, and the treat-



ment resolved upon. And with this rapidity of judgment—so captivating to the looker-on, and so fatal to those who, with less accurate eye and feebler powers of deduction, attempt to copy it—he seldom erred. To the last his hand was light and steady, his movements, as an operator, quietly graceful, devoid of ostentatious show, rapid, but not hurried, cool in every emergency, and prompt in every danger.”

In 1805 Crampton published an essay on Entropion, or Inversion of the Eyelid, which excited considerable interest at the time. In 1813 he described, in the “Annals of Philosophy,” a muscle in the eye of birds, arising from the inner surface of the long hoop which surrounds the corner, and terminating in a circular tendon connected with the circular lamina of the cornea. By means of this muscle the lens can be so adjusted—telescoped, so to speak—as to enable it to see objects at short or long distances as required. This muscle has been termed *musculus cramptonius* in honour of its discoverer, who was also rewarded by being elected a F.R.S. (A. Macalister has, however, shown that the discovery, though important, was not quite novel, Porterfield having, in 1757, made some reference to such a muscle.) He improved the operation for cleft palate, and his papers on several practical subjects, published in the “Dublin Hospital Reports,” the “Dublin Medical Journal,” and the “Medico-Chirurgical Transactions,” are reliable. He was an excellent clinical teacher, and ably co-operated with Graves in introducing the bedside system of instruction to students.

Crampton was the first to perform lithotrity in Dublin, having operated for stone by that method on the 7th March, 1834. Apropos to lithotrity, the following may prove interesting:—About 1880 a Colonel Martin proposed a method of crushing stone in the bladder, but the process was brought into operation with great success by Dr. Civiale, who is usually regarded as the inventor of lithotrity. The operation is, however, supposed to have been performed so early as the year 15 by Ammonius, of Alexandria. Dr. Olympias discovered in 1857 that lithotrity was practised as early as the ninth century. “Chronography”



was the title of a Byzantine historian named Theophanes, finding the Emperor Leon, the Armenian, suffering from dysuria and chronic disease of the kidneys, introduced into his bladder, through the natural passage to that viscus, instruments by which he crushed and extracted stones, and gave ease to his imperial patient. Thus it would appear that Colonel Martin's and Dr. Civiale's supposed invention of lithotrity was anticipated certainly a thousand years, and probably eighteen hundred years ago.

In Collins' "Lives and Actions of the Sidneys," a MS., preserved in the State Papers Office, Dublin, and to which Sir Philip Crampton directed attention in 1838, in an address to the College of Surgeons it is shown that lithotrity was practised in Dublin 326 years ago. It is as follows:—"My Lord President (Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy in Ireland), being of the age XXXVI. yeares, went into Irelande a hole man, not touched with the stone, and so remained one yeare and a half or thereaboaght, and then, after long grief, avoided two stones, which were very big, sach as few men are avoided. After this he took his journey to the north parts of Irelande, and so continued void of pain or grief until his arrival in Englande, which was about eight weeks after, and so continued in pain until Christmas Eve; at that time being searched with surgeons he avoided one other stone broken by the surgeon with his instruments in divers pieces, for, that it was so great that otherwise it could not be taken out, for all the pieces laid together might make the quantity of a nutmeggo."

Francis L'Estrange, a Dublin dental surgeon, improved the two-branch lithotomy instrument invented by Weiss, by adapting a screw to the movable part of it, by means of which the calculus might, in most cases, be pulverised without the use of percussion.

Crampton was a well-read man, and possessed an excellent knowledge of the classics and history. He shone in conversation, and as a lecturer his style was clear and ornate. He gave a celebrated lecture on the history of medicine in 1838, at an



evening meeting of the College of Surgeons, in presence of the Viceroy (Lord Normanby) and a distinguished company.

Crampton's memory was done honour to by both his professional brethren and the general public. His bust in marble adorns the College of Surgeons and the entrance hall of the Meath Hospital. A bronze fountain, having a bust of Crampton in front of it, is placed in the open space at the junction of Great Brunswick Street and College Street. The inscription upon it is the composition of the late Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant, and is as follows:—"This fountain has been placed here—a type of health and usefulness—by the friends and admirers of Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., Surgeon-General to her Majesty's Forces." It but feebly represents the sparkle of genial fancy, the depth of his calm sagacity, the clearness of his spotless honour, the flow of his boundless benevolence.

A marble statue of Crampton, from the master chisel of Foley, placed in the College Hall, would have been a more suitable memorial of him than the inartistic structure in College Street. As the statue of William Dease will soon adorn the College Hall, let us hope that the statues of Collis, Crampton, and Carmichael will yet be placed beside it.

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### CUSACK RONEY.

PRESIDENT OF R.C.S.I. IN 1814 AND 1824.

SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1802 TO 1849.

Perhaps the most modern example of the adoption of the healing art as a hereditary profession in Ireland is afforded in the case of the Roney family. In 1752 Cusack Roney, of Meath-street, was one of the surgeons to St. Nicholas Hospital, or the new Charitable Infirmary, Cole's-alley, of Meath-street. It was founded by him in conjunction with Doctors Patrick Kelly, John Taaffe, and Edward Jennings, and Surgeons Peter Brennan, Thomas Mercer, James Dillon, and Edward Walls. In the following year a large house was taken in Francis-street, and the hospital transferred to it. It was the first one estab-



lished in that part of Dublin, in which, at that time, a dense population, largely composed of artizans, lived. They kept early hours in those days; the dispensary attached to the hospital was opened at eight o'clock and closed at ten o'clock, a.m.—dispensaries are now opened at the latter hour. St. Catherine's hospital, which was soon afterwards established, was subsequently united with St. Nicholas, and in the year 1808 the United Hospital of St. Nicholas and St. Catherine was removed to Mark-street, and was re-named the Hospital of St. Mark and St. Anne. It was closed for some time, and subsequently reopened as an Eye and Ear Hospital. Finally, on the extinction of Park-street Medical School in 1848, the hospital was removed to the school premises, and is now St. Mark's Hospital for Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Cusack Roney's son, Patrick Cusack, was born in the year 1753, and served an apprenticeship to his father in Meath-street. He appears to have converted the "i" in his second Christian name into "a;" but he did not, as asserted by the satirical "turpentine" Brennan in the "Milesian Magazine," omit an "o" from his patronymic, although the author of the "Metropolis" also stated that he did so. The name may have originally been Rooney, but so far back as 1752 his father wrote it Roney. He was surgeon to Cork-street Fever Hospital for many years; and in 1782, on the death of Alexander Cunningham, he succeeded that surgeon in the Meath Hospital, and resigned the office in favour of his son, Thomas Roney, in 1813.

P. C. Roney married Bridget Forde. They had several children. He died in Meath-street, on 4th December, 1822, and was buried in St. Catherine's churchyard. Their eldest son, Cusack, was born in Meath-street in 1782. He was indentured to his father on the 2nd November, 1795, and studied professionally in the College of Surgeons' School. He became a Licentiate of the College on the 15th June, 1801, and was elected a member thereof on the 7th November, 1803.

In 1802 Roney succeeded George O'Brien as surgeon to the



Meath Hospital, and retained that position until his death. He was also surgeon to Kilmainham prison. At first he resided in Dominick-street; and about 1824 changed his residence to York-street. He speculated largely in stocks, and lost heavily. This misfortune obliged him to leave Dublin, and he resided with one of his sons in London for several years. He returned to Dublin, and died of Asiatic cholera on the 26th August, 1849, at Mountpleasant-square, and was buried in St. Catherine's graveyard, James'-street.

Roney married a Charlotte Molloy, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Cusack Patrick (apprenticed to W. H. Porter) became a Licentiate of the College of Surgeons, but he gave up the practice of surgery, became connected with the railway interests, and was the inventor of the "through ticket system on railways" in the United Kingdom; and was knighted for his services in connection with the International Exhibition at Dublin in 1853. His second son attained to a good position as a barrister in Demerara, and the youngest became a colonel in the British army. All are dead. His daughter married Surgeon Dillon, long connected as a demonstrator with the College Schools. Thus we see that four generations of the Roney's practised surgery.

Charles Lever has immortalised Cusack Roney in his amusing novel, "The Confessions of Harry Lorrequer."

Dr. Finucane, pretending to be suffering from hydrophobia, tells Lorrequer that he had bitten off Cusack Roney's thumb, whereupon the doctor is left to exclusive possession of the interior of a mail coach, whilst Lorrequer passes a rainy night upon its summit.

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### THOMAS HEWSON.

PRESIDENT OF R.C.S.I. IN 1819.

SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1809 TO 1831.

T. Hewson was born on the 27th September, 1783, at Ennismore, county Kerry. His father was the Venerable Francis Hewson, Rector of Kilgobbin and Archdeacon of Aghadoe. His mother was Margaret, daughter of Launcelot Sandes, of Kil-



cavan, in the Queen's County, a descendant from Edward I. He was educated in Trinity College, and graduated B.A. in 1803. On the 1st May, 1800, he was indentured for five years to S. Richards, and received his professional education in the College School and the Meath Hospital. On the 1st November, 1805, he passed his examination at the College, but he was not elected a member until the 27th November, 1810. On the 7th January, 1811, he was elected a member of the Court of Assistants, and in 1819 succeeded A. Johnston as Professor of Surgical Pharmacy. In 1809 Hewson succeeded Benjamin Wilson as surgeon to the Meath Hospital. His election is recorded as follows:—

March 10, 1809.

At a meeting of the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital and Co. Dublin Infirmary.

Present:—Dr. Egan in the Chair.

Dr. Barker ; Surgeons—Roney, Richards, Dease,  
Crampton, Roney, jun.

Mr. Thomas Hewson being proposed was unanimously elected as surgeon to said Hospital.

About this time he began to acquire a good practice. He was much esteemed as a skilful surgeon and an agreeable companion. He died (unmarried) in York-street, where he had long resided, in October, 1831, and was succeeded by Josiah Smyly.

In 1824 Hewson published a treatise, entitled "Observations on the History and Treatment of the Ophthalmia accompanying the Secondary Forms of Lues Venerea."

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### THOMAS RONEY.

SURGEON FROM 1813 TO 1825.

Thomas Roney was the second son of Patrick Cusack Roney, and was indentured to his father Feb. 2nd, 1808, and studied at the Meath Hospital and the College of Surgeons School. He was appointed surgeon to the Meath Hospital April 2nd, 1813, on the



resignation of his father, and was, with his eldest brother, Cusack, an active member of the staff until Dec., 1825, when his death is recorded as follows :—

At a meeting of the Medical Board, Meath Hospital, Dec. 6th, 1825.

Present—Thomas Hewson in the Chair,  
Rawdon Macnamara, Wm. Henry Porter, Dr. R. Graves.

Resolved—"That we have heard with sincere regret the death of Thomas Roney, Esq., late one of the surgeons of this hospital, reported to us."

On Dec. 12th, 1825, Mr. Maurice Collis was elected surgeon to the hospital in the room of Mr. Thomas Roney, deceased.

*(For further particulars see biography of Cusack Roney.)*

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### RAWDON MACNAMARA (*primus*).

PRESIDENT OF R.C.S.I. IN 1831.

SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1819 TO 1836.

R. Macnamara was born at Ayle, in the county of Clare. His father was Thady Macnamara, and his mother, Narcissa, was a daughter of Dr. Dillon, physician to Colonel Rawdon, who subsequently became Lord Moira. The strong friendship existing between Thady Macnamara and the Colonel caused the former to name his son Rawdon—a cognomen ever since retained in the family. R. Macnamara was indentured to Sir Philip Crampton, and on the 3rd November, 1806, he passed the examination in Classics at the College, and was registered as a pupil on the 4th December. He acquired nearly all his anatomical education in Crampton's School, and only attended one course of anatomical lectures in the College School, but he received, in the latter School, instruction in pharmacy and botany from Garnett and Wade, and also acquired some of his technical education in the School of Physic. On the 8th December, 1812, he obtained the Letters Testimonial of the College, and was elected a member



on the 6th of February, 1815. For some time he acted as Demonstrator of Anatomy to Professor Macartney in Trinity College, Dublin. In 1819 he succeeded Richard Dease as surgeon to the Meath Hospital. His election is recorded as follows:—

5th March, 1819.

At a meeting of the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital.

Present—Mr. Richards in the Chair,

Dr. Harkan, Messrs. C. Roney, Hewson, T. Roney.

Mr. C. Roney having proposed Mr. Macnamara, a surgeon to the Hospital, in the room of Richard Dease, Esq., deceased.

Resolved unanimously—"That Mr. Macnamara be elected a surgeon to this Hospital *vice* Richard Dease, Esq., deceased."

On the 15th June, 1826, he was elected Professor of *Materia Medica* (hitherto termed surgical pharmacy) to the College, and resigned the office on the 18th October, 1836, on the ground that his residence in Galway interfered with the efficient discharge of his duties. He presented his valuable museum to the College.

In 1818 he married Mary, eldest daughter of George Symmers, of Dangan Park, county Galway, a lineal descendant of the officer who carried the standard of Prince Charles Edward at the battle of Culloden. Mr. Symmers, an army officer, wrote an account of the sinking of the unfortunate *Royal George*, of which he was an eye-witness.

The most important of Macnamara's contributions is an article on foreign bodies in the trachea, published in the "Dublin Hospital Reports," vol. v., and which left but little for subsequent writers to describe. Macnamara died at 28 York Street on the 2nd November, 1836, of fever. He left two daughters, since dead, and five sons—George, who became a clergyman, since dead; Rawdon, whose biography is given later on; Dillon, a solicitor, who lived in York Street, and died some years ago; Charles Capel, a barrister, now Registrar to the Judge of the Admiralty Court; Frank, who became a captain in 93rd Highlanders, since dead.



## WILLIAM HENRY PORTER.

PRESIDENT OF R.C.S.I. IN 1838.

SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1819 TO 1861.

W. H. Porter, son of William Porter, Esq., of Willmount, Rathfarnham, was born on the 5th March, 1790, at Dublin. His mother was Susanna, daughter of Anthony Bacon, of Dublin: Having been educated at Porterstown School, Portarlinton, he entered Trinity College at the age of fifteen, 1st July, 1805, and in 1808, won a Scholarship. He graduated in Arts in 1810; M.A. in 1814; he did not, however, take out a medical degree until 1842, when he became M.D. In January, 1809, he was indentured to Crampton, and his professional studies were conducted in the College School, and in the Meath Hospital. On the 13th September, 1814, he obtained the Letters Testimonial of the College, and on the 10th November, 1817, was elected a Member. In 1826 he became connected, as a teacher of anatomy and surgery, with the Park-street School, and in 1837 he was elected Professor of Surgery to the College of Surgeons. In 1819 he was appointed surgeon to the Meath Hospital, and he was also consulting surgeon to the City of Dublin Hospital. Mr. Porter was an excellent anatomist and pathologist. His description of the deep fascia in the front of the trachea was by far the best up to that time. In 1826 he published in Dublin a work of 283 pages on the "Surgical Pathology of the Larynx and Trachea," which was reproduced in London the following year, and met with a good reception. In 1841 he produced a little work on the "Surgical Pathology of Aneurism." He was also the author of essays on "Syphilis," and of several articles in "Todd's Encyclopedia in Anatomy and Physiology." He was remarkably bold, but withal a successful operator, and had a great reputation for the skill he exhibited in ligaturing the greater arteries, very few of which remained untied by him. One of his cases created a sensation at the time—it was that of a man suffering from disease of the innominata; on exposing the artery it was found



to be atheromatous, and the ligature was not applied, but the irritation to which the vessel was subjected caused eventually consolidation to take place in it.

Mr. Porter took great interest in his hospital. In 1822, he and his colleague, Maurice Collis, personally helped to remove the patients from the old Meath Hospital on the Coombe to the present building. The patients were wrapped in blankets, and carried in baskets specially made for the purpose. During their removal a violent storm arose, and Porter and Collis were very glad to shelter their heads from falling slates by covering the former with the empty baskets.

Mr. Porter was a most eloquent lecturer, and his lectures at the College of Surgeons were always well attended. In an introductory address delivered by Sir William Stokes, Professor of Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons, October, 1887, when speaking of the labours of the professors of surgery who preceded him in the chair, he said—"Next in order came a no less eminent teacher, one who occupied a foremost place among the *dii majores* of the surgical profession. I allude to Professor W. H. Porter, the father of my esteemed friend, colleague, and former teacher, Sir George Porter. Professor Porter's researches carried on in the Meath Hospital on the surgical staff of the Meath Hospital, on the surgical staff of which he was for over forty years, on aneurism, on syphilis, and on the diseases of the larynx and trachea, on which latter subject he published a work which must always be reckoned among the surgical classics, justly acquired for him a world-wide reputation.

As a lecturer Professor Porter was unequalled. His earnest eloquence enthralled his pupils. His frank and ready appreciation of what he believed to be true was only equalled by his fearless denunciation of, and scathing sarcasm in dealing with, what he believed to be untrustworthy and false. He was no 'dry as dust' a teacher. His hearers were supplied from no ancient eroded cistern or stagnant pool, for he had that power, possessed by so few, of being able to strike the rock from which came the living water."



Mr. Porter was beloved by the students, and in the year 1860 he fell at Westland-row railway station and fractured the neck of his thigh bone, which prevented him from going to the hospital for a considerable time. On his re-appearance the students presented him with the following address :—

#### ADDRESS \*

PRESENTED BY THE STUDENTS OF THE MEATH HOSPITAL, DUBLIN,  
TO

WILLIAM HENRY PORTER, Esq., M.D., A.M., EX-SCH., T.C.D.,  
F.R.C.S.I. ; Professor of Surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland ; Senior Surgeon to the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary ; Consulting Surgeon to the City of Dublin Hospital ; Member of Council, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland ; Representative of the Royal College of Surgeons on the General Medical Council of Education.

SIR,

We, the undersigned, on behalf of the Students of this Hospital, beg leave respectfully to offer you our sincere congratulations on your recovery from the severe accident which has so long deprived this Institution of your presence, and ourselves of the great advantages of your valuable instruction.

Standing as you do, high among those esteemed the most eminent for professional attainments, whether in clinical teaching or in practical surgery, we consider ourselves fortunate to be again placed in a position to derive benefit from your long course of experience, and clear and demonstrative method of imparting knowledge.

We take this opportunity of expressing our gratification at the marked honour recently conferred on you, in your being selected as the Representative of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, on the General Medical Council of Education, a distinction justly merited, and which we trust you may long continue to enjoy.

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\* This Address can be seen in the Board-room of the Hospital.



Instructed as we, in common with the profession at large, have already been by your existing publications, we venture to express a hope that your restored health may induce you, on some future occasion, to give again to the world more of the rich stores of pathological and surgical wisdom which you have amassed by long continued observation, research, and experience.

Accept, Sir, this address as the embodiment of the feelings of almost filial regard which we, the Students of this Hospital, entertain towards yourself personally, and believe that we consider it no small privilege, that our studies should be prosecuted within the walls of an institution, the professional staff of which comprises so large and so eminent an array of the medical and surgical talent, for which our city is pre-eminently distinguished.

Signed on behalf of the Students of the Meath Hospital—

EDWARD R. FLOYD, Chairman of Committee.

JOHN B. MULOCK, Treasurer.

ARTHUR WYNNE FOOT, Secretary.

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### REPLY.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS—

I accept with sincere and heartfelt gratitude, the kind and affectionate welcome with which, after so long an absence, you greet my return amongst you. Perhaps an anxiety to resume my duties may have induced me to come a little prematurely, and before my strength is sufficiently re-established; but if it pleases God that my recovery shall progress as favourably as it has commenced, I hope, long before the termination of the session, to be enabled to take my usual place in the Hospital, and continue, in connection with my colleagues', labours which you have been pleased to say have hitherto proved so successful.

I thank you most cordially for your congratulations on my appointment as Representative of our College of Surgeons in



the General Council of Medical Education and Registration. It is indeed highly honourable to any man to be selected by the members of his own profession to fill a position of such trust and responsibility, and I hope to show a just appreciation of their confidence, by watching sedulously over their interests and assisting to arrange such a scale and system of education as shall conduce to their respectability and secure the interests of the public.

You refer in very flattering—I fear too flattering—terms to the writings I have ventured to give to the profession. In a science like ours, consisting so entirely of facts and induction from them, I have always considered it a duty for every man to impart the results of his experience, provided he does so with simplicity and truth; and possessing such a field for observation and research as our Hospital affords, I almost take shame to myself for not having cultivated it more industriously; it is, however, a source of no small gratification to reflect that my efforts have not been wholly unprofitable, and especially that they have proved useful and acceptable to the class for which they were principally intended.

Allow me, my dear young friends, again to thank you for your expressions of personal regard, as well as for the high opinion you entertain for my friends and colleagues, the medical staff of the Hospital. I accept gratefully in their name the acknowledgment that they have contributed their share towards the creation and maintenance of the high character of the Irish schools of medicine and surgery; but their labours would have been vain, and their exertions futile, had they not been met and assisted by the diligence, the zeal, and above all, by the high principle and gentlemanly bearing that have always distinguished the pupils of the Meath Hospital.

Believe me, with the sincerest wishes for your present and future welfare, your truly affectionate friend and preceptor,

WILLIAM HENRY PORTER.

*November, 1860.*



Mr. Porter married Jane, daughter of Cuthbert Hornidge, of Russellstown, Blessington, Co. Wicklow, by whom he had one son and several daughters. George Hornidge, his son (now Sir George), whose biography is given later on; one daughter married Canon Leeper, D.D., another married the late Dr. Robert Johns, and a third married the late Robert Cooper, Esq. For the greater portion of his professional career he resided at 21 Kildare-street; and here he was found dead in his bed on the 27th April, 1861. It was supposed that aneurism of the thoracic aorta was the cause of the catastrophe. Mr. Porter's portrait and bust are in the College of Surgeons.

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### MAURICE COLLIS.

PRESIDENT OF R.C.S.I. IN 1839.

SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1825 TO 1851.

M. Collis was born in 1791 at No. 20 York-street, Dublin. He was son of John Fitzgerald Collis, Deputy Master of the Rolls, and his mother was Margaret, daughter of John Day, of Cork, who claimed descent, through the Fitzmaurices of Kerry, from King Edward I. Collis, when only one year old, lost his father. His mother attended carefully to his education, which was chiefly conducted in Portarlington School. He attended T.C.D., and graduated B.A., in 1813.

On the 1st November, 1810, he was apprenticed to Hewson, and became a pupil in the College School and the Meath Hospital. He "passed" at the College in 1815, and was elected a Member on the 4th of May, 1818. In 1816 he was appointed Demonstrator in the College School, and in 1825 he succeeded Thomas Roney as Surgeon to the Meath Hospital.

The minutes of the Medical Board record his election as follows:—

At a meeting of the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital, December 12, 1825.



Present—Mr. Crampton in the Chair.

Mr. Roney

Mr. Hewson

Dr. Stokes

Mr. Macnamara

Dr. Graves

Mr. Porter

Resolved—"That Mr. Maurice Collis be elected a surgeon to the Hospital in the room of Mr. Thomas Roney, deceased."—Philip Crampton, Chairman.

Mr. Collis was a most genial, kind-hearted colleague and had many apprentices, by whom he was respected, beloved, and some of whom still survive (Drs. Wharton, Head, and Atthill). He looked after the interests of the hospital and was ever anxious for its progress and advancement. In 1839 he was elected President of the College of Surgeons. He was a most religious man and obtained the sobriquet of "Collis the Good," \* he was also called the "Polar Bear" owing to his white hair. In 1851 failing health prevented him from taking a very active part in the clinical work of the Hospital, which determined him to resign his position as surgeon.

The minutes of the Medical Board thus record the fact:—

Meeting of Medical Board held September 26, 1851.

Present—Mr. W. H. Porter in the Chair.

Dr. C. Lees

Mr. J. Smyly

Mr. G. H. Porter

Mr. F. Rynd, *Secretary*

Mr. Collis's resignation being handed in, it was moved that it be received.

Mr. Collis's letter of resignation.

"September 16, 1851.

"GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to resign into your hands the situation of Surgeon to the Meath Hospital which I have now held for many years, and I cannot do so without expressing a wish, that the same good feeling and mutual co-operation which have uniformly existed among the medical men attached to that institution may still continue to exist and produce their good effects,

"Your obedient servant,

"MAURICE COLLIS.

"To the Medical Board, Meath Hospital."

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\* A story was told long ago in Dublin, that a patient went to consult the late Mr. Abraham Colles, and, somewhat mistaking him, asked if he was not Mr. Maurice Collis. "No," he answered; "he is 'Collis the Good,' but I am 'Colles the Great.'"



Ordered—That the Secretary write to Mr. Collis to express the regret of the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital at his resigning the situation of surgeon to the institution, that he has so faithfully served for a period of twenty-six years.

Mr. Collis was succeeded by his nephew, Maurice Henry Collis, October 11, 1851. In 1833 he took the degree of M.A. He married Frances Diana, daughter of Archdeacon Herbert. His death, caused by asthma, occurred in March, 1852, at 66, Lower Baggot Street. He wrote very little. In the "Dublin Journal of Medical Science," 1834, he published two cases of popliteal aneurism.

Mr Collis's bust adorns the entrance hall of the Hospital, and after his death a subscription was raised and two wards on the accident landing were erected to his memory. Over the door of one of these wards the following inscription appears:—

#### THESE WARDS

Have been added by some of his friends and relatives, in memory of the late Maurice Collis, F.R.C.S., for upwards of 25 years one of the Surgeons of the Hospital, as a testimony of their value for one who showed the fruit of faith in Jesus Christ by a life of devotedness to God and untiring benevolence to his fellow men.—1854.

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#### JOSIAH SMYLY.

SURGEON FROM 1831 TO 1864.

Josiah Smyly was the second son of John Smyly, an eminent King's Counsel in large practice in the city, and was born in Dublin, in 1803, and educated at Dublin, under Mr. Flynn. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, on the 8th June, 1819, under Mr. Hare, as his college tutor, at the age of 16. He graduated in Arts in 1826.

Josiah Smyly was apprenticed to his uncle Sir Philip Crampton, on the 31st of October, 1816. He studied for the entire period of his pupilage at the Meath Hospital, and passed the



College of Surgeons, 23rd May, 1826. He then studied for some time in Edinburgh and Paris, and on the 6th May, 1828, was elected a Member of the College, in which he subsequently became an Examiner. In 1831, he succeeded at the age of twenty-eight years, Thomas Hewson as Surgeon to the Hospital. The Minutes of the Medical Board thus record the election:—

Meeting of the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital held November 10, 1831.

Present—Mr. Crampton, in the Chair.

Dr. Graves,	Dr. Stokes,
Mr. Roney,	Mr. Macnamara,
Mr. Porter,	Mr. Collis.

The Secretary having read letters from Mr. Hargrave, Mr. Smyly, and Mr. Scollard, offering themselves as candidates for the vacant situation of Surgeon to the Institution (vice Hewson, deceased.

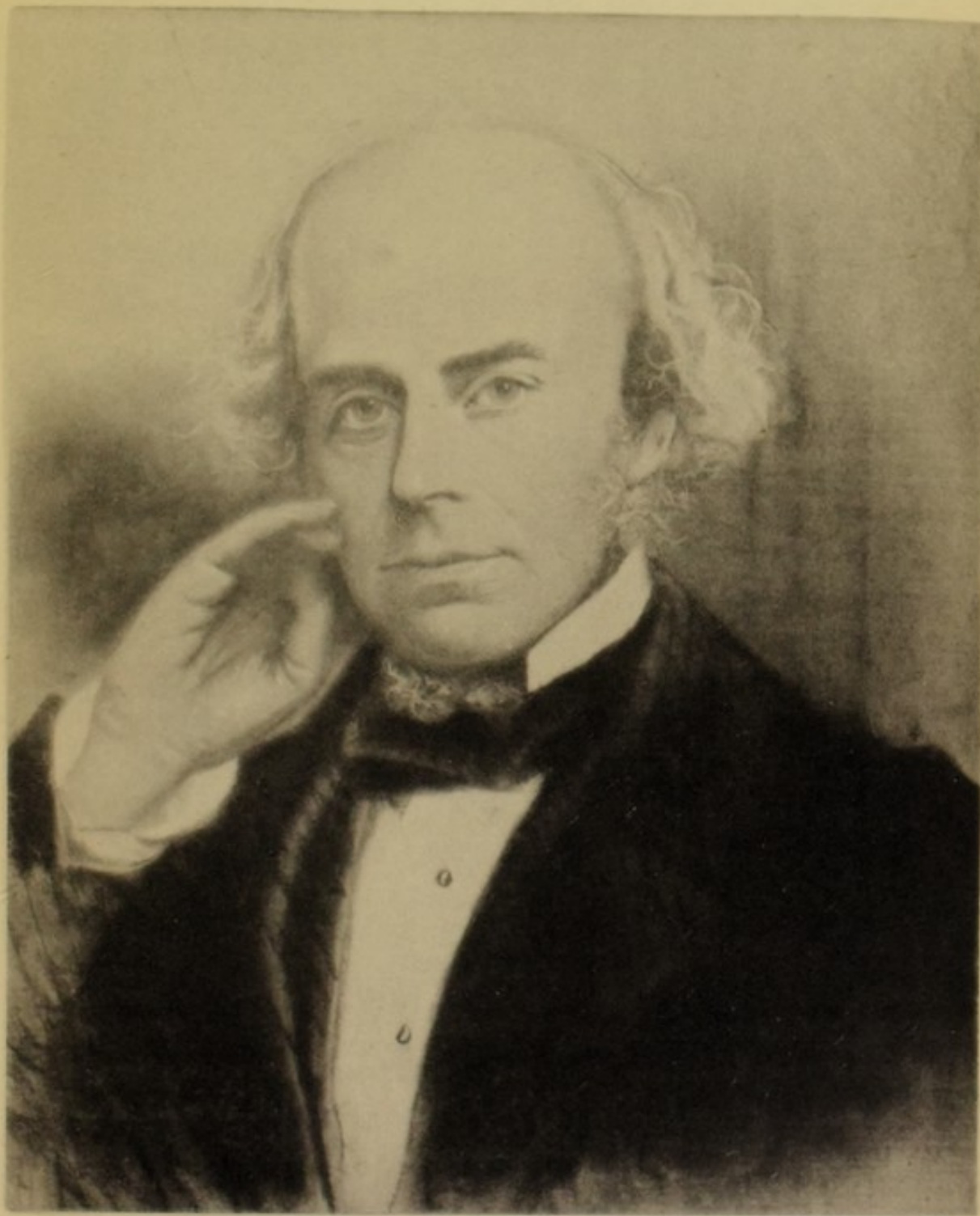
The Medical Board proceeded to an election.

Resolved unanimously—"That Mr. Smyly be elected Surgeon to the Hospital."

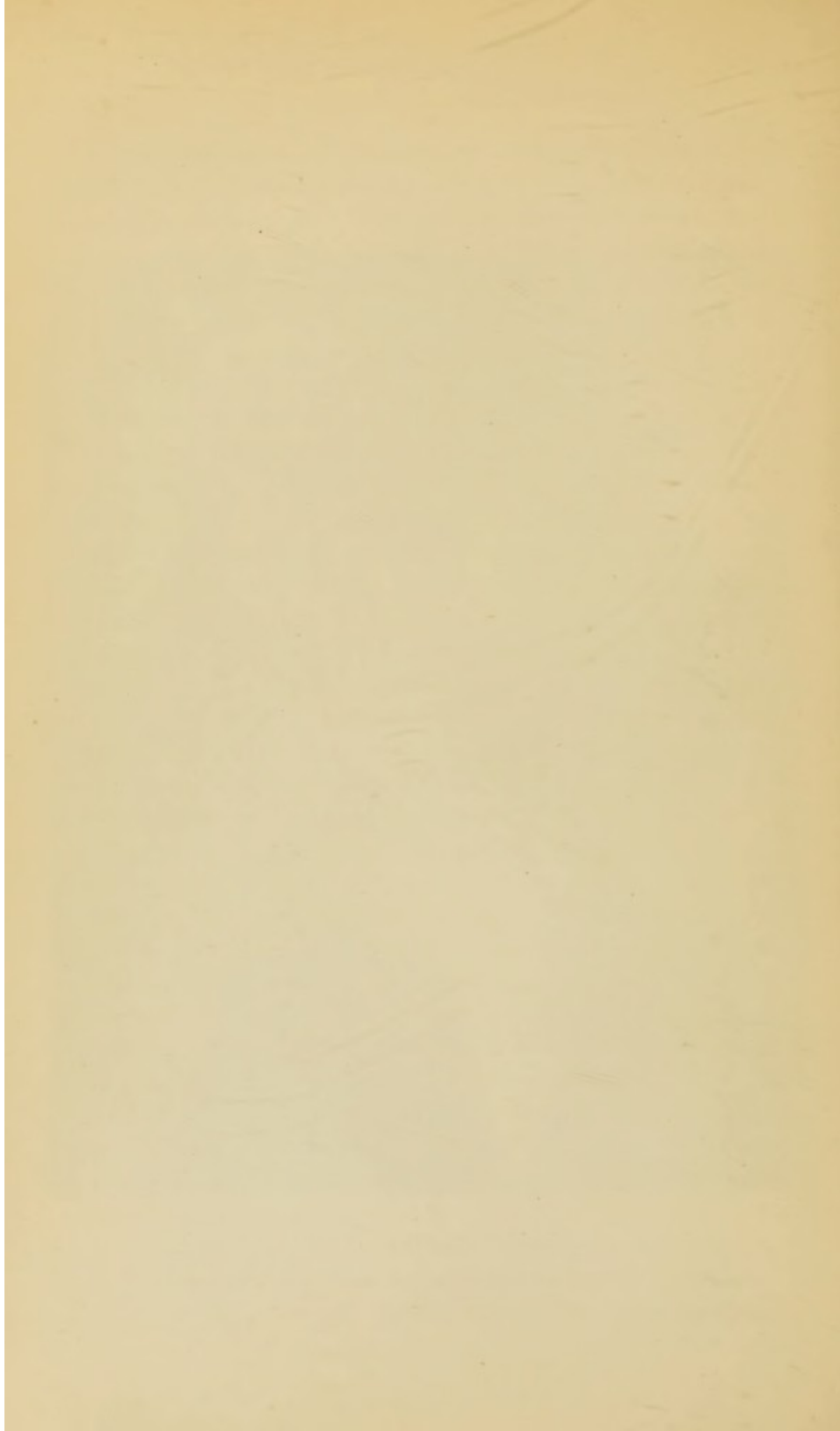
After Mr. Smyly was elected surgeon to the Hospital, he became a very great favourite with his colleagues and the pupils, his kind and gentle manner soon won for him the respect of all, both rich and poor. "Jos" Smyly, as he was called, had many apprentices, a list of which are given in the preceding pages of this work. He was a neat operator, and, like most of those of our brethern who have built up the reputation of the Irish School of Medicine and Surgery (notwithstanding the pressure of a wide and increasing practice), added largely to the literature of his profession, by a succession of papers which appeared in the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, and in the *Dublin Hospital Gazette*.

In *Churchill's Directory*, 1864, the following notice appears concerning Mr. Smyly:—"Smyly, Josiah, 8 Merrion Square, North, Dublin; F.R.C.S.I., 1826; B.A., T.C.D., Vice-President





JOSIAH SMYLY, F.R.C.S.,  
SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1831 TO 1864.





R.C.S.I., Member Royal Dublin, Surgical, and Pathological Societies, Surgeon to the Meath Hospital and Co. Dublin Infirmary, late Examiner R.C.S.I., Surgeon Hibernian Marine Nursery, Consulting Surgeon Adelaide Hospital, Peter Street, and Surgeon to Hospital for Diseases of Children, Pitt Street. Contributions—On Lithotrity, *Dublin Quarterly Journal*, vols. iii. and vi.; Compound Fractures of Patella, *Ibid.*, vol. xxvii; Thoracentesis in Empyema, *Ibid.*, vol. xxviii."

In an address given by the late Dr. William Stokes, in 1864, on the occasion of the death of Mr. Smyly, he said with reference to his writings and character :—" Mr. Smyly's three most important papers are those on compound fracture of the patella, on stricture, and on strangulated hernia. These are of the highest value, and are like those which preceded them—models of that style in which the truths of medicine and surgery should be conveyed ; they remind us of the papers in the old Dublin Hospital Reports, from such masters as Cheyne, Todd, Colles, Wilmot, Cusack, Graves, Porter, McDowell, and Adams. They are distinguished by clearness and moderation without any approach to self-laudation, or a word of inflated language. This admirable style of writing was long characteristic of the Irish School of Medicine and Surgery. Let us never cease to uphold it, and in so doing follow in the footsteps of those great men, who have won for their profession and their country such lasting honour. I have shown you that Mr. Smyly did not neglect to add to the records of medicine and surgery. As an hospital officer, we all know how conscientiously he performed his duties—diligent in his visiting, gentle, charitable and painstaking to all, and withal distinct in his diagnosis ; calm, collected and humane in the hour of operation, teaching as much (or even more) by example than by precept. He moved year after year in the circle of his duties among us " clear in his great office." He was a true gentleman, so that his very presence repressed whatever was coarse or bad. He encouraged the good by example, while, without ostentation, he laboured for all who were entrusted to his care.



Mr. Smyly was a most religious man, and was a consistent Christian in the true sense of the word. Dr. Stokes said of him "That he was a true Catholic, and sought to serve his kind no matter to what denomination of religious belief any of them adhered to. He believed that there was one thing needful for all—the knowledge of Christ crucified, in whose fold there can be nothing but peace."

Mr. Smyly married, in 1836, Ellen, third daughter of the late Matthew Franks, of Merrion-square, and of Jerpoint Hill, Co. Kilkenny, by whom he had several children—boys and girls. His three sons are—Philip Crampton (whose biography is given later on), William Josiah (who was educated at the Meath Hospital, and was apprenticed to Sir George Porter, a prizeman and clinical clerk of the Hospital, now devotes himself to midwifery, and lives at 56 Fitzwilliam Square), and John (who is connected with the Church Representative Body. Mr. Smyly lived first at 8 Ely Place, and afterwards moved to 8 Merrion Square, north. In 1863 he was elected vice-president of the College of Surgeons, and died during his year of office from acute pneumonia, on the 19th of January, 1864, and was interred in the family vault at Mount Jerome, Harold's Cross, Dublin. Mr. Smyly was succeeded by Mr. (now Sir William) Stokes.

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#### FRANCIS RYND, A.M., T.C.D.; F.R.C.S.I.

SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1836 TO 1861.

Francis Rynd was the son of James Rynd, Esq., of Ryndville, Co. Meath. He was born at Dublin, educated by Dr. Burrowes, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, at the age of 16, on the 3rd June, 1817, under Mr. Singer as his College tutor. He received his early medical education at the Meath Hospital, and was bound an apprentice to Sir Philip Crampton in 1818, and all through life he was bound to his old master with the strongest ties of affection and regard—in fact it was Sir Philip Crampton who helped him in early life to get into the large and fashionable practice he afterwards enjoyed.



During his student days, his master, Sir Philip, found it hard to get him to work at his profession, owing to the many other attractions which diverted his attention. He was passionately fond of hunting, and when he ought to be attending his hospital he was clad in his red coat and top boots following the hounds. Sir Philip then begged Professor William H. Porter to take charge of him, which he did, and Rynd lived in Mr. Porter's house till he married Miss Alley, and nothing could exceed Mr. Porter's kindness to him at the time, and ever afterwards.

After he was qualified he lived first at 19, Ely-place, and he then moved to 14 Hume-street, where he resided till the time of his death.

Francis Rynd was a perfect gentleman, and had very polished manners; he mixed in the best society, had most of the nobility in Ireland among his patients, dressed most fashionably, and was a great favourite with ladies. He was a member of the Kildare Street Club, and few fashionable dinner parties of any consequence came off without his presence. With the profession in Dublin he was not popular, probably owing to the fact that he was so successful, and courted the good will and appreciation of the public rather than the profession. He was a long time attached to the Meath Hospital, and acted for a number of years as the Hon. Secretary to the Medical Board, and the author of this notice had occasion, many a time, when wading through the minute books of the Medical Board making extracts for the History, to decipher his handwriting. "The writing remains and will remain, while the hand which wrote it has long since become silent."

Rynd was very popular with the pupils, he was kind, genial, and off-hand with the "boys," and many of his pupils who still survive him, are ready to remember numerous acts of kindness which he showed them during their student days.

The year 1861 was a very fatal one to the staff of the Meath Hospital, for scarcely had one vacancy been filled up when another occurred as suddenly and unexpectedly as the last, in the death of Mr. Rynd; the melancholy event took place under



circumstances of excitement, which, no doubt, hastened his end. On the evening of July 19th, 1861, Mr. Rynd was returning to town from dining with his family in the country, and, as was his custom, was driving his phaeton himself; on arriving at the Crescent on the Clontarf-road, his servant heard him utter two or three shouts as if to warn someone out of the way, and on looking saw a man raising a woman. Mr. Rynd, having ascertained that the latter was not much hurt, attempted to go on, but his phaeton was stopped by some men and a dispute ensued, when Mr. Rynd ordered his servant to go for the police.

From the evidence of Mr. Hans Powell, a medical student, who happened to be passing, it appears that the men, on hearing the police were sent for, attempted to go away, but that Mr. Rynd turned his horse to follow them in order to get them to remain until the arrival of the police. He was then seen to fall forward on the splashboard, his hat fell off, and the horse ran away. On the vehicle being stopped, Mr. Rynd was found in a state of syncope, he was then driven to Dr. Faussett's, Castle-avenue, Clontarf, but was dead before he reached the house. A post-mortem examination was made next day by Dr. Faussett, assisted by surgeons George H. Porter (now Sir George), Josiah Smyly, and P. C. Smyly, when it was ascertained that the heart was in a state of extreme fatty degeneration, and that the kidneys were also diseased. Mr. Rynd when he died was in point of seniority the second of the six surgeons attached to the hospital. He was apprenticed to Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., in 1818, and in 1836 was elected surgeon in the room of Professor Rawdon Macnamara I., and it is curious that he was succeeded by Professor Rawdon Macnamara II., son of the surgeon he succeeded. He was for some time medical superintendent of the Mountjoy Convict Prison, but resigned the appointment a few years before his death. On the death of Sir Henry Marsh he was appointed a member of the Board of Superintendence of the Dublin Hospitals; he was the author of a work on "Stricture and other Diseases of the Male Urethra;" he was also the inventor of the hypodermic needle for the injection of morphia under



the skin, and for this invention alone his name can never be forgotten, as the hypodermic needle is now so extensively used. He also wrote several papers in the different medical journals. He enjoyed a very extensive practice, and at one time amassed a considerable fortune, but was tempted to invest in some securities which turned out badly, and lost by this a considerable sum of money. He married Miss Alley, and left several children who still survive him.

The record of Mr. Rynd's election to the Meath Hospital from minute book, is as follows :—

At a meeting of the Medical Board, held December 10th, 1836—

Present—Mr. Crampton in the chair; Dr. Stokes, Mr. Roney, Mr. Porter, Mr. Colles, Mr. Smyly.

Resolved—"That Mr. Francis Rynd is hereby elected one of the surgeons of this Hospital, in the room of the late Rawdon Macnamara, and that a communication of such election be now made to the standing committee."

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## SIR GEORGE HORNIDGE PORTER.

PRESIDENT OF R.C.S.I. IN 1868-9.

SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1849.

Sir G. H. Porter, son of W. H. Porter, was born in his father's house, 15, Kildare-street, on the 24th November, 1822. He was educated at home and in Trinity College; on the 6th November, 1838, he was indentured for five years to Josiah Smyly. His Medical and surgical education was conducted in the College and Trinity College Schools, and the Meath Hospital. On the 2nd November, 1844, he obtained the Letters Testimonial of the College, and on the 15th of the same month became a Fellow. His degrees in the University of Dublin bear the following dates :—B.A., 1845; M.B., 1848; and M.D., 1865. In 1873, the University conferred upon him the degree of Master in Surgery, *honoris causa*. His election to the surgeoncy of the



Meath Hospital took place in 1849. The minutes of the Medical Board record the election as follows :—

Meeting of the Medical Board held September 8th, 1849.

Present—W. H. Porter, J. Smyly, M. Collis,  
F. Rynd, C. Lees.

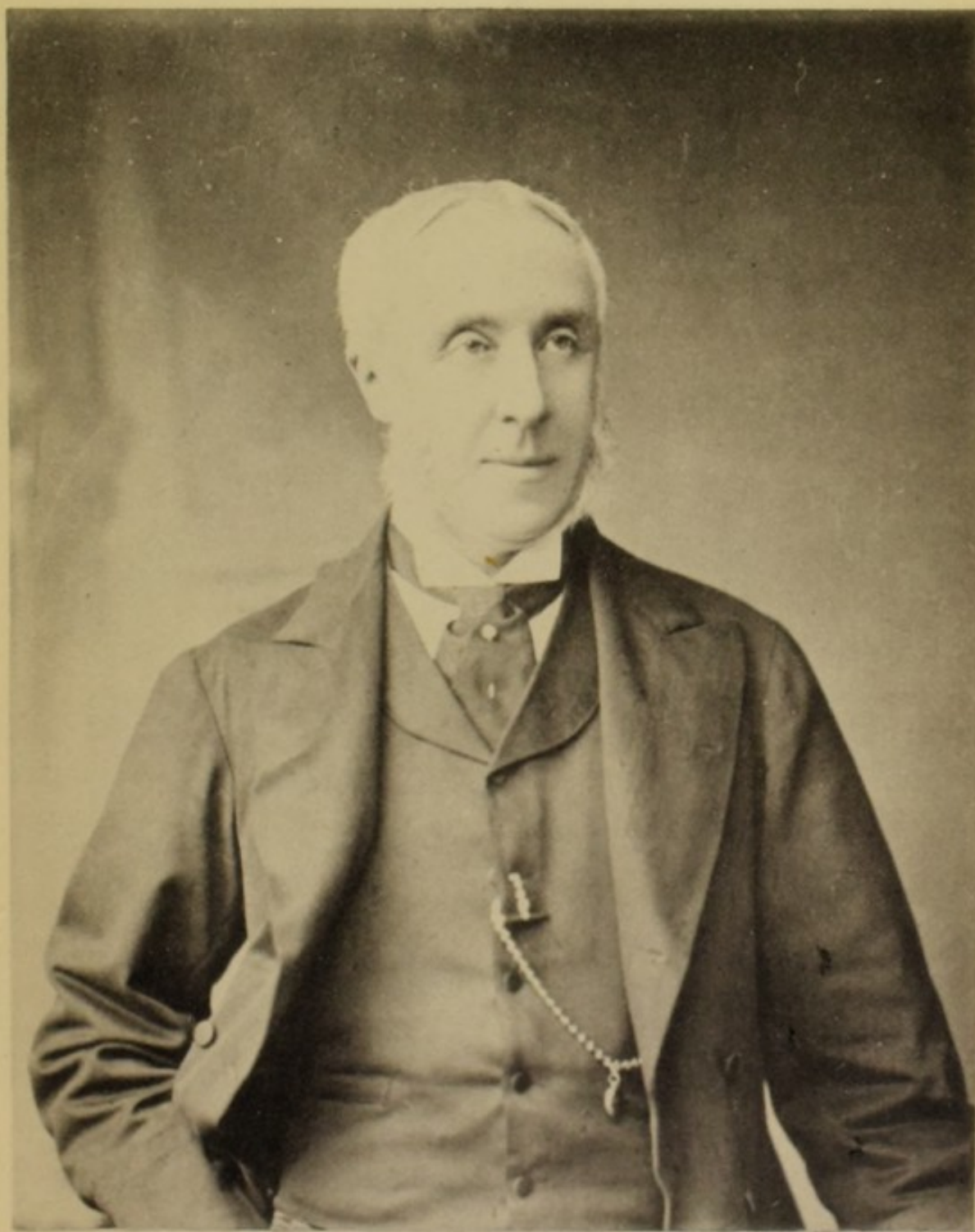
The Board having met to elect a surgeon in the place of the late Surgeon Cusack Roney, deceased, Mr. George Hornidge Porter was duly elected, and orders issued that the Standing Committee be duly apprised of same.

Francis Rynd, *Secretary*.

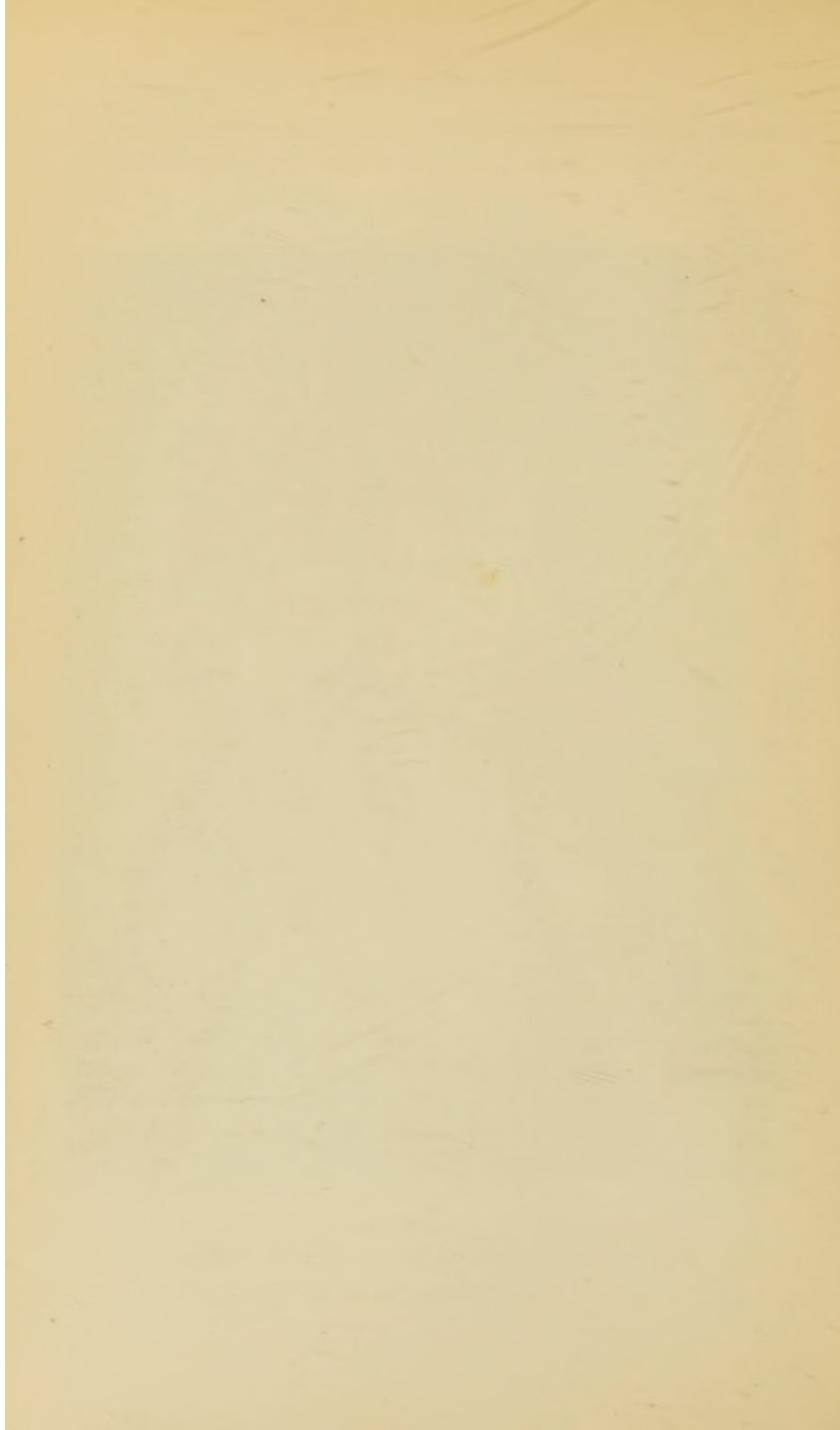
Sir George's appointments are very numerous; but it will be sufficient to enumerate the following:—Surgeon to Simpson's Hospital (1866); Consulting Surgeon to the Coombe (1861); St. Mark's Ophthalmic (1876); National Children's (1876); and Steevens' (1881) Hospitals.

In 1869 he was appointed Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland. He is a past President of the Pathological Society, and of the Dublin Branch of the British Medical Association, and is a member of many medical societies of the United Kingdom. As to his non-professional positions, it will suffice to state that he is J.P. and D.L., and this year (1887) High Sheriff, for the county of Wexford, and a Governor of the Bluecoat and Lock Hospitals, and of the Richmond and Wexford District Lunatic Asylums. Sir George is a Member of the Kildare-street Club, who are chary in electing professional men; Dr. Banks, Dr. Little, and Dr. Head, are the only other medical practitioners entitled to date their letters from the handsome club house in Kildare-street. In 1883 he received the honour of knighthood from Her Majesty at Windsor, "to mark his high position amongst the Surgeons of the United Kingdom." Sir George has published "Clinical Lectures on Surgery" in the "Medical Press," and has contributed several papers to the "Dublin Journal of Medical Science." The pupils at the Hospital are very fond of his teaching. He is now the senior surgeon, is a bold and dexterous operator, and is gifted with a great deal of common





SIR GEORGE HORNIDGE PORTER, F.R.C.S.,  
SENIOR SURGEON. APPOINTED 1849.





sense In an obscure surgical case he is always the first to see his way out of the difficulty, enjoys a very large and lucrative practice, is said to be the richest practising surgeon in Dublin, has always been a very lucky investor, and bought with part of his savings a large estate in the county Wexford.

Sir George is married to Julia, second daughter of the late Isaac Bond, of Flimby, Cumberland. His only child is William Henry, a Captain in the 3rd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment. Sir George resides at 3 Merrion Square, North. He attends usually as a Grand Juror at the Wexford Assizes, and is the only surgeon practising in Dublin who serves on a County Grand Jury. He is also a member of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals.

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### MAURICE HENRY COLLIS.

SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1851 TO 1869.

M. H. Collis was the son of the Rev. Robert Fitzgerald Collis, and of his wife, Maria, *née* Bourke. He claimed descent from Edward I. Having received a sound preliminary education at Dungannon School, he entered the University, in which he took the following degrees:—B.A. in 1847, M.B. in 1848, and M.D. in 1867. He was apprenticed to his uncle, Surgeon Collis, (22nd November, 1843) and attended at the College and at Trinity College Schools and the Meath Hospital. On the 14th May, 1847, he obtained the Letters Testimonial of the College, and “passed” for the Fellowship on the 7th of May, 1850. After obtaining his licence at the College he proceeded to Paris to complete his studies and was in that city during the Revolution of 1848. He returned to Dublin, and became an Anatomical Demonstrator in the College School. In 1851 he was elected a surgeon to the Meath Hospital. The minutes of the Medical Board record his election as follows:—

October 11th, 1851.

Present—Sir Philip Crampton in the Chair.

W. H. Porter, J. Smyly, G. Porter, Dr. Stokes,  
Dr. C. Lees, F. Rynd.



The Board met to-day for the election of a surgeon in the room of Mr. Maurice Collis, resigned. Mr. Maurice Henry Collis was elected. A communication to be made to the Standing Committee.

P. Crampton.

On Mr. Collis's election he soon became one of the most active members of the staff, he was an ardent reformer, and never spared himself in doing all he could to advance the prestige and interest of the Hospital. At times he met with stern opposition, and got into no end of *rows* with the Standing Committee and staff; but with a fixity of purpose he persisted in his good work, and he certainly commenced the much needed improvements which have been completed in recent years. He assisted materially in establishing the Collis Wards, in memory of his uncle (Maurice Collis), in 1854, and but for his indefatigable exertions the Smyly Memorial Children's Ward would never have been established. He was the first Hon. Sec. to the ward, and collected a greater part of the money which built it, as well as a considerable sum for an endowment fund. The ward was formally opened by Lord Wodehouse, the then Lord Lieutenant, on January 5, 1865, and Mr. Maurice Collis, as the Hon. Secretary, addressed His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant on that occasion as follows:—

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

“On the part of the Smyly Memorial Committee, I tender to you their thanks for the very handsome manner in which their labours have this day been recognised, for your kindness in honouring us with your presence to-day; for the kind co-operation and assistance we have received all through from the friends of the late Josiah Smyly; and permit me to add my personal thanks to the subscribers and to the Committee for their assistance on all occasions when I had to call upon them, and for the unfettered discretion which they left me to exercise in matters of detail. The Medical Board of the Meath Hospital, which is, in point of fact, the ‘Smyly Memorial Committee,’ have, so long as I have known them, been united by a friendly



feeling with one another, by great respect on the part of the juniors to those over them, and by a paternal regard from the seniors to those who are working under them. This feeling was entertained by all towards the late Mr. Smyly. He was the last of my surgical instructors, and for twelve years my colleague in this Hospital. Gentle and kind as a man, faithful and true as a friend, sparing in words but sound in counsel, he was the type of an accomplished surgeon and of an honorable, high-minded Christian gentleman. It is the memory of such an one that we are met here to honour. It is to put the top-stone of honour to his memorial that we have invited your Excellency here to-day. I may be pardoned for alluding to a subject that may not appear to be directly connected with our object to-day, and yet it has a bearing upon it. Twelve years ago it was my lot to be instrumental, in the hands of others, in erecting a similar memorial (Collis Wards) to a very similar man. That memorial gave us the idea of the present work, and it is in fact the substructure on which the new ward has been erected. I have every confidence, from the success of the previous memorial, that the present one will be equally successful; and as an earnest of that success, I have to state that I have already had paid into my hands (a large portion of it within the last twenty-four hours) sufficient money to support nine out of the ten beds for the present year; and I have no doubt many of those around me will gladly assist by personal donations or exertions in raising a fund sufficient for the remaining bed. It only remains for me now to ask your Excellency, in the name of the Committee, to adjourn to the ward and formally declare it open for the reception of patients."

Mr. Collis continued as Hon. Sec. to the ward till his death, in 1869. Mr. Robert Persse White then succeeded till 25th January, 1878, when L. H. Ormsby was appointed Hon. Sec. to the ward, and has held the office ever since till the present date, November, 1887.

Collis was very fond of searching through the old records, and ascertained that the hospital was opened on the 2nd of March, 1753,



on the Coombe, and was intended chiefly to afford medical assistance to the operative population in the "Liberties." It was removed to Skinner's Alley in 1757, to Meath Street in 1760, and to Earl Street (South) in 1766. In 1770 the erection of a new building on the Coombe was commenced; and when it was completed the Hospital was removed to it. In 1816 the site of the present Hospital in the "Long Lane" was acquired at a cost of £1,126, and with the aid of a County Presentment of £4,788, the Hospital was completed in 1822. The Coombe Hospital was subsequently converted into a Maternity. It was rebuilt and enlarged a few years ago, at the expense of the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart. Since the foundation of the College of Surgeons, in 1784, twenty-six surgeons have been appointed to the Meath Hospital, of whom exactly one-half became Presidents of the College.

Collis, in 1853, became Lecturer on Surgery in the Dublin School of Medicine, Peter-street; he also lectured on that subject in the Carmichael School. He served on the Council and on the Court of Examiners of the College. He contributed numerous papers, especially on Cleft Palate and Treatment of Anthrax by Pressure, to the journals; he also wrote a very valuable work on Cancer. In 1867 he successfully removed an enormous ossified enchondroma from the left side of the face of the late well-known Mr. Battersby. The patient was at that time fifty years old, and the tumour was the product of twenty years growth. Collis was a bold and dexterous operator, and whilst excising an upper jaw for malignant disease in the theatre of the Meath Hospital, in the presence of the writer of this notice, received a slight wound in his hand from a spicula of diseased bone. The injury developed pyaemic poisoning, of which he died seven days afterwards, on the 28th March, 1869, at his residence, 25, Lower Baggot Street. His premature death caused general regret among his professional brethren, by whom he was much esteemed, and by a large section of the public. His remains were accompanied to their last resting-place, at Mount Jerome, by an immense concourse of



citizens and members of the profession, and his coffin was carried to the grave by eight of his favourite apprentices and pupils.

Collis married, in 1852, Sarah Marcella Lyster, daughter of the late William Jameson, M.D., and left three sons and four daughters. One of his sons is an eminent solicitor in Dublin; another, Robert William, was bound an apprentice to Sir George Porter, studied at the Meath Hospital, and, when qualified, settled in England in general practice.

His colleagues, after his death, wishing to perpetuate his memory, erected a handsome marble bust of him, which is now placed in the entrance hall of the Hospital. Mr. Collis had a great number of apprentices, a list of whom are given in a previous portion of this work.

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### THOMAS HAWKESWORTH LEDWICH.

SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL, 1858.

The Rev. Edward Ledwich, son of John Ledwich, a merchant of Dublin, was born in that city in 1738, and graduated in the University of Dublin in 1760. He took Holy Orders, and was instituted into the Vicarage of Aghaboe in 1772. In 1797 he resigned his living, and took up his residence in Dublin, and died in York-street, 8th August, 1823. He occupies a distinguished position amongst the writers of Ireland, especially in the departments of Archæology. His "Antiquities of Ireland"—a standard work for many years—is now not so highly estimated; but the value of his archæological researches is acknowledged. His son, who practised as a solicitor at Waterford, married Catherine Eleanor Hawkesworth. Ledwich's business appears to have been occasionally transacted in South Wales. His son, Thomas Hawkesworth, was born in Pembroke, in that district, in 1823. He was apprenticed to Mr. Mackesy, of Waterford, and studied at the Original School of Medicine. In 1844 he was admitted as a Licentiate of the College, of which, on the 3rd January in the following year, he became a Fellow. As soon as he was "qualified," he began to demonstrate on anatomy



in the Original School, and in 1847 became a Lecturer in it, and, after a time, he and his brother Edward and Dr. Mason were its principal proprietors. In 1858 Ledwich succeeded Crampton as a surgeon to the Meath Hospital. He was an exceedingly clear and fluent lecturer, and possessed a thorough knowledge of the subject which he professed to teach. He was of studious habits, and although he rose early he sat up very late. He suffered much from asthma and a cardiac affection, and during the latter portion of his short life frequently spent the whole night in his chair, alternately dosing and reading—his large microscope always being placed in a convenient position and ready for use. In conjunction with his brother, he brought out, in 1853, the well-known "Ledwich's Anatomy," a work which is still a favourite in the Dublin Schools, and has run through several editions. He contributed several papers to the medical journals. Ledwich married Isabella, daughter of the late Robert Murray, whose management of the Provincial Bank helped to raise that institution to its present prosperous condition. Ledwich died on the 29th September, 1858, at his residence in York-street, and was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery. At a meeting of the students of the "Original School" held shortly after this sad event, they unanimously requested the proprietors to change the name of the School to the "Ledwich," a request which was complied with. His brother, Edward, died at 7 Harcourt Street on the 18th February, 1879. "The Brothers Ledwich" will long be remembered in Dublin as distinguished anatomical teachers of the past.

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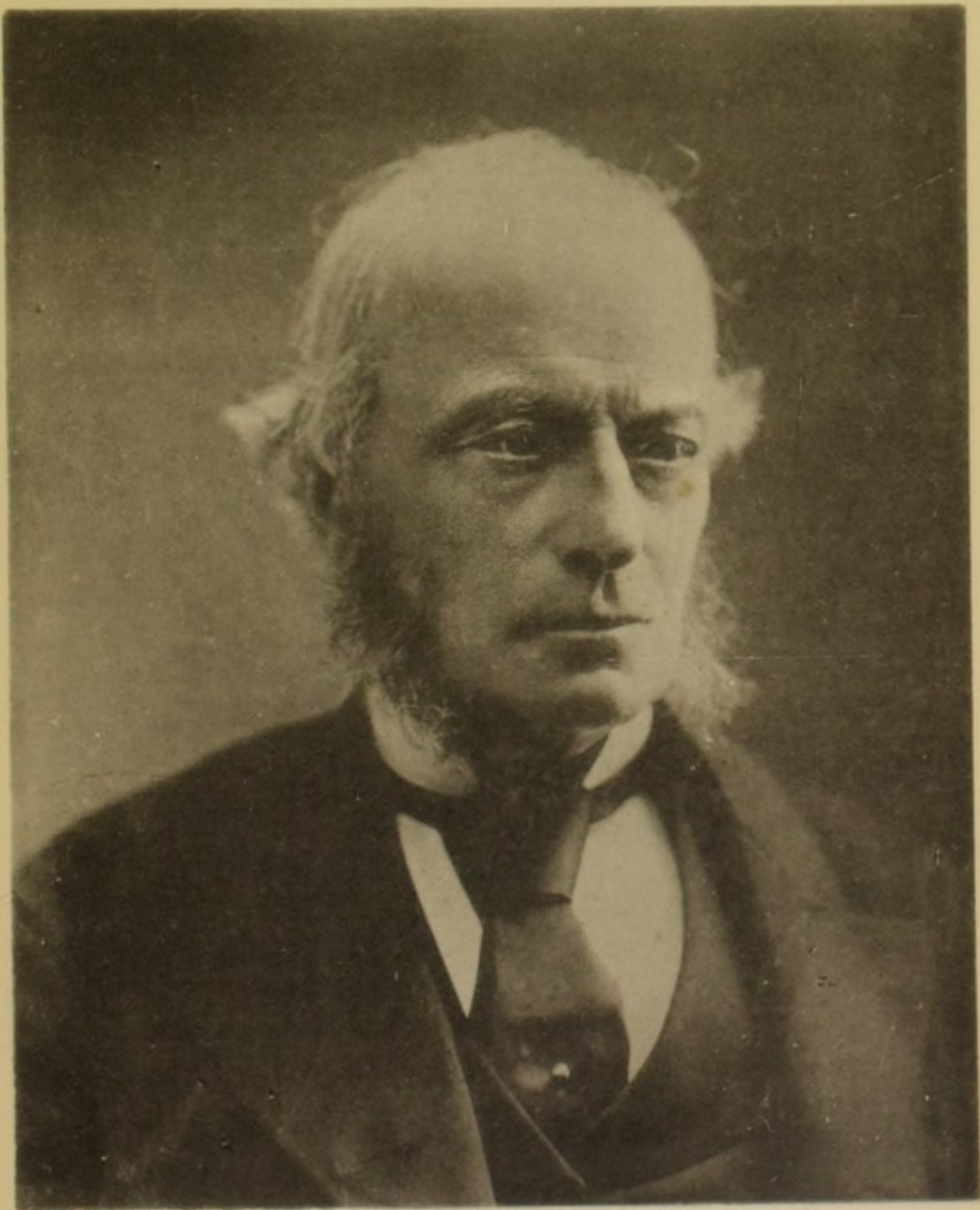
### JAMES HENRY WHARTON.

PRESIDENT OF R.C.S.I. IN 1871-2.

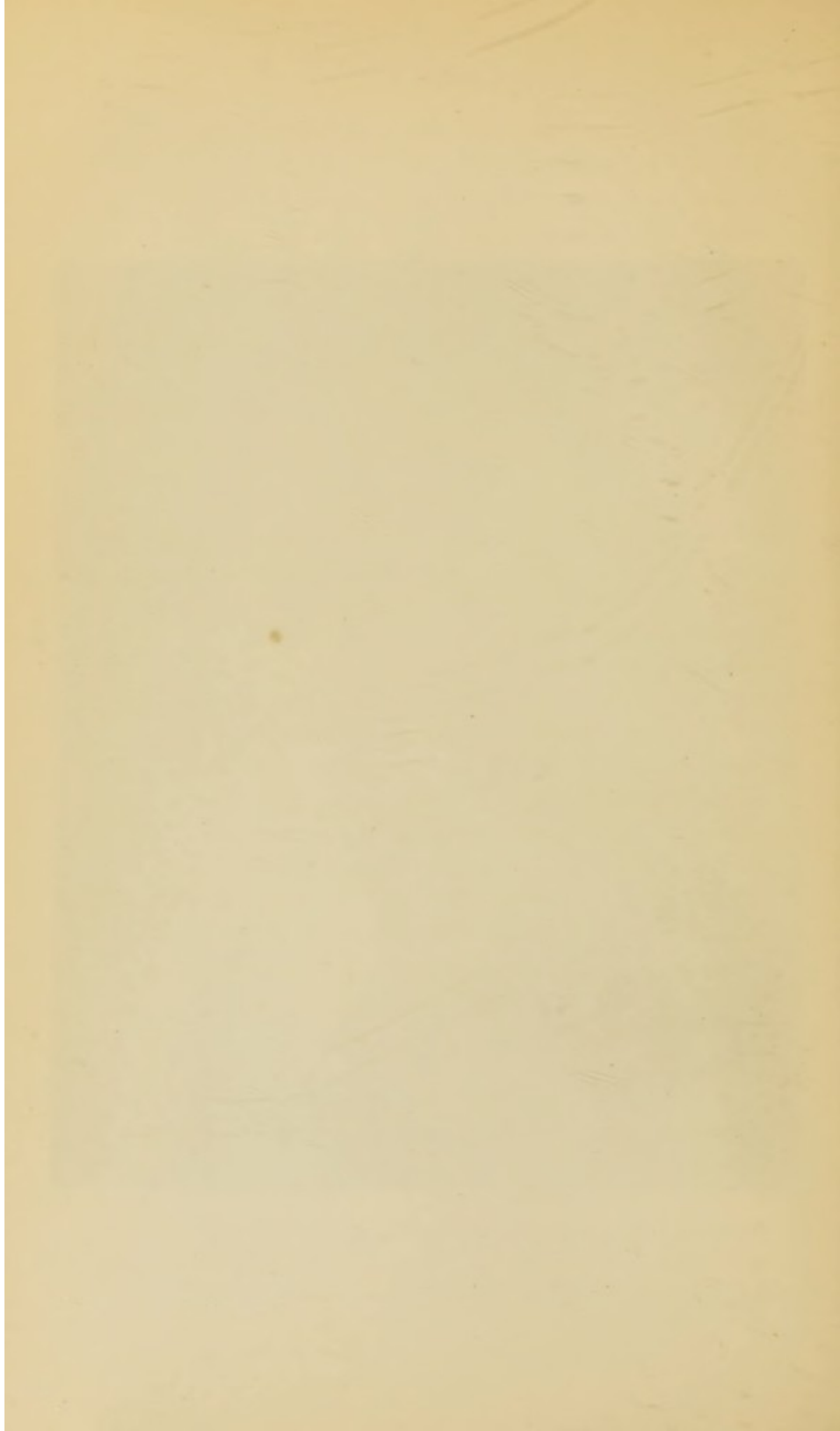
SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1858.

J. H. Wharton was born at 49, now 53, York Street. His father, G. Wharton, was a solicitor, and his mother was Jane Saddler. Having received a sound education at the Rev. Dr. Wall's School, Hume Street, and, having expressed a wish to





JAMES HENRY WHARTON, F.R.C.S.,  
SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1858.





enter the medical profession, he was bound an apprentice to Mr. Maurice Collis (date of Indenture, 28th November, 1834), one of the surgeons to the Meath Hospital. He was a most diligent and industrious pupil, and prosecuted his studies with the same thoroughness and honesty of purpose which he has ever been remarkable for in every act of life he has undertaken since. He also entered T.C.D., and graduated B.A. in Dublin University in 1837, and in 1868 he took the degree of M.B. and M.A. His first *annus medicus* was spent in the School, 27, Peter Street; subsequently he pursued his studies in the College School. On the 20th December, 1839, he "passed" for the licence of the College of Surgeons. He was formerly Surgeon to St. Peter's Dispensary and to the Adelaide Hospital, and at present he is Surgeon to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Cork Street Fever Hospital, and to the Bloomfield Retreat, also an Examiner under the Court of Chancery. In 1846 he was appointed Lecturer on *Materia Medica* in the Original, now the Ledwich School of Medicine, and in 1858 became a Lecturer on Surgery in that institution, which position he retained until 1880. He, for many years past, served on the College Council, and was rarely absent from their meetings, or from those of their Committees. He was president in 1871. He has contributed several papers to the medical journals.

In 1858 he was elected Surgeon to the Meath Hospital. The Minutes of the Medical Board record his election :—

A Meeting of the Medical Board, held October 13, 1858.

Present—Mr. Porter, in the Chair,

Dr. Stokes,

Dr. Lees,

Mr. Rynd,

Mr. G. H. Porter,

Mr. Collis.

Meeting summoned to elect a Surgeon, vice Thomas H. Ledwich, deceased. Letters were read from Dr. Head, Robert P. White, Rawdon Macnamara, James H. Wharton, Samuel L. Biggar, Esqs., proposing themselves as candidates for the place of Surgeon to the Hospital. On a ballot, James H. Wharton, Esq., was declared duly elected.



Resolved—"That the result of the election be communicated to the Standing Committee of the Hospital."

On election as surgeon, Mr. Wharton was appointed Hon. Sec. to the Medical Board, a position he held for over ten years, till 14th July, 1869. The "Minute Book," "Pupils' Entrance Book," and the "Prizeman's List" from 1855, as now placed on shields in the Hospital theatre, were all carefully revised by him, and the accounts of the Medical Board duly audited twice in the year, which had never been done until the duties were placed in his efficient hands. Mr. Wharton is, and always has been, a most careful painstaking surgeon. He is tall and handsome, and has benevolence and kindness depicted in his face. The pupils are extremely fond of him, and admire and love him for his unswerving consistency, honesty of purpose, and sterling friendship; for this trait in his character, the "Boys" have given him the name of "Conscientious James." Mr. Wharton is a religious man, but hates all kind of cant and unreality. He married Elizabeth Letitia Brady, daughter of the late Sir William Brady, and niece of Lord Chancellor Sir Maziere Brady, Bart. She died in 1875, leaving three sons and four daughters. He lives at present at 28, Merrion Street, Dublin.

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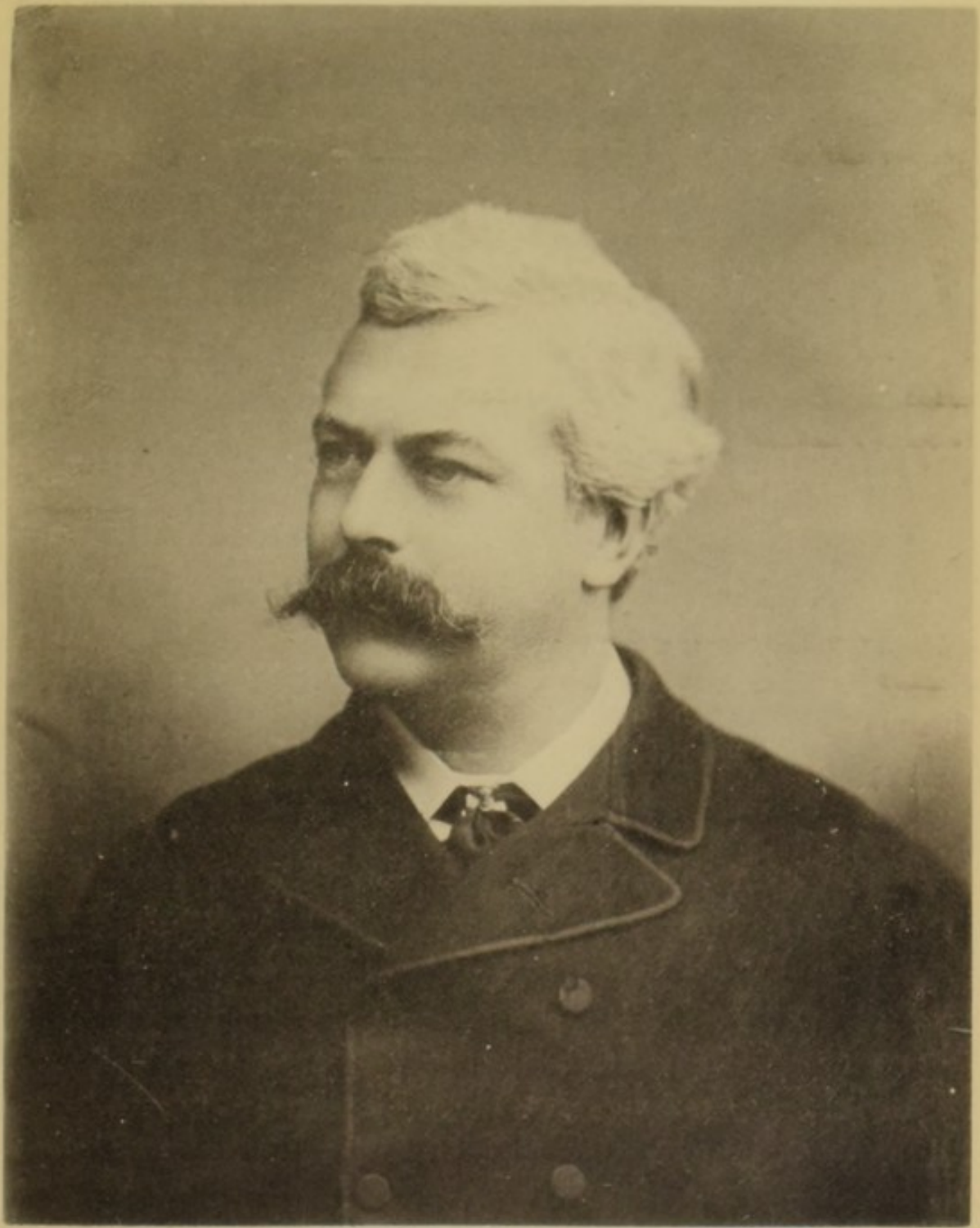
### PHILIP CRAMPTON SMYLY.

PRESIDENT OF R.C.S.I. IN 1878-79.

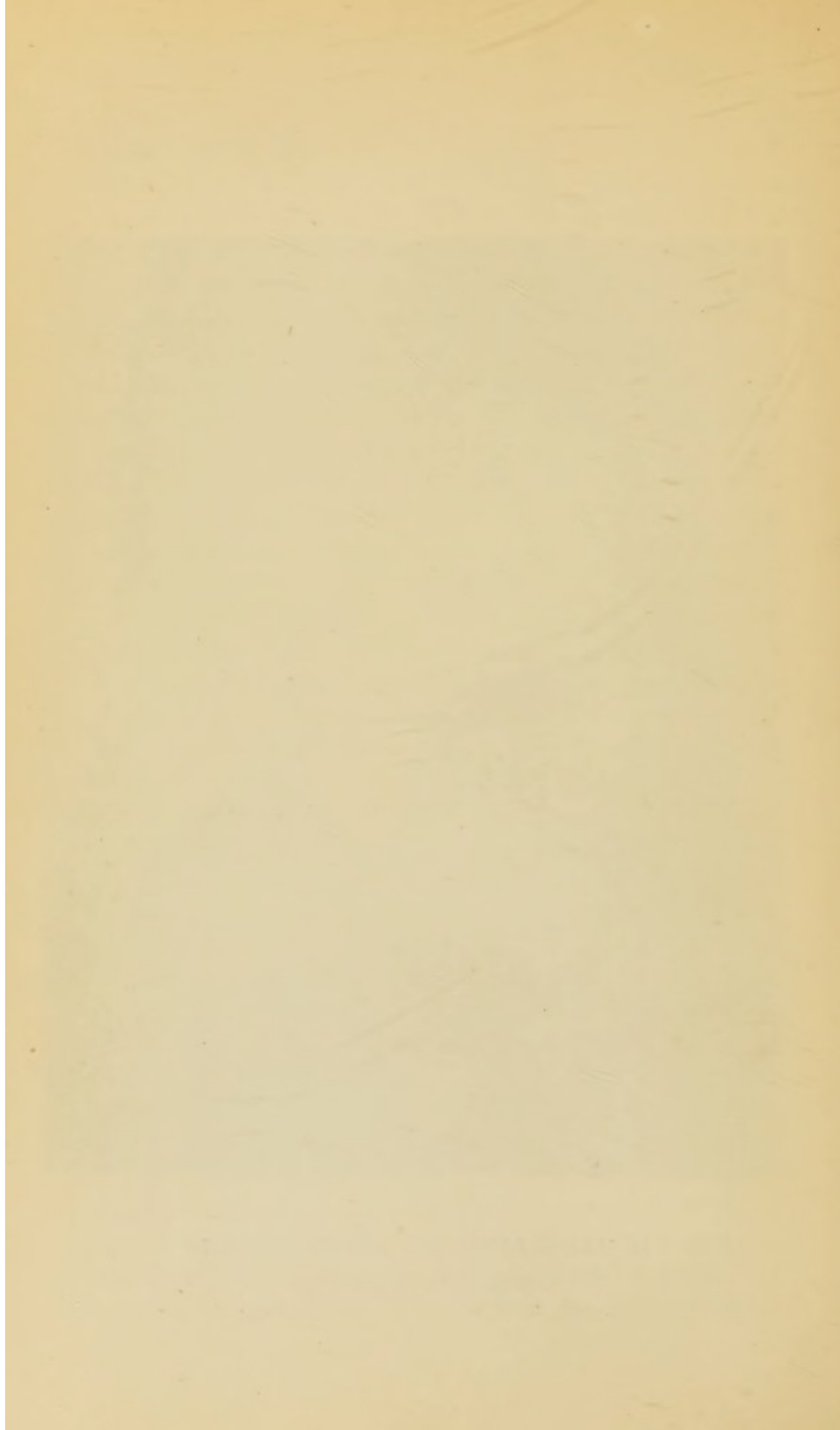
SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1861.

Philip Crampton Smyly was born 17th June, 1838, at No. 8, Ely Place. He is the second child of Josiah Smyly, and Ellen third daughter of the late Matthew Franks, of Merrion Square, and of Jerpoint Hill, in the County of Kilkenny. He was educated at home by private tutors. In 1853 he was bound an apprentice to his grand-uncle, Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., and at his death became an apprentice to William Henry Porter, Professor of Surgery, and Surgeon to the Meath Hospital. He studied at the College and T.C.D. Schools, and at the Meath





PHILIP CRAMPTON SMYLY, F.R.C.S.,  
APPOINTED SURGEON 1861.





Hospital, and in the last-named he obtained the Senior Medical and the Stokes Stethoscopic Prize—his father did not permit him to compete for any of the surgical prizes. He won the Prize for Chemistry in the University School, and the Gold Medal of the Pathological Society. In 1859 he took a Moderatorship and Silver Medal in Experimental Physics and his degree in Arts, and in 1863 he proceeded to the degree of M.D. In 1860, having obtained the licence of the College of Physicians and the diploma of the Rotunda Hospital, Mr. Smyly went to Berlin, where he studied Operative Surgery under Langenbeck, and attended the Cliniques of Graefe and other teachers. In the spring of 1861 he came home, obtained the licence of the College, and returned to Germany, spending several months in Vienna. In 1861 Mr. Smyly was elected surgeon to the Meath Hospital, in succession to Professor William H. Porter, on 13th July, 1861; and on the 22nd August, 1863, he became a Fellow of the College, in 1878 President. During Earl Spencer's first Viceroyalty in Ireland Mr. Smyly became his medical attendant, and he was subsequently appointed Surgeon-in-Ordinary. He was re-appointed by the Duke of Abercorn and the Duke of Marlborough. During Lord Cowper's Viceroyalty Mr. Smyly was his private medical attendant. When Lord Spencer became Viceroy a second time, he was again replaced on the viceregal staff, and was continued by Lord Carnarvon, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Londonderry, in the same office. Shortly after his election as President Mr. Smyly gave a banquet in the College, at which the Duke of Marlborough (at the time Lord Lieutenant) and more than a hundred guests were present.

Among Mr. P. C. Smyly's contributions to medical literature are papers on the treatment of Strychnine Poisoning with Tobacco, being the first Practical Application of Professor Haughton's Researches on Strychnine and Nicotine; on Ovariotomy; on Stricture of the Urethra; and a course of lectures on Diseases of the Throat, etc. He is surgeon to the Throat Hospital, York Street, and formerly surgeon to the Institution for Sick Children in Pitt Street, now amalgamated with the



National Children's Hospital, Harcourt Street, of which he is consulting surgeon.

In 1864 Mr. Smyly married the Hon. Nina Plunket, the fifth daughter of the Right Hon. John, third Baron Plunket, and sister of the present Archbishop of Dublin, and of the Right Hon. David Plunket, M.P. for the University of Dublin. He has three sons and five daughters.

Mr. Smyly is remarkable for his great politeness. He enjoys a very large and lucrative practice among the "Upper Ten," is a neat and skilful operator, and is very popular with the students at the Hospital, who, owing to his extremely urbane and gentle disposition, call him "Polished Phil." He is considered by ladies to be very handsome, among whom he has many admirers, and artists are very fond of getting him to sit for his photograph. He resides at 4 Merrion Square, North.

His younger brother, Dr. William Josiah Smyly, a Fellow and Examiner of the College of Physicians, and an ex-Fellow R.C.S.I., is engaged in obstetric practice, and who was also a distinguished student at the Meath Hospital, being a prizeman, and clinical clerk to Drs. Stokes and Hudson, and served his apprenticeship to Sir George Porter. He is now connected with the City of Dublin Hospital as obstetric surgeon.

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RAWDON MACNAMARA (*secundus*).

PRESIDENT OF R.C.S.I. IN 1869-70.

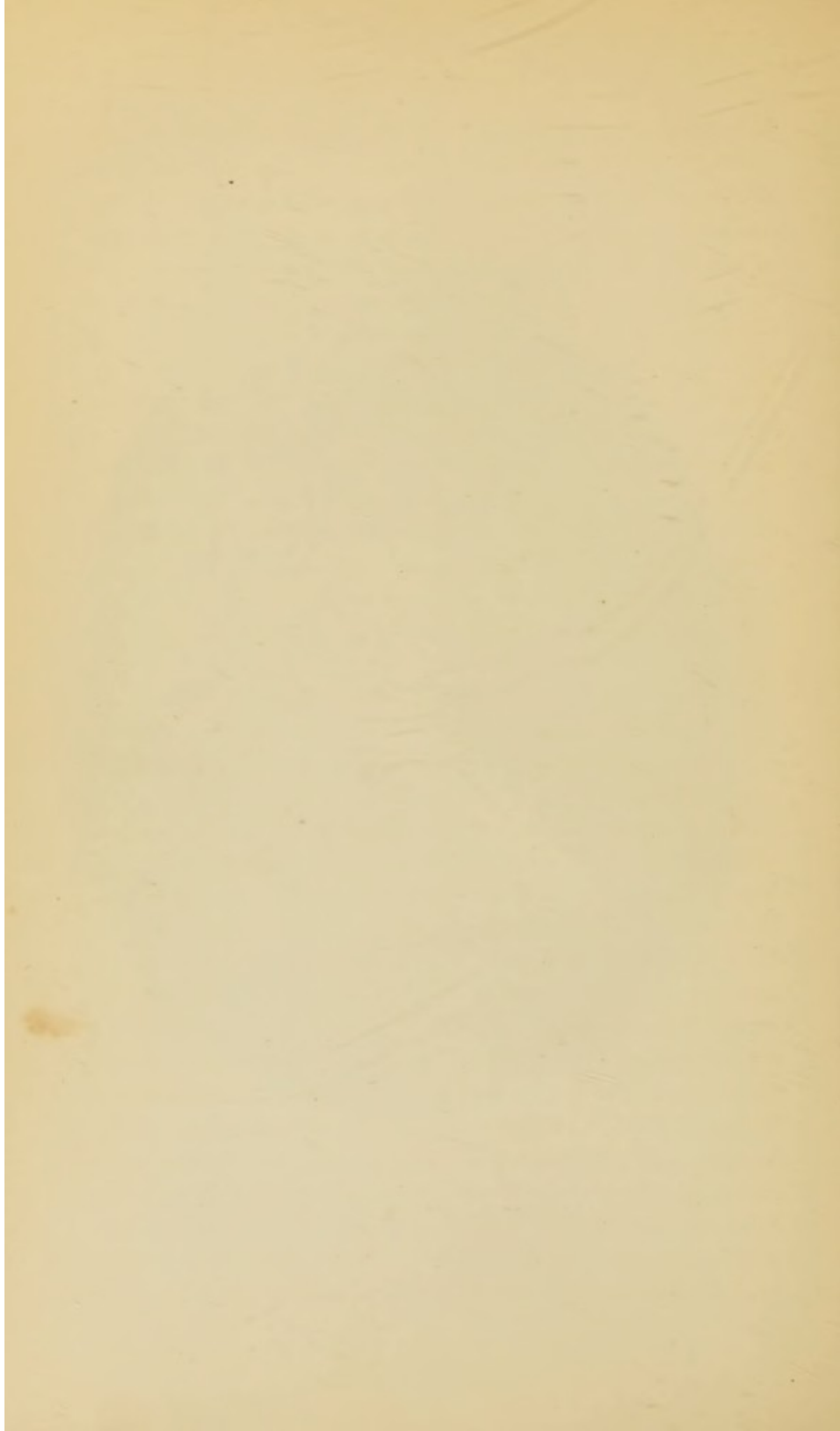
SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1861.

R. Macnamara, second son of Rawdon Macnamara, *primus*, was born at 28 York-street, Dublin, on the 23rd February, 1822. He was educated at home, and matriculated in T.C.D., but did not proceed beyond the grade of Senior Sophister. He was indentured on the 15th March, 1838, to Sir Philip Crampton, and his professional studies were conducted in the College School. He spent five years in attendance at the Meath Hospital, during one year of which he discharged the duties of Resident Surgical Pupil. On the 6th March, 1846, he obtained the diploma of





RAWDON MACNAMARA II, F.R.C.S.,  
APPOINTED SURGEON 1861.





the College, and “passed” for the Fellowship, on the 8th December, 1852. He became a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, in 1859, and in 1870 the University of Dublin conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.D., in recognition of his services in the cause of medical education and progress in Ireland; and the Medical Society of the University of Christiania conferred upon him their Fellowship *honoris causa*.

Mr. Macnamara shortly after becoming qualified, was appointed Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Dublin School of Medicine, and subsequently lectured upon that subject in the Carmichael and Ledwich Schools. On the 3rd of August, 1860, he was elected Professor of Materia Medica to the College. On August 7, 1861, he was appointed Surgeon to the Meath Hospital, vice Francis Rynd deceased.

The Minutes of the Medical Board record the fact:—

Meeting of Medical Board, held August 7, 1861.

Present—Dr. Stokes in the Chair.

Dr. Hudson; Messrs. Smyly, Porter, Collis, Wharton,  
and P. C. Smyly.

R. Macnamara, Esq., was unanimously elected surgeon in the room of Francis Rynd, Esq., deceased.

When he became President, in 1869, he filled the three offices—President, Professor of Materia Medica, and Surgeon to the Meath Hospital—which his father had occupied. During his Presidential year he was the first President who entertained His Excellency Earl Spencer at a magnificent banquet, setting an example which has been followed on subsequent occasions by some of his successors in the Presidential Chair. At present he represents the College on the General Medical Council, and in 1884 was nominated by that Council to be a Visitor of the Universities. In that year too, the Apothecaries’ Hall gave him Honorary Membership—a compliment conferred for the first time upon an Irishman, and only once upon an Englishman—Mr. Cooper. Mr. Macnamara is Surgeon to the Lock Hospital, and was formerly Medical Attendant at the Dublin General Dispensary. He has been an Examiner in the Queen’s University, and for several



years in the University of Dublin. He is the editor, and has in great part become the author of Neligan's "Medicines and their Uses," and has contributed numerous papers to the journals, and published several pamphlets, including one on "Epistaxis," and another on the "Treatment of Stricture, by the Immediate Plan."

Mr. Macnamara is beloved by his colleagues and the students, who call him "Big Mac" or "Sir Rawdon." He tells very amusing stories, and is a most genial and enlightened companion. He is a very good classical scholar, speaks French and Italian fluently, makes a good speech, tells a story well, and can make a dinner party extremely pleasant if he likes.

In 1846, Mr. Macnamara married Sarah, only child of Patrick Blanchard, of Eagle Lodge, Brompton, London.

One of his sons (Rawdon), a medical man, died in Trinidad; another (Charles) is now engaged in medical practice in Demerara; and a third (Francis), is a pupil at the Meath Hospital, and is likely to enter the medical profession. He has four daughters, two married and two unmarried.

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### SIR WILLIAM STOKES.

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY SINCE 1872, R.C.S.I.

SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1864 TO 1868.

Sir W. Stokes, son of Dr. William Stokes before mentioned, was born at 50 York-street, Dublin, on the 10th March, 1839. He was educated at the Royal School, Armagh, and Trinity College, Dublin, and received his professional training in the School of Physic, the Carmichael School, and the Meath and Richmond Hospitals. When a student he filled the office of clinical clerk in the Meath Hospital. After he had received his medical qualifications, he spent two years in study in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Prague. In 1861 he was awarded the gold medal of the Pathological Society. His degrees, etc., are as follows:—B.A., 1859; M.B., M.D., and M. Chir., 1863; L.R.C.S.I., 1862; F.R.C.S.I.,



1874. Having settled in practice in Clare-street, he was, in 1864, elected Surgeon to the Meath Hospital in succession to Josiah Smyly; but in 1868 he resigned his connection with that institution consequent upon being appointed Surgeon to the House of Industry Hospitals.

Copy of letter written by Mr. (now Sir William) Stokes, on his resignation of the Surgeoncy of the Hospital.

“ 5 MERRION SQUARE, N.,

“ *April 3rd*, 1868.

“ MY DEAR DR. WHARTON—

“ Will you have the kindness, at the approaching meeting of the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital, to place my resignation in their hands. It is, in truth, a sad task for me thus to dis sever myself from an institution with which I have been so long connected, both as a pupil and subsequently as a teacher, and to which I am also so much endeared from such long hereditary associations. The step I have recently taken in joining the Surgical Staff of the Richmond Hospital, would, as you know, never have been taken had I thought it would necessitate my resigning the office of Surgeon to the Meath Hospital, in which, it is not too much to say, I have spent the happiest and most profitable years of my life, and in which I have ever received from all, colleagues as well as pupils, the most unvarying and unceasing kindness and truly thoughtful consideration.

“ Public opinion, however, excited by the recent outcry against pluralism in hospital appointments forces me to retire. In my opinion, no member of our profession in Dublin enjoys a sufficiently wide field for the exercise of his art, and therefore I think that the recent out-cry is a gross mistake and a misfortune for our surgical school.

“ In placing my resignation before the members of the Medical Board of the Hospital, will you kindly express to them my most grateful thanks for all their past kindness to me, as well as the



warmest assurance of my undiminished and unceasing interest in the Institution, and oblige, my dear Dr. Wharton,

“ Ever yours faithfully,

“ WILLIAM STOKES.”

He was for some time Lecturer on Surgery in the Carmichael School, and in 1872 was elected to the Professorship of Surgery in the College, of which he has for several years been a Councillor. He has been an Examiner in Surgery in the Queen's University, and has filled the Presidential Chair of the Royal College of Surgeons (1886-7), of the Pathological Society, and of the Irish Graduates' Association.

Of many British and foreign medical societies he is a member, ordinary, corresponding, or honorary, and he has filled various offices in connection with several of them. Mr. Stokes has contributed seventy papers on various surgical subjects to the medical journals and the transactions of Societies, and the subject matter of several of them are quoted in such well-known works as “Erichsen's Treatise on Surgery,” etc. He described, in the “Transactions of the Surgical Society for 1877,” a double-threaded screw-extension splint; and Modification of Gritti's Method of Amputating the Thigh, devised by Mr. Stokes, is described in the recent surgical treatises of Erichsen, Gross, etc. It is as follows:—“The bone is sawn off above the condyles from a half to three-fourths of an inch beyond the superior of the cartilage of incrustation, sufficiently low to prevent exposure of the medulary canal. The anterior flap is oval, and two-thirds longer than the posterior flap. The patella, denuded of cartilage, is placed in exact opposition to the extremity of the femur, and the bones are sutured, thus preserving the attachment of the four-headed extensor muscle.”

Professor Stokes delivered the address on Surgery at the British Medical Association (Jubilee) meeting at Worcester, in 1882, and achieved a remarkable success. The *Lancet* refers to it in the following terms:—

“The event of greatest interest to the surgeons assembled



at Worcester was, undeniably, Professor Stokes's address. The occasion—the Jubilee of the Association—the honoured name inherited, and the high reputation borne by the orator, demanded a contribution to surgical literature of more than passing value. In substance, in form, and in delivery the address was fully equal to all expectations and hopes, and to his character as a skilful and wise surgeon Professor Stokes has now added the reputation of an orator worthy of his country."

The *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* is as laudatory as the *Lancet*. It says:—

"There was an unmixed expression of admiration and delight at the address on Surgery, in the delivery of which Professor Stokes proved a medical orator scarcely, if at all, second to Sir James Paget."

Other medical journals referred in equally eulogistic terms to this address.

Shortly after his election to the Presidential Chair of the Royal College of Surgeons, in June, 1886, the honour of knighthood was conferred on him by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. In reference to this distinction, among many other notices in the daily and weekly journals, the following appeared:—"One of the last and most graceful acts of the Earl of Aberdeen which will perpetuate his vice-royalty, is the honour of knighthood which he conferred on Dr. William Stokes. It must not be regarded as an adequate recognition of the personal and hereditary claims of Sir William Stokes, or of the profession of which he is a distinguished member, but it was conferred in a generous spirit, and will be regarded as a compliment not only to the new knight but to the faculty to which he belongs. Sir Charles Cameron, in an interesting work recently published, giving a history of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, bears testimony to the superior educational qualifications which Sir W. Stokes possesses and the eminent career he has had."

The year following being the Jubilee year of Her Majesty, Sir William Stokes, as President of the Royal College of Surgeons, gave in celebration of the auspicious event a magnificent



banquet in the Hall of the College, which was graced by the presence of His Excellency the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and many other noblemen and gentlemen. Covers were laid for 120.

In reference to this banquet, the same journal (*Daily Express*) from which the above quotation was taken thus expresses itself:—"The Hall of the Royal College of Surgeons was on Saturday evening the scene of a brilliant entertainment, given by Sir William Stokes in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee. It was in every respect a worthy celebration of the auspicious occasion, and the President and the guests alike may be congratulated upon the fact that it was the first which has been given on the part of any public body, we believe, in the United Kingdom, and certainly in this country. We have little doubt that its success and its splendour will induce other representative classes in the community to follow the example which has been set by Sir William Stokes."

Sir William Stokes has on two occasions acted as Visitor of Examinations for the General Medical Council. On the second occasion, associated with Professor Gairdner, of Glasgow, and Mr. Teale, of Leeds, he visited and reported on the examinations of all the Medical and Surgical Corporations of the United Kingdom. He is married to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Lewis Moore, D.D., Vice-Provost of Trinity College. He resides in No. 5, Merrion-square, the house which his father occupied for many years, and the family consists of one son and one daughter.

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#### MR. JAMES WHITELOW STRONGE.

SURGEON 11TH APRIL, 1868, TO 9TH NOVEMBER, 1868.

Dr. James Whitelaw Stronge, son of Charles Stronge, of Fassaroe, in the Co. of Wicklow, Esq. and Beresford Stronge (otherwise Burton), his wife. Born in the year 1815; died of fever on the 9th of November, 1868; married, in the year 1846, Miss Anne



Jane Davison, only daughter of Alexander Davison, of Dromarue, in the County of Antrim, Esq. Left issue—Sophie Mary, married Hon. Mr. Justice Harrison; Charlotte Joy, married Dr. William V. Snow, of Bournemouth; Georginia Beresford (since deceased); Ellen Magiere, unmarried.

Dr. Stronge studied at the Richmond Hospital and the Medical School of Trinity College, Dublin, and took M.A., M.B. degrees, Trinity College, Dublin, 1842; passed the Royal College of Surgeons 1843, and L.M. Dublin Lying-in Hospital.

When qualified Dr. Stronge began practice at Ravensdale, Co. Louth, but after practising there for some time, he took up his residence in Belfast, where he had a very large and lucrative practice for a considerable number of years. About the year 1863 he left Belfast and came up to reside in Dublin, and took the house, 49 Great Georges-street, afterwards residing at 6 Rutland-square, East, where he continued until the date of his death. For very many years he had been a warm and fast friend of Sir George Porter, and it was mainly by the instrumentality of the latter he was appointed surgeon to the Meath Hospital; and it was by the strong recommendation of Dr. Stronge the author of this history became the apprentice of Sir George Porter. It was thought that his death was accelerated by the enormous strain suddenly put upon him at the age of 53, when he was necessarily compelled to take upon him the responsibilities of an hospital teacher, posted up to date in the very progressive age in which we now live. So anxious was he to make himself attractive in his teachings to the hospital pupils, that occasionally he would sit up very late at night and far into the morning, reading up the newest authorities and the most approved of methods of surgical procedure. He was a clever, practical observer, more of a physician than an operating surgeon; was a tall man, with splendid physique and commanding appearance. He only held the post of surgeon to the hospital for eight months.

At a meeting of the Medical Board, Meath Hospital, held 13th November, 1868, the following resolution was proposed by



R. Macnamara, seconded by Maurice H. Collis, and unanimously resolved :—

“ That this Board has heard with feelings of unaffected sorrow of the removal from amongst us, by the inscrutable decrees of Divine Providence, of our dearly loved and highly valued colleague, Dr. James W. Stronge; and that our secretary and colleague, Dr. Wharton, be requested to convey to his sorrowing family our deepest sympathy with their most sad and unexpected bereavement, and at the same time to assure them of our sense of the loss sustained by this institution in having been thus prematurely deprived of his truly valuable services.”

Mr. Robert P. White succeeded Dr. Stronge in the surgeoncy to the hospital, being appointed 21st November, 1868.

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### ROBERT PERSSE WHITE.

SURGEON FROM 1868 TO 1879.

Robert Persse White was born 22nd Nov., 1830, at Bonnybrook, near Coolock, Co. Dublin. His father was a well-known barrister, Thomas Warren White, of Co. Clare. His mother was Elizabeth Persse, daughter of Capt. Persse, of Roxburgh, Co. Galway. He was one of a large family, having two brothers and seven sisters. His elder brother's name was John, who is at present in New Zealand, and who has business also in Australia. His second brother's name was Thomas, who studied medicine, and was greatly distinguished, especially in surgery. He set up in Australia, and was doing very well, when he died of consumption. All his sisters, except one, are married. Their names are—Maria and Lillie, both married in Australia; Isabella (unmarried) and Adelaide, Gertrude (now dead), Dora and Frances, all married in Ireland.

During his student days he lived near Kingstown, and worked extremely hard, distinguishing himself greatly at his professional studies. He also found time to study drawing and painting at the Dublin Society House, where he obtained various prizes and medals. When duly qualified he got charge of a ship,



and made a voyage to Australia, where he remained for some time and visited the "Gold Diggings," where he tried his luck, and was very successful as a digger. Though the hard work he went through may have injured his constitution, however, he had no intention of giving up his profession, and was very desirous of settling in Australia, where he saw great openings for a doctor, but unfortunately (as he always said) he was persuaded by his father and other friends to come home, it being held out to him that he would at once step into a large practice; so he got charge of another ship and came home, touching at Calcutta on the way. On arriving in Ireland he found the only employment he could get was the dispensary district of Roundtown, now called Terenure, the laborious duties of which he performed most conscientiously for many years. At first his means were too limited to admit his keeping a horse, and he had to do most of his work on foot, and as he was naturally of a delicate frame, it was very trying. During all this time he aspired to be a fellow of the College of Surgeons and a surgeon of the Meath Hospital. In his student days he had greatly distinguished himself for his industry. During this period he met Raby Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Elias Handcock, of Sally Park, Templeogue, county Dublin, a charming and much beloved woman, whom he married in 1858. He had three children—Robert William Persse, Mary Butler, and Violet; then, to his inexpressible grief, his dear wife died in 1863, after giving birth to Violet, who only lived a few months. This was an irreparable blow to his sensitive nature, from which he never recovered. He gradually extended his practice and got a good deal of business in the neighbourhood of Rathgar, where he lived from the time he got the dispensary until 1873. Then he moved into 18 Harcourt-street, in order to attend to his hospital work, having become a surgeon of the Meath Hospital. Before that he was surgeon to Jervis-street Hospital for a short time. Unfortunately during these years his weak frame suffered much, and compelled him to resort annually (if possible) to some one of the German watering places, either



Aachen, Homburg, or Wiesbaden, etc. He firmly believed in the efficiency of the waters at these places, and recommended them to his patients. He was of a most energetic disposition and essentially a handy man. It would have been hard to find a better carpenter or gardener. He could make book-cases, picture frames, and almost anything required in a house, so that during the latter years of his life, as his sciatica, rheumatism, head-aches and weakness increased, he used to try and forget their pain by hard manual labour. These various maladies were also the cause of him shunning society to a certain extent, and perhaps also a reason why his colleagues may have thought him a little unamiable at times, though all who knew him of old loved him for his great ability and kindness of heart. His end was very sad, for gradually he suffered more and more from sleeplessness, sciatica and indigestion. These he tried to remedy by doses of chloral and copious injections of morphia, which ended in his mind becoming more or less affected for a month or so at the beginning of 1879. For a time after this he recovered to be like a ghost of his former self, but a disease of the brain soon attacked him, and on the 13th of April, 1879, he passed away, after lying two or three weeks in a half-deranged, half-unconscious state, in which he was constantly attended by his daughter Mary. His body was borne to the grave by students of the Meath Hospital, who wished to testify their respect and admiration for one of their hospital surgeons, and one who had frequently shown them a great deal of kindness.

Robert White was by no means a brilliant or rapid operator, but if he was allowed to take his time, he would in the end generally do his work very neatly and well. He was not a popular teacher with a large class, but was fond of getting two or three of his favourite pupils together, and slowly, by precept and practice, impart in time a good store of valuable information. He always appeared discontented, and from an early period of his pupilage down to the last day he lived, he always had a grievance, and at times came to grief with his colleagues, on account of unguarded observations he was in the habit of



making respecting their abilities. However, White was thoroughly honest, but, perhaps, a little too candid.

His son, Robert William Persse, is now a lieutenant in the 2nd Welsh regiment, to whom the author is indebted for the information contained in this notice.

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### ROBERT ST. JOHN MAYNE.

SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1869 TO 1871.

Robert St. John Mayne was the eldest son of the late Dr. Robert Mayne, of 5 Merrion-square, South, one of the most eminent physicians of his day. His son Robert was a fine-looking, genial and pleasant companion. Everybody liked him for his frank and kind disposition. He received his medical education at the Richmond Hospital and the Carmichael School of Medicine, and in 1868 took the L.K.Q.C.P.I., and L.M., and L.R.C.S.I., and soon became Lecturer of Anatomy at the Carmichael School, where he had been a most diligent student.

On the death of Mr. Maurice H. Collis, in 1869, a vacancy occurred on the surgical staff, and after some delay, on the 17th of April, 1869, Mr. Mayne was unanimously elected surgeon to the institution; and Mr. Mayne was one of the exceptions where surgeons educated at other hospitals were elected to the staff of the Meath. On his election he became Hon. Sec. to the Medical Board, which has been the rule from the earliest record—"That the junior surgeon on the staff do act as Hon. Sec. to the Board." He took the house, No. 8 Rutland-square, East, and married Miss Pilkington, daughter of Frederick Pilkington, Esq., of Newberry Hall, Co. Kildare, by whom he had three daughters. He was beloved by his colleagues at the Meath Hospital, and was familiarly called "Bob Mayne." He was ready at all times to do the duty of any of his colleagues who required his services, and the extern or dispensary part of the hospital work was the duty he was always willing to do for his colleagues.

In the winter of 1871 an epidemic of small-pox visited Dublin, and many such cases presented themselves at the dispensary of the Meath Hospital. Robert Mayne was assiduous in the dis-



charge of his legitimate duties, and never shirked his work, and it was supposed to be in the dispensary he contracted small-pox of a most virulent form. His last appearance at the hospital was on Saturday, Dec. 9th, 1871, and on that day he said to the writer of this notice that he "felt seedy," and hoped he was not catching anything. He went to bed the following day, and on Monday his disease was pronounced to be small-pox, which went from bad to worse, until he died at his residence, 8, Rutland Square, East, on Saturday, Dec. 16th, 1871, aged 28 years. He was much regretted at the Hospital by his colleagues and pupils. He was succeeded in the surgeoncy by Lambert H. Ormsby (who was an apprentice to Sir George Porter), who was appointed on the 6th of January, 1872.

Dr. Mayne left two brothers and one sister—the eldest, Dr. Charles Mayne, now practising at Ballybrack, Co. Dublin, James Mayne, residing at Dundrum, and Mary, who married Dr. Ringwood, of Kells. The widow of Robert Mayne subsequently married Arthur Ormsby, Esq., by whom he has two daughters.

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### LAMBERT HEPENSTAL ORMSBY, F.R.C.S., M.D.

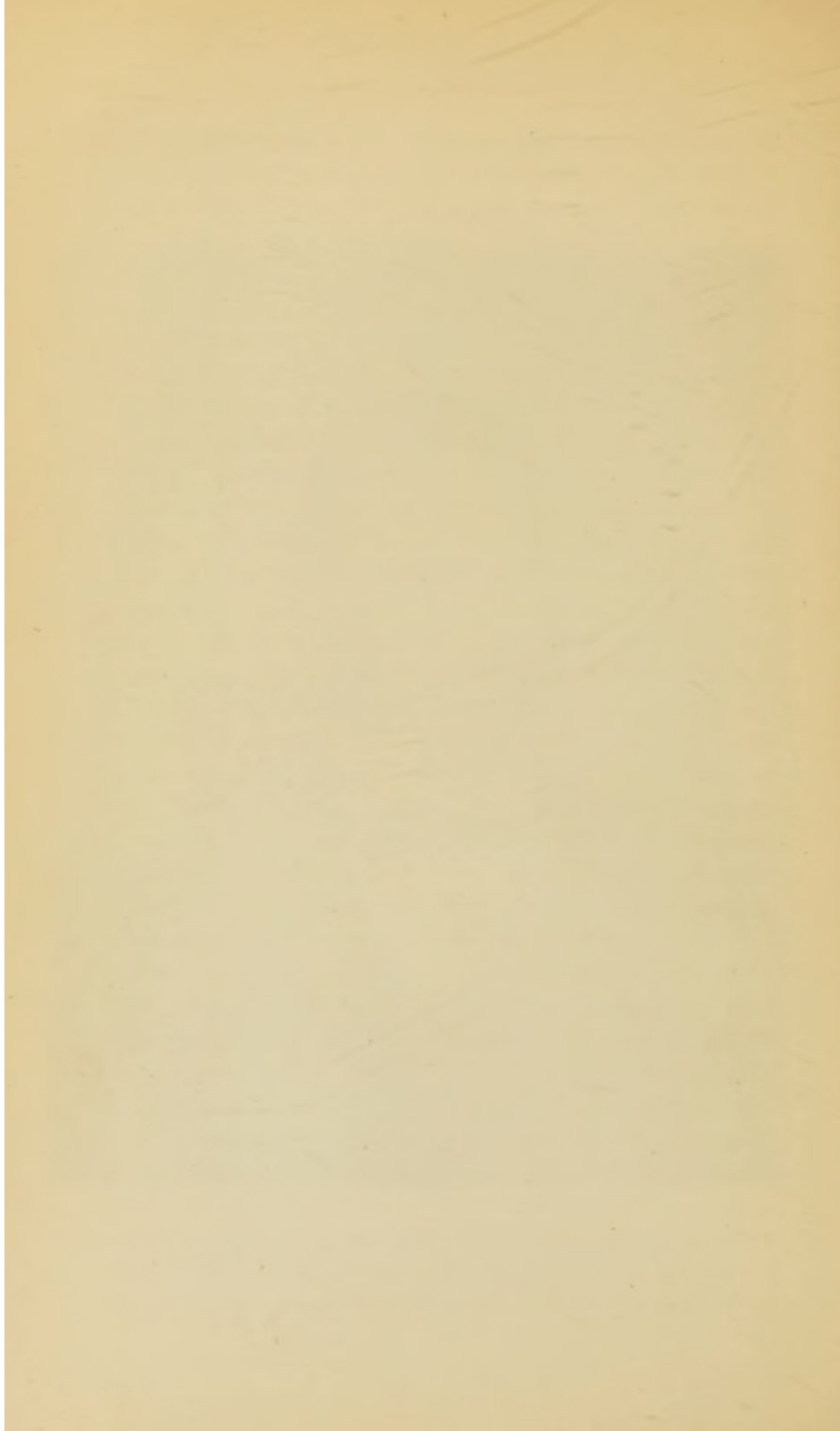
SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FROM 1872.

Lambert Hepenstal Ormsby was born at Onehunga Lodge, Auckland, New Zealand, on the 19th July, 1849. He was the only son of the late George Owen Ormsby, C.E., who was the son of the late Rev. Owen Ormsby, M.A., Co. Roscommon, and Selina, daughter of the Rev. Lambert Hepenstal, M.A., of Altadore, Delgany, Co. Wicklow. His father went to New Zealand in 1844 amongst the early settlers, with Admiral and Governor Fitzroy, upon whose staff he acted as Deputy Surveyor-General for the colony, and in other similar Government capacities, till his death in 1861. Lambert Ormsby, as a boy, was of a very daring and adventurous spirit, and his colonial experiences were a series of exploits on sea and land, which made his mother at last determine to send him to school. From the Commercial





LAMBERT HEPENSTAL ORMSBY, F.R.C.S.,  
APPOINTED SURGEON 1872.





School in Auckland he afterwards passed to the Lyceum, and from thence to the Grammar School, Parnell. In 1864 he left Auckland for London with the determination to enter the Royal Navy, but it seems that his sea experiences during the voyage, which was an unusually long one, cured him of this fancy, for we next find him at the Royal School, Dungannon, and two years later in Dublin, bound apprentice by his uncle, the Rev. W. G. Ormsby, late Rector of Arklow, Co. Wicklow, together with his cousin, George Ormsby, to one of the leading surgeons in the city—Mr. (now Sir) George Porter. (Date of indenture, Nov., 1866.)

It would appear that Ormsby now began to work in earnest, the three watchwords which he adopted being energy, perseverance, and determination. He took so kindly to the profession he had chosen that nothing connected with it seemed a trouble to him. He was a favourite with his teachers, he studied early and late, so that three years after he commenced his medical studies he became qualified as a surgeon and physician at the age of 19, being a student of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary, Heytesbury-street. During his period of pupilage he was surgical resident pupil in the hospital, and was elected Prosector of Anatomy to the late Doctors Morgan and Bevan, the professors at the College School. When qualified he was naturally anxious about his future, being in doubt whether to return to Auckland, N. Z., where his family still were, or to look at once for some appointment in this country. He determined to enter the Army Medical Service, and in 1869 began to read for the army medical examination. One day during this time he chanced to meet the late Dr. John Morgan, Professor of Anatomy, R.C.S.I., one of his greatest friends, who asked him if he would care to become demonstrator of anatomy to the College of Surgeons. Ormsby agreed, and in the latter end of the year 1869 began the arduous duties of the dissecting room. He soon attracted a large class by his fluent and practical demonstrations, and entered into partnership with other demonstrators of the college for the pur-



pose of "coaching" students for their diplomas. Finding this the means of bringing in a fair income, he gave up all idea of entering the army, and determined to make a home for himself in Dublin. He, therefore, in the following year took a house, 4 Lower Mount-street, and had pupils residing with him, whose studies he supervised. In this manner he laboured hard to make a name and income for himself, and in 1872, a vacancy occurring on the staff of the Meath Hospital, by the friendly assistance of his former master, Sir George Porter, he was elected surgeon to that institution on the 6th January, 1872, *vice* Robert Mayne, deceased.

From this date begins the successful career of the young surgeon. In 1872 he moved to a larger house, No. 12 Fitzwilliam Street, Lower, and in 1874 married a Miss Anastatia Dickinson, only daughter of the late John Dickinson, Esq., by whom he has four children—two boys and two girls. In 1875 he took out his degree in Trinity College as Bachelor of Arts. He had long regretted that he had not had a University training, and determining to remedy this omission, took up his Latin and Greek books at the suggestion of his former master, Sir George Porter, and read for the entrance arts examination of the University of Dublin, and entered under Dr. Traill as his College tutor. It may be imagined what drudgery this was to a young man who had to teach his own medical pupils, carry on his duties as demonstrator in the College of Surgeons, and as surgeon to the Meath Hospital. Yet he persevered and worked his way through all the examinations, becoming a Bachelor of Medicine in the same year that he took out his B.A. degree. In the same year he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland by examination. He had about a year previous to this, by the assistance of his relation, Colonel Dopping Hepenstal, D.L., been appointed surgeon to the Royal Longford Rifles, and being called out for training once a year afforded him a means of recreation while he attended to his regimental duties in Longford.

In 1879 Ormsby read a Thesis on Anæsthetics, and graduated as Doctor of Medicine in Trinity College. In 1877 he had



invented an Inhaler for the administration of Ether to produce unconsciousness during the performance of surgical operations. This inhaler has added much to his reputation, being now used in nearly every infirmary and hospital in England, on the continent, and in America.

Having taken a great interest in orthopædic surgery, and the surgical diseases of children, Ormsby gave a course of lectures on the subject, and in 1875 published a work on "The Deformities of the Human Body," and founded the National Orthopædic and Children's Hospital, in two rooms, in 7 Upper Kevin-street, in 1876. It was afterwards moved to 7 Adelaide-road, in 1880, and in 1887 to its present site, 87 and 88 Harcourt-street, which is now one of the best known and favourite charities in Dublin, having amalgamated with the Pitt-street Institution for Diseases of Children (1821), under the name of the National Children's Hospital, and already has been the arena for some of his most successful operations. In 1880 his practice was increasing so fast that he determined to relinquish all private teaching, and resigned his post as surgical teacher and senior demonstrator of the Carmichael College, to which he had been elected, with the late Dr. Stoney, on his resignation of his position as senior demonstrator of the Royal College of Surgeons two years previously, the following resolution being passed on the occasion:—

At the last meeting of the Private Teachers attached to the Carmichael College, Dr. Loftie Stoney in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolved—"That we cannot allow Mr. Lambert H. Ormsby, F.R.C.S.I., Surgeon to the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary, to retire from the Carmichael College Grind Firm without placing on record our sense of the courtesy, ability, and efficiency with which he at all times discharged his duties as Surgical Teacher, and which we feel to have largely contributed to the successful undertakings of the Firm."—*Feb.*, 1880.

An address was also presented to him at the same time by the Students of the Meath, which can be seen in the board room of the hospital:—



“ADDRESS TO LAMBERT H. ORMSBY, Esq., M.D.,  
T.C.D., F.R.C.S.I.

“DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned Students, past and present, on the occasion of your resigning the Hon. Secretaryship of the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary, which you have held for a period of over eight years, take this opportunity of expressing our regret at your retiring from that office, and also of testifying our satisfaction at the way in which you have discharged the duties. It is not merely that you have discharged those duties efficiently and courteously, but in addition, you have always made us feel that you took a warm interest in our progress and welfare, and in the fullest sense of the term, you have proved yourself the “Student’s Friend.” In wishing you every happiness and prosperity, we earnestly hope that you will be long spared to continue those exertions on behalf of the Hospital, and the Students, which have hitherto resulted so beneficially for both interests.

“Signed on behalf of the subscribers,

“George E. Fisher, L.R.C.S.I., *Chairman*; T. R. Lingard, M.B.; Robert C. Lyle, L.R.C.S.I.; F. T. Porter Newell, Alfred Miller, M. Williamson, E. E. Lennon, John F. L. Mullen, Joseph Fleming, *Committee*; George de J. Patterson, *Treasurer*; James H. Parkinson, L.R.C.S.I., *Hon. Sec.*”

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REPLY.

“MY DEAR FRIENDS,—Your kind and welcome complimentary address proves to me that my services as Hon. Sec. to the Medical Board of the Meath Hospital, for the past eight years, have met with your approval. I was indeed conscious that I had laboured earnestly for the Students’ behalf as well as for that of the Hospital, and such consciousness is in itself a reward; but your words to-day have gladdened me, showing that my endeavours have, in your opinion, been not only conscientious



but successful. Furthermore, you have expressed in the address a compliment, which I sincerely feel is the highest that could be paid to a clinical teacher, when called by his pupils the 'Students' Friend'; to be your friend is an honour I shall ever seek to deserve. Your progress and welfare will always find a place among my most cherished desires. The prizes that may fall to each of you as time rolls on will be hailed by me with pleasure, and you will have my best wishes for your success in the noble profession that you have elected to follow. In conclusion, I thank you for your very kind wishes for my happiness and prosperity; so long as I am true to my duty, and so long as successors worthy of you attend this time-honoured old Meath Hospital to receive their early lessons in the relief of human suffering. I feel that the relations now existing between us will grow and deepen to our mutual good.

“LAMBERT H. ORMSBY.

“21st February, 1880.”

In 1880 the house 4 Merrion-square, West, occupied by the late Sir Dominick Corrigan, Bart., becoming vacant, Mr. Ormsby set his heart upon obtaining it, which aspiration he succeeded in gratifying, and having moved to it, devoted himself entirely to surgical practice. At the hospital to which he belongs he is very popular, being a most painstaking clinical teacher, and a good friend to the students, to help the younger and more friendless of whom seems to be his peculiar rôle. He is a bold and dexterous operator, but has learned by experience the necessary amount of caution for a successful issue. He is the author of many surgical papers, and in 1886 brought out a valuable “Surgical Operation Chart.” In 1885 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London, a member of the Clinical Society of London, Fellow of the Royal Irish Academy of Medicine, an Examiner on the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a Justice of the Peace for the Co. Dublin; and his smart carriage and pair of grey cobs are well known in the streets of Dublin.



In 1885, having for years taken a great interest in skilled hospital nursing, with the aid of Miss Ellinor Lyons, the Lady Superintendent of the Meath Hospital and the assistance of other friends, he founded the Dublin Red Cross Nursing Sisters' Home and Training School for Nurses. This Home was established for ladies only, and is the only home of its kind in the United Kingdom, where ladies by birth are alone trained. It is now situated at 87 Harcourt-street, Dublin.

The sisters of this home go out as nursing sisters for private cases on the same terms as the ordinary nurses, not so fully trained. The Lady Probationers, undergoing the necessary year's training, are sent to the Meath Hospital and the Children's Hospital at the end of their year's probation; they pass an examination in all subjects connected with modern sick nursing, and if they answer 70 per cent. they receive the necessary Certificate or Diploma in Nursing.

The Meath Hospital has undergone a very remarkable change within the last twenty years, and much of the improvement is undoubtedly due to the determination and energy of Ormsby in carrying out the necessary reforms. The students all like him, and he seems always to have a happy knack of making them at home in his presence, though never allowing them for a moment to forget the relative position of themselves and their teacher. He possesses enormous constitutional energy, with strong determination of mind and character. When he makes up his mind to accomplish an object, he puts his whole heart and soul into the subject, and strains every nerve till it is accomplished. So much so that few of his undertakings ever fail; in fact, opposition and difficulty only seem to spur him on instead of deterring him. He is a trustworthy and warm-hearted friend, but if once justly offended or disappointed by a student, the delinquent finds it hard to get into his good graces again.

On resigning the post of Hon. Sec. to the Medical Board, Ormsby received from the students a handsome diamond ring, with the following suitable inscription:—



Presented  
To L. H. ORMSBY, Esq., F.R.C.S.,  
By the Students of the Meath Hospital, in token of their esteem and regard,  
February 21st, 1880.

The medical history of the Meath Hospital was undertaken by Ormsby, as he found that "Old Meath Men," no matter in what quarter of the globe they are placed, cherish the memory of their old *alma mater* with an affectionate regard, which few similar institutions can boast of, and old students of the Hospital are ever wont to say, that the happiest days of their student life were spent within its walls.—*Written by A. T. L., Oct., 1887.*

### WILLIAM J. HEPBURN.

SURGEON FROM 1879.

William Joseph Hepburn, son of David Hepburn, Esq., of Vernon-avenue, Clontarf, Co. Dublin, descended from an old Scotch family. The following are Mr. Hepburn's qualifications, with dates, list of appointments, and literary contributions:—

L.K.Q.C.P.I., 1867; L.R.C.P. Edin., 1862; F.R.C.S. Edin., 1872; L.M. Edin., 1864; Surg. Meath Hosp. and Co. Dublin Infr.; Vis. Surg. Convales. Home, Bray; Vis. Surg. Wesley Col., Dublin; Med. Ref. Lanc. & Scot. Metropo. Insur. Cos.; *Auth.* "Cases of Irreducible Scrotal Hernia Complicated with Orchitis, with Differential Diagnosis," "Epithelioma of Tongue," *Med. Press.*

Mr. Hepburn was not educated at the Meath Hospital, but studied for the entire period of his pupillage at Steevens' Hospital and Medical School. His appointment to the surgeoncy, on the 1st of July, 1879, took place on the death of Mr. Robert Persse White. A gentleman named John Bury, Esq., B.L., some time residing at 110, Leinster Road, Dublin, possessing large estates in counties of Meath and Kildare, died, leaving his entire property, when realized, to any Dublin hospital which would build a wing or ward for medical and surgical cases in memory of the testator, "and that his then present medical attendant, William Joseph Hepburn, should be medical officer of such wing or ward."

The Bury bequest has not been paid over as yet, although the Meath Hospital has fulfilled one of the most important requirements of Mr. Bury's will. The difficulty, however, has mainly arisen owing to the fact that the bequest is invested in landed property, which must be realized before the fund can be allocated to any institution fulfilling all the requirements. The disturbed condition of Ireland, and the depreciated state of landed property have prevented the estate being sold for its true value, and therefore the sale has been postponed, but (Dec., 1887) intimation has been given that the bequest may be paid over to the Hospital at no distant date.

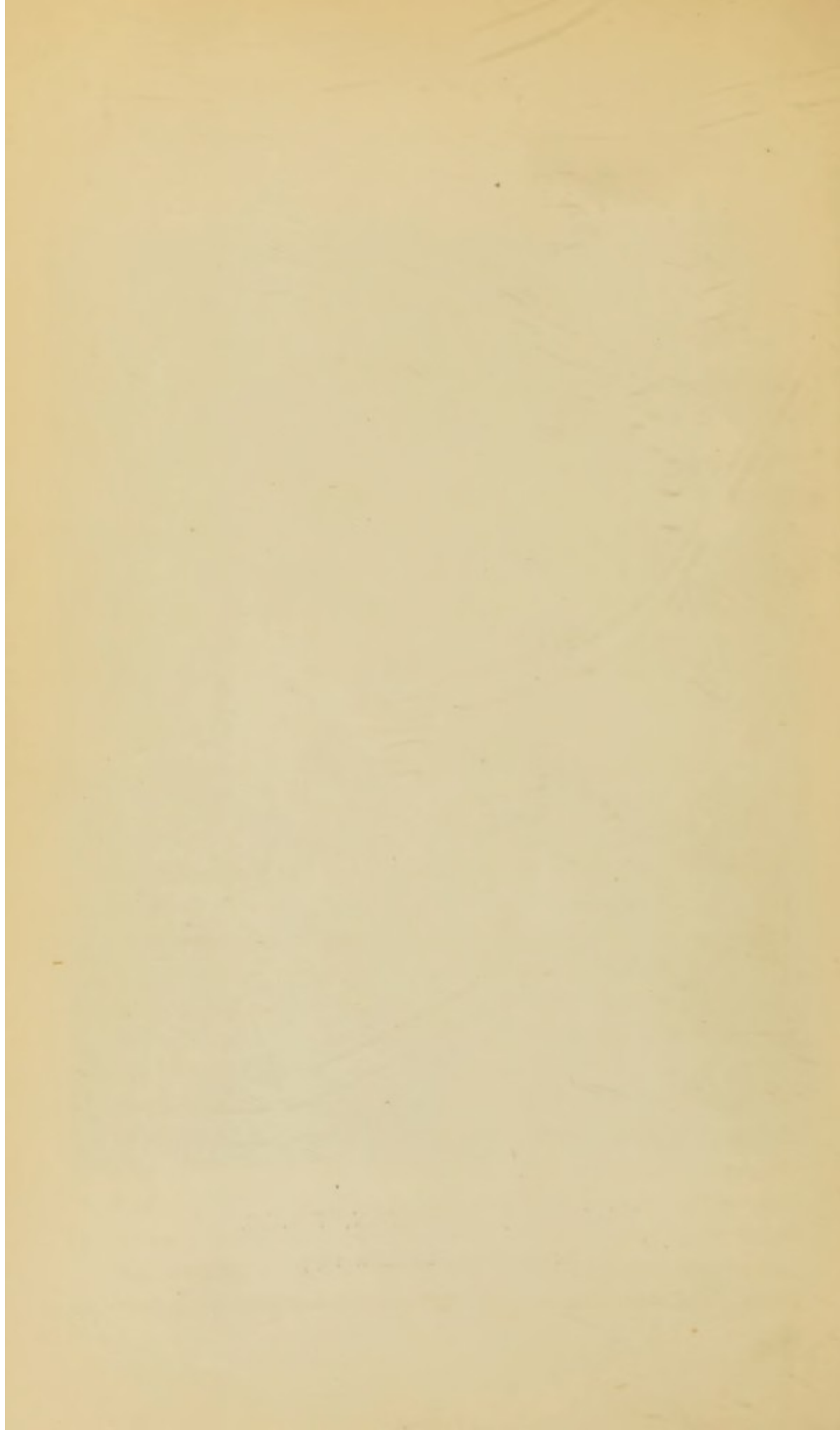
Mr. Hepburn is a kind and genial colleague, and a most painstaking surgeon; is married, but has no family; formerly lived at 53 York-street, now resides at 31 Upper Merrion-street.







WILLIAM J. HEPBURN, F.R.C.S.,  
APPOINTED SURGEON 1879.







BIOGRAPHY  
OF  
JOHN JAMES PARR  
APOTHECARY

(FOR 33 YEARS.)

FROM 29TH MAY, 1829, TILL APRIL, 1862.



HE above-named personage was such a remarkable character that the Medical History of the Hospital would not be complete without a short sketch of his life. Very little is known who Mr. Parr's father or mother were, except that he was born in the county Cavan. He had a brother who was also an apothecary, who lived and practised for a considerable time in Stephen's Green, North, Dublin. Mr. Parr, of the Meath Hospital, succeeded Mr. Pakenham, as apothecary, who resigned on May 29th, 1829. At a meeting of the Medical Board held on the same date, the following members of the staff being present—Mr. Roney, Mr. Hewson, Mr. M'Namara, Mr. Collis, and Drs. Graves and Stokes—the following resolution



was passed:—"That considering the efficient and zealous manner in which Mr. Packenham has discharged his duty as apothecary to the Hospital, we cannot view his resignation without regret at losing an officer who has so distinguished himself by his gentlemanlike conduct, attention and humanity to the patients and singular zeal in furthering the general interests of the institution."

Resolved—"That Mr. Packenham shall receive from the secretary a certificate for four years' attendance on the hospital."

After leaving the Meath Hospital, Mr. Packenham succeeded Mr. Hunt, State Apothecary in Henry-street, Dublin, where he practised for some years.

Mr. Parr married early in life, and lost his wife soon after his marriage, leaving one son, who grew up and went out to Australia, where he was killed by falling off a plank crossing a river or creek.

Very soon after Mr. Parr's appointment he became a great favourite with the staff, and assumed an authority in the Hospital which few members of the Medical Board could possibly boast of. As well as being apothecary he was resident medical officer, and in the absence of the physicians always acted for them as regards prescribing for every new medical case on admission. He was very shrewd and practical in all his directions, and we have often heard the late Dr. William Stokes say that "Parr saved many a valuable life, and earned a civic crown by his practical and judicious treatment in cases of fever and pneumonia." "Parr's Mixture," "Parr's Pills," and Parr's Ointment" were frequently ordered and well known by old students of the Hospital. He was a great believer in turpentine punch in chronic bronchitis with mucous secretion. Parr was very remarkable for the likes and dislikes he occasionally formed for the different members of the Medical and Surgical Staff. His tongue was extremely sharp and ascetic when he chose to use it against those he did not approve of, and at the same time he was most kind and attentive to those whom he liked, in fact, it may be said, he was a warm and



fast friend. Maurice Collis, called "Collis the Good," was never in favour with Parr, whom he used to call the "Polar Bear"; when the bust of the former was put up in the hospital he used to express himself concerning it in not very complimentary terms. "Old Parr," as he was called by the students, used to hold him in greater dread than any member of the staff and occasionally got into his good graces by presenting him with a snuff-box. In fact, it was the custom of all students who wished to gain entrance into the shop to commence with a gift of a snuff-box, which, it was well known, he had a great weakness for. The following is a character I received of Parr from an old student, still living, who entered the Hospital in 1832:—"Old Parr was apothecary when I joined the Meath; he had a great weakness for snuff-boxes, and woe betide any student joining who did not present him with one. He had a bitter tongue, a punster, and very keen at finding out a student's weak point, and constantly reminding him of it."

After Parr's death 300 snuff-boxes were found among his effects; he was also very fond of jewellery, such as diamond rings and pins. Among the older members of the staff who were his prime favourites were—Drs. Graves and Stokes, William Henry Porter, Sir Philip Crampton, and Josiah Smyly; and among the more recent members of the staff in whom he placed most confidence were—Sir George Porter, James Henry Wharton, and Rawdon MacNamara. Mr. Parr used to dine out nearly every day of the week, and was an ardent Freemason, in which order he attained a very high position, having succeeded in reaching the Thirty-Second Degree in Masonry, and it is said that vexation drove him into his last illness, caused by disappointment in not succeeding in being selected for the Thirty-Third Degree.

Many anecdotes, puns and witty sayings are still remembered of Parr. He had a pet blackbird which he taught to whistle and speak, and frequently abuse the members of the staff whom Parr did not love. He also had a favourite dog, called "Zoe," whom he considered had the intelligence of a human



being. Resident pupils and clinical clerks always found it to their advantage to keep in with Parr, and used to carry stories to him which they knew by experience would please the old gentleman. Parr used to invite three or four of the students who enjoyed his favour, and who had some knowledge of pharmacy, to work in the shop with him. On such occasions he used to entertain them at a luncheon. The practice was useful and educational, and inculcated habits of manual dexterity as well as a desire to familiarize themselves with the knowledge, appearance and properties of drugs. In the management of the Hospital he had a watchful eye to a wise economy of the distribution of the Hospital funds, not only as regards the apothecary's department but also as regards its general arrangement. He would not give even a bandage or a scrap of lint without a written order, and as to the dietary and other arrangements he was scrupulously jealous of waste.

In appearance he was a middle-sized, spare man, closely shaved, with sharp, well delineated features, dressed well, and always displayed a good show of jewellery. He died in the month of April, 1862, of bronchitis, in the Hospital, aged close to seventy, and was attended to the last by his favourites on the staff—Sir George Porter and Mr. James H. Wharton, and on his death-bed he handed each a very valuable diamond ring as a token of his gratitude and affection for their attention to him. He had a very large funeral from the Hospital, and was buried at Mount Jerome. He named Mr. Wharton the executor to his will.







APPOINTMENT  
OF  
ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS OR QUALIFIED ASSISTANTS  
TO THE  
PHYSICIANS OF THE HOSPITAL.



THE Meath Hospital has been managed by an Act of Parliament since 1774, which laid down that two physicians and six surgeons should always be the number constituting its visiting staff. It was, therefore, found difficult to increase or diminish this specified number, although many preliminary attempts were made from time to time to do so. In the early history of the Hospital from 1753 to 1774, assistant surgeons were appointed, and succeeded afterwards as full surgeons to the Institution. In more recent times it never was found that the number of surgeons was insufficient to discharge the duties of the Hospital, in fact a smaller number might have done the work, and have had more Hospital duty to do in the year. In the case of the physicians, however, the matter was quite different. As they are only two in number, one or both must always be on duty all through the year. This rendered the duties rather irksome, particularly to anyone who was engaged in large private practice, and who



could not give up the time in the mornings to the conscientious discharge of the duties now necessarily demanded from the clinical physician who instructs his class up to the modern requirements of the day. Drs. Stokes and Hudson were very anxious to get assistants to the physicians appointed, and on the 5th of October, 1870, Dr. Stokes wrote the following letter to the Hon. Sec. (Mr. R. Mayne) of the Medical Board :—

“ 5, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH,  
DUBLIN, October 5th, 1870.

“ MY DEAR MAYNE,

“ Will you be good enough to bring this letter before the Medical Board of the Hospital, at its meeting to-morrow. Dr. Hudson and I feel it to be a matter of imperative necessity, that some new arrangement should be made with the view of assisting us in the instruction of the medical class of the Hospital, we do not think of handing over the practical teaching of the pupils in bed-side medicine to any person or persons, but we feel that in order to keep up the character of the Meath Hospital as a School of Clinical Medicine, it has become obvious that some change in our system is called for. The study of medicine advances in two directions, one has been long in use and is all-important. The teaching of the student to be familiar with disease, the teaching of his mind to arrange the symptoms, the acquirement of therapeutic experience and the mode of reasoning in diagnosis and prognosis, all these belong to the first, and it may be the highest object of study. In this branch of instruction the application of methods of investigation founded on the physical sciences is but partially availed of.

“ But we need not say that in the present state of medical research the study of pathology and diagnosis requires the large introduction of means based on the physical sciences—we may point to the microscope, the ophthalmoscope, the endoscope—chemical analysis, quantitative as well as qualitative, and other physical methods.

“ Such investigations are every day becoming more and more the subjects for licence or degree examinations, while all who



may look for appointments under the forthcoming sanitary laws will absolutely require instruction in them. It is plain that senior hospital physicians cannot undertake these duties as regards the class. It is also plain, looking at the progress of physical diagnosis, that they would be unfitted to do so.

“ We desire that we should have the sanction of our colleagues in appointing, each of us, a highly educated young man who has passed the stage of pupilage, to undertake this duty ; one who has been a pupil of the Hospital should, *cæteris paribus*, be preferred. The office might be held for a limited term. In adopting this arrangement we should only follow the example now more or less set in the London and Continental Hospitals.

“ Yours faithfully,

“ R. St. John Mayne, Esq.”

“ WM. STOKES.

This letter was read at a meeting of the Medical Board, held October 6th, 1870. The matter had been considered a year previously at a meeting of the Medical Board, held November 13th, 1869, when the following resolution was proposed by Dr. Stokes, seconded by Dr. Hudson :—“ That physicians’ assistants be appointed.” This resolution was however not passed, and the matter remained in abeyance till the next year, when it was fully discussed on the 20th of October, 1870, and it was then decided not to entertain the proposal. Nothing further was done in this direction till 29th April, 1886, when, at a meeting of the Medical Board held this date, Dr. Foot handed in the following notice of motion on behalf of his colleague, Dr. J. W. Moore, and himself :—“ To ask the Medical Board to take into consideration the appointment of one or more assistant physicians.” On the 26th May, 1887, a sub-committee was appointed to consider Dr. Foot’s proposal, and draw up a scheme for the appointment of qualified clinical assistants to the physicians. On June 4th, 1886, the scheme was submitted to the Medical Board, and with some minor alterations the scheme was unanimously approved, and ordered to be sent with the following letter to the Standing Committee for adoption :—



“Medical Board, Meath Hospital,

“June 4th, 1887.

“DEAR SIR,

“I am directed by the Medical Board to forward for the information of the Standing Committee, copies of a scheme for the appointment of assistant physicians to the Hospital. In submitting this scheme to the Standing Committee, the Medical Board deem it right to say, they have carefully considered and approved of same, and that its object is, the more efficient working of the medical department of the Hospital.

“They trust it will meet with the sanction of the Standing Committee, and they are confident that it will prove a means towards the end which both the Standing Committee and the Medical Board have in view, viz., the better care of the poor and the enhancement of the prestige of the Hospital as a charitable institution.

“Yours faithfully,

“W. J. HEPBURN,

“Hon. Sec., Medical Board.

“To Francis Penrose, Esq., Registrar,

“Standing Committee, Meath Hospital.”

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S C H E M E  
FOR THE  
APPOINTMENT OF TWO QUALIFIED CLINICAL  
ASSISTANTS  
TO THE  
MEATH HOSPITAL.

APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL BOARD.

There shall be two qualified assistants—a senior and a junior. They shall be selected by the physicians from qualified pupils of the Hospital, and appointed by the Medical Board, subject to the approval of the Standing Committee.



The appointments of both senior and junior assistants shall be annual, dating from the last meeting of the Medical Board in July, but the out-going officers shall be eligible for re-election.

In case of an *ad interim* vacancy, the Medical Board shall have power to proceed without delay to fill up the vacancy.

The assistants shall be subject to the control of the Medical Board in all matters relating to the proper and efficient discharge of their duties.

The assistants are not to be considered as members of the Medical Board; nor shall they have any vote or voice in its proceedings.

The appointment shall not involve any right of succession to the office of physician; but on the other hand, it shall not prevent the assistants presenting themselves as candidates for that office on the occurrence of a vacancy.

There shall be no salary attached to the office of the clinical assistant.

The duties will be—

- (a) To examine patients presenting recommendation papers, and initial and deliver papers to the resident medical officer for registration.
- (b) To attend to medical cases referred from the dispensary.
- (c) To keep the class employed in the unavoidable absence of either of the physicians.
- (d) To attend at regular hours, which shall be afterwards arranged—the time of their arrival and departure being entered in an attendance book provided for the purpose. And
- (e) To undertake such other duties in connection with the medical department of the Hospital as the physicians from time to time may deem fit to direct.

Signed on behalf of the Medical Board.

J. H. WHARTON, Chairman.

June 3rd, 1886.

The foregoing proposal was sanctioned by the Standing Committee June 26th, 1886.

On the 28th of July, 1886, the scheme was submitted to the Standing Committee at their meeting, and with some alterations it was unanimously approved of.

The following letter was ordered to be sent to the Hon. Sec. of the Medical Board:—

“ Meath Hospital,

“ Dublin, June 29th, 1886.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ The scheme for the appointment of assistant physicians to the Meath Hospital, which you forwarded to the Standing Committee for approval, was considered at a meeting held Monday the 28th inst.

“ The Standing Committee unanimously agreed to same, but, on the condition that the gentlemen appointed be named qualified clinical assistants, and not assistant physicians.

“ Yours faithfully,

“ FRANCIS PENROSE, Sec.

“ To W. J. Hepburn, Esq.,

Hon. Sec., Medical Board.”

At a special meeting of the Medical Board held Tuesday, August 3, 1886, the following elections for qualified clinical assistants were made:—Dr. Edward Emanuel Lennon,\* L.K.Q.C.P.I. was elected to the post of senior clinical assistant for one year; Dr. James Craig,\* M.B., B.Ch., Univ. Dub., was elected to fill the post of junior clinical assistant for one year.

The Hon. Sec. of the Medical Board was directed to notify the foregoing appointments to the Standing Committee.

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\* Biographies on page 251.



# GROUP OF HOSPITAL OFFICIALS 1887.



WILFRED WYNN,  
*Ex-Resident and  
Clinical Clerk.*

JOHN A. BURLAND,  
*Ex-Resident,  
Ex-Resident and  
Clinical Clerk.*

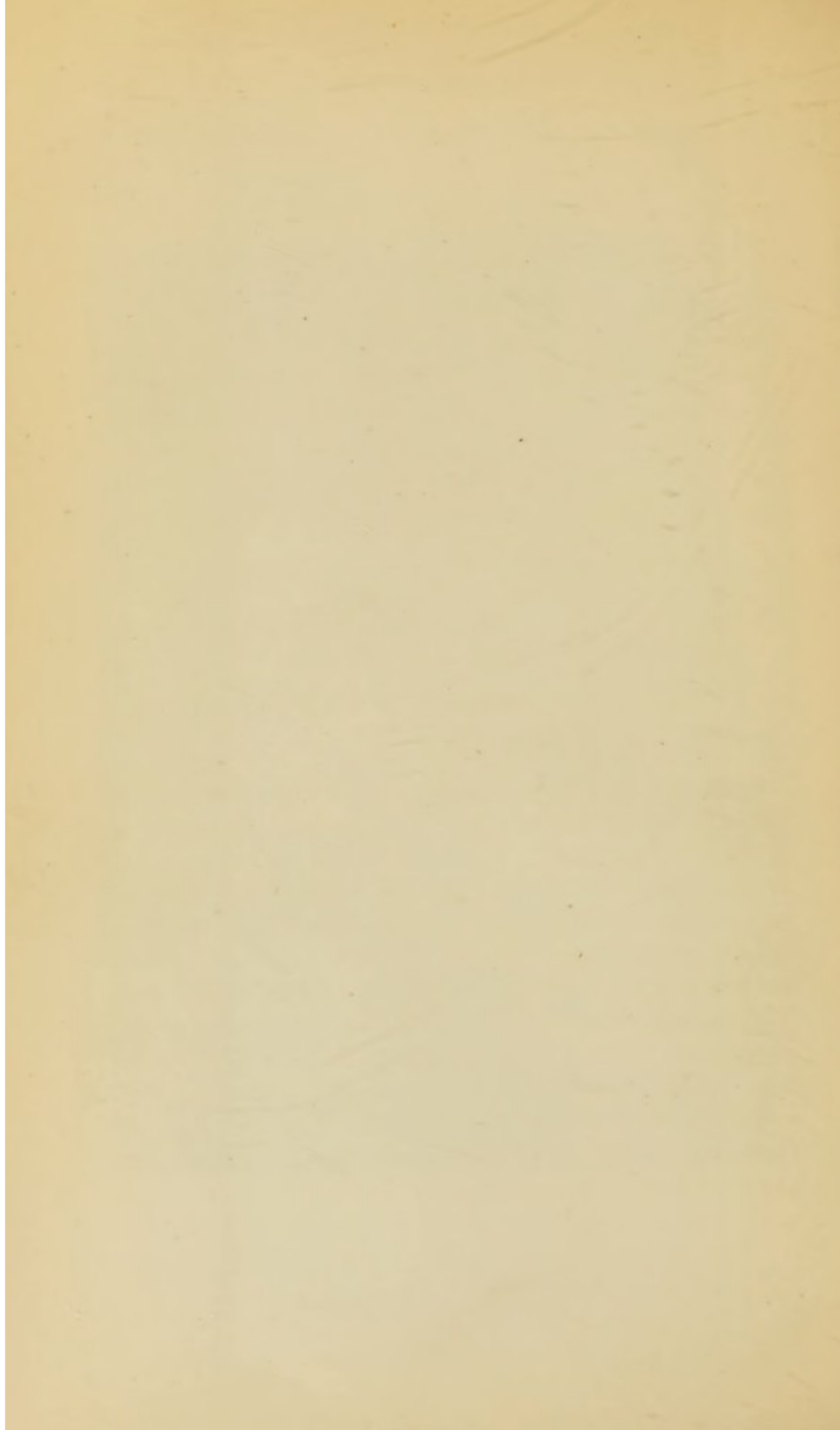
ANDREW MCFARLAND,  
*Ex-Resident and  
Clinical Clerk.*

JOHN RYAN,  
*Ex-Resident and  
Clinical Clerk.*

FRANK PORTER NEWELL,  
*House Surgeon.*

EDWARD E. LENNON,  
*Senior Assistant Physician.*

JAMES CRAIG, M.B.,  
*Junior Assistant Physician.*





## EDWARD EMANUEL LENNON, L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I.

SENIOR CLINICAL ASSISTANT TO THE PHYSICIANS

FROM AUGUST 3RD, 1886.

Edward E. Lennon was the third son of Charles Homan Lennon, Esq., Newcastle House, Enfield, county Meath; born 19th February, 1858, educated at Rathmines School, and by private tutor. He was a most distinguished student at the Meath Hospital, where he was a perpetual pupil. He was a prizeman, and filled the office of clinical clerk to the physicians.

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## JAMES CRAIG, A.B., M.B., B.Ch.

JUNIOR CLINICAL ASSISTANT TO THE PHYSICIANS

FROM AUGUST 3RD, 1886.

James Craig is the eldest son of Johnston Craig, Esq., Bushmills, county Antrim; born October 16th, 1861, and was educated at the Coleraine Academical Institution. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, October, 1880, and in the following year became a perpetual pupil of the Meath Hospital, and joined the University Medical School. He was a very industrious student, and filled the office of resident surgical pupil from November, 1884, to February, 1885, and clinical clerk to the physicians during the following six months. He obtained his B.A. in April, 1885, and in the following November his M.B. and B.Ch. In 1887 he was appointed Demonstrator in the Carmichael College of Medicine and Surgery, and assistant physician to the National Children's Hospital.





THE  
ANNUAL HOSPITAL DINNER.  
INAUGURATED 1883.

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**E**VER endeavouring to keep abreast in the march of progress so characteristic of our profession, especially in the Victorian era, the Meath Hospital, following the example of the principal London hospitals, initiated in Dublin, in November, 1883, the custom of an Annual Hospital Dinner on the evening of the day the Introductory Address of the Winter Session is delivered. The experiment was productive of the happiest results. Sir George Porter, senior surgeon, presided, supported by the full strength of the Hospital staff, by the President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, the Governor of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, and the leaders in medicine and surgery; while several old Meath men practising in the country or serving in the army and navy medical departments, from the merchant shipping service, and even from the colonies, met in the communion of good fellowship round the social board. Those of the senior students who had the good fortune to be present were delighted with the cordiality that prevailed. The *reunion* proved an unqualified success. Thus old misunderstandings were bridged over and old sores healed, old friendships were renewed and new friendships formed. Every year since the Annual Dinner is anticipated with pleasure as an assured success, the presence of the Hospital staff, the lay governors, and members of the managing committee demonstrating the happy relations of confidence and good-will subsisting among them; while with the old Meath men foregathered from



distant quarters, the pleasures of memory commingle with the pleasures of hope in the cup o' kindness drunk together "for the sake of auld lang syne."

Accordingly the following circular was issued, and was largely responded to:—

*Copy of First Dinner Circular.*

MEATH HOSPITAL INAUGURAL DINNER,

1883.

—:o:—

COMMITTEE ROOMS,

4, MERRION-SQUARE, WEST,

DUBLIN, *October 1st, 1883.*

DEAR SIR,

A Dinner for the Reunion of Old Students and Officials of the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary will be held on Monday, November 5th, at the Shelbourne Hotel, at Seven o'clock.

SIR GEORGE PORTER, Senior Surgeon, will preside.

Dinner Tickets, £1 each, which may be had from the Hon. Secretaries. Applications for Tickets must be made on or before October 29th. A line by return to any of the undersigned, saying whether you will dine, will much oblige

Yours very truly,

LAMBERT H. ORMSBY, F.R.C.S.,

4, Merrion-square, West.

CHARLES M. SCOTT, F.R.C.S.E.,

Rockingham, Clarinda Park,

Kingstown.

FRANK P. NEWELL, M.B.; House

Surgeon, and Resident Medical

Officer, Meath Hospital and

County Dublin Infirmary.

*Hon.*

*Secs.*

To \_\_\_\_\_

And a most successful dinner took place; 42 dined, including some guests. Every year the movement has become more popular, the arrangement being that a member of the staff or governor, in rotation, should take the chair alternately with some past student not officially connected with the institution, which arrangement has been adhered to up to the present.

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1884.

HOSPITAL ANNUAL DINNER,

Held at the Shelbourne Hotel, Monday, November 3rd,  
at Seven o'clock.

Chairman—William Moore, Esq., M.D., Physician to the Queen  
in Ireland.\*

Hon. Treasurer—L. H. Ormsby. (46 dined.)

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\* William Moore was born on the 13th November, 1827, at Moore Lodge, Ballymoney, county Antrim. He is the eldest son of the late Alexander Moore, Esq., of Rosnashane, by his wife, May, daughter of the Revd. B. Mitchell. Dr. Moore was educated by the Revd. Stephen Gwynn, Rector of Port Stewart, and subsequently became a student of T.C.D. He then became a perpetual pupil at the Meath Hospital, and was clinical clerk to Drs. Graves and Stokes. He graduated in arts in 1848, and in medicine in 1850, taking the degree of M.D. in 1860. Dr. Moore is a most eminent physician, he is a past President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Physician-in-Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, Crown Representative on the General Medical Council, late Physician to Mercer's and Sir Patrick Dun's Hospitals. He for a great number of years was attached as Physician to the Pitt-street Institution for Diseases of Children, which, since 1886, became amalgamated with the National Children's Hospital, Harcourt-street, of which he is now a Consulting Physician; he was also King's Professor of the Institutes of Physic, T.C.D. Dr. Moore's writings are voluminous; he has paid great attention to the subject of fever. He is a J.P. for the county of Antrim, where he is the owner of an estate, situated on the banks of the river Bann. He is the only practising physician in Dublin who serves on a County Grand Jury. Dr. Moore married in 1863, Mary, daughter of Abraham Fuller, of Woodfield, King's County, and has six sons. He lives at 67 Fitzwilliam-square, North.



1885.

## HOSPITAL ANNUAL DINNER,

Held at the Shelbourne Hotel, Monday, November 2nd,  
at Seven o'clock.

Chairman—Arthur Wynne Foot, Esq., M.D., Senior Surgeon  
to the Hospital.

Hon. Treasurer—L. H. Ormsby. (57 dined.)

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1886.

## HOSPITAL ANNUAL DINNER,

Held at the Shelbourne Hotel, Monday, November 1st,  
at Seven o'clock.

Chairman—Sir William Stokes, President of the Royal College  
of Surgeons.

Hon. Treasurer—L. H. Ormsby. (75 dined.)

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1887.

## HOSPITAL ANNUAL DINNER,

Held at the Shelbourne Hotel, Monday, November 7th,  
at Seven o'clock.

Chairman—Sir George B. Owens, J.P., one of the Senior  
Governors.\*

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\* Sir George Bolster Owens, Knight (1876), M.D. Glasgow, L.A.H., J.P. ; son of the late George Owens, Esq., of Limerick. He married Rebecca, daughter of the late Major Owen, of the 67th Regiment. Is a J.P. and was (in 1881) High Sheriff of the City of Dublin ; and was knighted (as Lord Mayor of the City) by his Grace the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant, 1876. He lives at 126 Lower Baggot-street, Dublin. Sir George Owens has been for many years a most active Governor of the Meath Hospital, taking a warm interest in its welfare. He educated both his sons and grandson at the Institution. He is the only medical man on record who filled the two offices of Lord Mayor and High Sheriff of the City of Dublin. In politics he is a strong Conservative Unionist, and is a director of many public boards, as well as governor of a number of charitable institutions.

John Wm. Moore, M.D.,	}	Hon. Secs.
R. Macnamara, F.R.C.S.,		
W. J. Hepburn, F.R.C.S.,		
C. M. Scott,		

L. H. Ormsby, Hon. Treasurer. (55 dined.)

The menu card for this year was very artistically prepared, and contained a map of the "Ills of the World," arranged in grotesque characters, the Hospital motto, with vignettes of the present members of the staff, which is here reproduced.

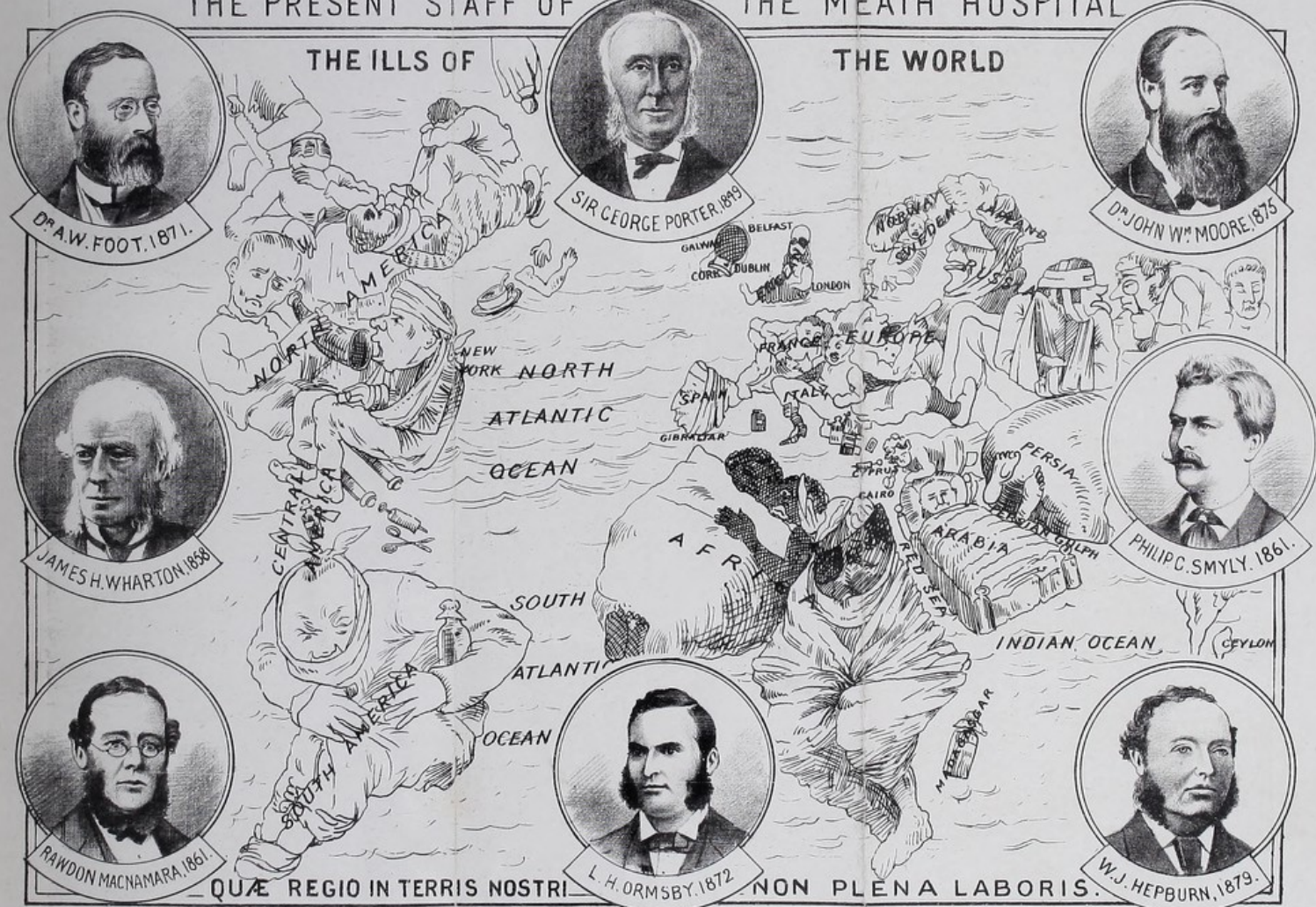




THE MEATH HOSPITAL

## THE ILLS OF

## THE WORLD



MENU CARD USED AT ANNUAL DINNER, 1887







## ANNALS OF THE MEATH HOSPITAL.

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1753. The Meath Hospital on the Coombe was opened March 2nd. The number of patients up to Sept. 29 was—interns, 12 ; externs, 4,095.
1754. During the twelve months ending Sept. 29, interns, 36 ; externs, 6,495. Subscribers paying one guinea a-year were Governors. A committee held a monthly meeting to inspect and regulate the affairs of the charity, and a general Board was held once a-year.
1755. The physicians and surgeons appear to be *ex-officio* Governors. Interns, 41 ; externs, 7,203.
1756. The lease of the house in the Coombe having expired, the Hospital removed to Skinner's-alley. Interns, 43 ; externs, 8,103.
1757. The return of patients fell to—interns, 43 ; externs, 2,017.
1758. Interns, 55 ; externs, 3,000.
1759. Interns, 63 ; externs, 3,445.
1761. Interns, 101 ; externs, 6,305.

1766. Interns, 71 ; externs, 5,060. The Hospital is now located in Meath-street.
1766. First entry in earliest minute book. Annual dinner of the Governors at three o'clock, at the Phoenix, No. 25 Werburgh-street. Cost of dinner, 2s. 8½d. each. The expenses of the Hospital for this year amounted to £188 8s. 4½d.
1767. 25th Feb., Resolved—"That Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Guinness waite on Mr. Sheridan to request of him to act a play for the benefit of the Hospitall." The play of *Douglas* was accordingly acted in the Smock-alley Theatre. 23rd April—"The Committee of Merchants for conducting the lottery of the new Exchange agreed to give the sum of £100 to the Hospitall," which was done in October of the same year 24th Sept.—"Mrs. Elizabeth Percivall, of Stapleton, in the County Gloucester, gave £10, and promised an annual donation of £30. Interns, 305 ; externs, 10,047. Drs. Wm. Patten and John Charles Fleury attended on Monday and Friday to give advice to externs in physical cases, besides their daily attendance on interns."
1768. Mr. Vance handed in a donation of £50, received from Mr. Stephen Reynolds, apothecary, the benefaction of a gentleman who desired his name to be concealed.
1769. Bequest of £50 from the late Dr. Smith (Rector of St. Anne's), per Ralph Smith, Esq. 5th Oct.—At the annual dinner at the Turk's Head, in Church-street, Lord Brabazon in the chair, thanks were returned for these benefactions, and "the healths of the Committee of Merchants were drunk in a bumper for their kind distinction in favour of this charity."—Vide *Saunders's News-Letter* and the *Dublin Journal*. Mrs. Elizabeth Percivall, who had married the Rev. Edward Lackwood, notified to the treasurer her intention of giving a bene-



faction of three-fourths of £1,000 to Catherine's Hospital in Meath-street, or the Meath Hospital in St. Catherine's parish. She died in 1770.

1770. 10th Oct.—The foundation stone of the new Meath Hospital on the Coombe was laid by Lord Brabazon.  
16th Dec.—Charity Sermon by Dr. Herries, professor of oratory, in Usher's-quay Meeting House. Collection, £73 10s. Interns, 350; externs, 10,200.

1771. Donation of £300 from the Committee of Merchants.

1772. 13th June.—Benefit play, *Douglas*, produced £148 8s. 7d.  
23rd Oct.—The Committee of the Corporation of Weavers gave a sum of £100 out of the scheme for building alms houses.

1773. A petition was presented to the Irish House of Commons praying that the Hospital should be constituted the County Dublin Infirmary. The Hospital on the Coombe was open for the reception of patients in March, 1773.

1774. The Meath Hospital was constituted the County Dublin Infirmary by Act of Parliament, and received from the Grand Jury a presentment of £100 per annum.

1778. 14th August.—An order was made that notice of urgent cases admitted should be given by the porter to the surgeons and apprentices, for which service each apprentice was to give the porter 2d., or in default to pay a fine of 2s. 6d.

1781. The Committee tried to change the annual play into a charity sermon at St. Peter's Church, but failed, although "Mrs. Barrington generously consented to sing at the charity sermon." Finally a concert was given, and the music [Handel's] of the *Te Deum*, *Jubilate*, &c., was borrowed from Mercer's Hospital.



1806. In pursuance of power given by the Act of Parliament, 45th George III., chap. 50, the County Dublin Grand Jury increased their Presentment to £600 per annum.
1807. At a public meeting of the Governors, it was resolved—  
“That a Standing Committee of twenty-one should be annually elected for the management of the charity,” which previously had been in the hands of the Medical Staff.
1814. Mr. Thomas Pleasants gave, through Mr. Richards and Mr. Peile, the sum of £4,000 for enlarging the Hospital, and £2,000 to be funded for the purpose of procuring wine and other necessaries for cases that require them.
1816. The Committee purchased “The Dean’s Vineyard” from the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick’s, for the sum of £1,126, free of rent. This piece of ground contains two Irish acres.
1820. The County of Dublin granted a sum of £4,788 to complete the Hospital. This sum was given in successive presentments.
1822. December 24th.—The new Meath Hospital in the Long-lane was opened for the reception of patients.
1826. July.—In consequence of an epidemic of fever, the top landing was opened, at the request of the then Lord Lieutenant, for the reception of fever patients; and in August, sheds were erected on the grounds of the Hospital, for the accommodation of 240 patients.
1828. The Government agreed to defray the expenses connected with the support of thirty-six beds for fever patients.
1830. The theatre was added to the Hospital, its cost being defrayed by a legacy of £500 entrusted to Mr. Macnamara, by a patient, for charitable and useful pur-



poses, and by a donation of £100 from Mr. Crampton, and £50 from each of the other medical men, except Mr. Roney. The Dispensary was built at a cost of £330, the medical staff contributing £100.

1849. George H. Porter elected Surgeon to the Hospital.

1851. The houses 140-143 Lower Baggot-street, and 24-26 Synnott-place, became the property of the Hospital. They were bequeathed by William Bushe, by will made in 1820, his widow having a life interest in same.

1852-3. The "Collis Wards" were added as a memorial to Maurice Collis, for twenty-five years Surgeon to the Hospital. Their cost, amounting to £480, was contributed by his relations and friends.

1855. The Right Hon. James Grattan left to the Hospital the interest of £4,728. In grateful remembrance of this bequest the principal ward for surgical patients was named the "Grattan Ward."

1858. James H. Wharton, Surgeon to the Adelaide Hospital, elected Surgeon to the Hospital, *vice* Thomas Ledwich, deceased.

1861. Professor William Henry Porter, for forty-one years surgeon to the Hospital, died, and Philip Crampton Smyly was elected to succeed him. Francis Rynd, for twenty-five years surgeon to the Hospital, died, and Rawdon Macnamara was elected in his place.

1863. Members of the "Sandford Church Congregation" commenced to contribute £15 per annum, through Thomas Trouton, Esq., for the maintenance of "The Sandford Bed."



1864. Members of the "Society of Friends" commenced to contribute £30 per annum, through Miss Allen, for the maintenance of two beds.
1865. The "Smyly Ward," for children, built as a memorial to Josiah Smyly, for thirty years surgeon to the Hospital, was opened by the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Wodehouse. £682 8s. was subscribed for the purpose of the memorial. After all expenses were paid a sum of £250 remained to be invested as a nucleus for an endowment fund. In the same year a bed was endowed in memory of William Henry Porter, who died in 1861, and who had been forty-one years surgeon to the Hospital. Also a similar endowment was made in memory of Francis Rynd, who died in 1861, and who had been surgeon to the Hospital for twenty-five years.
1866. Epidemic of cholera. The wards set apart for the reception of cholera patients were very unsuitable for the purpose, capable only of accommodating twelve patients, six male and six female. The first case of cholera was admitted on the 8th August, from which date to 14th October 116 cases were treated. The cholera wards were closed 20th October. Wooden sheds were erected in lieu of the wards; they were opened for patients on 1st December, and closed on 28th of same month. The rate of mortality in the large and airy sheds was less than in the overcrowded and ill-ventilated wards. From the 8th August to 1st September, mortality was 48·9 per cent., from latter date to 20th October, 54·5 per cent. The mortality in December in the sheds was 42·8 per cent. The average of the whole mortality was 51·5 per cent.
1867. The Corporation of the City of Dublin presented the sum of £300 towards the support of the Hospital.



1869. 28th March.—Death of Maurice Henry Collis, aged 45, for 18 years surgeon to the Hospital. 17th April.—Robert St. John Mayne elected to succeed M. H. Collis, deceased.
1871. 30th March.—Dr. Alfred Hudson resigned the post of physician to the Hospital, which he had occupied for 10 years. 8th April.—Dr. Arthur Wynne Foot elected physician in place of Dr. Hudson, resigned. 16th Dec.—Robert St. John Mayne, aged 28, surgeon to the Hospital for 2 years and 8 months, died of small-pox.
- 1871-72. An epidemic of small-pox. The Dispensary was converted into a temporary Hospital for such variolous patients as could not be refused admission or sent to Cork-street Hospital. Sixty-seven cases were treated in the Dispensary; mortality, 20·89 per cent.
1872. 6th January.—Lambert H. Ormsby elected surgeon, *vice* Robert St. John Mayne, deceased. 29th July.—Subscription List for Detached Fever Wards opened. This resulted in production of a sum of £860.
- 1873-74. The Detached Fever Wards erected, containing two wards, a large bath-room, nurses' rooms, and water-closets. Cost of the "New Buildings," £1,000.
- 1875 1st April.—William Stokes resigned after 49 years' service as physician. 8th April.—Dr John William Moore elected physician, *vice* Dr. Stokes. The Hospital joined the "Hospital Sunday Fund" movement, the Governors having previously held aloof from it. In this year 130 yards of new main sewers were made. The original sewer, brick-lined, 55 years old, running under the Hospital, and ventilated into it through the rat-holes, was filled in and obliterated. The Hospital was closed for the month of September,



while these alterations were being carried out, with the exception of the "Dispensary"—used as accident and emergency wards—and the detached Fever Wards (New Buildings). The cost of the works connected with these sewerage alterations was £165.

1876. 2nd April.—Death of Archibald M'Comas, long a Governor of the Hospital. He bequeathed to it a sum of £1,000. 14th July.—Bust of William Stokes set up in entrance hall. This bust was executed by Mr. Tenniswood, and is a copy of the head of the statue of "Stokes," by Foley, in the King and Queen's College of Physicians. The bust, of the best statuary marble, cost £84, which was defrayed by the then Medical Board. A marble bust to Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., for 60 years surgeon to the Hospital, was also placed in the entrance hall.

1877. March.—The inscription stone of the Old Meath Hospital on the Coombe, with the words "Meath Hospital, 1771," was removed from the Coombe Lying-in-Hospital, now in process of re-construction, and placed over the principal entrance of the present Meath Hospital. New hydraulic lift, worked by Vartry water pressure, erected in the Hospital.

1878. 7th Jan.—Death of William Stokes, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., anno ætatis 74.

1879. Purchase, after considerable delay, of a strip of ground adjacent to the rere of the Hospital, 354 feet in length and 67 in depth, free of rent for ever, for £800. 13th April—Death of Robert P. White, for eleven years surgeon to the Hospital. 1st July—William Joseph Hepburn elected Surgeon, *vice* Mr. White.

1880. Resignation of Mr E. B. Stanley, for 35 years the valued and faithful Secretary of the Meath Hospital.



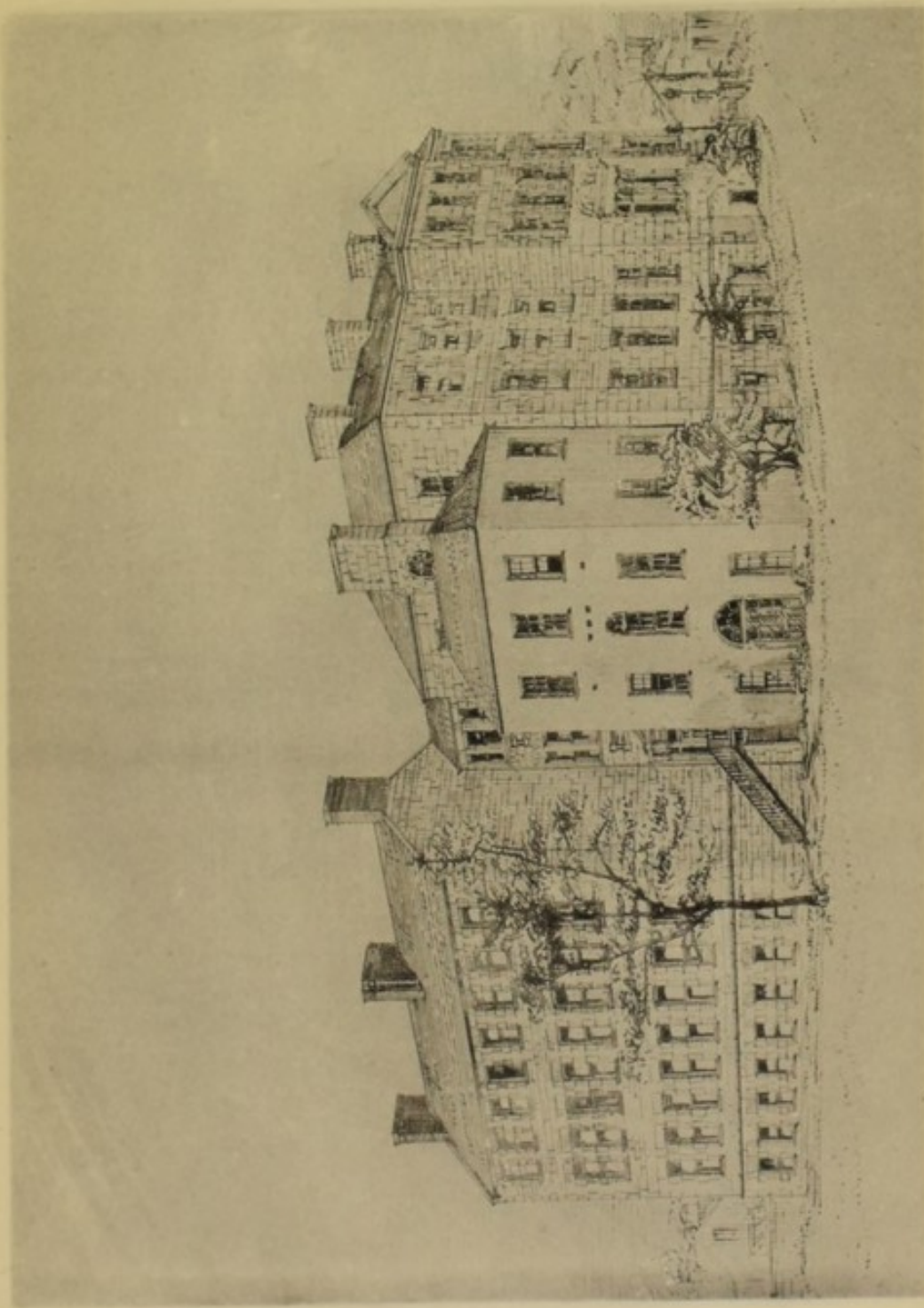
1881. 20th Jan.—Mr. F. Penrose elected Resident Secretary. The “Convalescent Home” at Bray presented by Lord and Lady Brabazon. The Gervas L. Taylor Ward, so named in commemoration of Mr. Taylor’s munificence.
1882. Lavatory system re-modelled. Post-mortem room and mortuary removed from underneath the Theatre to an adjacent building. New laundry constructed underneath the Theatre. A furnace for the consumption of combustible rubbish erected; also a disinfecting chamber. The cost of these works was £1,522. The walls of the wards and corridors were oil-painted at a cost of £218. Previously they were whitewashed.
1883. Two observation wards for doubtful cases were erected, one each for males and females. 1st September.—The Hospital joined the Telephone Exchange. 5th November—Annual dinner for the re-union of the Governors and old students of the Hospital, inaugurated at the Shelbourne Hotel. Sir George Porter, Senior Surgeon, presided.
1884. A special appeal was made for funds to clear off the debt on the Hospital, and in response thereto a sum of £1,489 14s., over and above regular subscriptions, was received, mainly through the exertions of Mr. Samuel E. Hamilton and Surgeon L. H. Ormsby, Governors of the Hospital. The Medical, Fever, and Surgical Wards were furnished throughout with new bedsteads, and patent wire-woven mattresses.
1885. A Marble Tablet was placed in the Theatre, with the names of the contributors to its erection; the cost of the tablet was defrayed by the Surgeons of the Hospital.
1886. The late Mr. John Barber’s bequest of £4,500 received. In recognition of his munificence the “John Barber Ward” is to be built in memory of him. Matthew

O'Reilly Dease, Esq., gave, through Surgeon Ormsby, a donation of £200 for the purpose of tessellating the Entrance Hall and Accident Corridor, as a memorial to his father and grandfather, late Surgeons of the Hospital.

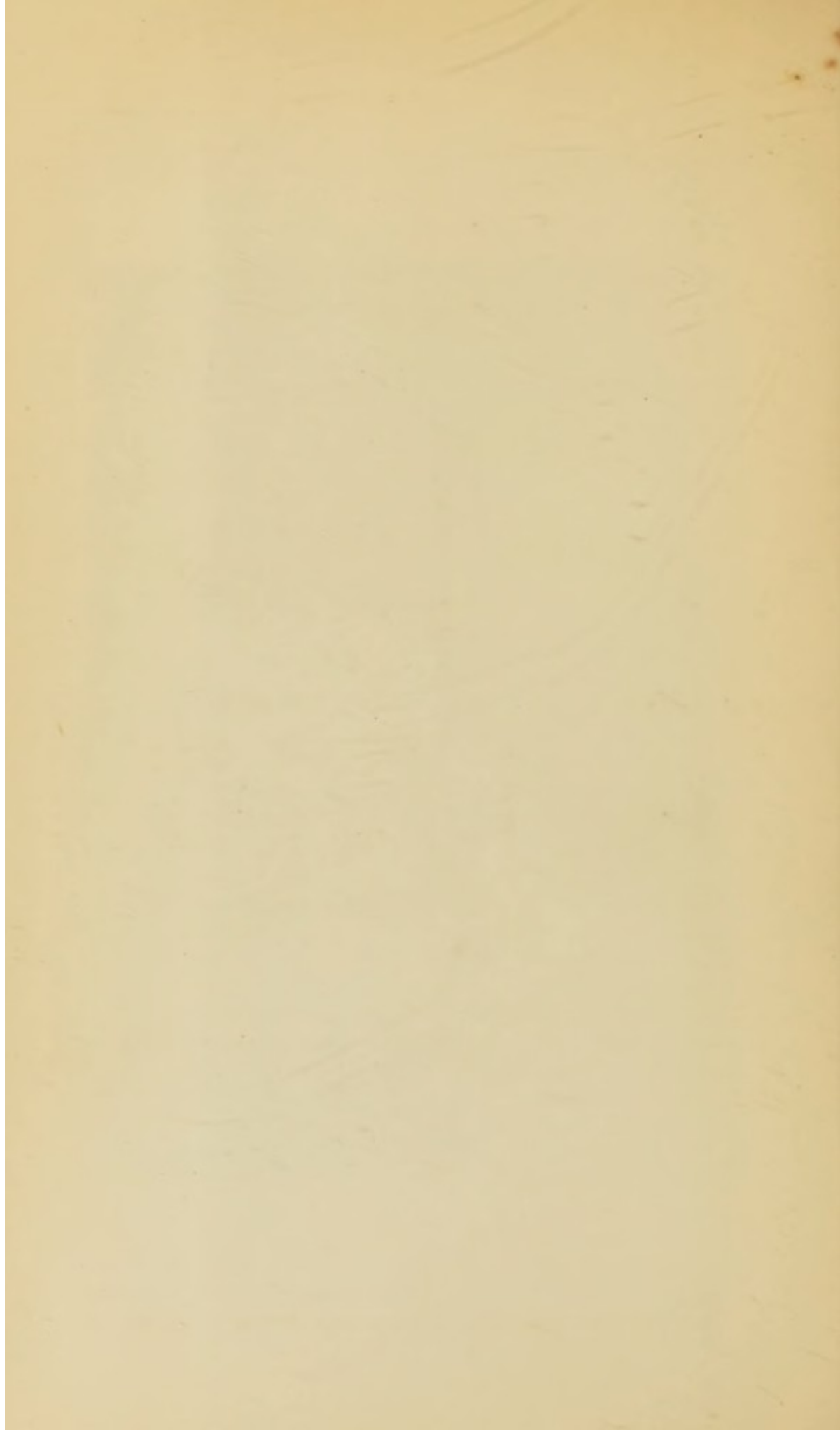
1887. The erection of the "John Barber" wing, facing Heytesbury-street, was commenced August 1st. Sir George Moyers Contractor.







MEATH HOSPITAL,  
WITH NEW "JOHN BARBER WING" COMPLETED  
1888.







FORMER PUPILS  
OF THE  
MEATH HOSPITAL\*  
FROM 1838.

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1838	1838
Sept. .. G. Rowles	Nov. .. E. H. Blake
Oct. .. C. F. Staunton, R.A.	„ .. Thomas Mahony
„ .. William Barrington	„ .. William Blackburn
„ .. William Kent	„ .. James Boyd
„ .. Hiram Bently	„ .. Francis Walsh
„ .. John Green	„ .. R. Villair George
„ .. J. F. Duncan	„ .. T. A. W. Thompson
„ .. Thomas Bennett	„ .. Robert S. T. Archer
„ .. Alfred McClintock	„ .. Henry N. Scarff
„ .. James Thompson	„ .. George Roberts
Nov. .. Miah Murphy	„ .. Thomas McKearn
„ .. Thomas W. Grant	„ .. James Sharpe
„ .. Alexander Grant	„ .. John Murphy
„ .. Edwin Wing	„ .. Richard Barnsley
„ .. Philip Brady	„ .. James Brady
„ .. Thomas Moore	„ .. Michael E. Rogers
„ .. William Moore	„ .. Stewart Tresilian
„ .. Thomas Archer	„ .. Thomas Philipps
„ .. James Mangan	„ .. Robert D. Hale
„ .. Thomas Exham	„ .. James Moore
„ .. Joseph Murphy	„ .. George W. Powell

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\* The names of Apprentices do not, as a rule, appear on this list.

1838		1839	
Nov.	.. W. Martyn	Jan.	.. John Grogan
"	.. James Cassen	"	.. W. K. Nesbitt
"	.. William Henry Miller	"	.. Robert J. Crean
"	.. Terry O'Loughlin	May	.. Edward Vaughan
"	.. Henry Hewitson	"	.. John Bartram
"	.. Samuel McClean	"	.. R. J. Crean
"	.. John Arthur	"	.. G. E. Howse
"	.. Clement Tailor	"	.. W. Blackburn
"	.. Frederick McCarty	"	.. James Thompson
"	.. John Maxwell	"	.. Arthur Hawthorne
"	.. Thomas H. Slaitor	"	.. J. W. Netterville
"	.. Robert Cardiff	"	.. George Roberts
"	.. Richard Galvin	"	.. W. G. Trowsdall
"	.. J. J. Trayer	"	.. Ralph M. Barnard
"	.. Edward Seery	"	.. W. Moore
"	.. James Hall	Aug,	.. George Fawcett
"	.. Francis O'Neill	"	.. John Gray
"	.. Joseph Clarke	"	.. Edward Levy
"	.. William Collum		
"	.. John Johnston	1839-40	
"	.. W. H. Mayne	Oct.	.. Horatio Daly
"	.. Robert H. King	"	.. Francis McEvoy
"	.. John Cochlin	"	.. William O'Connor
"	.. John Cameron	"	.. P. Chevner
"	.. Henry Andrews	"	.. Alfred M'Clintock
"	.. James T. McGuire	"	.. Richard Sealy
"	.. John W. Netterville	"	.. John Oliver Taylor
"	.. William Peacock	"	.. John Teare
"	.. John Lardner	"	.. George Smithwaite
"	.. William Trowsdall	"	.. John Duke
"	.. J. T. Boyleau	"	.. Samuel Nelson
"	.. F. Lestrangle	"	.. James Flynn
"	.. Arthur Thompson	"	.. Hugh Green
"	.. William McCarthy	"	.. Robert Hunt
"	.. Thomas H. Black	"	.. Andrew G. Malcolm
"	.. R. Gwydir	"	.. Mathew Kane
		"	.. Robert Harvey
		"	.. Richard Gibson
		"	.. William Fuller
1839		Nov.	.. John Bury
Jan.	.. John Rowe	"	.. Thomas Hamilton Burke
"	.. Abraham D. Abbott		
"	.. Richard Thomas Moore		



1839-40

Nov. .. Robert J. Crean  
 „ .. James Graham  
 „ .. Augustus Gooley  
 „ .. William MacNeice  
 „ .. Michael Rogers  
 „ .. Robert Villar George  
 „ .. John R. Oliver  
 „ .. Peter Laville  
 „ .. Philip Langlois  
 „ .. George Simpson  
 „ .. John T. Travers  
 „ .. Thomas H. Black  
 „ .. Thomas Archer  
 „ .. John B. Richards  
 „ .. James McGuire  
 „ .. John Tressider  
 „ .. Arthur Thompson  
 „ .. William Allman  
 „ .. George H. Williams  
 „ .. Irwin J. Davoran  
 „ .. Michael M'Namara  
 „ .. Augustus Shelton  
 „ .. John O. Curran  
 „ .. Thomas W. Blackwell  
 „ .. Noblette Rogers  
 „ .. George Hower  
 „ .. George W. Powell  
 „ .. Joseph Martin  
 „ .. Henry Blackwell  
 „ .. John W. Netterville  
 „ .. Ben Richards  
 „ .. Henry Biggs  
 „ .. Robert Newbold  
 „ .. Robert Archer  
 „ .. Dudley Handley  
 „ .. John D. Allen  
 „ .. Ralph Smith  
 „ .. G. H. Williams  
 „ .. Stephen Mossop  
 „ .. George F. Hewson  
 „ .. T. B. Nevins

1839-40

Nov. .. Peter McKay

1840

May .. W. R. Nesbitt  
 „ .. W. Carson  
 „ .. Thomas Anderson  
 „ .. T. Alexander  
 „ .. John Ringland  
 „ .. Michael Ryan  
 Aug. .. John Gallagher  
 „ .. D. W. O'Connor  
 „ .. James Healy  
 „ .. J. Magrath

1840-41

Oct. .. W. S. Duckett  
 „ .. John O'Dwyer  
 „ .. John Richards  
 „ .. John C. Fixott  
 „ .. John Teare  
 „ .. Alfred M'Clintock  
 „ .. Thomas White  
 „ .. W. Burdett Sellers  
 „ .. Joseph Rothwell  
 „ .. Thomas O'Grady  
 „ .. James Armstrong  
 „ .. Augustus O. Duggan  
 „ .. Sloan Lester  
 „ .. Thomas Archer  
 „ .. Henry Graves  
 „ .. Richard Gibson  
 „ .. Augustus Gooley  
 „ .. Patrick Vaughan  
 „ .. Robert Murray  
 „ .. Edward Doyle  
 „ .. Patrick O'Connor  
 „ .. John D. Allen  
 „ .. W. H. Mayne  
 „ .. J. T. M'Givin  
 „ .. W. A. Duke  
 „ .. Henry Richardson

1840-41

Oct. .. William Dunne  
 „ .. W. Allman  
 Dec. .. Henry T. Biggs  
 „ .. James Gallagher  
 „ .. Thomas Creane  
 „ .. Robert Harvey  
 „ .. W. D. Cockburne  
 „ .. Thomas French

1841

Jan. .. Kyman Michile  
 „ .. John Oliver Curran  
 May. .. Thomas Riordan  
 „ .. John Gordon  
 „ .. Robert Cardiff  
 „ .. Mr. King  
 „ .. W. Munro  
 „ .. Francis Anderson  
 June .. Joseph Rothwell  
 „ .. D. W. O'Connor  
 „ .. Peter Mackay  
 July .. H. S. Clarke  
 Aug. .. — Wood  
 „ .. — Willott

1841-42

Oct. .. W. Walter  
 „ .. George Birkitt  
 „ .. John Richards  
 „ .. Robert Edwards  
 „ .. H. Beaver Davis  
 „ .. John Robert Oliver  
 „ .. Richard J. Davis  
 „ .. Henry Buck  
 „ .. Richard Tuthill Massey  
 „ .. Henry Graves  
 „ .. Thomas E. White  
 „ .. W. B. Norcott  
 Nov. .. Boyle Travers  
 „ .. W. Thomas Humphreys  
 „ .. John Huleatt

1841-42

Oct. .. Richard Donovan  
 „ .. Charles S. Lester  
 „ .. Robert Hodgson  
 „ .. Alfred M'Clintock  
 „ .. John Duke  
 „ .. Heart Gimble  
 „ .. William Cuppidge  
 „ .. J. M'Sweeney  
 „ .. John Drummond  
 „ .. Thomas Archer  
 „ .. John Conan  
 „ .. John B. Fletcher  
 „ .. — James  
 „ .. John Thomas Ashe  
 „ .. E. Liebrich  
 „ .. — Newland  
 „ .. John Sellers  
 „ .. Robert S. Wise  
 Nov. .. G. F. Hewson  
 „ .. James Fixott  
 „ .. Henry Fixott  
 „ .. C. F. Moore  
 „ .. Fred Going  
 „ .. Henry Going  
 „ .. P. O'Connor  
 „ .. George Manly  
 „ .. James Armstrong  
 „ .. Michael Murphy  
 „ .. M. Kane  
 „ .. James Jago  
 „ .. James Molony  
 „ .. W. K. Nesbitt  
 Dec. .. William A. Duke  
 „ .. Michael Cartan

1842

Jan. .. David Davies  
 May .. John Silhus  
 „ .. Thomas Plunkett  
 „ .. G. N. Manley  
 „ .. J. Allison



1842  
 May .. F. Anderson  
 1842-43  
 Oct. .. Edward Patterson  
 „ .. William Munro  
 „ .. George Manley  
 „ .. F. Field  
 „ .. Robert Blackie  
 „ .. John O'Neill  
 „ .. Thomas Moore  
 „ .. James Feehan  
 „ .. J. Allison  
 „ .. — Rynne  
 „ .. W. Berry  
 „ .. — Richardson  
 „ .. John Kerans  
 „ .. William Hanrahan  
 „ .. Thomas Pollard  
 „ .. Edward Pilkington  
 „ .. J. C. Foulks  
 „ .. Thomas Greene  
 „ .. Henry Graves  
 „ .. A. Leared  
 „ .. John Forster  
 „ .. John Dake  
 „ .. — Parker  
 „ .. Martin Cuolahan  
 „ .. James Cuolahan  
 „ .. Robert Thornton  
 „ .. — M'Are  
 „ .. William Beatty  
 „ .. — Hamilton  
 „ .. Sloan Lester  
 Nov. .. Thomas Reardon  
 „ .. Michael Murphy  
 „ .. Mar. Sweeney  
 „ .. Alexander Murray  
 „ .. M. J. Carton

1843  
 Jan. .. David Davies  
 May .. J. Allison

1843  
 May .. Daniel Duigan  
 „ .. Henry M'Gloin  
 1843-44  
 Oct. .. George Yates  
 „ .. John Derinzy  
 „ .. Robert Murray  
 „ .. John Hinst  
 „ .. A. M'Arthur  
 „ .. Michael Healy  
 „ .. George King  
 „ .. Robert Thornton  
 „ .. Robert Lestrangle  
 „ .. W. K. Berry  
 „ .. P. J. Feehan  
 „ .. J. Forster  
 „ .. John Barclay  
 „ .. James Bryson  
 „ .. Arthur D. White  
 „ .. Richard M'Cormack  
 „ .. Robert Edwards  
 „ .. John Perrie  
 „ .. John Sellors  
 „ .. James Cuolahan  
 „ .. Charles Boardman  
 „ .. John Reddy  
 „ .. Stephen Mossap  
 „ .. Henry Coulton  
 „ .. Joseph Allison  
 „ .. Martin Cuolahan  
 „ .. — Foley  
 „ .. David North  
 „ .. D. W. Casson  
 Dec. .. Edward Pilkington  
 „ .. Francis Earle  
 „ .. — Skipton

1843-44  
 Jan. .. Thomas Evans  
 „ .. — Hoffman  
 „ .. — Hamilton

1843-44

Nov. .. Francis M'Ardee  
 „ .. Hugh Kemble  
 „ .. James Nelson  
 „ .. A. Murray  
 „ .. John O'Neill  
 April .. C. Boardman

1844

May .. John Forster  
 „ .. — Derinzy  
 „ .. John Ryan  
 „ .. F. Hope  
 „ .. C. Boardman  
 „ .. Wallis Calcott  
 „ .. John Davidson  
 „ .. John Sellars

1844-45

Oct. .. Thomas Crean  
 „ .. Samuel Chedwick  
 „ .. John Casement  
 „ .. D. W. Stephens  
 „ .. H. Coulton  
 „ .. H. Murray  
 „ .. J. C. M'Cleery  
 „ .. John Ryan  
 „ .. John Walsh  
 „ .. James M. Barry  
 „ .. R. Lestrangle  
 „ .. W. A. Turner  
 „ .. W. K. Berry  
 „ .. A. Bulwer  
 „ .. J. H. Walker  
 „ .. William Loughheed  
 „ .. John Berry  
 „ .. John Connolly  
 „ .. W. MacMurray  
 „ .. John F. Beck  
 „ .. D. M'Cambridge  
 „ .. F. K. Wheelan  
 „ .. T. M'Ardee

1844-45

Oct. .. S. Nelson  
 „ .. John Reddy  
 „ .. George Bowden  
 „ .. — MacArthur  
 „ .. David L. Ryan  
 „ .. John Gunson  
 „ .. Thomas Atkinson  
 „ .. William Short  
 „ .. William Beatty  
 „ .. Tobias Morrissey  
 „ .. John Derinzy  
 „ .. J. K. Nobb  
 „ .. C. F. Moore  
 „ .. Thomas Murphy  
 „ .. A. D. Abbott  
 „ .. T. Doyle  
 „ .. — Clarke  
 „ .. Samuel Shaw  
 „ .. James Cuolahan  
 „ .. Martin Cuolahan  
 „ .. D. W. Casson  
 Jan. .. J. MacSweeney  
 „ .. — White  
 „ .. Alexander Parker

1845

May .. James Barry  
 „ .. William Goodlad  
 „ .. William Short  
 „ .. John Sellars  
 „ .. T. F. Wale  
 Aug. .. John Graham  
 Sept. .. Daniel Barry

1845-46

Oct. .. — Leaud  
 „ .. James M. Barry  
 „ .. Thomas Frankland  
 „ .. William Goodlad  
 „ .. John Graham  
 „ .. D. P. Barry



1845-46

Oct. .. G. M'Donough  
 „ .. Thomas Hislop  
 „ .. James P. Feehan  
 „ .. John Bolton  
 „ .. John Ferguson  
 „ .. Alexander Somers  
 „ .. Robert Irvine  
 „ .. William B. Sproule  
 „ .. Sproule Love  
 „ .. Robert Christy  
 „ .. Thomas F. Wall  
 „ .. D. W. Stephens  
 „ .. David Evans  
 „ .. — Mason  
 „ .. William A. Turner  
 „ .. Nathaniel M'Caul  
 „ .. F. Y. Shegog  
 „ .. Charles Atkinson  
 „ .. John Cronyn  
 „ .. William Miller  
 „ .. J. D. M'Crystal  
 „ .. Robert Lyons  
 „ .. John Reddy  
 „ .. Robert Johnston  
 „ .. Philip H. Cross  
 „ .. William Short  
 „ .. John Carson  
 „ .. Peter Wright  
 „ .. Robert P. Walsh  
 „ .. Edward C. Clarke  
 „ .. William Wilson  
 „ .. T. Atkinson  
 „ .. Tobias Morissy  
 „ .. T. K. Trotter  
 „ .. L. Nalty  
 „ .. G. Buchanan  
 „ .. Vesey Brown  
 „ .. Fitzmaurice Dennis  
 „ .. Emanuel Den  
 „ .. William Bagnell  
 „ .. John Quinlan

1845-46

Oct. .. Michael Murphy  
 „ .. J. Furlong  
 „ .. G. M'Carthy  
 „ .. William Gregory  
 „ .. J. H. Walker  
 „ .. W. H. Clarke  
 „ .. Robert J. Dobson  
 „ .. Timothy Doyle  
 „ .. R. Williams  
 „ .. R. Murray  
 „ .. J. H. Bews  
 „ .. Robert Lestrangle  
 „ .. John O'Loughlin  
 „ .. John A. Lewers  
 „ .. William Barbour  
 „ .. H. C. S. Wilson  
 „ .. John Deady

1846

May .. G. S. Buchanan  
 „ .. Peter Wright  
 „ .. John Ferguson  
 „ .. Fitzmaurice Dennis  
 „ .. Henry Brown  
 „ .. W. H. Evans  
 „ .. John Bolton

1845-46

Oct. .. J. H. Bews  
 „ .. V. Brown  
 „ .. Daniel Dwyer  
 „ .. John Holmes Jephson  
 „ .. J. W. M'Donnell  
 „ .. T. L. Nash  
 „ .. W. R. Morris  
 „ .. H. W. Fisher  
 „ .. John Leet  
 „ .. — Numby

1847

Summer Thomas J. Kelly  
 „ .. William Daly  
 „ .. Edward M. Sonby  
 „ .. R. Bradshaw

1847		1846-47	
Summer	R. Williams	Oct.	.. R. Hilton
"	.. John Carroll	"	.. P. H. E. Cross
"	.. — Hayden	"	.. Richard Tracy
"	.. A. W. Doyle	"	.. W. S. Lowe
"	.. M. Egan	"	.. W. B. Sproule
"	.. J. W. Cummins	"	.. R. H. Mansill
"	.. R. Pery	"	.. Miles Egan
Aug.	.. Thomas Jones	"	.. David Williams
1846-47		"	.. W. Fayer
Oct.	.. W. A. Jones	"	.. Wm. Wilson
"	.. — Clarke	"	.. W. H. Evans
"	.. — Parker	"	.. J. H. Jephson
"	.. Richard Kane	"	.. Thomas Neal
"	.. Robert Annesly	"	.. W. R. Morris
"	.. Thomas O'Riely	"	.. H. W. Fisher
"	.. James H. Bews	"	.. J. Leet
"	.. G. Woodward	"	.. David Trotter
"	.. D. Flinn	"	.. S. Doyle
"	.. J. Cummins	"	.. T. O'Brien
"	.. — Trotter	"	.. E. Clarke
"	.. Thomas Greaves	"	.. Wm. Rorke
"	.. George Buchanan	"	.. Wm. Armstrong
"	.. G. B. Moore	"	.. D. North
"	.. Henry Browne	"	.. Vesey Browne
"	.. John B. Posnett	"	.. C. B. Givins
"	.. John Carroll	"	.. D. L. Ryan
"	.. James Borbirdge	"	.. Herbert Read
"	.. W. A. Turner	"	.. J. W. Perry
"	.. R. Bradshaw	"	.. J. Thomas
"	.. D. M'Crystal	"	.. W. S. Magee
"	.. Pierce Connolly	"	.. Bindon Burton
"	.. Theodore Ladd	"	.. R. J. Dobson
"	.. J. W. M'Donnell	"	.. Francis Holton
"	.. Joseph Williams	"	.. Charles Atkinson
"	.. Robert Chambry	"	.. G. Kavanagh
"	.. Robert Irwin	"	.. B. Kavanagh
"	.. Robert Christy	"	.. H. Kavanagh
"	.. John Connolly	"	.. S. Walker
"	.. R. J. Black	"	.. John Quinlan
"	.. J. M. M'Carthy	"	.. George M'Donough
"	.. Thos. Haffield	"	.. H. G. Martelli



1847-48

Oct. .. G. D. Gibbs  
 „ .. Thos. F. Holland  
 „ .. T. E. Ladd  
 „ .. E. A. Bryan  
 „ .. F. J. Turner  
 „ .. Wm. A. Turner  
 „ .. J. Bews  
 „ .. Thos. Greaves  
 „ .. — Doherty  
 „ .. E. Kill  
 „ .. A. T. Parker  
 „ .. V. Duke  
 „ .. — Trotter  
 „ .. R. D. White  
 „ .. E. W. Sullivan  
 „ .. David Pughe  
 „ .. R. Bradshaw  
 „ .. John McLoughlin  
 „ .. T. Dolan  
 „ .. J. Barbour  
 „ .. T. McCarthy  
 „ .. David Cremen  
 „ .. Joseph Lawson  
 „ .. Myles Egan  
 „ .. Wm. Cummins  
 „ .. Wm. Temple  
 „ .. John Watson  
 „ .. Wm. Peard  
 „ .. Robt. Holmes Orr  
 „ .. Adam Birney  
 „ .. Wm. R. Hilton  
 „ .. Thomas Underwood  
 „ .. Alexander Little  
 „ .. G. Dobson  
 „ .. Bernard Kavanagh  
 „ .. Edward McTonby  
 „ .. E. Atkin  
 „ .. Thomas Haffield  
 „ .. R. Christy  
 „ .. James Dorrian  
 „ .. D. Flinn

1847-48

Oct. .. — Kelly  
 „ .. F. Heere  
 „ .. David Jermyn  
 „ .. Robt. Johnson  
 „ .. J. Knox Leet  
 „ .. Mark Moore  
 „ .. T. Pole  
 „ .. W. S. Magee  
 „ .. Jas. Hammond  
 „ .. Wm. Bradley  
 „ .. John Rigby  
 „ .. Willoughby Wade  
 „ .. J. T. Winter  
 „ .. Wm. A. Jones  
 „ .. Herod Turner  
 „ .. F. Holton  
 „ .. E. J. Morris  
 „ .. Richard Ross  
 „ .. Edward Kellett  
 „ .. David Trotter  
 „ .. Wm. Wilson  
 „ .. R. D. Williams  
 „ .. Hugh Lynch  
 „ .. Edward C. Clarke  
 „ .. Wm. Armstrong  
 „ .. Bindon Burton  
 „ .. John Dixon  
 1848 .. Edward Atkin  
 „ .. St. George Drysdale  
 „ .. James Ledwich  
 „ .. Thomas Gordon  
 „ .. Samuel Gibson  
 „ .. T. Nash  
 „ .. John Sweeney  
 „ .. John Bushe  
 „ .. James Wm. King  
 „ .. Thomas Creed  
 „ .. Thomas J. Holland  
 „ .. T. Nash  
 „ .. T. Gibson  
 „ .. T. R. Gordon

1848

„ .. T. T. Holland  
 „ .. John Watson  
 „ .. R. W. Fawcett  
 „ .. Francis Goodwin  
 „ .. H. B. Sayers  
 „ .. A. Little  
 „ .. Francis J. Turner  
 „ .. Wm. Shaw  
 „ .. T. C. Skinkwin  
 „ .. Wm. Darlington  
 „ .. E. K. Atkins  
 „ .. Edward A. Brien  
 „ .. George H. Hyndman  
 „ .. Edward Griffith  
 „ .. — Speering  
 „ .. Wm. Bennett  
 „ .. Philip Mussen  
 „ .. Charles Mosse  
 „ .. L. W. Trayer  
 „ .. Samuel Chaplin  
 „ .. Gideon Griffith  
 „ .. T. M'D. Bleckley  
 „ .. Edward Kellett  
 „ .. W. F. Fryer  
 „ .. Miles Egan  
 „ .. J. F. Harte  
 „ .. Edward M'Sorely  
 „ .. David Trotter  
 „ .. George Walter  
 „ .. W. A. Dobbyn  
 „ .. Charles Alworthy  
 „ .. David Jermyn  
 „ .. Francis Hoare  
 „ .. John Rigby  
 „ .. William Bradley  
 „ .. James Ledwich  
 „ .. John Magee  
 „ .. Samuel M'Munn  
 „ .. F. G. Joynt  
 „ .. William S. Magee  
 „ .. Richard Richards

1848

„ .. James Hannan  
 „ .. D. Donovan  
 „ .. Robert White  
 „ .. Herbert Read  
 „ .. G. Woodward  
 „ .. — Hayden  
 „ .. D. W. Pugh  
 „ .. Robert Bradshaw  
 „ .. A. W. Doyle  
 „ .. Mark Moore  
 „ .. Patrick Cuolahan  
 „ .. Augustus Johnston  
 „ .. Daniel Flynn  
 „ .. David Cremen  
 „ .. Robert Williams  
 „ .. T. J. Horan  
 „ .. Thomas Hewitt  
 „ .. Thomas Greaves  
 „ .. Thomas O'Reilly  
 „ .. Thomas Haffield  
 „ .. John M'Loughlin  
 „ .. R. D. Lyons

1849

May .. B. Green  
 „ .. George Wilson  
 „ .. William Wallace  
 „ .. John B. Kerney  
 „ .. Thomas Sherlock  
 „ .. Samuel Delacherois  
 Aug. .. William Baxter  
 Sept. .. G. Hardy  
 „ .. H. D. Purcell  
 „ .. W. Hill Evans  
 „ .. W. F. Darlington  
 „ .. George Brenan  
 „ .. J. Eldon Young  
 „ .. Wm. Wallace  
 „ .. Humphrey Atkinson  
 „ .. Wm. G. Hill  
 „ .. J. Watson



1849

Sept. .. R. H. Lockhart  
 „ .. B. Barrett  
 „ .. J. H. Wilson  
 „ .. Barth. Gilbert  
 „ .. William Moore  
 „ .. James Nowell  
 „ .. J. P. Drinkwater  
 „ .. John Sloane  
 „ .. Arthur Drevar  
 „ .. Thomas Hales  
 „ .. Theo. Dolan  
 „ .. R. W. Fawcett  
 „ .. Thomas B. Beatty  
 „ .. Wm. Miller  
 „ .. M. A. Creighton  
 „ .. R. Richards

1849-50

Oct. .. Thomas Bray  
 „ .. G. Humphreys  
 „ .. Edward A. Brien  
 „ .. John Dunlap  
 „ .. Edward D. Griffith  
 „ .. R. Long  
 Nov. .. Francis M'Faddon  
 „ .. John Rigby  
 „ .. W. F. Geffers  
 „ .. W. Cookman  
 „ .. Henry Jephson  
 „ .. Thomas Tassant  
 „ .. George Peerce  
 „ .. James Soden  
 „ .. George Moore  
 „ .. John Scott  
 „ .. F. Goodwin  
 „ .. Charles Allen  
 „ .. Stephen Donovan  
 „ .. John Eustace  
 „ .. Thomas C. Shinkwin  
 „ .. Robert Davis  
 „ .. Edward M'Sonby

1849-50

Nov. .. John B. Green  
 „ .. Stuart Moore  
 „ .. William Dobbryn  
 „ .. J. B. Kearny  
 „ .. P. J. Mussen  
 „ .. John F. Harte  
 „ .. Bindon Seymour  
 „ .. A. W. Doyle  
 „ .. — Coulahan  
 „ .. — Sloane  
 „ .. W. A. Harrison  
 „ .. G. Griffith  
 „ .. Daniel Dwyer  
 „ .. Thomas Sherlock  
 Feb. .. Thomas M'Coy

Summer.

1850

„ .. B. Bassit  
 „ .. Thomas Wylly  
 „ .. Henry Gogarty  
 „ .. W. H. Woods  
 „ .. Gideon Griffiths  
 „ .. F. Fetherston  
 „ .. J. B. Kearny  
 „ .. John Boucher  
 „ .. H. J. Atkinson  
 „ .. W. Huger

Winter.

1850-51

Oct. .. John Sweeny  
 „ .. John H. Wilson  
 „ .. William Johnson  
 „ .. Peter J. Hoey  
 „ .. Henry Coulton  
 „ .. John M'Neece  
 „ .. W. T. Molloy  
 „ .. William Hill  
 „ .. R. Wood Fawcett  
 „ .. Charles Allen

Winter.

1850-51

Oct. .. Theophilus Dolan  
 „ .. Edward Wallace  
 „ .. David Woods  
 „ .. Theophilus Johnson  
 „ .. A. W. Thornton  
 „ .. James P. Drinkwater  
 „ .. Thomas Hales  
 „ .. Barnabas Bassett  
 „ .. Thomas White  
 „ .. William Farmn  
 „ .. G. A. Moorehead  
 „ .. F. Nuttall  
 „ .. E. A. Brien  
 „ .. James Eames  
 „ .. R. Richards  
 „ .. R. Williams  
 „ .. G. Adams  
 „ .. G. H. Finlay  
 „ .. John Jones  
 „ .. G. Griffiths  
 „ .. John Lowry  
 „ .. Robert Murray  
 „ .. Thomas Murphy  
 „ .. Joseph Cullinan  
 „ .. F. Goodwin  
 „ .. D. Cumin  
 „ .. Wm. Miller  
 „ .. George Nicholson  
 „ .. Charles Moore  
 „ .. John Dunlap  
 „ .. Valentine Maher  
 „ .. J. R. Price  
 „ .. Charles Philips  
 „ .. Thomas Fox  
 „ .. Stewart Moore  
 „ .. J. B. Green  
 „ .. Henry Grange  
 „ .. Edward J. Kellett  
 „ .. Wm. Dobbryn  
 „ .. Henry Baird

Winter.

1850-51

Oct. .. George Pilkington  
 „ .. P. Kavanagh  
 „ .. J. Nowill  
 „ .. W. Wallis  
 „ .. John E. Kelly  
 „ .. F. Fetherston  
 „ .. Thomas Sherlock

1850.

Jan. .. — Freer

Summer

Session.

1851

May .. Johnston Ferguson  
 „ .. A. W. Thornton  
 „ .. F. Nuttall  
 „ .. — Price  
 „ .. R. Williams  
 „ .. J. H. Wilson  
 „ .. B. Bassett  
 „ .. Thomas Hales  
 „ .. Richard Richards  
 „ .. Jas. Nowill  
 „ .. J. Jones

1852-53

Winter

Session Wm. Gill  
 „ .. Garrett Butler  
 „ .. Thos. Mould  
 „ .. Wm. Hamilton  
 „ .. A. Stevenson  
 „ .. W. H. Price  
 „ .. E. P. Boyle  
 „ .. D. M'Cullagh  
 „ .. O. D'Obrie  
 „ .. G. D. Powell  
 „ .. O. Hoey  
 „ .. H. Sherlock



1852-53

Winter

Session.	E. R. Blackett
,, ..	A. B. Morgan
,, ..	H. Garde
,, ..	J. A. Younge
,, ..	Thomas Westropp
,, ..	Wm. Roe
,, ..	Wm. Hamilton
,, ..	F. Churchill
,, ..	A. F. Bartly
,, ..	Ben. Guinness
,, ..	T. Langstaff
,, ..	F. Odill
,, ..	J. M. Dennis
,, ..	George Pierce
,, ..	— Wallis
,, ..	— Andrews
,, ..	— Parr
,, ..	— Beatty
,, ..	Robt. White
,, ..	Richard Boxwell
,, ..	George Whitton
,, ..	— Lever
,, ..	John Kirkpatrick
,, ..	Wm. Hone Davis
,, ..	Fred. Davis
,, ..	Tom Whitty
,, ..	Joshua Porter
,, ..	Sam Halahan
,, ..	— James Finamore
,, ..	G. H. Finlay
,, ..	N. C. White
,, ..	G. Griffiths
,, ..	W. B. Wallis
,, ..	J. L. M'Crystal
,, ..	A. Newbold
,, ..	H. Coulton
,, ..	Jas. Drinkwater
,, ..	J. F. Hart
,, ..	T. Mathew
,, ..	C. N. Clarke

1852-53

Winter

Session.	G. Goodman
,, ..	J. O'Connell
,, ..	G. Elliott
,, ..	Thomas Murphy
,, ..	A. Davidson
,, ..	R. Woods
,, ..	Thos. Murray
,, ..	C. E. Moore
,, ..	G. L. Hinde
,, ..	B. Johnston
,, ..	J. E. Kelly
,, ..	Gt. Butler
,, ..	R. Chapple
,, ..	J. J. MacMullen
,, ..	A. Johnston
,, ..	W. N. Frazer
,, ..	E. H. Jones
,, ..	R. Callahan
,, ..	Thomas Sherly
,, ..	T. N. Jones
,, ..	A. Griffiths
,, ..	T. F. Abbott
,, ..	F. Fetherston H.
,, ..	N. Kearney
,, ..	W. Johnston
,, ..	F. Lloyd
,, ..	D. Ryan
,, ..	Wm. Collins
,, ..	G. Nicholson
,, ..	Jas. Heffernan
,, ..	J. A. Eames
,, ..	H. Baird
,, ..	G. Pilkington
,, ..	W. T. Neligan
,, ..	Valentine Maher
,, ..	H. Grange
,, ..	W. T. Molloy
,, ..	D. Woods
,, ..	F. White
,, ..	T. Wylly

1852-53

Winter

Session. H. Gogarty  
 „ .. Eldon Young  
 „ .. B. Gilbert  
 „ .. Ulysses Fitzmaurice  
 „ .. William Miller  
 „ .. William Cookman  
 „ .. Thomas Westropp

Summer

Session.

1852

„ .. Thomas Murphy  
 „ .. Garrett Butler  
 „ .. Michael Callaghan  
 „ .. G. Elliott  
 „ .. William Hamilton  
 „ .. A. Stevenson  
 „ .. W. H. Brice  
 „ .. C. Boyle  
 „ .. A. Dobin  
 „ .. D. Hoey  
 „ .. G. Powell  
 „ .. H. Sherlock  
 „ .. E. Blackett  
 „ .. A. B. Morgan  
 „ .. H. Garde  
 „ .. J. A. Young  
 „ .. William Roe  
 „ .. William Hamilton  
 „ .. G. Griffiths  
 „ .. G. L. M'Crystal  
 „ .. William Ramsay  
 „ .. A. Newbold  
 „ .. C. P. Clarke  
 „ .. John O'Connell  
 „ .. A. Davidson  
 „ .. R. Woods  
 „ .. G. L. Hinde  
 „ .. T. B. Johnston  
 „ .. J. E. Kelly

Summer

Session.

1852

„ .. R. Chapple  
 „ .. J. J. M'Mullen  
 „ .. E. H. Jones  
 „ .. A. Griffiths  
 „ .. F. T. Abbott  
 „ .. F. Fetherston H.  
 „ .. P. B. Kearney  
 „ .. William Collins  
 „ .. G. Nicholson  
 „ .. J. A. Eames  
 „ .. H. Baird  
 „ .. W. T. Nelligan  
 „ .. W. Fitzmorris  
 „ .. James Heffernan

Winter

Session.

1852-53

Nov. .. D. B. Daily  
 „ .. T. B. Johnston  
 „ .. E. Edgeworth  
 „ .. Osmond D'Obray  
 „ .. John Pennefather  
 „ .. H. Sherlock  
 „ .. John O'Connell  
 „ .. Robert Johnson  
 „ .. William Scott  
 „ .. Theobald Matthews  
 „ .. R. Woods  
 „ .. William Roe  
 „ .. William J. Eames  
 „ .. James Heffernan  
 „ .. G. B. Leslie  
 „ .. William Chain  
 „ .. James Cumming  
 „ .. Thomas Kehoe  
 „ .. C. M'Ardle  
 „ .. E. R. Blackett  
 „ .. R. Chappell



Winter Session.		1853	
		August	
1852-53			Robert Augustus Chapple
		" ..	John E. Kelly
	" ..	" ..	G. A. Finlay
	" ..	" ..	David Woods
	" ..	" ..	Henry King
	" ..	" ..	F. Lloyd
	" ..	" ..	James H. White
	" ..	" ..	William Roe
	" ..	" ..	John Magowan
	" ..	" ..	Ulysses Fitzmaurice
	" ..	" ..	Dennis B. Daly
	" ..	" ..	William J. Eames
	" ..	" ..	Fred. Ferguson
	" ..	" ..	Thomas Fitzpatrick
	" ..	" ..	James L. M'Crystal
	" ..	" ..	George Goodman
	" ..	" ..	A. O'K. Nolan
	" ..	" ..	J. A. Young
	" ..	" ..	T. Matthews
		Winter	
		Session.	
		1853-54	
	" ..	" ..	— Harte
	" ..	" ..	Richard Eaton
	" ..	" ..	Henry C. Herbert
	" ..	" ..	Henry King
	" ..	" ..	Edward Davis
	" ..	" ..	Edwin Parsonage
	" ..	" ..	Arthur Paddock
	" ..	" ..	Robert C. M'Connell
	" ..	" ..	Robert W. Darlington
	" ..	" ..	J. W. Baker
	" ..	" ..	Palmer Rowe
	" ..	" ..	Thomas Owen
	" ..	" ..	Thomas Barry
	" ..	" ..	Edward Lowe
	" ..	" ..	F. Fetherston
	" ..	" ..	A. Samuels
	" ..	" ..	Fitzgibbon Graham
	" ..	" ..	Ulysses Fitzmorris

Winter  
Session.

1853-54

„ .. Frederick H. Rose  
 „ .. John Tredennick  
 „ .. Edward Morton  
 „ .. Charles M. Ardle  
 „ .. Joseph Keogh  
 „ .. Martin Weiss  
 „ .. James Davis  
 „ .. Richard Carson  
 „ .. Samuel Anderson  
 „ .. Henry Sherlock  
 „ .. William Roe  
 „ .. A. G. Jennings  
 „ .. J. Magowan  
 „ .. W. Ferguson  
 „ .. George Elliott  
 „ .. B. Gilbert  
 „ .. William J. Eames  
 „ .. Thomas A. White  
 „ .. James Eames  
 „ .. George L. Hinde  
 „ .. Charles Leet  
 „ .. Patrick Kearney  
 „ .. J. B. Kearney  
 „ .. A. E. Leeson  
 „ .. Henry Garde  
 „ .. John H. Hearn  
 „ .. William Hodgeman  
 „ .. Joseph Thompson  
 „ .. Thomas Fitzpatrick  
 „ .. Richard Bestall  
 „ .. Thomas Belcher  
 „ .. E. H. Langley  
 „ .. John Roberts  
 „ .. Andrew O'Kelly Nolan  
 „ .. James Henry White  
 „ .. John A. Young  
 „ .. Richard Woodroffe  
 „ .. Michael Coyle  
 „ .. Theobald Matthews

Winter  
Session.

1853-54

„ ... Samuel Blest  
 „ .. Thomas Rawlins Mould  
 „ .. Charles Bagot  
 „ .. James H. Gleeson  
 „ .. Edward Fitzmaurice

January  
to July.

1854.

„ .. John Eustace  
 „ .. — Grange  
 „ .. David Woods  
 „ .. John Pennefather  
 „ .. James A. Eames  
 „ .. Henry Coulton  
 „ .. — Keogh  
 „ .. F. Rose  
 „ .. H. Raverty  
 „ .. William P. Rowe  
 „ .. James Davis  
 „ .. T. Belcher  
 „ .. Edward Fitzmaurice  
 „ .. G. L. Hinde  
 „ .. James H. White  
 „ .. John A. Young  
 „ .. Charles Bagot  
 „ .. Joseph Thompson  
 „ .. Henry Potter  
 „ .. Charles J. Egan  
 „ .. John M'Donough  
 „ .. Henry Tyrell  
 „ .. George Whitla  
 Aug. „ .. Joseph C. Eames  
 „ .. John M'Donough  
 „ .. John Roberts  
 „ .. George Elliott  
 „ .. John Hearn  
 „ .. W. Ferguson  
 „ .. F. M'Cormack



1854		1854-55	
Aug.	.. H. Herbert	Nov.	.. John J. Nolan
"	.. — Carson	"	.. Corneille O'Donoghue
"	.. F. Mould	"	.. Henry Tyrrell
"	.. E. Parsonage	"	.. A. Jennings
"	.. Wm. Roe	"	.. Samuel Blest
"	.. Theophilus Johnston	"	.. Joseph C. Eames
1854-55		"	.. Henry B. Walters
Sep. 30..	Mathew Westberry	"	.. John M'Donogh.
Oct.	.. Richard Likely	"	.. A. O'K. Nolan
"	.. Henry Carden Herbert	"	.. Essex Edgeworth
"	.. Christopher Joynt	"	.. Thos. Fitzpatrick
"	.. Benjamin Burland	"	.. A. B. Morgan
"	.. John Walker	"	.. John Ellis
"	.. Frederick Ferguson	"	.. David Greene
"	.. Vincent Turners	"	.. John O'Leary
"	.. Samuel L. Sheppard	"	.. Michael Stack
Nov.	.. Matthew White	"	.. Charles Bagot
"	.. Edward P. Wright	"	.. John Grealy
"	.. Wm. Robert Molloy	"	.. Francis R. Featherston
"	.. John Campbell	"	.. John Munday
"	.. Edward Fitzmorris	"	.. Thomas McCrossan
"	.. Charles J. Egan	"	.. Henry King
"	.. Edward Haughton	"	.. Henry Smith
"	.. Richard Carson	"	.. James D. Finucane
"	.. James Davis	"	.. William R. Ashurst
"	.. Edward Lowe	"	.. George Denniston Powell
"	.. William Jones	"	.. Robert W. Darlington
"	.. Edward Parsonage	"	.. James W. Leahy
"	.. Edward Davis	"	.. James Parr
"	.. Nicholas Gray	"	.. Robert C. Langdon
"	.. Francis Harvy	"	.. Michael Coyle
"	.. Richard Eaton	"	.. Henry Wilson
"	.. Edward Morton	"	.. James Eames
"	.. John James Hunt	"	.. Henry Usher
"	.. Thomas A. White	Summer	
"	.. Arthur Martin	Session.	
"	.. William P. Edwards	1855 ..	Henry B. Sleeman
"	.. John Woods	Jan. ..	Wm. C. Moss
"	.. Thomas MacMahon	April ..	Frederick Newland
"	.. Robert Stokes	" ..	Wm. Creagh

1855		Oct. Session.	
Winter	Thomas MacMahon	1855-56	
" ..	B. Switzer	" ..	Charles Culverwell
" ..	John Munday	" ..	James Purefoy
May	Daniel G. Roney	" ..	Thomas Georges
June	Edward Lestrangle	" ..	Thomas Owens
" ..	George Lock	" ..	Arthur Coates Hudson
" ..	John H. Thompson	" ..	John J. Alton
Oct. Session.		" ..	Andrew McBride
1855-56		" ..	John Woods
" ..	B. Switzer	" ..	William Hanley
" ..	Thomas J. Moore	" ..	Loftus Grace Atkins
" ..	John Mahony	" ..	Charles Bagot
" ..	Patrick C. Baxter	" ..	John Hunt
" ..	Walter Moran	" ..	Thomas Clancy
" ..	James Leahy	" ..	John Ellis
" ..	Edward Mortimer	" ..	Gilbert Nicholson
" ..	Richard Sikes	" ..	Wm. Robert Ashurst
" ..	Alfred W. Whitty	" ..	Anthony Fitzgerald
" ..	Alfred Shaw	" ..	Richard Stewart Crotty
" ..	Wm. Fisher	" ..	James Davis
" ..	Robert D. Hayden	" ..	Fitzgibbon Graham
" ..	Edward Lestrangle	" ..	Thomas Maunsell
" ..	Daniel G. Roney	" ..	John George Davidge
" ..	William Creagh	" ..	George A. Davidge
" ..	Hugh Croskery	" ..	J. L. Jones
" ..	Austen Bruen	" ..	Wm. Pierce
" ..	A. Griffiths	" ..	James Flanigan
" ..	William B. Powell	" ..	Al. Jennings
" ..	F. Magrath	" ..	Charles Matthews
" ..	Wm. Fleming	" ..	Edward Smith
" ..	Neal O'D. Parkes	" ..	Stephen Burke
" ..	Wm. H. Bell	" ..	Louis M. Quinlan
" ..	Thomas Ramsay	" ..	James J. Daltera
" ..	Benjamin Burland	" ..	Edward H. Bennett
" ..	David Walker	" ..	E. Percival Wright
" ..	William J. Power	" ..	Edward Nicholls
" ..	Cornelius J. Cleary	" ..	Richard J. Cane
" ..	Francis Greene	" ..	Wm. J. Oliver
" ..	John Soden	" ..	Edward Morton
" ..	George D. Powell	" ..	W. A. Hope
		" ..	Henry Smith



## Oct. Session.

1855-56

„ .. Henry Jackson  
 „ .. Benjamin Jones  
 „ .. Matthew Kennedy  
 „ .. David Greene  
 „ .. Alfred Raverty  
 „ .. Vincent Turner  
 „ .. Joseph Eames  
 „ .. Henry Ussher  
 „ .. William Williams  
 „ .. John James Walker  
 „ .. E. Edgeworth  
 „ .. Nicholas Gray  
 „ .. Thomas E. White  
 „ .. John J. Daly  
 „ .. Andrew O. Nolan  
 „ .. Wm. C. Quinn  
 „ .. Henry B. Watters  
 „ .. Joseph B. Grant  
 „ .. John Campbell  
 „ .. Chaworth Lyster  
 „ .. Henry G. Haughton  
 „ .. Edward Fitzmaurice  
 „ .. Robert Wm. Hilary  
 „ .. John Tyndall  
 „ .. Wm. A. McNeer  
 „ .. Richard Bridgford  
 „ .. Edward Gibbon  
 „ .. Charles J. Egan  
 „ .. Charles Leet  
 „ .. Charles A. Cameron

## Summer.

1856

Feb. .. Henry Purdon  
 „ .. Arthur Ardagh  
 „ .. William Potter  
 „ .. Frederick Flynn  
 „ .. T. C. Morgan  
 March .. — Kitching  
 May .. J. J. Hunt

## Summer.

1856

May .. Thomas Flynn  
 Jan. .. Charles A. Cameron  
 May .. John Sheridan  
 Aug. .. Thomas D. Owens  
 „ .. Henry Guinness

## Session

1856-57

Sept. .. Edward A. Gibbon  
 „ .. Caleb S. Wills  
 „ .. Edward Long  
 „ .. Henry Palk  
 „ .. Richard Likely  
 Oct. .. John Carson  
 „ .. Patrick Kennedy  
 „ .. Matthew Kennedy  
 „ .. John Mahoney  
 „ .. John James Graham  
 „ .. Francis Greene  
 „ .. Thomas H. White  
 „ .. Robert Hayden  
 „ .. John Spring  
 „ .. H. R. Hadden  
 „ .. Robert Harding  
 „ .. Edward Patterson  
 „ .. Edward Smith  
 „ .. Wm. Sadlier  
 „ .. Alfred Whitley  
 „ .. Joseph Leeson  
 „ .. John L. Jones  
 „ .. J. F. Barter  
 „ .. George Binney  
 „ .. William Winslow  
 „ .. G. E. Carre  
 „ .. Thomas Leary  
 „ .. Godfrey Goodman  
 „ .. A. McBride  
 „ .. Robert Alleyne  
 „ .. John Bradshaw  
 „ .. Edward Masterson

## Session

1856-57

Oct. .. James Farrelly  
 „ .. Charles J. Egan  
 „ .. Wm. Walker  
 „ .. John Maguire  
 „ .. Wm. S. Fisher  
 Nov. .. Thomas Ramsay  
 „ .. Thomas Murtagh  
 „ .. Michael Quinlan  
 „ .. James Creek  
 „ .. John Woods  
 „ .. R. J. Baxter  
 „ .. E. R. Townsend  
 „ .. John Ellis  
 „ .. Wm. Potter  
 „ .. Edward H. Bennett  
 „ .. Charles Mathew  
 „ .. Robert Heard  
 „ .. John Potter  
 „ .. Richard H. Cross  
 „ .. John McIver  
 „ .. John J. Hunt  
 „ .. Michael Hogan  
 „ .. H. S. Cumming  
 „ .. Gilbert Nicholson  
 „ .. James Gorman  
 „ .. Thomas Ryan  
 „ .. Richard J. Cane  
 „ .. Frederick F. Flynn  
 „ .. B. Switzer  
 „ .. Henry S. Smith  
 „ .. John Sheridan  
 „ .. Wm. Creagh  
 „ .. John Nixon Bradley  
 „ .. Robert C. Crean  
 „ .. James McBride  
 „ .. Edmond J. McGrath  
 „ .. F. Newland  
 „ .. David Green  
 „ .. Edward Lestrangle  
 „ .. Daniel O'Neill

## Session

1856-57

Nov. .. Richard Bradshaw  
 „ .. Alex. Glanville  
 „ .. J. R. Purefoy  
 „ .. Richard Bridgeford  
 „ .. Robert Newbold  
 „ .. Richard Hyde  
 „ .. Hawksley Hayes  
 „ .. Rowan Purdon  
 „ .. A. Griffith  
 „ .. D. Griffith  
 „ .. Arthur Hudson  
 „ .. F. W. Harton  
 „ .. Neal O'Donnell Parks  
 „ .. Charles Sheppard  
 „ .. Thomas Flynn  
 „ .. H. G. Haughton  
 „ .. Horatio Scott  
 „ .. Charles A. Cameron  
 „ .. Wm. C. Horgan  
 „ .. Thomas Verling  
 „ .. Charles Leet  
 „ .. Henry Usher  
 „ .. Joseph Eames  
 „ .. Abraham Bolton  
 „ .. Edward L. Boyes  
 „ .. Benjamin Hinde  
 „ .. Charles George Watson  
 „ .. Wm. B. Powell  
 „ .. Staunton Bryan  
 „ .. John Tyndall  
 „ .. John Campbell  
 „ .. Benjamin Burland  
 „ .. Walter Clancy  
 „ .. John H. Hunt

## Summer

Session.

Jan. .. H. R. Hadden  
 May .. Benjamin Burland  
 „ .. John Hunt



Summer Session.	Session 1857-58
May .. — Verling	Nov. .. Patrick Quinlan
„ .. Charles Elliott	„ .. Thomas Quinlan
„ .. Henry Benson	„ .. Thomas Ramsay
	„ .. John O'Leary
Session 1857-58	„ .. Thomas J. Crean
Oct. .. Robert A. Alleyne	„ .. John Dixon Bradley
„ .. Walter Jones	„ .. John R. Leahy
„ .. James McCarron	„ .. Charles F. Sheppard
„ .. William Graham	„ .. James McBride
„ .. John Baird	„ .. Thomas P. Walsh
„ .. John J. McDermott	„ .. Charles Ledwich
„ .. Mark Anthony Harte	„ .. Richard Ledwich
„ .. Edward A. Gibbon	„ .. Robert Graham
„ .. James Irwin	„ .. Abraham Bestall
„ .. George Birney	„ .. Alex. Woods
„ .. Henry Shea	„ .. Patrick Hayes
„ .. Francis Egan	„ .. Richard L. Johnson
„ .. Edward M. McCready	„ .. Wm. S. Purdon
„ .. William Winslow	„ .. Thomas Hewitt
„ .. Joseph H. Barr	„ .. W. H. J. Humphries
„ .. H. R. Hadden	„ .. George E. Carre
„ .. William Redmond	„ .. John Ellis
„ .. William Middleton	„ .. John Walker
„ .. Robert C. Crean	„ .. Charles Leet
„ .. Thomas Henry White	„ .. Alfred W. Whitley
Nov. .. John Mahony	„ .. D. Griffiths
„ .. Godfrey Goodman	„ .. John Fitzgerald
„ .. Edward Smith	„ .. Thomas McKeagh
„ .. Thomas Elmes	„ .. Henry Benson
„ .. Hugh Graves	„ .. Fred. Newland
„ .. Henry Wilson	1858
„ .. J. Fulham	April .. Robert Harding
„ .. H. W. Devlin	„ .. E. Keegan
„ .. Edward Boyes	„ .. Thomas Hamilton
„ .. Abraham Bolton	„ .. Thomas Backhouse
„ .. Joseph F. King	„ .. A. Johnson
„ .. Michael Delaney	Aug. .. L. H. Mulock
„ .. John W. Sheridan	„ .. Albany Parker
„ .. A. McBride	„ .. John S. Davies

1858		Session	
Aug.	.. Robert Alleyne	1858-59	
„	.. Alexander Hilliard	Nov.	.. John Shields
Session		„	.. James Jones
1858-59		„	.. Hyman Marks
		„	.. R. C. Langden
Oct.	.. William Graham	„	.. Walter Balthazar Foster
„	.. Robert Henry Hunt	„	.. John W. Sheridan
„	.. T. Morland Hocken	„	.. Frederick Agar
„	.. Joseph N. Collins	„	.. Wm. Fitzwilliam Carter
„	.. P. R. Reid	„	.. Henry Thomas Lee
„	.. James Andrew McCerron	„	.. Gilbert Nicholson
„	.. Mark Anthony Harte	„	.. Charles Monck
„	.. Alexander Hilliard	„	.. Charles F. Sheppard
„	.. Laurence S. Mulock	„	.. Edward R. Floyd
„	.. Albany S. E. Parker	„	.. Richard L. Johnson
„	.. John S. Davies	„	.. Roderick J. Gilhody
„	.. Robert Alleyne	„	.. Daniel Grose
„	.. Thomas Hamilton	„	.. Richard Wilson Wilcox
„	.. Thomas Murtha	„	.. John McW. Henry
„	.. Austen Bruen	„	.. John Edward Purdon
„	.. G. A. Davidge	„	.. John Ffolliott
„	.. Arthur Samuels	„	.. Robert Gray
„	.. Walter F. McKenzie	„	.. Abraham Hope
„	.. Wm. T. Purdon	„	.. Andrew Armstrong
„	.. J. Lloyd Thomas	„	.. Thomas Leary
„	.. James Dannaher	„	.. John J. Thompson
Nov.	.. Henry King	„	.. William H. Leary
„	.. Caleb Soden	„	.. Patrick Quinlan
„	.. Richard Lambert	„	.. Thomas Quinlan
„	.. Robert Harding	„	.. John Lechy-Roche
„	.. James Murray	„	.. James Kennedy
„	.. Martin O'Connor	„	.. James F. Fitzgerald
„	.. Hon. Barry Bingham	„	.. Charles Smith
„	.. John Walsh	„	.. Edward Smith
„	.. John B. Mulock	„	.. John Boyes
„	.. Thomas Hewitt	„	.. Frederick Flynn
„	.. Gerald O'Toole	„	.. George P. Richards
„	.. Alexander Woods	„	.. Cosby W. Morgan
„	.. R. Jephson Peed	„	.. Michael Delaney
„	.. John Henry Bracken	„	.. H. J. Johnston
„	.. Archibald N. Kidd	„	.. Walter O'Brien



## Session

1858-59

Nov.	..	Charles George Watson
„	..	John E. Keegan
„	..	P. J. Baxter
„	..	Francis Egan
„	..	B. C. Gilbert
„	..	Edward Boyes
„	..	Dr. Boyd
„	..	Wm. Winslow
„	..	J. W. Sheridan
„	..	Harry D'Olier
„	..	Richard Townsend
„	..	F. W. Seymour
„	..	F. W. Ebbs
„	..	A. F. Churchill
„	..	C. F. Churchill
„	..	Richard Fitzgerald
„	..	Ternan McDermott
„	..	W. F. Wilson
„	..	H. C. Guinness
„	..	Benjamin Hinde

## Summer

## Session

1859	..	Charles Cameron
„	..	Frederick Hore Hatchell
„	..	James Kennedy
„	..	Edward McCreedy
„	..	Alexander Johnston
„	..	Robert Jephson Peed
„	..	Thomas Greene
„	..	Benjamin Jones
„	..	Hyman Marks
„	..	D. Griffiths

## Session

1859-60

Sept.	..	A. R. Glanville
„	..	Joseph Woodridge
„	..	F. Hore Hatchell
„	..	Wm. Graham

## Session

1859-60

Sept.	..	Michael Coffey
„	..	Alexander Long
„	..	Jesse G. Pilcher
„	..	Wm J. Pilcher
„	..	Thomas A. Jones
„	..	F. Hore Hatchell
„	..	J. H. Bracken
„	..	John Mullen
„	..	H. R. Hunt

## Session

1859-60

Oct.	..	Robert Graham
„	..	John Jameson
„	..	Henry King
„	..	Edward N. Martin
„	..	G. Grandwell Bothwell
„	..	John P. McGrath
„	..	Wm. Slayter
„	..	Nicholas Maher
„	..	John H. Williams
„	..	John Healy
„	..	Edward R. Barker
„	..	John Butler
„	..	Thomas Backhouse
„	..	Archibald Napier Kidd
„	..	Francis Crumpe
„	..	P. Cleary
„	..	Francis Risk
„	..	Bernard Ford
„	..	Francis Staples
„	..	William N. Banks
Nov.	..	Daniel H. Bastable
„	..	John Frederick Stock
„	..	William Dudley White
„	..	Wm. Wellington Lestranger
„	..	Wm. Henry Rogers
„	..	John McKeogh
„	..	Wm. Daxon
„	..	Wm. Sadlier

## Session

1859-60

Nov.	..	George H. Tyndall
"	..	Thomas Lee
"	..	Edward Boyes
"	..	Michael Delaney
"	..	John F. Boyes
"	..	Alexander T. Carson
"	..	Griffith Williams
"	..	John A. Wilson
"	..	Paul O'Neill
"	..	James A. Benham
"	..	John B. Elmes
"	..	John B. Mulock
"	..	Laurence H. Mulock
"	..	W. H. Symes
"	..	Richard Lambert
"	..	Roderick Gilhooly
"	..	George B. Powell
"	..	Wm. R. Kynsey
"	..	Wm. McMullen
"	..	Frank T. Porter
"	..	Wm. Pierce
"	..	John Edward Purdon
"	..	James McBride
"	..	Thomas R. Phayre
"	..	Richard H. Pope
"	..	Robert Spotswood
"	..	Charles Smith
"	..	Edward Smith
"	..	Joseph D. Kelly
"	..	Francis Tuite
"	..	John K. Wynne
"	..	Henry Mayer
"	..	Philip Atkins
"	..	Wm. Fitzwm. Carter
"	..	Bal. Walter Foster
"	..	Patrick Cleary
"	..	Michael T. Connolly
"	..	Gerald Morton
"	..	Hon. Barry Bingham
"	..	Frank Lovely

## Session

1859-60

Nov.	..	Edwd. Percival
"	..	F. Cornelius Sampson
"	..	George Courteney
"	..	Thos. Wilson Webb
"	..	James John Kelly
"	..	James Kennedy
"	..	John F. Rowan
"	..	Robert Alcorn
"	..	D. A. Redden
"	..	John Usher Leet
"	..	J. R. Coulter
"	..	Ambrose Alison
"	..	Thomas Conry
"	..	John McMahon
"	..	J. J. Thompson
"	..	R. L. Johnson
"	..	Edward R. Floyd
"	..	George F. Churchill
"	..	Edward McCreedy
"	..	John Rynd
"	..	Hyman Marks
"	..	Samuel Goodison
"	..	Richard Halton
"	..	Robert H. Irwin
"	..	John H. Leahy
"	..	Edward K. Lane
"	..	W. C. Horgan
"	..	Neal Parks
"	..	Bernard Forde

1860

Jan.	..	P. C. Baxter
"	..	James Jones
"	..	John Rowan
Feb.	..	Edward Floyd
"	..	John B. Elmes
"	..	John George Stokes
"	..	John R. Coulter
"	..	Ambrose Allison
"	..	Henry Purdon



1860		1860	
Feb.	.. Hyman Marks	May	.. Michael Connolly
„	.. Edward G. Clarke	„	.. John O'Leary
„	.. Caleb Soden	„	.. Robert Graham
„	.. Martin O'Connor	„	.. Abraham Bestall
„	.. B. W. Foster	„	.. Edward Boyes
„	.. F. Flynn	„	.. John Boyes
April	.. J. H. Williams		
„	.. Wm. Slayter	Session	
„	.. John Mullen	1860-61	
„	.. Alex. Johnston	Oct.	.. William Thompson
„	.. J. C. Nerton	„	.. William Goodison
„	.. Francis Staples	„	.. John Joseph Ball
„	.. Francis Egan	„	.. W. R. Kynsey
„	.. Colles Litchfield Anderson	„	.. Mr D. Hilliard
„	.. John Foot	„	.. J. R. White
„	.. W. T. Budds	„	.. D. H. Bastable
„	.. Michael Kennedy	„	.. G. H. Tyndall
„	.. G. H. Tyndall	„	.. Edward J. Clarke
„	.. Arthur Martin	„	.. Robert Matthews
May	.. Dennis Canny	„	.. Edward Eustace
„	.. J. H. Bracken	„	.. Edward J. Clarke
„	.. D. H. Bastable	„	.. Madison W. Fisher
„	.. Wm. Daxon	„	.. John B. Heily
„	.. Edwd. Lane	„	.. Colles Lichfield Anderson
„	.. Richd. H. Pope	„	.. Robert Alexander
„	.. R. L. Johnstone	„	.. R. H. Hunt
„	.. Edwd. R. Barker	„	.. J. Norton
„	.. J. P. Hamilton Boileau	„	.. Edward Anderson
„	.. Francis Egan	„	.. J. M'Williams Graham
„	.. Joseph Woodridge	„	.. J. M'C. M'Williams
„	.. Robt. Spotswood	„	.. Alexander Preston
„	.. Philip Atkins	Nov.	.. William Stokes
„	.. M. Anthony Harte	„	.. John Edwd. Barker
„	.. Michael Delaney	„	.. Robert Francis Walker
„	.. F. Thorpe Porter	„	.. Thomas A. Purcell
„	.. H. G. Haughton	„	.. S. Wadsworth
„	.. Joseph Kelly	„	.. John M'Grail
„	.. James Kelly	„	.. Edward K. Lane
„	.. H. Cummings	„	.. Andrew G. Cowell
„	.. W. Sadlier	„	.. Henry E. King
„	.. Francis Risk	„	.. Richard Jones

Session 1860-61	Session 1860-61
Nov. .. Richard H. Williams	Nov. .. Charles Blackhouse
„ .. W. W. Heath	„ .. Francis Tuite
„ .. William Dudley White	„ .. Henry Thomas Lee
„ .. John La'rd	„ .. John Comerford
„ .. Edward French	„ .. Ambrose Mulcahy
„ .. William Sherwood Manning	„ .. Adm. Perry Newman
„ .. Thomas Wilson Webb	„ .. Wm. Fitzwilliam Carter
„ .. Joseph O'Brien	„ .. Michael C. Coffey
„ .. Edward G. Clarke	„ .. Wm. Edmond Dudley
„ .. Philip Lyons	„ .. John Jameson
„ .. William J. Franks	„ .. John Hamilton Moore
„ .. Wm. Sparks Price	„ .. Patrick Kelly
„ .. Matthew Mulvany	„ .. George H. Wharton
„ .. Wm. G. Wainwright	„ .. John Whitney
„ .. Wm. Roberts	„ .. Robert Harley
„ .. John St. Edwards	„ .. F. Hore Hatchell
„ .. Ambrose Allison	„ .. Sydney Murdock
„ .. Mathew Steele	„ .. W. S. Budds
„ .. D. H. Bastable	„ .. Edward Kelly
„ .. Henry Toome	„ .. Joseph Kelly
„ .. Wm. Kynsey	„ .. James Kelly
„ .. John Foot	„ .. R. Jephson Peed
„ .. Henry Palmer	„ .. John Frederick Stock
„ .. Lionel Smith	„ .. Bernard Ford
„ .. Wm. Twigg	„ .. Richard O'Grady
„ .. Robt. Kerans	„ .. Richard H. Pope
„ .. Francis Risk	„ .. Charles Fras. Greene
„ .. William Stokes	„ .. L. H. Mulock
„ .. John Comerford	„ .. Henry T. Higginson
„ .. L. A. Beneham	„ .. James Pelley
„ .. Robt. L. Spotswood	„ .. Christopher Watson
„ .. Patrick Cullen	„ .. Richard Cannon
„ .. Thomas Tyrreell	„ .. Patrick Heffernan
„ .. John Robert Coulter	„ .. Albert Edward Carter
„ .. James F. Walker	„ .. B. Matthew Naghten
„ .. Leslie Crosbie	„ .. John A. Wilson
„ .. George Massey	„ .. George Richards
„ .. Joseph Ryan	„ .. Charles H. Wainwright
„ .. James Ryan	„ .. John Roberts
„ .. Thomas Backhouse	„ .. Charles Byrne



## Session

1860-61

Nov.	..	Gerald Hunt
„	..	Alexander Bligh
„	..	Thomas Brew
„	..	James Quinlan
„	..	William Carpenter
„	..	William Denis Molony
„	..	Frederick W. Hitchcock
„	..	William H. Rogers
„	..	Edward Percival
„	..	Fras. Corneliue Sampson
„	..	George Courtenaye
„	..	Frank Lovely
„	..	Thomas H. Scott
„	..	Daniel Charles Grose
„	..	Francis Crumpe
„	..	William Hume
„	..	Walter Sidney Scott
„	..	William M'Enery
„	..	Adam Perry Newman
„	..	W. S. Coleman
„	..	Patrick Pelley
„	..	Martin H. Ryan
„	..	James Kennedy
„	..	Michael Kennedy
„	..	Richard Lambert
„	..	Joseph Woodridge
„	..	Daniel Bournes
„	..	E. M'Cready
„	..	Edward John Purdon
„	..	W. H. Symes
„	..	John Riddick
„	..	John M'Mahon
„	..	William Pierce
„	..	Arthur Wynne Foot
„	..	John G. Stokes
„	..	John Butler
„	..	William Dobbyn
„	..	A. Harvey Boxwell
„	..	Alfred Shaw
„	..	Richard K. Jones

## Session

1860-61

Nov.	..	Edward Eustace
„	..	Robert F. Walker
„	..	Wm. Thomas Martin
„	..	Wellington Gray
„	..	Lichfield Anderson
„	..	Wm. Charles Hayes
„	..	Stephen O'Sullivan
„	..	Wm. Jenkin Rees
„	..	Christopher Watson
„	..	Wm. H. Humphreys
„	..	Peter C. Little
„	..	W. Wadsworth
„	..	A. C. Cameron
„	..	Philip Atkins

## Session

1861-62

Oct.	..	William Stokes
„	..	Martin B. D'Arcy
„	..	William N. Heath
„	..	Prof. S. Haughton, F.T.C.D.
„	..	Philip Atkins
„	..	Arthur W. Foot
„	..	John G. Stokes
„	..	George Massey
„	..	William Price
„	..	Leslie Crosbie
„	..	Charles Churchill
„	..	John Henry Hughes
„	..	— Lavin, M.D.
„	..	Robert F. Walker
„	..	Frederick Wm. Burkitt
„	..	John Edward Barker
„	..	John Heily
„	..	James Robert White
„	..	G. H. Tyndall
„	..	Wm. Dudley White
„	..	Gerald O'Toole
„	..	W. C. Pnrdon
„	..	Richard Lambert

Session		Session	
1861-62		1861-62	
Oct. ..	William Fetherstonhaugh	Nov. ..	Richard L. Edgeworth
„ ..	James F. Sullivan	„ ..	Walter George Smith
„ ..	Cuthbert Fetherstonbaugh	„ ..	William Starkey
„ ..	John C. Norton	„ ..	William H. Symes
„ ..	Samuel B. Gamble	„ ..	Richard White
Nov. ..	Wm. Thompson	„ ..	John Lyons
„ ..	De Burgh Persse	„ ..	John S. M'Grace
„ ..	Michael Kennedy	„ ..	Charles J. Healey
„ ..	Joshua Evans	„ ..	James M'Creedy
„ ..	Campbell Fair	„ ..	John M'William Graham
„ ..	D. Bastable	„ ..	James John D. Kelly
„ ..	Ambrose Allison	„ ..	Edward Anderson
„ ..	John A. Wilson	„ ..	G. H. Tyndall
„ ..	Trevor Fowler	„ ..	Robert M'Manus
„ ..	Henry Phillips	„ ..	James Robert White
„ ..	John H. Hadden	„ ..	Robert Bastable
„ ..	Vernon R. Delandre	„ ..	E. C. Turner
„ ..	Andrew Clarke	„ ..	Wm. D. Moloney
„ ..	Henry T. Higginson	„ ..	Wm. John Dundas
„ ..	Thomas Bartley	„ ..	Cornelius F. Sampson
„ ..	James J. Ryan	„ ..	Frank Lovely
„ ..	John M. Finny	„ ..	Edward Percival
„ ..	Martin Darby	„ ..	John Butler
„ ..	Adam Perry Newman	„ ..	J. P. Boileau
„ ..	Francis Risk	„ ..	Albert Edward Carter
„ ..	Thos. Wm. Patterson	„ ..	G. F. Churchill
„ ..	Wellington Gray	„ ..	Edward G. Clarke
„ ..	Edwd. T. Trench	„ ..	John Comerford
„ ..	Charles T. Bridgford	„ ..	Madison W. Fisher
„ ..	Wm. T. Budds	„ ..	Samuel Goodison
„ ..	Frederick Hatchell	„ ..	William L'Estrange
„ ..	Wm. Thomas Martin	„ ..	Wm. Sherwood Manning
„ ..	John R. Coulter	„ ..	Sidney Murdock
„ ..	John Wilson	„ ..	Frank Thorpe Porter
„ ..	Henry Toome	„ ..	John Rynd
„ ..	Wm. Fitzwm. Carter	„ ..	George Thos. Courtney
„ ..	William Goodison	„ ..	John Frederick Boyes
„ ..	Charles Backhouse	„ ..	Trevor Fowler
„ ..	Leonard A. Manning	„ ..	William Carpenter
„ ..	Oliver Stokes Eager	„ ..	R. H. Pope



Session		Session	
1861-62		1862-63	
Nov. ..	Robert Alcorn	Oct. ..	Alexander Bligh
„ ..	Henry Mayer	„ ..	W. N. Heath
„ ..	James John Kelly	„ ..	J. H. Hughes
„ ..	John Russell	„ ..	George Wm. Owens
„ ..	Hyman Marks	„ ..	John Owens
„ ..	William Thos. Martin	„ ..	Edward Joseph Clarke
„ ..	Henry Palmer	„ ..	J. H. Hadden
„ ..	James J. Ryan	„ ..	William Roe
„ ..	Edward T. Trench	„ ..	James W. Johnston
„ ..	G. H. Tyndall	„ ..	Abraham St. Lawrence
„ ..	Charles Healy	„ ..	Gustavis Roe
„ ..	John Camerford	„ ..	John M. William Graham
„ ..	Albert Wm. Coppinger	„ ..	Wm. H. Corry
„ ..	Ambrose Mulcahy	„ ..	John William Purefoy
„ ..	Henry H. Langstaff	„ ..	Robert Bastables
„ ..	Richard H. Curran	„ ..	Henry Philips
		„ ..	R. Rafferty
		„ ..	Wm. Thompson
		„ ..	Thomas Brew
		„ ..	Thomas Wilson
		„ ..	Martin Darby
		„ ..	Thomas F. O'Dwyer
		„ ..	Robert Baker
		„ ..	Richard Macnamara
Session		Nov. ..	John Riddick
1862-63		„ ..	Francis B. Greene
Sept. ..	John Frederick Stock	„ ..	John Finny
„ ..	John V. Heily	„ ..	Charles M. Donald
„ ..	Vernon D. Russell	„ ..	Francis W. O'Connor
„ ..	Henry J. Gogarty	„ ..	Thomas Wilkins
„ ..	W. H. I. Humphreys	„ ..	Robert W. Harley
Oct. ..	Robert Geoghegan	„ ..	David J. Carleton
„ ..	Martin B. D'Arcy	„ ..	Robert K. Duke
„ ..	Trevor Fowler	„ ..	Thomas K. Patterson
„ ..	Thomas Elmes	„ ..	John Ball
„ ..	Colles L. Anderson	„ ..	J. P. H. Boileau
„ ..	Thomas Laffan	„ ..	S. T. Churchill
„ ..	Wm. Henry Steele	„ ..	Madison Fisher
„ ..	Frederick Dickinson	„ ..	Edward W. Leet
„ ..	John F. Greene	„ ..	George H. Wharton
„ ..	Wellington Gray		
„ ..	Charles Garland		
„ ..	Richard White		
„ ..	Henry Toome		
„ ..	Walter Smith		
„ ..	Philip Kilroy		
„ ..	James Kelly		

## Session

1862-63

Nov.	..	P. V. Walsh
„	..	Thomas Scott
„	..	David C. Grose
„	..	H. H. Langstaff
„	..	J. Morgan
„	..	Charles Churchill
„	..	George Massey
„	..	Leslie Crosbie
„	..	John G. Stokes
„	..	Wm. S. M. Price
„	..	Cuthbert Fetherstonhaugh
„	..	Wm. Fetherstonhaugh
„	..	Wm. Wilson
„	..	Charles Blake Lane
„	..	Joseph J. Furniss
„	..	Lionel H. Smith
„	..	Richard Edgeworth
„	..	Henry Haylett
„	..	F. C. Sampson
„	..	J. Owens
„	..	John Edward Purdon
„	..	William H. Symes
„	..	John Healy
„	..	Charles B. Bridgeford
„	..	Walter S. Smith
„	..	Thomas Wilson
April	..	John Comerford
„	..	James Stewart
„	..	Thomas F. Nowlan
„	..	D. H. Bastable
„	..	J. H. Edwards
„	..	W. G. Wainwright
„	..	Robert Geoghegan
„	..	Thomas O'Farrell
„	..	W. B. Pearsall
„	..	Charles Monk
„	..	Thomas R. Phayre
„	..	Wm. Roe
„	..	Robert Matthews
„	..	Henry Toome

## Session

1863-64

„	..	George M. Miller
„	..	W. H. Steele
„	..	Hamilton Jolly
„	..	Benjamin Daniel
„	..	Francis Greene
„	..	Stanhope Adams
„	..	Francis O'Connor
„	..	Martin B. D'Arcy
„	..	Alexander Bligh
„	..	Thomas O'Hare
„	..	James Stewart
„	..	John Murdock
„	..	John Lyons
„	..	Joseph J. Furniss
„	..	John Laird
„	..	Robert A. Sadlier
„	..	John B. Fisher
„	..	Edward Anderson
„	..	Henry Dudley
„	..	James B. Cane
„	..	M. J. O'Brien
„	..	Edward W. Callun
„	..	Charles F. Pollock
„	..	Alexander Skipton
„	..	George Mackesey
„	..	Thomas Faris
„	..	William B. Pearsall
„	..	Robert Mathews
„	..	John Todhunter
„	..	Henry D. Rudkin
„	..	P. Walter Tuite
„	..	John Tyndall
„	..	William H. Stock
„	..	Vernon Delandre
„	..	Trevor Fowler
„	..	Robert A. Buckley
„	..	James D. Gunning
„	..	James Kelly
„	..	Richard Edgeworth
„	..	O'Connell Ray



## Session

1863-64

„ .. Richard Crean  
 „ .. James A. Taylor  
 „ .. Thomas W. Patterson  
 „ .. Maddison W. Fisher  
 „ .. George H. Wharton  
 „ .. Edward W. Leet  
 „ .. George F. Churchill  
 „ .. Henry Hazlett  
 „ .. David J. Carleton  
 „ .. Robert R. Duke  
 „ .. William Watkins  
 „ .. George Massey  
 „ .. Leslie Crosbie  
 „ .. Cuthbert Featherstonhaugh  
 „ .. William Fetherstonhaugh  
 „ .. William Wilson  
 „ .. Edward Irvine Scott  
 „ .. Henry Langstaff  
 „ .. George Boyd  
 „ .. Daniel C. G. Bournes  
 „ .. Richard Macnamara  
 „ .. Jerome Morgan  
 „ .. Daniel C. Grose  
 „ .. John A. Wilson  
 „ .. James W. Johnston  
 „ .. Charles M'Donnell  
 „ .. Joseph Furness  
 „ .. Joshua Evans  
 „ .. John M. Finny  
 „ .. W. S. Coleman  
 „ .. William J. Rees  
 „ .. Thomas H. Scott  
 „ .. William Goodison  
 „ .. Henry Dudley  
 „ .. James Stewart  
 „ .. James Kelly  
 May .. Arthur James Russell  
 „ .. Isaiah de Zouche  
 „ .. Walter G. Smith  
 „ .. J. C. Churchill

## Session

1863-64

May .. John Finny  
 „ .. H. W. Rudkin  
 „ .. Benjamin Jones  
 „ .. Thomas Wilson  
 „ .. James Kennedy  
 „ .. Frank T. Porter  
 „ .. Wm. H. Steele  
 „ .. John Wm. Purefoy  
 „ .. Colles L. Anderson  
 „ .. G. H. Torrance  
 „ .. Thomas Laffan  
 „ .. Wm. O. White  
 „ .. John B. Kelly  
 „ .. Alexander Stokes

## Session

1864-65

„ .. Alex. Mann Alcock  
 „ .. James Abernethy Taylor  
 „ .. Frederick Wm. Burkitt  
 „ .. John Todhunter  
 „ .. Benjamin Daniel  
 „ .. Richard J. Tristan  
 „ .. John James Marshall  
 „ .. Benjamin Franklin  
 „ .. Thomas Faris  
 „ .. Thomas Henry Heath  
 „ .. Robert Matthews  
 „ .. Edward Jones Cooke  
 „ .. Francis W. Greene  
 „ .. W. B. Pearsall  
 „ .. John Barton  
 „ .. J. C. Denham  
 „ .. John Laird  
 „ .. Patrick W. Tuite  
 „ .. Robert, A. Salier  
 „ .. Henry Gogarty  
 „ .. Edmund W. Frost  
 „ .. Albert J. Anderson  
 „ .. Wellington Gray

Session  
1864-65

„ .. James Frederick Walker  
 „ .. George Mackesey  
 „ .. Henry Davy  
 „ .. Henry Baldwin  
 „ .. Edward W. Collins  
 „ .. Fenwick Carre  
 „ .. Wm. Johnston Charleton  
 „ .. Thos. Henry Browne  
 „ .. James H. Morrison  
 „ .. Valentine Duke  
 „ .. Robert R. Duke  
 „ .. Edward W. Leet  
 „ .. Henry Hazlett  
 „ .. David J. Carleton  
 „ .. Thomas M. Armstrong  
 „ .. Thomas W. Patterson  
 „ .. Madison W. Fisher  
 „ .. Richard H. Curran  
 „ .. John Walker  
 „ .. Leon A. Manning  
 „ .. William Henry Stock  
 „ .. Thomas Laing  
 „ .. Thomas J. Donnelly  
 „ .. Thomas J. Thompson  
 „ .. William B. Johnston  
 „ .. Henry N. Dudley  
 „ .. Thomas H. Browne  
 „ .. John Joseph Lough  
 „ .. George Edward Dobson  
 „ .. Frederick H. Smyth  
 „ .. Samuel K. Cotter  
 „ .. John Boxwell  
 „ .. Tankerville Drew  
 „ .. Michael O'Hanlon  
 „ .. Thomas Fearon  
 „ .. Charles Frank Pollock  
 „ .. J. C. Durham  
 „ .. William Dudgeon  
 „ .. F. C. M'Nalty  
 „ .. James W. Brady

Session  
1864-65

„ .. Joshua Parker  
 „ .. Michael O'Brien  
 „ .. William Falls  
 „ .. Frances L. Izod  
 „ .. James Brady  
 „ .. Brooke Wolsely  
 „ .. William Smith  
 „ .. George Boyd  
 „ .. Henry Stannard  
 „ .. P. Valentine Walsh  
 „ .. Henry H. Langstaff  
 „ .. Jerome Morgan  
 „ .. Peter Thomas Frazer  
 „ .. George Roe Carter  
 „ .. John F. Egan  
 „ .. Robert Baker  
 „ .. Geo. W. Owens  
 „ .. John Owens  
 „ .. Cuthbert Fetherstonhaugh  
 „ .. William Fetherstonhaugh  
 „ .. William Wilson  
 „ .. Edward J. Scott  
 „ .. Robert A. Sadlier  
 „ .. Horatio Maunsell  
 „ .. W. M. Treddenick  
 „ .. Thomas O'Farrell  
 „ .. Richard Edgeworth  
 „ .. Arthur James Russell  
 „ .. H. W. Rudkin  
 „ .. Alexander Skipton  
 „ .. Christopher Donagh  
 „ .. Edward Woodward  
 „ .. Samuel Hogan  
 „ .. William Bolton  
 „ .. John Saden  
 „ .. Joshua Parker  
 „ .. Albert E. Carter  
 „ .. W. R. S. Manning  
 „ .. Fenwick Carre  
 „ .. William Smith



## Session

1864-65

- „ .. John W. Martin
- „ .. Thomas A. Forde
- „ .. Mark Anthony
- „ .. James Henry Farrell
- „ .. J. R. Casey
- „ .. J. A. Hanrahan
- „ .. Richard H. Curran
- „ .. O'Connell Raey
- „ .. John Laird
- „ .. John J. Lough
- „ .. George Edward Dobson
- „ .. James Frederick Walker
- „ .. P. Thomas Frazer

## Session

1865-66

- „ .. Michael Kennelly
- „ .. Benjamin Franklin
- „ .. William B. Johnston
- „ .. James W. Brady
- „ .. Thomas Foley Brew
- „ .. Beveridge James Spence
- „ .. Alexander Trousdall
- „ .. Joseph Backhouse
- „ .. Abernethy Taylor
- „ .. John Bond
- „ .. Isaiah De Zouche
- „ .. Michael O'Brien
- „ .. Ralph G. Sandes
- „ .. Charles Arthur Owens
- „ .. John David Sherrard
- „ .. John Walker
- „ .. Mark Anthony
- „ .. Charles G. Purcell
- „ .. John James Marshall
- „ .. Giles M. Finucane
- „ .. Robert A. Sadlier
- „ .. William B. Pearsall
- „ .. William Falls
- „ .. Thomas Thompson

## Session

1865-66

- „ .. William J. Coghlan
- „ .. John Sutton
- „ .. Richard Wheeler
- „ .. William M'Namara
- „ .. John J. Lough
- „ .. Thomas Faris
- „ .. Thomas Heath
- „ .. Edward J. Cooke
- „ .. James Henry Ussher
- „ .. S. H. Stokes
- „ .. John Bird
- „ .. James Marsh
- „ .. Frances Peirce
- „ .. William H. Syme
- „ .. Edward J. Scott
- „ .. William Wilson
- „ .. William H. Leeper
- „ .. David J. Carleton
- „ .. Robert Rawson Duke
- „ .. Valentine de S. Duke
- „ .. Henry Hazlett
- „ .. Thomas M. Armstrong
- „ .. Fenwick Carre
- „ .. William H. Gillespie
- „ .. Thomas H. Browne
- „ .. George B. Powell
- „ .. John Leon Kealy
- „ .. John F. Studdert
- „ .. Alexander Grant
- „ .. Archibald N. Kidd
- „ .. Michael Kenetty
- „ .. Henry D. Purdon
- „ .. Sibthorpe Bradley
- „ .. Thomas Mahon
- „ .. Henry N. Dudley
- „ .. George Roe Carter
- „ .. John C. Pigott
- „ .. Richard Malcomson
- „ .. John C. Durham
- „ .. James Williams

## Session

1865-66

„ .. Peter T. Frazer  
 „ .. Henry Eames  
 „ .. George Hornidge  
 „ .. Henry William Joynt  
 „ .. Andrew Irwin  
 „ .. Thomas Robinson  
 „ .. S. Smyth  
 „ .. John Francis Connihan  
 „ .. Joshua Parker  
 „ .. Thomas D. Stannistreet  
 „ .. John Barton  
 „ .. Henry Francis Hunt  
 „ .. William H. Gregg  
 „ .. William F. Murray  
 „ .. Michael O'Hanlon  
 „ .. Alexander Skipton  
 „ .. Oscar Woods  
 „ .. Edward Fawcett  
 „ .. Edward J. Curran  
 „ .. Thomas Curran  
 „ .. James F. Walker  
 „ .. Christopher William Keays  
 „ .. Samuel K. Cotter  
 „ .. Francis C. Crossle  
 „ .. Robert Hocter  
 „ .. James William Brady  
 „ .. Charles B. Lane  
 „ .. John Boyd  
 „ .. Francis G. Robinson  
 „ .. Robert Fitzgerald  
 „ .. Charles Quarry  
 „ .. William H. Boland  
 „ .. F. C. M'Nally  
 „ .. John Tyndall  
 „ .. James B. Kenny  
 „ .. John Murdock  
 „ .. Francis F. Butler  
 „ .. James Smyth  
 „ .. Henry Langstaff  
 „ .. Henry Stannard

## Session

1865-66

„ .. George Boyd  
 „ .. Edward Daly  
 „ .. Thomas Mahon  
 „ .. Brooke Wolseley  
 „ .. Alexander Stokes  
 „ .. George Edward Dobson  
 „ .. Robert Falkiner  
 „ .. John Daly  
 „ .. J. H. Carey  
 „ .. Edward Woodward  
 „ .. Francis Izod  
 „ .. John Todhunter  
 „ .. John Owens  
 „ .. Alexander Alcock  
 „ .. Benjamin Dansite  
 „ .. Edmund Frost  
 „ .. Christopher Donagh  
 „ .. Henry Joynt  
 „ .. William M. Tredennick  
 „ .. Charles R. Whitby  
 „ .. William H. Gregg  
 „ .. A. E. Estodd  
 „ .. Joseph Nelligan  
 „ .. Leopold Barnes  
 „ .. John William Moore  
 „ .. William Watkins  
 „ .. Alexander Skipton  
 „ .. William J. Charleton  
 „ .. Richard Chute  
 „ .. Thomas Wilson  
 „ .. John William Tyndall  
 „ .. William Bolton  
 „ .. Richard Dancer Purefoy  
 „ .. Henry Baldwin  
 „ .. Fenwick Carre  
 „ .. Peter T. Frazer  
 „ .. George R. Carter  
 „ .. G. M. Rudkin  
 „ .. A. W. Tomkins  
 „ .. Henry Davys



## Session

1865-66

- „ .. Charles Sibthorpe
- „ .. William H. Gillespie
- „ .. Andrew Mullan
- „ .. John Martin
- „ .. John J. Lough
- „ .. Sibthorpe Bradley
- „ .. D. T. Purdon
- „ .. Thomas Wilson
- „ .. Thomas Fearnon
- „ .. Thomas Robinson
- „ .. W. Fetherstonhaugh
- „ .. John Murdock
- „ .. Oliver S. Eager
- „ .. John Riddick
- „ .. Joseph Backhouse
- „ .. Edward Anderson
- „ .. Terence Lynam
- „ .. Robert Harley

## Session

1866-67

- „ .. George Parsons
- „ .. Charles Sibthorpe
- „ .. Isaac Jones
- „ .. Nathaniel Mayne
- „ .. Charles R. Whitty
- „ .. A. H. L'Estrange
- „ .. F. A. L'Estrange
- „ .. R. W. M. Tredennick
- „ .. J. L. Carey
- „ .. James Beveridge Spence
- „ .. Joseph Furness
- „ .. Luke Seward
- „ .. Alexander Trousdell
- „ .. John Martin
- „ .. Thomas Ahearne
- „ .. Charles E. Purcell
- „ .. John Walker
- „ .. Charles Owens
- „ .. J. P. M'Dermott

## Session

1866-67

- „ .. J. W. Coghlan
- „ .. Robert Falkiner
- „ .. G. M. Rudkin
- „ .. E. P. Murphy
- „ .. G. Hornidge
- „ .. T. G. Thompson
- „ .. J. K. Sutton
- „ .. A. H. Kelly
- „ .. A. H. Fenton
- „ .. Edward J. Cooke
- „ .. William Falls
- „ .. W. H. Leeper
- „ .. William Lloyd
- „ .. J. J. Marshall
- „ .. C. Fetherstonhaugh
- „ .. William Bolton
- „ .. David Hadden
- „ .. J. A. Cleary
- „ .. Thomas Somerville
- „ .. John Rae
- „ .. W. H. Gillespie
- „ .. H. E. Maunsell
- „ .. Reuben J. Harvey
- „ .. Ferdinald Le Bobinure
- „ .. James Macnamara
- „ .. Daniel Cullen
- „ .. R. J. Wheeler
- „ .. Edward Dundon
- „ .. Ralph E. Sandes
- „ .. J. F. Walker
- „ .. Alleyn Evenison
- „ .. Edward Joynt
- „ .. George R. Carter
- „ .. J. C. Martin
- „ .. Nicholas Kennedy
- „ .. William Wilson
- „ .. F. Clement Crossle
- „ .. William T. Murray
- „ .. Francis Edward Clarke
- „ .. Terence M'Grath

## Session

1866-67

„ .. John F. Connihan  
 „ .. Thomas Mahers  
 „ .. W. H. Gregg  
 „ .. James W. Brady  
 „ .. J. C. Pigott  
 „ .. J. C. Boyd  
 „ .. A. G. Harvey  
 „ .. William Madock  
 „ .. Edward Fawcett  
 „ .. G. H. Ormsby  
 „ .. L. H. Ormsby  
 „ .. G. C. Matthews  
 „ .. Denis Hannington  
 „ .. J. W. Nelligan  
 „ .. James Williams  
 „ .. Edward Fitzgerald  
 „ .. F. G. Mayberry  
 „ .. Michael Cullinan  
 „ .. Thomas William Morris  
 „ .. H. W. Joynt  
 „ .. John J. Lough  
 „ .. Henry E. Comyn  
 „ .. Thomas Ryan  
 „ .. Andrew Irwin  
 „ .. Arthur Annesley West  
 „ .. John H. Lyddon  
 „ .. John J. Power  
 „ .. J. B. Forster  
 „ .. Francis Forster  
 „ .. A. H. Martin  
 „ .. D. H. Sherrard  
 „ .. Robert Drury  
 „ .. N. T. Frazer  
 „ .. W. Johnston Charleton  
 „ .. William Grant  
 „ .. Sibthorpe Bradley  
 „ .. Harry D. Purdon  
 „ .. Joseph Backhouse  
 „ .. Dillon Bradford  
 „ .. John Bond

## Session

1866-67

„ .. A. W. Tomkins  
 „ .. John Barton  
 „ .. J. H. Neville  
 „ .. Francis Peirce  
 „ .. T. G. Kerans  
 „ .. Frederick Harris  
 „ .. James Marsh  
 „ .. E. J. Scott  
 „ .. Charles Sibthorpe  
 „ .. Henry Stokes  
 „ .. W. H. Syme  
 „ .. T. M. Armstrong  
 „ .. Oscar Woods  
 „ .. Brooke Wolseley  
 „ .. Alexander Stokes  
 „ .. Richard D. Purefoy  
 „ .. James Smyth  
 „ .. Francis Butler  
 „ .. Henry Stannard  
 „ .. James B. Kenny  
 „ .. William Smyth  
 „ .. A. C. Queely  
 „ .. Edward Woodward  
 „ .. Francis Izod  
 „ .. James Brady  
 „ .. G. Michael Finucane  
 „ .. James Walsh  
 „ .. Thomas Wilkins  
 „ .. Terence Lynam  
 „ .. Leopold Barnes  
 „ .. William Grant  
 „ .. William F. Murray  
 „ .. Charles R. Whitney  
 „ .. Charles Corbett  
 „ .. Charles Quany  
 „ .. Joseph Smyth  
 „ .. Edward J. Cunan  
 „ .. Richard Ryan  
 „ .. Joseph Furness  
 „ .. Arthur J. Russell



## Session

1867-68

„ .. George O'Beirne  
 „ .. Robert Sterling  
 „ .. James Clements  
 „ .. T. Brown Macauliffe  
 „ .. R. G. White  
 „ .. J. L. Carey  
 „ .. Richard Ryan  
 „ .. Charles G. Purcell  
 „ .. J. C. Burbett  
 „ .. William Gibson  
 „ .. W. H. Stork  
 „ .. William R. White  
 „ .. J. S. Carleton  
 „ .. J. L. Cleary  
 „ .. R. J. Wheeler  
 „ .. J. F. Walker  
 „ .. Luke Seward  
 „ .. W. H. Bull  
 „ .. James G. Purcell  
 „ .. Samuel Morriss  
 „ .. Joseph Smyth  
 „ .. James M'Cullagh  
 „ .. William R. Evans  
 „ .. J. Danaher  
 „ .. A. H. L'Estrange  
 „ .. Robert B. Wybrants  
 „ .. W. H. Oulton  
 „ .. Daniel Steedman  
 „ .. C. G. Marsden  
 „ .. John Rae  
 „ .. T. D. Stannistreet  
 „ .. Thomas Osborne  
 „ .. W. J. Coghlan  
 „ .. Robert Falkner  
 „ .. G. S. Hornidge  
 „ .. E. P. Murphy  
 „ .. J. H. K. Sutton  
 „ .. G. M. A. Rudkin  
 „ .. A. H. Kelly  
 „ .. M. A. Fenton

## Session

1867-68

„ .. G. C. Matthews  
 „ .. E. J. Cooke  
 „ .. William Falls  
 „ .. T. I. Thompson  
 „ .. G. H. Ormsby  
 „ .. L. H. Ormsby  
 „ .. Charles Arthur Owens  
 „ .. Thomas Campion  
 „ .. Thomas Tuckey  
 „ .. Michael Fitzgerald  
 „ .. W. H. Gillespie  
 „ .. Anthony Traill, F.T.C.D.  
 „ .. Terence Magrath  
 „ .. A. F. Dobson  
 „ .. George Whitaker  
 „ .. R. I. Harvey  
 „ .. Thomas S. Floyd  
 „ .. J. S. Donnelly  
 „ .. George B. Hickson  
 „ .. William Floyd  
 „ .. Robert Drury  
 „ .. James M'Cullagh  
 „ .. Robert Griffith  
 „ .. William Bloomer  
 „ .. Richard Cullinan  
 „ .. D. J. Cullen  
 „ .. J. F. Connihan  
 „ .. P. O'H. Hickson  
 „ .. Nathaniel Mayne  
 „ .. David Kennedy  
 „ .. Robert Blood  
 „ .. G. F. Mayberry  
 „ .. Ferdinand Le Bobinae  
 „ .. W. C. Grant  
 „ .. Alfred Lett  
 „ .. Thomas W. Morris  
 „ .. James Ferrier  
 „ .. J. G. Allen  
 „ .. T. Worthington  
 „ .. Isaac Jones

## Session

1867-68

„ .. John Joseph Power  
 „ .. G. M. Finucane  
 „ .. Hugh Stoney  
 „ .. Richard O'Brien  
 „ .. W. A. S. Gilligan  
 „ .. Jacob O'Connor  
 „ .. P. C. Rynd  
 „ .. John Bird  
 „ .. Henry Stokes  
 „ .. William Syme  
 „ .. Frank Peirce  
 „ .. James Marsh  
 „ .. John Neville  
 „ .. T. G. Kerans  
 „ .. Charles Sibthorpe  
 „ .. Julian F. Stokes  
 „ .. Robert Stirling  
 „ .. William John Evans  
 „ .. John Bond  
 „ .. Frederick F. Hackett  
 „ .. H. Comyn  
 „ .. H. Thornhill  
 „ .. De S. Duke  
 „ .. T. Armstrong  
 „ .. Oscar Woods  
 „ .. Henry Patterson  
 „ .. D. J. Carleton  
 „ .. R. R. Duke  
 „ .. Cecil Bushe  
 „ .. Charles M'Carthy  
 „ .. Alleyne Evenson  
 „ .. J. B. Kenny  
 „ .. T. J. Butler  
 „ .. James Smyth  
 „ .. John Edge  
 „ .. J. G. Queely  
 „ .. A. C. Queely  
 „ .. James C. Kelly  
 „ .. Andrew Irwin  
 „ .. Henry Wilson

## Session

1867-68

„ .. H. A. Bruncker  
 „ .. J. C. Martin  
 „ .. A. H. Martin  
 „ .. Benjamin Spedding  
 „ .. Charles Sibthorpe  
 „ .. R. Hudson  
 „ .. J. J. Macnamara  
 „ .. Oscar Woods  
 „ .. Joseph Smith  
 „ .. Hugh Stoney  
 „ .. J. J. Lough  
 „ .. Robert Griffiths  
 „ .. Archibald Adams  
 „ .. J. L. Barnes  
 „ .. George Parsons

## Session

1868-69

„ .. W. Reed Murphy  
 „ .. Thomas Osborne  
 „ .. Thomas Floyd  
 „ .. George Comyn  
 „ .. H. E. Evans  
 „ .. J. K. Bryham  
 „ .. Isaac Jones  
 „ .. Robert Archer  
 „ .. Thomas P. Tuckey  
 „ .. Cuthbert Studdert  
 „ .. Christopher Hunter  
 „ .. Archibald M'Kinlay  
 „ .. Charles Edward Piers  
 „ .. Thomas Campion  
 „ .. E. Ferguson  
 „ .. Thomas Derinzy  
 „ .. Michael Fitzgerald  
 „ .. John O'Callaghan  
 „ .. Edward Bowers  
 „ .. Edward H. Joynt  
 „ .. William John Gibson  
 „ .. Thomas Worthington  
 „ .. W. H. Gillespie



## Session

1868-69

„ .. William Mahood  
 „ .. William Taylor  
 „ .. Charles Mahon  
 „ .. John Dudley  
 „ .. Richard D. Purefoy  
 „ .. George Matthews  
 „ .. Edward P. Murphy  
 „ .. S. T. Dunne  
 „ .. G. M. A. Rudkin  
 „ .. H. A. Brunker  
 „ .. John Bird  
 „ .. Henry Stokes  
 „ .. Thomas Kerans  
 „ .. Charles Sibthorpe  
 „ .. Julian Stokes  
 „ .. Robert Stirling  
 „ .. William Evans  
 „ .. T. G. Smith  
 „ .. A. T. Walker  
 „ .. John Bond  
 „ .. A. G. Harvey  
 „ .. S. H. Carter  
 „ .. John Enright  
 „ .. Daniel Cullen  
 „ .. Ferdinald Le Bobinure  
 „ .. W. H. Middleton  
 „ .. Henry Lesinge  
 „ .. Michael Cullinan  
 „ .. W. H. Oulton  
 „ .. J. E. V. Foss  
 „ .. J. H. Lyddon  
 „ .. H. A. Auchinleck  
 „ .. James Irving Williamson  
 „ .. E. E. Barrington  
 „ .. W. E. Johnston  
 „ .. Hay Thornhill  
 „ .. W. A. G. Gilligan  
 „ .. Oscar Woods  
 „ .. A. W. Patterson  
 „ .. Brooke Wolsley

## Session

1868-69

„ .. Cecil Bushe  
 „ .. Kendal Franks  
 „ .. Charles M'Carthy  
 „ .. Henry Scott  
 „ .. A. C. Queely  
 „ .. J. G. Queely  
 „ .. — Callery  
 „ .. Richard Freeman  
 „ .. James Ferrier  
 „ .. G. M. Finucane  
 „ .. John Rae  
 „ .. L. H. Ormsby  
 „ .. G. H. Ormsby  
 „ .. G. H. Wyse  
 „ .. C. J. Ferrier  
 „ .. Charles Grant  
 „ .. William G. Allen  
 „ .. J. M'Mahon  
 „ .. J. Macnamara  
 „ .. Thomas Mahon  
 „ .. P. E. Shannon  
 „ .. Thomas Floyd  
 „ .. Robert Hctor  
 „ .. Archibald Adams  
 „ .. James Clements  
 „ .. D. J. Sherrard  
 „ .. A. P. St. Lawrence  
 „ .. T. D. Stannistreet  
 „ .. T. P. Tuckey  
 „ .. George Parsons  
 „ .. W. H. Gillespie  
 „ .. John Enright  
 „ .. William Taylor  
 „ .. John C. Boyd  
 „ .. Michael Cullinan  
 „ .. A. W. Tomkins  
 „ .. John Dudley  
 „ .. John J. Power  
 „ .. J. J. Marshall

## Session

1869-70

July	..	G. J. W. Redmond
Sept.	..	C. W. Keys
Oct.	..	Morres Molyneaux
"	..	W. R. Evans
"	..	James B. Spence
"	..	J. G. Purcell
"	..	Ferdinand Le Bobinae
"	..	G. A. C. Pearce
"	..	William Mahood
"	..	Michael O'Connor
"	..	J. E. Foss
"	..	Charles M'Clintock
"	..	William Reed Murphy
"	..	Joseph Sherwood
"	..	Richard N. Stoker
"	..	John Frederick Stokes
"	..	Timothy Moloney
"	..	William Cornwall
Nov.	..	William Cotton
"	..	Andrew John Brady
"	..	Richard H. Quill
"	..	Cuthbert Huddart
"	..	James Jackson
"	..	George H. Wyse
"	..	J. S. Carleton
"	..	John S. Gunning
"	..	William B. Bryson
"	..	William Taylor
"	..	Robert R. Johnston
"	..	James M'Cullagh
"	..	Harvie Scott
"	..	Henry A. Brunker
"	..	J. P. Brereton
"	..	John Wright Broad
"	..	John R. Brigham
"	..	Patrick A. Shannon
"	..	De Vere White
"	..	George Comyn
"	..	Thomas Laing
"	..	George Wnittaker

## Session

1869-70

Nov.	..	Samuel Smith
"	..	George Cooksey
"	..	H. E. Evans
"	..	Thomas De Renzy
"	..	Ansly C. De Renzy
"	..	Robert Sproule
"	..	William Edward Johnson
"	..	James Henry Roundtree
"	..	Dudley Doran
"	..	Henry Levinge
"	..	Frederick Pope
"	..	Arthur Woods
"	..	Matthew Moriarty
"	..	William L. Mackesey
"	..	Charles Mahon
"	..	Frederick Furnell
"	..	George W. Murphy
"	..	J. Kirkpatrick
"	..	P. C. Rynd
"	..	Charles Edward Piers
"	..	John Waugh
"	..	James Charles Hamilton
Dec.	..	George R. Armstrong
"	..	William Maddock
"	..	Charles Alfred Cooper
"	..	Christopher Hunter
"	..	Hon. A. de Montmorency
"	..	Patrick Kelly
"	..	Edward Ferguson
"	..	Archibald M'Kinlay
"	..	William Henry Middleton
"	..	William Josiah Smyly
"	..	Kendal Franks
"	..	Rawdon Macnamara
"	..	Charles Macnamara
"	..	Edward Bowers
"	..	James Callery
"	..	John Dudley
"	..	Jacob O'Connor
"	..	Michael Fitzgerald



Session 1869-70		Session 1870-71	
Dec.	.. William John Gibson	Oct.	.. Robert Sproule
"	.. William Henry White	"	.. Leland Robinson
"	.. Thomas W. Cullen	"	.. Morris Molyneux
"	.. G. J. W. Redmond	"	.. Sidney H. Carter
"	.. Charles S. Grant	"	.. George Cooksey
"	.. H. W. Patterson	"	.. Andrew J. Brady
"	.. Daniel M'Kenzie Steedman	"	.. John E. S. Barnes
"	.. Isaac Jones	"	.. The Macgillycuddy
"	.. Henry Mark Scott	"	.. W. B. Bryson
"	.. C. Thomas Quill	"	.. Charles T. O'Rorke
"	.. John Rae	"	.. Arthur B. Finny
"	.. Richard H. Baxter	"	.. William A. Fitzgerald
		"	.. George Comyn
		"	.. John O'Callaghan
1870		"	.. Frederick Tuthill
Jan.	.. Robert Sterling	"	.. Richard Winter Barnes
"	.. George Hickson	"	.. James Ferrier
"	.. John Sherlock	"	.. Hamilton MacMullen
"	.. George Walter Gray	"	.. Robert R. Smith
Feb.	.. A. C. Queely	"	.. W. C. Cornwall
"	.. A. F. Walker	"	.. William Cotton
"	.. William John Evans	"	.. Charles Alex. McMunn
April	.. Daniel J. Cullen	"	.. William Mark Whittaker
"	.. Edward Bowers	Nov.	.. Henry A. Bruncker
"	.. John Frederick Stokes	"	.. George D. Bourke
"	.. J. C. Durham	"	.. Harvie Scott
"	.. Nathaniel Mayne	"	.. Matthew Moriarty
"	.. William Simpson	"	.. Thomas Boyd
May	.. John H. Lyddon	"	.. G. B. Gordon
"	.. John D. Edge	"	.. N. C. Pasley
June	.. E. E. Barrington	"	.. Charles Mahon
"	.. T. G. Mayberry	"	.. George Walpole
"	.. William Taylor	"	.. Charles Bayley
July	.. Charles G. Corbett	"	.. Frederick Pope
"	.. John Charles Pigott	"	.. William Mahood
"	.. J. S. Gunning	"	.. David Kennedy
"	.. James Smyth	"	.. G. W. Gray
		"	.. W. Taylor
		"	.. Patrick D. Dunne
		"	.. Edward Bowers
Session 1870-71			
Sept.	.. Timothy Molony		
"	.. Arthur D'Arcy		

Session 1870-71		Session 1870-71	
Nov.	.. Robert Cochrane	Dec.	.. A. Willoughby Russell
"	.. James Jackson	"	.. Alfred Patterson
"	.. Jacob O'Connor	"	.. Mansergh Duke
"	.. William Mackesey	"	.. George Hamilton Wyse
"	.. J. Oliver	"	.. Frederick Kirkpatrick
"	.. Marcus Given	"	.. Charles William Hamilton
"	.. John McCreery	"	.. William R. Murphy
"	.. A. F. Dobson	"	.. Marcus Given
"	.. David Drummond	Jan.	.. Thomas Floyd
"	.. Edward G. Levinge	Feb.	.. F. C. Crossle
"	.. William Owen	"	.. James Irving Williamson
"	.. James Callery	"	.. John Waugh
"	.. Shapland Newell	Mar.	.. Richard H. Baxter
"	.. R. Macnamara	April	.. Richard Stoker
"	.. C. E. Macnamara	"	.. G. H. Wyse
"	.. Henry M. Scott	May	.. John Fisher
"	.. Cecil Thomas Quill	"	.. G. P. Richards
"	.. George Whittaker	"	.. J. E. Foss
"	.. Hayman Thornhill	"	.. J. K. Brigham
"	.. Philip Jevers	June	.. Henry Corby
"	.. Thomas Fleetwood	"	.. William Owen
"	.. William H. Middleton	"	.. Charles Quarry
"	.. G. R. Armstronge	"	.. William G. Allen
"	.. John J. Middleton	July	.. Andrew Irwin
"	.. Robert Johnston	"	.. Thomas Brown
"	.. Charles McClintock	"	.. William F. Spence
"	.. P. B. Tuthill	Session	
"	.. Charles A. Cooper	1871-72	
"	.. George Hickson	Aug.	.. Daniel McK. Steedman
"	.. Michael Fitzgerald	Oct.	.. Richard N. Stoker
"	.. John Dudley	"	.. Charles Mahon
"	.. Thomas Enright	"	.. Patrick William Ekins
"	.. Austin F. Walker	"	.. J. T. Rossborough
"	.. Thomas De Renzy	"	.. Arthur B. Finny
"	.. A. C. C. De Renzy	"	.. Edward G. Levinge
"	.. Dudley Doran	"	.. Daniel Robert Ross
"	.. John Baptist Fisher	"	.. Browne Roberts
Dec.	.. Thomas A. Alexander	"	.. George E. Nixon
"	.. J. Bushman	"	.. A. S. Bleakley
"	.. Charles Scovell Grant	"	.. Richard T. Dundas



Session		Session	
1871-72		1871-72	
Nov	.. Magan Hamerton	Nov.	.. Thomas Boyd
„	.. Thomas A. Alexander	„	.. T. B. Tuthill
„	.. Archibald Adams	„	.. John Barnes
„	.. Samuel Morris	„	.. Marcus Given
„	.. William Bull	„	.. Joseph Hunter
„	.. John David Collier	„	.. Frederick Tuthill
„	.. John J. Middleton	„	.. John Edward Mons
„	.. Henry James Plowman	„	.. William Owen
„	.. Charles Alex. McMunn	„	.. John Abraham
„	.. James Charles Stoyte	„	.. Charles Alf. Cooper
„	.. Patrick Kennedy	„	.. William Maddock
„	.. Thomas H. O'Donnell	„	.. Sydney H. Taylor
„	.. James G. FitzGerald	Dec.	.. W. S. Moriarty
„	.. Robert Archer	„	.. C. S. Grant
„	.. Nath. C. Devany	„	.. G. S. Redmond
„	.. Charles Frederick Murray	„	.. A. W. Russell
„	.. Thomas Enright	„	.. Alfred Patterson
„	.. William Walter	„	.. Charles Roe
„	.. Charles McClintock	„	.. Mansergh Duke
„	.. William B. Bryson	„	.. Shapland Newell
„	.. Charles T. J. O'Rorke	„	.. R. Macnamara
„	.. J. B. Jackson	„	.. C. E. Macnamara
„	.. W. Cotton	„	.. Henry M. Scott
„	.. A. C. Malley	„	.. Cecil Thomas Quill
„	.. William FitzGerald	„	.. Richard Marley Blake
„	.. Hamilton McMullen	„	.. J. R. West
„	.. R. B. Smith	„	.. Richard Duckworth
„	.. Robert S. Cochrane	„	.. George D. Burke
„	.. George Cooksey	„	.. Henry A. Powell
„	.. Leland Robinson	„	.. G. W. Gray
„	.. Morres Molyneux	„	.. William Mark Whittaker
„	.. William Dunne		
„	.. G. B. Gordon	1872	
„	.. Edward Stephens	Jan.	.. J. R. West
„	.. Thomas F. Fleetwood	„	.. Henry Mallins
„	.. William Birney	„	.. Hamilton McMullen
„	.. William M. Clayton	„	.. Nicholas J. Kennedy
„	.. William Edward Moynan	„	.. W. J. Evans
„	.. Joseph Parker	„	.. Annesley De Renzy
„	.. Andrew F. Adams	„	.. R. H. Foot

1872		Session	
Jan.	.. Dudley Doran (deceased)	1872-73	
Feb.	.. Christopher Hunter	Oct.	.. Thomas F. Falkiner
..	.. W. H. Middleton	..	.. G. Mahood Foy
..	.. William Mahcod	..	.. J. S. Grubb
..	.. Marcus Given	..	.. Archibald H. Frazer
..	.. John O'Callaghan	..	.. Robert William Collis
..	.. Patrick Macnamara	..	.. John Hastings Tait
..	.. Cuthbert Fitzsimon	..	.. Patrick W. Ekins
Mar.	.. Patrick Carney	..	.. A. S. Bleakley
Apr.	.. William Taylor	..	.. David Drummond
..	.. William Lee	..	.. William Hartigan
..	.. Edward Bowers	..	.. Charles A. Cooper
May	.. W. A. Gilligan	..	.. George E. Nixon
..	.. John Middleton	..	.. Jonathan Hill Malone
..	.. George Comyn	..	.. Laurence W. Corcoran
..	.. Samuel Roberts	..	.. Jeffery Bouake
..	.. W. E. B. Moynan	..	.. Joseph Atkinson
		..	.. William Clibborn
		..	.. M. F. Hamilton
		..	.. Edward Philips
		..	.. Thomas Bellew
	.. John Fitzmaurice	..	.. George M. Russell
	.. Thomas Bellew	..	.. Patrick William Eakins
	.. John F. Spencer	Nov.	.. John P. Brereton
June	.. W. H. Oulton	..	.. John H. Collier
..	.. Joseph Hunter	..	.. George B. Gordon
..	.. Robert H. Foot	..	.. William Smyly
July	.. Arthur Woods	..	.. John J. Power
..	.. William Alex. FitzGerald	..	.. William Wallis
..	.. Thomas Fleetwood	..	.. Michael Callan
..	.. Archibald McKinlay	..	.. H. A. Davison
..	.. Robert Johnson	..	.. Richard Fullerton
..	.. John Boxwell	..	.. William Connor
Aug.	.. John Rossborough	..	.. James Charles Nelligan
..	.. Henry Corby	..	.. John W. Flood
Oct.	.. Samuel Roberts	..	.. John Russell West
..	.. N. C. B. Pasley	..	.. Patrick Kennedy
..	.. Annesley De Renzy	..	.. Michael C. Molony
..	.. Martin O'Carroll	..	.. Cuthbert Barker
..	.. Andrew F. Adams	..	.. Patrick McDonnall
..	.. Thomas F. Marris	..	.. Denis McDonnall
..	.. Patrick Charles Devany	..	



## Session

1872-73

Nov. .. William E. Barry  
 „ .. Charles F. Murray  
 „ .. William H. Nash  
 „ .. Henry J. Plowman  
 „ .. Leland Robinson  
 „ .. Thomas Wright  
 „ .. Thomas E. Ryan  
 „ .. John Armstrong  
 „ .. Francis Langan  
 „ .. William Callwell  
 „ .. F. Franklin Smallman  
 „ .. Ashley J. Westby  
 „ .. John J. Middleton  
 „ .. John J. Rossborough  
 „ .. Patrick Dunne  
 „ .. Gilbert Lynch  
 „ .. James G. FitzGerald  
 „ .. William Dunne  
 „ .. Richard Duckworth  
 „ .. George D. Bourke  
 „ .. Edward Blacker  
 „ .. George R. Leeper  
 „ .. Henry R. Dowse  
 „ .. William Lee  
 „ .. Frank Hart  
 „ .. John E. S. Barnes  
 „ .. Thomas Boyd  
 „ .. Peter J. Farrell  
 „ .. Ralph McDermott  
 „ .. Joseph O'Donnell  
 „ .. Richard Marlay Blake  
 „ .. Alfred Patterson  
 „ .. Charles Roe  
 „ .. A. W. Russell  
 „ .. Mansergh Duke  
 „ .. G. Redmond  
 „ .. Cuthbert Fitzsimon  
 „ .. Marcus Given  
 „ .. William Owen  
 „ .. William Clayton

## Session

1872-73

Nov. .. Henry Mallins  
 „ .. Browne Roberts  
 „ .. David R. Ross  
 „ .. Robert Grier  
 1873  
 Jan. .. G. W. Cuppaige  
 „ .. Michael O'Connor  
 „ .. John E. Foss  
 „ .. Arthur B. Finney  
 Mar. .. Joseph Fuller  
 April .. William Smyly  
 „ .. John W. Flanagan  
 „ .. Andrew F. Adams  
 „ .. J. J. Greene  
 „ .. — Stannard  
 „ .. Patrick Kelly  
 „ .. Patrick Kennedy  
 „ .. Arthur Finney  
 „ .. John B. Foster  
 „ .. Frank Foster  
 „ .. John Dudley  
 „ .. Henry Grier  
 „ .. Thomas Russell  
 „ .. Ashley John Westby  
 May .. Thomas Paton  
 „ .. Hon. A. De Montmorency  
 „ .. W. E. Warren  
 „ .. Robert G. Alcorn  
 June .. Thomas Enright  
 „ .. Marcus Given  
 July .. Archibald Fraser  
 „ .. Richard N. Stoker  
 „ .. William Owen  
 „ .. Charles W. Hamilton  
 „ .. Philip Ivers  
 „ .. John Sherlock  
 „ .. P. H. Shannon  
 „ .. Francis Fisher  
 Session 1873-74  
 Aug. .. David Ross

## Session

1873-74

Oct.	..	John B. Fisher
„	..	Charles H. Keane
„	..	R. H. Dowse
„	..	Patrick White
„	..	David Drummond
„	..	George Mahood Foy
„	..	Richard Hassard
„	..	Thomas Falkiner
„	..	Ferdinald De Verteuil
„	..	Arthur Patrick Inman
„	..	Frederick H. Collins
„	..	Richard H. Courtenay
„	..	Thomas O'Flaherty
„	..	John O'Connolly
„	..	Adrien F. Adams
„	..	Joseph Atkinson
„	..	John B. Hamilton
„	..	John W. Flood
„	..	Charles H. Hassard
„	..	Frederick O. Ross
„	..	Michael J. Yourelle
„	..	N. C. B. Pasley
„	..	Martin O'Carroll
„	..	Jonathan H. Malone
„	..	Charles F. Murray
Nov.	..	Thomas B. Dowse
„	..	H. T. Plowman
„	..	Thomas Pierce
„	..	John Oliver
„	..	Blacker Powell
„	..	David Orr
„	..	Laurence Finnegan
„	..	W. S. Callwell
„	..	William C. Wilkinson
„	..	Dudley FitzGerald
„	..	Charles T. O'Rorke
„	..	George E. Nickson
„	..	James Hastings
„	..	Oswald Maiben
„	..	Robert G. Mostyn

## Session

1873-74

Nov.	..	Malachi Dwyer
„	..	James C. Nelligan
„	..	Charles H. Tench
„	..	Ashley J. Westby
„	..	Laurence Corcoran
„	..	James McCullagh
„	..	James Davison
„	..	John W. Flanagan
„	..	William Cornwall
„	..	James Jackson
„	..	William H. Nash
„	..	Frank Hart
„	..	William Lee
„	..	Worship O'Neill
„	..	William Wallis
„	..	Clement Mallins
„	..	Thomas Walsh
„	..	James M. Egan
„	..	John J. Egan
„	..	William O'Meara
„	..	William Connor
„	..	Gilbert Lynch
„	..	William Clayton
„	..	Cuthbert C. Fitzsimon
„	..	Robert O'Callaghan
„	..	Franklin Smallman
„	..	William Miley
„	..	Valentine Miley
„	..	Thomas Sloane
„	..	John O'Connor
„	..	Ulick J. Burke
„	..	Jeoffrey Burke
„	..	George T. Goggin
„	..	Morgan D. O'Connell
„	..	Peter S. Farrelle
„	..	Ernest Barry
„	..	Joseph Castles
„	..	William H. Peacocke
„	..	C. Dillon Cole
„	..	T. E. Ryan



## Session

1873-74

Dec. .. John T. Power  
 „ .. Charles H. Tench  
 „ .. Cuthbert Fitzsimon  
 „ .. William Griffin  
 „ .. Keneth Maclellan  
 „ .. Richard S. Jones  
 „ .. Abraham Malley  
 „ .. James Sturgeon  
 „ .. Francis Langan  
 „ .. Richard Marley Blake  
 „ .. James Steele Swaine  
 „ .. Samuel Sproule Swain  
 „ .. John Manifold  
 „ .. Leonard S. O'Flaherty  
 „ .. Peter Cutler  
 „ .. John Armstrong  
 „ .. A. W. Russell  
 „ .. Alfred Patterson  
 „ .. Mansergh Duke  
 „ .. Charles Roe  
 „ .. Francis Fisher  
 „ .. George R. Leeper  
 „ .. Robert Collis  
 „ .. Richard Duckworth  
 „ .. Edward Blacker  
 „ .. Shapland Newell  
 „ .. Dudley FitzGerald  
 „ .. George Mahood Foy  
 „ .. Browne Roberts  
 „ .. Henry Sherrard  
 „ .. George Russell  
 „ .. Ralph McDermott  
 „ .. Arthur Cahill  
 „ .. Charles N. Gwynne  
 Jan. .. John Patterson  
 Feb. .. John F. Houghton  
 „ .. John Russell West  
 „ .. William Clibborn  
 Mar. .. Sydney Taylor  
 „ .. John E. Barnes

## Session

1873-74

Mar. .. William Wilding  
 Apr. .. John P. Ferguson  
 „ .. George Coscaden  
 „ .. James George Moran  
 „ .. Cæsar Sherrard  
 „ .. Thoms Boyd  
 „ .. Andrew F. Adams  
 „ .. John T. Dillon  
 May .. Thomas Emerson  
 „ .. James G. FitzGerald

## Session 1874-75

Oct. .. Michael O'Connor  
 „ .. John Christal  
 „ .. Henry Smith  
 „ .. J. B. Hamilton  
 „ .. Malachi Dwyer  
 „ .. Ferdinald De Verteuil  
 „ .. William Devenish  
 „ .. Franklin Smallman  
 „ .. John J. Walsh  
 „ .. A. J. Hassard  
 „ .. William H. O'Meara  
 „ .. Michael Dundon  
 „ .. Walter P. Carson  
 „ .. Frederick H. Collins  
 „ .. Charles N. Fox  
 „ .. John Cooper  
 „ .. Richard Hassard  
 „ .. William P. O'Dwyer  
 „ .. Dudley FitzGerald  
 „ .. Thomas Falkiner  
 Nov. .. Fitzwilliam O'Grady  
 „ .. James Moran  
 „ .. Arthur Alma Johnston  
 „ .. John V. Connolly  
 „ .. Owen A. McParland  
 „ .. Edward Blacker  
 „ .. Richard Courtenay  
 „ .. Henry S. Jackson  
 „ .. William Griffin

## Session

1874-75

Nov. .. James Steele Swain  
 „ .. Samuel Sproule Swain  
 „ .. Henry Sherrard  
 „ .. Thomas Fitzpatrick  
 „ .. John J. Power  
 „ .. Morgan O'Connell  
 „ .. Joseph Ryan  
 „ .. Thomas T. Moore  
 „ .. Robert G. Mostyn  
 „ .. William Connolly  
 „ .. Henry M. Swain  
 „ .. John McLoughlin  
 „ .. James W. Egan  
 „ .. John J. Egan  
 „ .. J. D. Collier  
 „ .. William Miley  
 „ .. John Oliver  
 „ .. John Carden  
 „ .. Abraham Malley  
 „ .. Patrick Ekins  
 „ .. Blacker Powell  
 „ .. Frank Hart  
 „ .. William Nash  
 „ .. William C. Wilkinson  
 „ .. Laurence Finnegan  
 „ .. John FitzGerald  
 „ .. George Coscaden  
 „ .. Charles Tench  
 „ .. John M. Harrington  
 „ .. Oswald Maiben  
 „ .. John P. Clarke  
 „ .. John O'Connor  
 „ .. C. Dillon Cole  
 „ .. Richard Dowse  
 „ .. Robert Collis  
 „ .. James Jacob  
 „ .. Gilbert Lynch  
 „ .. William Hederman  
 „ .. W. S. Callwell  
 „ .. Joseph Castles

## Session

1874-75

Nov. .. Timothy O'Connell  
 „ .. Thomas Walsh  
 Dec. .. Robert Gordon  
 „ .. Vernon R. Drapes  
 „ .. Francis Fisher  
 „ .. John Patterson  
 „ .. William Lyons  
 „ .. John Flanagan  
 „ .. Jeoffrey J. Bourke  
 „ .. Robert Nesbitt  
 „ .. Patrick O'Shaughnessy  
 „ .. Thomas Dowse  
 „ .. Edward Dowling  
 „ .. John Armstrong  
 „ .. Sydney Taylor  
 „ .. Edward J. Kennedy  
 „ .. Henry J. Penny  
 „ .. Charles Hall Penny  
 „ .. Dudley Fitzgerald  
 „ .. John Manifold  
 „ .. Jonathan H. Malone  
 „ .. John Flood  
 „ .. Cuthbert Fitzsimon  
 „ .. Arthur Cahill  
 „ .. Clement Mallins  
 „ .. Robert Grier  
 „ .. William Kennedy  
 Jan. .. John Russell West  
 „ .. James Davison  
 „ .. George Washington Ryan  
 Feb. .. William Walter  
 „ .. Arthur Inman  
 „ .. A. S. Bleakley  
 „ .. James A. M'Cullagh  
 April .. James Inglis  
 May .. Charles Geoghegan  
 June .. George G. Tatham  
 Session  
 1875-76  
 Sept. .. John Crean



Session		Session	
1875-76		1875-76	
Sept.	.. John Moffitt	Nov.	.. George Edward Irvine
Oct.	.. Robert Lyle	..	.. William Patrick O'Dwyer
..	.. Michael Collins	..	.. William Edward O'Connor
..	.. William H. O'Meara	..	.. Richard Courtenaye
..	.. Denis Harrington	..	.. Denis McDonnall
..	.. Joseph M. Redmond	..	.. James Bothwell
..	.. John D. Quinn	..	.. John J. Middleton
..	.. William Patterson	..	.. Cæsar D. Sherrard
..	.. John Semple	..	.. Michael McCarthy
..	.. Michael Dundon	..	.. Thomas T. Moore
..	.. William Doughty	..	.. James Carr
..	.. George W. O'Ryan	..	.. Frederick H. Moore
..	.. Charles H. Bennett	..	.. George E. Fisher
..	.. Edward Butt	..	.. John Vincent Conolly
..	.. Samuel Swain	..	.. James McNally
..	.. Robert Gordon	..	.. Alexander McKee
..	.. Timothy O'Connell	..	.. John H. Flanagan
..	.. Frederick Brady	..	.. W. C. Wilkinson
..	.. William Kennedy	..	.. Michael Cleary
..	.. Robert Kennedy	..	.. Percy Brownrigg
..	.. L. S. O'Flaherty	..	.. Henry Swayne
..	.. Andrew C. Thompson	..	.. Francis Fisher
..	.. Thomas R. Lingard	..	.. John Patterson
Nov.	.. Alfred Middleton	..	.. Henry S. Jackson
..	.. Cornelius J. O'Brien	Dec.	.. William Griffin
..	.. George M. Ryan	..	.. William Miley
..	.. Daniel Leahy	..	.. J. B. Hamilton
..	.. Dudley FitzGerald	..	.. Armitage Forbes
..	.. Joseph S. Lawlor	..	.. Henry A. Davison
..	.. John Richard Hassard	..	.. Walter Carson
..	.. Morgan O'Connell	..	.. Henry Sherrard
..	.. David Chadwick Smith	..	.. Oswald Maiben
..	.. Blacker Powell	..	.. George Percy Mahony
..	.. E. P. McDonnall	..	.. C. Dillon Cole
..	.. John J. Walsh	..	.. Patrick O'Shaughnessey
..	.. Charles Tench	..	.. Henry W. Smith
..	.. Robert G. Mostyn	..	.. George M. Dartnell
..	.. Hugh Warnock	..	.. Frederick H. Collins
..	.. Charles A. Hassard	..	.. James H. Parkinson
..	.. John Spring	..	.. Henry J. Penny

Session		Session	
1875-76		1876-77	
Dec.	.. Charles H. Penny	Oct.	.. Marmaduke Purcell
„	.. Henry Battersby	„	.. Solomon Frost
„	.. John Manifold	„	.. James J. Phelan
„	.. Joseph Atkinson	„	.. John J. Walsh
Jan.	.. James Inglis	„	.. William E. Connolly
„	.. Clement Mallins	„	.. George White
„	.. Arthur Inman	„	.. George Lawder
„	.. James Davison	„	.. William Lyons
„	.. Arthur Cahill	„	.. Michael J. Lyden
„	.. James McCullagh	„	.. Charles J. Barry
„	.. William S. Sutherland	„	.. Thomas B. Moffitt
„	.. J. Beamish Hamilton	„	.. John B. Ledwith
„	.. Maurice C. O'Connell	„	.. Charles M. O'Connell
Feb.	.. George R. Armstrong	„	.. John Armstrong
Mar.	.. James J. Houghton	„	.. Edmond Henn
April	.. Clement Hamilton	„	.. William S. Lecky
„	.. Thomas Taylor Reynolds	„	.. Laurence Kerrigan
„	.. James F. Brodie	„	.. William S. Gordon
May	.. Denis Hogan	„	.. James Alex. Swan
„	.. Richard Fullerton	„	.. Alexander Ross
„	.. George Westby	„	.. John Curran
„	.. Frederick H. Collins	„	.. John O'Leary
„	.. David Orr	„	.. John Moffit
June	.. — Gwynne	Nov.	.. Patrick Clarke
July	.. Daniel McGuire	„	.. James Wigmore
„	.. Cæsar Sherrard	„	.. Robert Ambrose
„	.. Joseph Fuller	„	.. Michael O'Sullivan
„	.. Patrick Dunne	„	.. John Purcell
„	.. John P. Clarke	„	.. Thomas Hennesy
		„	.. A. West
		„	.. Joseph Fleming
		„	.. Michael O'Doherty
		„	.. Richard J. Legge
		„	.. Patrick J. Kelly
		„	.. George Patterson
		„	.. James H. Peacocke
		„	.. Robert Lingard
		„	.. James Cleary
		„	.. James Atkinson
Session			
1876-77			
Sept.	.. John Duncan George		
„	.. James Brennan		
„	.. James Fitzpatrick		
Oct.	.. David Chadwick Smith		
„	.. George Dartnell		
„	.. John P. Carmody		
„	.. John W. Flood		



Session 1876-77		Session 1876-77	
Nov.	.. St. George Finnegan	Dec.	.. Walter Carson
..	.. Thomas N. Flood	..	.. James H. Beattie
..	.. Thomas F. Arthur	..	.. William T. Beattie
..	.. William P. O'Dwyer	..	.. Dennis McDonnall
..	.. James O'Dwyer	..	.. John O'Grady
..	.. Thomas O'Donnell	..	.. James Grier
..	.. Alexander McKee	..	.. George E. Fisher
..	.. George O'Ryan	..	.. Francis Fisher
..	.. — Prior	..	.. John Patterson
..	.. — Turner	..	.. Edward O'Connor
..	.. H. Crampton	..	.. Robert Gordon
..	.. Robert Jones	..	.. Macnamara Williamson
..	.. William Jones	..	.. Edward Butt
..	.. Henry Evans	..	.. Clement Hamerton
..	.. Cornelius O'Brien	Jan.	.. James Haughton
..	.. Alfred Lucas Middleton	..	.. William Devenish
..	.. Walter C. Halpin	..	.. James Raferty
..	.. Daniel Reardon	Feb.	.. William J. Hellslop
..	.. Edward Flynn	..	.. James C. H. Peacock
..	.. Frederick Bell	Mar.	.. Thomas H. Crampton
..	.. George M. Ryan		
..	.. James Parkinson	Session	
..	.. Frederick Moore	1877-78	
..	.. Richard Warren	Aug.	.. William B. Eames
..	.. John George Cronyn	..	.. Thomas O'Brien
..	.. Thomas Moore	..	.. H. Morgan
..	.. Joseph Castles	..	.. Herbert Saunders
..	.. Edward Rice	..	.. John Martin
..	.. Henry J. Penny	Oct.	.. Edward Corcoran
..	.. Charles H. Penny	..	.. William E. Corbett
..	.. George Pigott	..	.. Charles Adams
..	.. Ernest Barry	..	.. James Geraghty
..	.. John Semple	..	.. Michael Kennedy
..	.. John Griffin	..	.. Frederick Moore
Dec.	.. John Rynne	..	.. Donald Grant
..	.. Arthur S. Neville	..	.. Alexander Ross
..	.. Edward Corcoran	..	.. W. Stewart Lecky
..	.. William H. Fitzmaurice	..	.. George Lauder
..	.. Thomas T. Reynolds	..	.. William Stoker
..	.. William Sullivan	..	.. Francis Smith

Session 1877-78		Session 1877-78	
Oct.	.. George T. Goggin	Nov.	.. Ernest Barry
..	.. Thomas Campion	..	.. Arthur Archer
..	.. James Atkinson	..	.. Robert E. Hadden
..	.. Thomas R. Lee	..	.. Anthony Kidd
..	.. David C. Smith	..	.. James Parkinson
..	.. Robert Hickson	..	.. Frederick W. Bell
..	.. Francis G. Bonynges	..	.. John J. Egan
..	.. Frank T. Newell	..	.. Edward O'Connor
..	.. George Patterson	..	.. Edward E. Lennon
..	.. Thomas Gillespie	..	.. Michael Carmody
..	.. Austen Cockle	..	.. Richard J. Legge
..	.. Edward J. Hayes	..	.. Thomas J. Payne
..	.. Alfred Millar	..	.. Alexander McKee
..	.. Joseph Fleming	..	.. Edward Henn
..	.. C. J. Douglas	..	.. William Wake
Nov.	.. Allman Powell	..	.. Edward O'Connor
..	.. T. R. Lingard	..	.. George Fisher
..	.. Edward Redmond	..	.. Macnamara Williamson
..	.. Clement Hamerton	..	.. John B. Fisher
..	.. George Twiss	..	.. James McDonald
..	.. Henry G. Day	..	.. Charles J. Barry
..	.. Alfred Middleton	..	.. William Pike
..	.. Anthony Courtenay	..	.. Reginald L. Mosley
..	.. Daniel Reardon	..	.. William S. Gordon
..	.. John Semple	Dec.	.. Vincent Mallen
..	.. John Rynne	..	.. Frederick Brady
..	.. Marten Russell	..	.. Thomas Hennessey
..	.. Robert Russell	..	.. W. S. Gordon
..	.. John Armstrong	Jan.	.. James Wigmore
..	.. Patrick Kelly	..	.. Constable
..	.. Walter A. Murray	..	.. James O'Dwyer
..	.. John O'Grady	..	.. Thomas B. Moffitt
..	.. James Grier	..	.. George B. White
..	.. Patrick Russell	Feb.	.. Thomas T. Moore
..	.. Maurice O'Connell	..	.. Armitage Forbes
..	.. James Cleary	April	.. Sinclair White
..	.. Richard J. Warren	..	.. Thomas Pritchard
..	.. Richard Delaney	..	.. John Todd
..	.. George Fisher	..	.. Thomas O'Connell
..	.. Walter C. Halpin	May	.. William Howard Acheson



## Session

1877-78

May .. Arthur Hickman  
 „ .. Robert Hackett  
 June .. John P. Rafter  
 „ .. John F. Mullen

## Session

1878-79

Aug. .. W. H. Callwell  
 Sept. .. Daniel Tighe  
 „ .. Joseph Fleming  
 „ .. Edward Corcoran  
 Oct. .. George Patterson  
 „ .. Westropp Browning  
 „ .. Thomas Myles  
 „ .. Francis R. Smith  
 „ .. Thomas R. Gillespie  
 „ .. George R. Tweedy  
 „ .. Thomas J. Dowse  
 „ .. Donald Grant  
 „ .. Clement Hamerton  
 „ .. Owen H. Evans  
 „ .. Esau Jones  
 „ .. James Cleary  
 „ .. Rowland Pollock  
 „ .. Henry H. Todd  
 „ .. Alfred Miller  
 „ .. Howard Acheson  
 „ .. William W. Pike  
 „ .. Arthur Murray  
 „ .. William Falkiner  
 „ .. Parker MacMath  
 „ .. Arthur MacMath  
 „ .. George Hoare  
 „ .. William McCormack  
 „ .. John O'Grady  
 „ .. James Grier  
 „ .. Arthur Archer  
 „ .. John Bynne  
 „ .. David Hamilton  
 „ .. William S. Lecky

## Session

1878-79

Oct. .. George G. Lawder  
 „ .. Cecil A. Digby  
 „ .. Arthur Stephenson  
 „ .. Dennis O'Callaghan  
 „ .. William Deane  
 „ .. Frank Newell  
 „ .. William Allen  
 „ .. John Mallins  
 „ .. Francis Cane  
 „ .. Thomas Payne  
 Nov. .. Joseph Bulfin  
 „ .. James Kernan  
 „ .. Charles Douglas  
 „ .. Patrick W. McNulty  
 „ .. Kenneth Campbell  
 „ .. Peter P. McDonnell  
 „ .. Lindsay H. Birchall  
 „ .. William N. Corbett  
 „ .. Allman Powell  
 „ .. Edward F. Wynne  
 „ .. John Armstronge  
 „ .. Solomon Froste  
 „ .. Henry Battersby  
 „ .. James Carson  
 „ .. Robert Baird  
 „ .. Thomas O'Connell  
 „ .. Alexander Ross  
 „ .. Edmond Denny  
 „ .. Hamilton Allen  
 „ .. James A. Swan  
 „ .. Alfred F. Smith  
 „ .. John Clarke  
 „ .. William F. Smartt  
 „ .. Francis C. Roe  
 „ .. Edward Legge  
 „ .. Edward Horan  
 „ .. Thomas Campion  
 „ .. James Atkinson  
 „ .. James Coane  
 „ .. Walter C. Halpin

Session 1878-79		Session 1878-79	
Nov.	.. Patrick J. Kelly	Dec.	.. Robert Simpson
"	.. Charles J. Barry	"	.. Maurice Treston
"	.. John O'Keeffe	"	.. Thomas E. Ryan
"	.. Walter H. Loughheed	Apr.	.. Westropp Browning
"	.. Henry G. Day	"	.. Francis G. Bonyngé
"	.. Daniel Moon	"	.. Thomas T. Reynolds
"	.. Thomas R. Dundas	May	.. T. R. King
"	.. W. W. Scott	"	.. Michael Kennedy
"	.. William T. Mullally	"	.. James C. Nelligan
"	.. Leonard O'Flaherty		
"	.. George S. Burke	Session 1879-80	
"	.. David Kennedy	Aug.	.. John Constable
"	.. George C. Porter	"	.. Edward Horan
"	.. Henry Peyton	"	.. Frederick Mullins
"	.. Peter Lee	Sept.	.. Arthur Hickman
"	.. John Springe	Oct.	.. John B. Walter
"	.. Edward Lennon	"	.. Nicholas Guiden
"	.. Austin Cockle	"	.. Timothy Howard
"	.. William H. Smith	"	.. Owen A. Evans
"	.. John McBride	"	.. Esau Jones
"	.. William S. Gordon	"	.. Louis Edward Anderson
"	.. Arthur Hickman	"	.. Robert J. Crean
"	.. James Hickman	"	.. John H. Nelligan
"	.. Frederick W. Bell	"	.. James Corcoran
"	.. Henry Madden	"	.. Morris Asher
"	.. Anthony Courtenay	"	.. William Delahunt
"	.. James Geraghty	"	.. Loftus Campbell
"	.. James McGuire	"	.. Thomas Myles
"	.. Macnamara Williamson	"	.. Robert Williams
"	.. Arthur Barton	"	.. Lindsay H. Birchall
"	.. William Allen	"	.. John F. Campbell
Dec.	.. Vicars Fisher	"	.. Percy Newell
"	.. Reginald Mosley	"	.. James Bolger
"	.. William O. Walsh	"	.. Alfred Ramsbotham
"	.. Edmond Henn	"	.. David Hamilton
"	.. Richard Warren	"	.. William Butler
"	.. Thomas Hennessy	"	.. Thomas Noonan
"	.. Charles Bagot	"	.. Richard Hatch
"	.. Walter Murray	Nov.	.. John O'Callaghan
"	.. Robert Grier		



Session		Session	
1879-80		1879-80	
Nov.	.. Patrick Frost	Dec.	.. Francis C. Roe
"	.. Herbert Sweetman	"	.. William W. Pike
"	.. Frank Sweetman	"	.. Patrick Hyland
"	.. Robert M. Archer	"	.. Arthur Murray
"	.. William F. Smart	"	.. Parker MacMath
"	.. Thomas C. Moore	"	.. Denis O'Callaghan
"	.. Richard King	"	.. Thomas Hennessy
"	.. Edmond B. Denning	"	.. Reginald Mosley
"	.. H. Butter	"	.. William Falkiner
"	.. C. J. Douglas	"	.. Robert Wake
"	.. F. Newell	"	.. John C. Cronyn
"	.. M. H. Jellett	"	.. Alfred Miller
"	.. W. H. Allen	"	.. Richard Miller
"	.. Allman Powell	"	.. Arthur Burton
"	.. Edward Legge	"	.. George Bagot
"	.. Henry Day	"	.. Charles H. Bagot
"	.. Walter Humphries	"	.. James Carson
"	.. Charles Adams	"	.. F. G. Bonyne
"	.. William Clifford	Jan.	.. George Patterson
"	.. George Porter	"	.. James Wigmore
"	.. William Thompson	"	.. W. H. Allen
"	.. George Howe	"	.. James Hall
"	.. Anthony Kidd	"	.. Edward Lennon
"	.. Edward Corcoran	"	.. W. H. Dennehy
Dec.	.. Michael Roche	"	.. John Rynne
"	.. Thomas Grier	"	.. Joseph Fleming
"	.. Thomas O'Connell	"	.. Alfred Smith
"	.. Hugh Brosnan	"	.. James Rafferty
"	.. William Acheson	Mar.	.. Thomas R. Gillespie
"	.. Cecil Digby	"	.. David Hamilton
"	.. Thomas J. Dowse	"	.. George Coscaden
"	.. Arthur MacMath	Apr.	.. Morris J. Molyneux
"	.. William McCormack	"	.. James Kernan
"	.. Robert Simpson	"	.. Robert Jones
"	.. Maurice Treston	"	.. David Hamilton
"	.. William Waterfield	"	.. Michael Kennedy
"	.. John Delahunt	"	.. Richard B. Warren
"	.. Robert Hickson	"	.. A. Frazer
"	.. Joseph J. Todd	"	.. James Atkinson
"	.. W. F. Johnson	"	.. Hickman Morgan

## Session

1879-80

Apr. .. Anthony Michl. Molony

" .. John Mallins

" .. William H. Jellett

" .. Francis R. Smith

" .. David Hamilton

" .. Austin Cockle

May .. John F. Mullen

" .. Thomas Mullally

" .. James A. Swan

" .. James Adams

" .. Alex. McKee

" .. W. S. Gordon

June .. Thomas J. Dowse

July .. Francis F. Brady

" .. James J. Phelan

" .. Daniel Reardon

" .. James Cleary

## Session 1880-81

Sept. .. Robert Hackett

" .. Louis E. Anderson

" .. Richard E. Delaney

" .. John Houghton

" .. Robert G. Mostyn

" .. E. G. Newell

" .. Richard W. Foley

" .. Edward Hanrahan

" .. John Mullen

" .. William Dillon

" .. Arthur J. Downes

" .. Edward Seymour

" .. John Emerson

" .. Alexander Boyd

" .. Richard J. Leeper

" .. Adam J. Johns

" .. Alfred Ramsbotham

" .. Robert Gordon

" .. Sinclair Finlay

" .. Loftus Campbell

" .. Cornelius Daly

" .. Rowland H. Scovell

## Session

1880-81

Sept. .. A. W. Mulloney

" .. Wm. Howard Acheson

" .. B. J. Acheson

" .. John O'Callaghan

" .. Matthew McNamara

" .. Thomas T. Collins

" .. David Hamilton

" .. James Green

" .. William Hamilton Allen

Nov. .. E. Barry Denny

" .. George Howe

" .. E. W. Bennett

" .. W. V. McMahon

" .. J. B. Buchanan

" .. W. F. Smart

" .. Nicholas Given

" .. Samuel G. Hickson

" .. Edward Graves Newell

" .. John Ryan

" .. A. J. O'Flanagan

" .. Patrick Frost

" .. William Whitaker Scott

" .. W. H. B. Robinson

" .. R. T. King

" .. Richard Hatch

" .. Pierce O'Connor

" .. Robert Morrow

" .. Henry J. Butler

" .. Dennis Daly

" .. G. Weir

" .. John L. O'Keeffe

" .. John Reardon

" .. J. O'Beirne

" .. Frederick Sweetman

" .. John Walsh

" .. Richard Ralph

" .. L. H. Birchall

" .. W. G. Connor

" .. Frank Campbell

" .. Michael J. Nolan



Session		Session	
1880-81		1880-81	
Nov. ..	W. Clifford	April ..	Frederick Moore
„ ..	J. E. O'Beirne	„ ..	Timothy Howard
„ ..	Thomas Grier	May ..	Robert Baird
„ ..	C. J. Douglas	June ..	Richard Ralph
„ ..	M. J. McCartan	July ..	Robert Bradshaw
„ ..	M. S. Roach	„ ..	Michael Carmody
„ ..	James Bolger	„ ..	H. W. Prior
„ ..	E. C. Hearne	„ ..	James Coan
„ ..	J. L. Livingstone	Aug. ..	Robert Ambrose
„ ..	P. T. Dillon	Session 1881-82	
„ ..	Stanley George Carr	Oct. ..	Alexander Douglas
„ ..	Francis G. Bonyng	„ ..	Alfred W. Hawthorne
„ ..	M. Dutch	„ ..	George W. Bennett
„ ..	E. V. Legge	„ ..	Frederick R. Blakeney
„ ..	J. H. Halpin	„ ..	Philip M. Skipworth
„ ..	Thomas O'Connell	„ ..	Henry Walter
Dec. ..	R. J. Crean	„ ..	George Edward Given
„ ..	Daniel Moore	„ ..	A. J. Downes
„ ..	M. H. Jellett	„ ..	William Dillon
„ ..	Percy Newell	„ ..	John Marshall Day
„ ..	James McGuire	„ ..	Henry Butler
„ ..	Michael O'Doherty	„ ..	Alban Butler
„ ..	James H. Earls	„ ..	George Faris
„ ..	Robert Simpson	„ ..	Martin Moloney
„ ..	Maurice Treston	„ ..	Berkley J. Acheson
„ ..	William Waterfield	„ ..	Robert Bradshaw
„ ..	William Delahunt	„ ..	Albert Bradshaw
„ ..	Graham Kennedy	Nov. ..	W. H. B. Robinson
„ ..	J. J. Todd	„ ..	John Emmerson
„ ..	Francis C. Roe	„ ..	Robert E. Blakely
Jan. ..	Robert Bradshaw	„ ..	George C. Porter
„ ..	Francis B. Manning	„ ..	William E. C. Murphy
„ ..	Nat. S. Manning	„ ..	John A. Johns
Feb. ..	Cecil Digby	„ ..	Richard Leeper
„ ..	Richard Miller	„ ..	George H. Bagot
„ ..	E. G. Newell	„ ..	E. Barlow
April ..	James S. Carson	„ ..	John Burrell
„ ..	Donald Grant	„ ..	Walter J. Slaughter
„ ..	William E. Corbett	„ ..	G. E. Green
„ ..	Allman Powell	„ ..	Frank A. Sweetman

## Session

1881-82

Nov.	..	Charles J. Haskins
"	..	John Esmond
"	..	John Robinson
"	..	John J. Russell
"	..	John Esmond
"	..	John Robinson
"	..	Matthew McNamara
"	..	Alexander James Clarke
"	..	J. B. Buchanan
"	..	Loftus Campbell
"	..	Charles Hamilton
"	..	James Butler
"	..	H. Clinton Davies
"	..	James William Greene
"	..	Alfred Ramsbotham
"	..	Hugh Whelan
"	..	Grattan Cronyn
"	..	Percy Delamore
"	..	William Clifford
"	..	James Halpin
"	..	J. F. Ryan
"	..	Percy Smartt
"	..	John Riordan
"	..	Robert Crean
"	..	A. D. McCleod
"	..	Samuel Hickson
"	..	Rowland Scovell
"	..	Robert Morrow
"	..	Edward Seymore
"	..	Foster Newlan
"	..	John Clancy
"	..	A. J. O'Flanagan
"	..	Pierce O'Connor
"	..	Percy Newell
"	..	Frank Campbell
"	..	James Finlay
"	..	Charles J. Counihan
"	..	Henry Dutch
"	..	Myer Dutch
"	..	Nathaniel Manning

## Session

1881-82

Nov.	..	Francis B. Manning
"	..	Tennyson A. Somerville
"	..	John Tighe
"	..	George Howe
"	..	George Connor
Dec.	..	Richard Hatch
"	..	Alexander Boyd
"	..	Francis B. Gregg
"	..	John O'Keeffe
"	..	Thomas E. Golden
"	..	Thomas Campion
"	..	— O'Beirne
"	..	George Butler
"	..	George C. Porter
"	..	Graham Kennedy
"	..	William Waterfield
"	..	William Delahunt
"	..	William Scott
"	..	Timothy Howard
"	..	W. E. Lambert
"	..	Percy H. Delamere
Jan.	..	Robert Leeper
"	..	Robert Morrow
"	..	George A. Peter
Feb.	..	Charles G. Clarke
"	..	W. C. Thompson
"	..	Edwin Newell
"	..	Percy Newell
Mar.	..	George Edward Greene
"	..	William Francis Smartt
Apr.	..	James Bolger
"	..	Daniel W. Whitfield
"	..	John R. Mallins
"	..	James William Greene
"	..	Henry Walter
"	..	Myer Dutch
"	..	Alfred Arthur Austin
"	..	William H. Thompson
"	..	George Edward Greene
May	..	John Riordan



Session		Session	
1881-82		1882-83	
May	.. Charles Muleahy	Nov.	.. Francis H. Hill
"	.. H. W. C. Davies	"	.. Richard Leeper
"	.. J. F. Ryan	"	.. Albert Bradshaw
June	.. John Esmond	"	.. Cecil O. Pelly
"	.. G. W. Weir	"	.. James W. Greene
"	.. David Whitfield	"	.. Thomas G. Millerrick
"	.. Robert Bradshaw	"	.. M. Reardon
"	.. Albert Bradshaw	"	.. Albert C. Hamilton
July	.. Edward J. Wynne	"	.. Hugh Whelan
"	.. Robert W. Williams	"	.. W. H. B. Robinson
"	.. James Maguire	"	.. Robert Morrow
"	.. Cornelius Daly	"	.. Harry Sloggett
"	.. John J. Todd	"	.. Grattan Cronyn
"	.. Thomas O'Connell	"	.. John J. Russell
		"	.. John Furlong
Session		"	.. Francis Manning
1882-83		"	.. Nathaniel Manning
Aug.	.. James Finlay	"	.. Frederick R. Blakey
Oct.	.. John Mallins	"	.. Philip Skipworth
"	.. Alfred J. Smith	"	.. Alexander Boyd
"	.. Thomas Collins	"	.. S. H. Newland
"	.. William Steele	"	.. John Esmond
"	.. John Clancy	"	.. Denis O'Brien
"	.. T. J. Hartigan	"	.. Pierce H. Power
"	.. James Craig	"	.. Foster Newland
Nov.	.. Henry W. C. Davis	"	.. Charles J. Counihan
"	.. T. H. Hanna	"	.. John Fitzgerald
"	.. James E. Riddell	"	.. J. B. Buchanan
"	.. Frederick Martin	"	.. B. Joseph Acheson
"	.. Edward H. Wheeler	"	.. George Faris
"	.. W. E. Lambert	"	.. A. J. O'Flanagan
"	.. Alan Bell	"	.. William Nickson
"	.. Daniel B. Cuolahan	"	.. A. E. W. Ramsbotham
"	.. Michael D. Kennedy	"	.. D. W. Kennedy
"	.. George W. Weir	Dec.	.. Richard King
"	.. Thomas H. Wilson	"	.. Edward Lennon
"	.. William Wybrants	"	.. Denis O'Callaghan
"	.. John Marshall Day	"	.. R. H. Scovell
"	.. John Slaughter	"	.. Graham Kennedy
"	.. George Edwin Greene	"	.. James Morgan

## Session

1882-83

Dec.	..	J. A. Somerville
Jan.	..	Michael McCartin
"	..	Kenneth Campbell
Feb.	..	Pierce O'Connor
"	..	Henry Walter
April	..	Patrick T. Dillon
"	..	Loftus Campbell
"	..	Thomas C. Moore
"	..	George A. Waters
"	..	George E. Greene
"	..	Sinclair Finlay
"	..	Cornelius O'Brien
May	..	John Spring
June	..	G. C. Lawder
"	..	F. H. Hill
July	..	E. B. Denny
"	..	Matthew Macnamara
"	..	H. J. Butter
"	..	William Clifford

## Session

1883-84

Aug.	..	J. L. Livingston
"	..	C. J. Counihan
"	..	James George Boyce
"	..	Denis Daly
Sept.	..	A. E. Moloney
"	..	W. H. Doran
"	..	J. M. Roche
Oct.	..	Humphrey Worthington
"	..	John J. Russell
"	..	J. D. Carey
"	..	R. Evans
"	..	William Dunne
"	..	Patrick Carey
"	..	James Butter
"	..	W. E. Lambert
"	..	John A. Ryan
"	..	Francis H. Hill
"	...	Thomas Henry Wilson

## Session

1883-84

Oct.	..	John O'Sullivan
"	..	John Cuthbert
"	..	Thomas Corbett
"	..	Charles Flanagan
"	..	Richard Pennefather
"	..	Thomas A. Hannan
"	..	James Edward Russell
"	..	John Newland
"	..	St. George Gray
"	..	F. Martin
"	..	Charles Peirce
"	..	William L. Bagot
"	..	M. A. Hannan
"	..	Joseph J. Costello
"	..	Richard R. Leeper
Nov.	..	E. F. Hanrahan
"	..	Vincent Lennane
"	..	Harry P. Sloggett
"	..	E. H. Wheeler
"	..	A. F. Clarke
"	..	G. E. Greene
"	..	Joseph May
"	..	John Toppin
"	..	James Craig
"	..	John Long
"	..	Patrick McCleffrey
"	..	J. G. McCormack
"	..	J. B. Buchannan
"	..	Philip Skipworth
"	..	Patrick O'Brien
"	..	Philip McDermot
"	..	R. H. Scovell
"	..	A. E. Mahood
"	..	Alan Bell
"	..	Hugh Whelan
"	..	John M. Day
"	..	Grattan R. Cronyn
"	..	Wilfred Nickson
"	..	Ernest Slaughter
"	..	Thomas J. Millerick



Session 1883-84		Session 1884-85	
Nov.	.. A. W. Bewley	Aug.	.. Martin Moloney
„	.. B. J. Acheson	Oct.	.. Brinsley Hunt
„	.. Hector McQuinn	„	.. Richard T. Carson
„	.. J. Manning	„	.. John B. Spearing
„	.. W. J. Ryan	„	.. C. Flanagan
„	.. William Scott	„	.. R. D. Pennefather
„	.. Foster R. Newland	„	.. William Taylor
„	.. Henry W. Smartt	„	.. William J. Scott
„	.. John G. Walsh	„	.. Alex. Ogilvie
„	.. Cooper Newland	„	.. J. P. James
„	.. George Faris	„	.. J. B. Buchanan
„	.. John McCarthy	„	.. Sampson Newland
„	.. Richard Miller	„	.. George H. Bagot
„	.. John Burnell	„	.. James Craig
„	.. T. Browning	„	.. W. Francis Crowley
Dec.	.. John H. Browne	„	.. C. W. Mosley
„	.. E. C. Brabazon		
„	.. David Wylie	Nov.	
„	.. Tennyson Somerville	„	.. John Toppin
„	.. W. H. O'Connor	„	.. Joseph Mannix
„	.. Pierce H. Power	„	.. Lawrence Skelly
„	.. Richard Hugo	„	.. Neal Nelson
„	.. James Morgan	„	.. George Faris
Jan.	.. Henry Walter	„	.. Edward C. Brabazon
„	.. A. Butler	„	.. Edward Frazer
„	.. William T. Steele	„	.. James Flanagan
Apr.	.. T. A. Hannan	„	.. Wilford P. Wynne
„	.. G. E. Greene	„	.. Robert Hickie
„	.. John Emmerson	„	.. Charles J. Counihan
„	.. W. Murray	„	.. W. H. Harding
„	.. J. H. Halpin	„	.. A. J. Clarke
„	.. E. G. Newell	„	.. Henry Russell
„	.. Albert Austin	„	.. Edward H. Whelan
„	.. J. B. Spearing	„	.. M. Clinton Davis
May	.. Charles Counihan	„	.. James H. Hill
„	.. Samuel Hickson	„	.. John O'Callaghan
June	.. Alfred J. Smith	„	.. Allen E. Mahood
„	.. William Dillon	„	.. Patrick O'Gorman
„	.. W. E. Lambert	„	.. David T. Wylie
„	.. Sampson Newland	„	.. J. H. Doran
July	.. T. J. Payne	„	.. Robert Hudson

## Session

1884-85

Nov.	..	Tenison Lyons
"	..	John B. Robinson
"	..	Charles Emmerson
"	..	W. S. Bagot
"	..	J. A. Ryan
"	..	W. Nickson
"	..	Thomas J. Cowen
"	..	James E. Riddell
"	..	Roland Scovell
"	..	Alan Bell
"	..	William Scott
"	..	Albin Butler
"	..	T. H. Wilson
"	..	Ernest A. Slaughter
"	..	Michael Kennedy
"	..	Humphrey Worthington
"	..	W. H. Doran
"	..	P. J. O'Brien
"	..	M. McGann
"	..	William O'Connor
"	..	D. Wylie
"	..	James Morgan
"	..	Richard Hugo
Jan.	..	John Robinson
"	..	P. J. Cleary
Feb.	..	A. W. Bewley
"	..	Thomas H. Sherlock
Mar.	..	Hugh Whelan
"	..	John Cuthbert
"	..	Henry Walter
"	..	William Danne
"	..	M. Hannane
"	..	Frank Martin
April	..	John Tighe
May	..	Albert Bradshaw
"	..	Foster Newland
"	..	Benjamin Ferrar
"	..	John Browning
June	..	Alfred Smith
"	..	Lyndsay Burchall

## Session

1884-85

June	..	Francis A. Sweetman
"	..	Peirce O'Connor
"	..	James H. Morgan
"	..	Alf. Arthur Austin
"	..	William Steele
July	..	M. C. O'Sullivan
"	..	W. B. Stokes
"	..	B. Falkiner

## Session

1885-86

Sept.	..	Humphrey Worthington
"	..	Oliver L. Robinson
Oct.	..	Joseph H. Pim
"	..	Richard Wall
"	..	Patrick O'Gorman
"	..	E. Frazer
"	..	W. P. Wynne
"	..	W. H. Doran
"	..	William F. Crowley
"	..	Alexander Ogilvie
"	..	Andrew McFarland
"	..	Robert Hicky
"	..	Clarence W. Mosley
"	..	Joseph L. Smith
"	..	Thomas Galavan
Nov.	..	Arthur McComiskey
"	..	James Tidmarsh
"	..	Sampson Newland
"	..	Edward Ryall
"	..	William J. Hughes
"	..	Edward C. Brabazon
"	..	Charles H. Burtchall
"	..	Thomas R. J. Cowan
"	..	John W. Allen
"	..	Richard Joynt
"	..	J. W. J. Scott
"	..	W. H. P. Vickers
"	..	George Hepenstal
"	..	Robert Hudson



Session 1885-86		Session 1886-87	
Nov.	.. E. J. Barbor	Sept.	.. Joseph J. Hughes
„	.. Henry J. Sloggett	Oct.	.. B. Hunt
„	.. Patrick O'Brien	„	.. Lawrence Skelly
„	.. A. E. Mahood	„	.. Robert S. Wayland
„	.. W. Baggot	„	.. R. P. Wall
„	.. M. La Touche Fisher	„	.. Nathaniel Counihan
„	.. — Taylor	„	.. O. L. Robinson
„	.. Richard Pennefather	„	.. Robert Arderry
„	.. Berkley Foote Falkiner	„	.. J. H. Doran
„	.. Thomas M. Corbett	„	.. Frank Rainsford
„	.. Michael J. Ryan	„	.. Francis J. Barton
„	.. P. H. Power	„	.. Samuel D'Arcy
„	.. David T. Wylie	„	.. Andrew McFarland
„	.. Charles Scully	„	.. St. George Gray
„	.. Neal Nilson	„	.. F. W. Gray
„	.. Frederick W. Smith Stone	„	.. F. J. Barton
„	.. William Scott	„	.. Thomas Bentley
„	.. W. P. Harding	„	.. Thomas B. Wilkinson
„	.. Francis J. Mannix	Nov.	.. — Thomas
„	.. Laurence Skelly	„	.. James McGauran
Dec.	.. James Jameson	„	.. Richard Joynt
„	.. Henry Hildige	„	.. T. W. Hayes
„	.. Robert Trumbull	„	.. John Allen Burland
„	.. John Allen Burland	„	.. Arthur McComiskey
Jan.	.. Patrick O'Brien	„	.. Jonathan Thornhill
Mar	.. Vincent Lennane	„	.. James Jameson
Apr.	.. James Magauran	„	.. Thomas Galavan
„	.. Alfred Bewley	„	.. C. W. Moseley
May	.. Charles J. Counihan	„	.. W. Hickey
„	.. John Toppin	„	.. E. Frazer
„	.. John B. Spearing	„	.. J. Mannix
June	.. James Butler	„	.. Neal Nelson
„	.. Patrick Carney	„	.. W. H. Vickers
„	.. John Walsh Allen	„	.. C. J. Scully
„	.. Thomas R. Bently	„	.. William S. Dodd
July	.. W. C. Halpin	„	.. John Walsh
„	.. Alfred Austen	„	.. William A. Seymour
„	.. W. M. O'Connor	„	.. Joseph Harty
Session 1886-87		„	.. Ernest Hawthorn
Sept.	.. W. J. Scott	„	.. Charles Burtchall

## Session

1886-87

Nov.	..	Madison Fisher
..	..	Lawrence Skelly
..	..	Alexander Ogilvie
..	..	Robert Hudson
..	..	Robert Trumbull
..	..	William P. Harding
..	..	Percy Jones
..	..	W. Wynne
..	..	Robert Flanagan
..	..	Berkeley Foote Falkiner
..	..	Walter Smartt
..	..	Tenison Lyons
..	..	James H. Morgan

## Session 1887

Jan.	..	Thomas M. Bentley
Feb.	..	John Ryan
..	..	George Hepenstal
March	..	John B. Spearing
April	..	Francis J. Barter
..	..	Henry P. Sloggett
..	..	James Magauran
..	..	Pierce Power
..	..	W. R. Blayney
May	..	Nelson D. Walter
..	..	Edward H. Wheeler
..	..	Humphry Worthington
..	..	Neal Nelson
..	..	Joseph Costello
..	..	St. George Gray
..	..	Samuel A. D'Arcy
..	..	Hubert Satchwell
..	..	Robert S. Wayland
July	..	James Jameson
..	..	W. H. Doran
..	..	Alexander Ogilvie
..	..	John H. Dwan
..	..	Joseph L. Mannix
..	..	Thomas Galavan
..	..	Allen E. Mahood

## Session

1887

Sept.	..	C. W. Lynn Grant
Oct.	..	W. A. R. Seymour
..	..	Tenison Lyons
..	..	James S. Fleming
..	..	Oliver L. Robinson
..	..	Andrew MacFarland
..	..	Armar MacFarland
..	..	Michael Magann
..	..	Hugh Hunter
..	..	Henry Ormsby
..	..	Percy Jones
..	..	W. R. Griffin
..	..	Walter Smartt
..	..	Henry J. Pierce
..	..	Howard Hayes
..	..	Herbert E. Taylor
Nov.	..	W. A. Seymour
..	..	Jonathan Thornhill
..	..	R. S. Wayland
..	..	W. J. Lowe-French
..	..	Frederick Nixon
..	..	Edward Rice
..	..	Richard A. Crawford
..	..	John Wilkinson
..	..	Alfred W. Power
..	..	Robert J. Perkins
..	..	Frederick Rainsford
..	..	Nathaniel Cookman
..	..	John Allen Burland
..	..	Arthur MacComisky
..	..	William F. Crowley
..	..	John H. Dwan
..	..	James Jamieson
..	..	William H. P. Vickers
..	..	Thomas W. Hayes
..	..	Edward Rowan
..	..	Arthur H. White
..	..	James Churchill
..	..	Charles Skelly
..	..	Ernest Hawthorne



## Session

1887

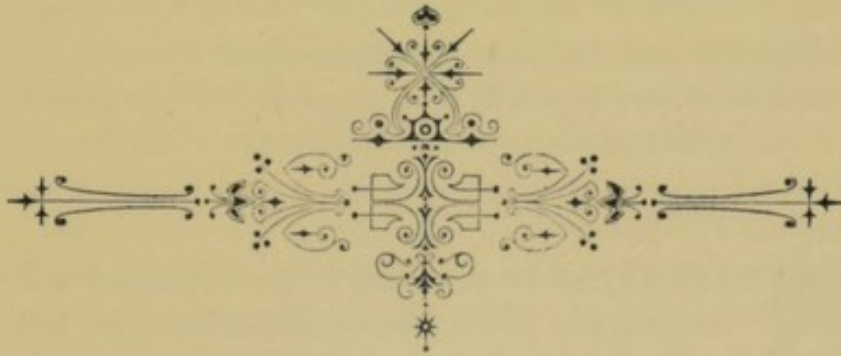
Nov. .. Hugh Irwin  
 „ .. Richard Lane Joynt  
 „ .. Hercules Moorhead  
 „ .. James Moore  
 „ .. John Ryan  
 „ .. Charles H. Burchael

## Session

1887

Nov. .. Madison L. Fisher  
 „ .. Gordon Moffatt Thompson  
 „ .. Francis H. MacNamara  
 „ .. Wm. Watson Scarlett  
 „ .. Charles Burnett Scott

In the foregoing list a repetition of names occur, but they have been copied in the order they appear in the Hospital Pupils' Entrance Book.

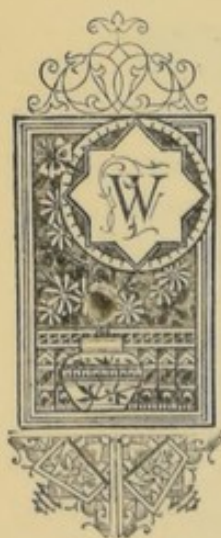




ACT OF PARLIAMENT  
UNDER WHICH THE  
MEATH HOSPITAL & COUNTY DUBLIN INFIRMARY  
IS CONSTITUTED.

GEORGII III., REGIS, CAP. LXXXI.

*An Act to Amend Several Acts for the Management and Direction of the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary, and for the better regulating the same.—14th June, 1815.*



HEREAS, by an Act made in the Parliament of Ireland, in the fifth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled An Act for Erecting and Establishing Public Infirmarys or Hospitals in this Kingdom, it is among other things enacted, that in the several and respective counties therein mentioned Public Infirmarys or Hospitals shall be erected, established, and supported in manner in the said Act mentioned: And whereas by one other Act made in Ireland, in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of his present Majesty, intituled An Act for Explaining and Amending an Act passed in the fifth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled An Act for Erecting and Establishing Public Infirmarys or Hospitals in this Kingdom, it is enacted that the Meath Hospital, from and after the time therein mentioned, be created, founded, erected, and established, the Hospital



or Infirmary for the County Dublin, and be for ever thereafter deemed and considered to all intents and purposes the Hospital for said county, to be endowed with and entitled to all emoluments, rights, liberties, privileges, and advantages, as fully and effectually as any other county Hospital in and by said Act provided for and mentioned, subject to the proviso therein mentioned, as to the sum or salary of One Hundred Pounds usually granted to the Physician and Surgeon, and to the powers and authorities thereby granted to the Physicians of said Hospital : And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in Ireland, in the fifteenth and sixteenth years of the reign of his present Majesty, it was enacted, and thereby the like powers and privileges were and are granted to the Governors of said Hospital as to the Governors of other county Hospitals, and his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Armagh for the time being, the Lord High Chancellor for the time being, the Bishop of the diocese, and the Rector or Vicar of the parish in which said Hospital is situate, and every donor and annual subscriber, contributors as therein mentioned, were thereby declared to be a Body Corporate and Governors for the management and direction of said Hospital. And whereas by an Act made in the forty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled An Act to amend and render more effectual said Act, made in the Parliament of Ireland, in the fifth year of his present Majesty, intituled An Act for Erecting and Establishing Public Infirmarys or Hospitals in this Kingdom, it is thereby enacted that it shall be lawful for the Grand Jury of each and every county in Ireland to present to be raised in the county at large a sum not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds in the year, over and above and exclusive of the sum which they may be empowered to present by the said recited Act, to be paid to the Corporation therein, called the Governors and Governesses of the County Infirmary or Hospital, and applied by the said Corporation towards the support and maintenance of such the County Infirmary or Hospital in such county : And whereas the said building, formerly called the Meath Hospital, and so established in pursuance of said several Acts, as the Hospital or Infirmary for the County of Dublin, is totally inadequate of accommodation for conducting the Medical and Surgical business of the Hospital or Infirmary in its several branches ; and the Standing Committee, who have from time to time been chosen for conducting and managing the affairs and business of the said Hospital, has long felt the great want of those necessary accommodations, and has been anxiously desirous of procuring means to enable the said Committee to make the necessary enlargement to the present building, and to erect a new Hospital on another site, adequate to the necessary accommodation of the numerous population of the county of Dublin, embracing a great part of the Earl of Meath's Liberty, the populous abodes of the poor working manufacturers, whose occupations render them liable to various



diseases, and frequently expose them to accidents, requiring prompt and skilful surgical assistance; and that for the further improvement of the management and direction of the said Meath Hospital or County of Dublin Infirmary, such alterations and amendments in the electing of a Committee, and of the attending Physicians and Surgeons, and for the obtaining or procuring funds for the support of the County of Dublin Hospital or Infirmary, should take place as hereinafter mentioned and enacted: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that so much of the said recited Acts hereinbefore mentioned as relate to the management and direction of the said Meath Hospital, or County of Dublin Infirmary, and the electing a Committee for such purpose, and the election or appointment of attending Physicians and Surgeons, be and the same are hereby repealed.

II. And be it further enacted, that every donor of any sum not less than Twenty Guineas shall from the time of such donation become a member of the Body Corporate, and Governor of said Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary, for the term of his or her natural life; and every person who shall subscribe and pay any sum not less than Two Guineas annually, for the use of said Hospital or Infirmary, shall become a member of the said Body Corporate, and Governor up to and for the first day of January then next following the time of paying such subscription; and such donors and subscribers as aforesaid shall be a Body Politic and Corporate in Law, to all intents and purposes, and shall have perpetual succession, and be called the Governors and Governesses of the Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary, and shall be enabled to plead and be impleaded, and to sue and be sued, by such name of Incorporation, and may take securities upon contracts to be made by them for any of the purposes herein mentioned, and shall and may have a Common Seal for their use, and may, without Licence in mortmain, purchase, take, and receive any lands, tenements, or hereditaments whatsoever, not exceeding the annual value of One Thousand Pounds, and shall and may be capable of taking gifts, grants, contributions, and benefactions, to any amount in personal property, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the said Hospital or Infirmary, and shall have power to employ the same for the use of the said Meath Hospital or County of Dublin Infirmary, in such manner as they shall judge proper, unless the donor shall direct the manner of applying such benefactions, in which case the directions of the donor shall be observed; and such Corporation or Body Politic shall and may receive all donations and subscriptions for the support of said Hospital or Infirmary, and for all other purposes connected with the welfare or advancement of its concerns.



III. And be it further enacted, that his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Armagh for the time being, the Lord High Chancellor for the time being, the Bishop of the diocese, and the Rector or Vicar of the parish in which the said Hospital or Infirmary now is, or may be hereafter situate, and also every donor who has at any time previous to the passing of this Act subscribed a sum not less than Ten Pounds at any one time, shall be and remain and are hereby declared members of the said Corporate Body, and Governors for life of the said Hospital or Infirmary.

IV. And be it further enacted, that an annual meeting of such Body Corporate, or Governors of said Hospital or Infirmary, shall be held once in every year, on the first Monday in April in each year, to be convened at such Infirmary or Hospital, by previous Public Notice, by advertisement in two of the Dublin newspapers, for the purpose of electing a Standing Committee of twenty-one persons, by ballot, for the conducting and managing the said Hospital or Infirmary, and all the affairs and business thereof; and the first twenty-one persons so to be nominated on the said Committee who shall appear to have the greatest number of votes on such occasion, shall be declared duly elected.

V. And be it further enacted, that at such meeting so to be convened, a state of the accounts and proceedings for the last year shall be laid before the said Governors for their inspection; and that the said twenty-one persons so then to be elected and nominated, shall have the full and entire management and direction of the funds of said Hospital for the ensuing year, and the appointment and removal of all the officers or servants necessary to or belonging to said Hospital, and the said Committee, when so appointed, shall have power to lay out in the Public Funds or upon private security, and if upon private security, at interest not less than Six Pounds by the hundred by the year, or in the purchase of land or houses, all such overplus income as may come into their hands, provided that such land shall not exceed the sum allowed in value: Provided always that the said Committee shall not in any manner be authorized or empowered to dispose of or set any part of the property in lands or houses of or belonging to said Meath Hospital or County of Dublin Infirmary, or which may hereafter belong to the same, without the previous consent of the Governors, to be had at a general meeting to be convened for that purpose, and called by public advertisement, and at which there shall be seven members at least attending.

VI. And be it further enacted, that any five or more of the said Governors shall have liberty and are hereby authorized and empowered at all times, by a requisition in writing to be signed by them, to call a general meeting of the Governors or Body Corporate of said Hospital or Infirmary, and that the purpose for which said general meeting shall be so called shall be specified in such requisition; and that the said Standing Committee also



shall have authority from time to time, and at all times, to call a general meeting of said Governors or Body Corporate, and that four days' previous notice of all such meetings shall be given by advertisement in two of the Dublin newspapers.

VII. And be it further enacted, that the present Physicians and Surgeons of the said Meath Hospital or County of Dublin Infirmary, are hereby declared the Physicians and Surgeons of said Hospital or Infirmary; and that it may be lawful for said Physicians or Surgeons, or a majority of them, to elect a Physician or Surgeon in the room of any Physician or Surgeon who from time to time by death, removal, or otherwise, shall make a vacancy in the said Hospital; such Physicians and Surgeons nevertheless to continue to attend and serve at said Hospital or Infirmary without fee, salary, or reward: Provided always that all such elections shall be from the Members or Licentiates of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, and Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and that a notification in writing of all such elections shall be duly made, by such Physicians or Surgeons, to the said Committee; and provided also that the said Committee shall have a power, and they are hereby authorized at all times, to suspend or dismiss any of such Physicians, Surgeon, or Surgeons, for neglect of duty or improper conduct; and that no Physician or Surgeon so dismissed shall in future be eligible to be re-elected, unless he shall be previously recommended to the Physicians and Surgeons by the said Committee for that purpose; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Committee to elect and appoint a Physician or Surgeon in the room of any Physician or Surgeon who from time to time by death, removal, or otherwise, or by being dismissed for neglect of duty or improper conduct, shall make a vacancy in said Hospital, if the said Physicians or Surgeons shall decline or neglect to fill up, elect, or appoint to said vacancy within the period of three months after such vacancy shall occur.

VIII. And whereas the inhabitants at large of the district of the Metropolis which comprises part of the County of Dublin, derive in a more especial degree the benefit and convenience of the said Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary, be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Term Grand Jury of the County of Dublin, to present, to be raised upon that part of the district of the Metropolis in the County of Dublin, a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds in the year, over and above, and exclusive of the respective annual sums of one hundred pounds and five hundred pounds sterling, under and by virtue of the said several Acts of Parliament passed in the fifth and forty-fifth years of the reign of his present Majesty, and now remaining in full force, with respect to the said sums so to be presented, and which said sums of one hundred pounds and five hundred pounds, together with the further sum of five



hundred pounds, to be paid to the Governors or Body Corporate of the said Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary, shall be applied and appropriated by the said Corporation towards the support and maintenance of the said Infirmary or Hospital: Provided always, that a like affidavit and account, as is required by an Act passed in the twenty-fifth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled An Act for extending the provisions of an Act passed in this kingdom in the fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for erecting and establishing Public Infirmaries or Hospitals," be first laid before such Grand Jury previous to any such presentment being made.

IX. And be it further enacted that the said Grand Jury shall present the said sum of five hundred pounds per annum, to be raised and levied by equal half-yearly instalments at every Easter and Michaelmas Term, on and out of all houses and other buildings erected or to be erected within the district of the Metropolis, and to be paid by all and every the owners or occupiers thereof; and for the raising of the said instalments it shall be lawful for the said Grand Jury to present a certain rate of assessment, which shall be agreed on by the said Grand Jury, of a certain sum in the pound, to be levied on the value of all such houses or other buildings, according to the valuation by which they are now or hereafter may be valued or rated, for or towards the maintenance of the Watch Establishment of the district: Provided always, that no such rate of assessment to be made on any presentment for the said purpose shall on any house or building exceed the yearly sum of sixpence in the pound on such value as aforesaid.

X. And be it further enacted, that from and after any and every such presentment, the Treasurer of the County of Dublin shall within twenty-one days after every Easter and Michaelmas Term assess without any further presentment or direction of any subsequent Grand Jury, the said half-yearly rate or rates so presented as aforesaid on the respective owners and occupiers aforesaid, and the Treasurer of the County of Dublin shall deliver the same in warrants, at such rate of assessment as may be necessary to make up the said sum, to the respective collectors of the Grand Jury Cess in the County of Dublin as hereinafter mentioned.

XI. And to the end that the said half-yearly rates may be the more easily assessed upon the said houses and buildings, and the respective owners and occupiers; be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Grand Jury of the County of Dublin of the term wherein any such half-yearly rate or rates shall have been presented by requisition in writing to be signed by the Treasurer of the County of Dublin, to require the magistrates of the Head Office of Police of the City of Dublin for the time being, to furnish to the said Treasurer, or to the said Grand Jury within four days next after the end of such term, true and correct lists of all and every house



or houses, or other building or buildings within the said county, which now is, or are, or hereafter shall be liable to be rated towards the maintenance of the Watch Establishment of the said city, and also true and correct returns of the respective valuations, according to which each and every such house or building now is or hereafter shall be rated towards the maintenance of the said establishment; and also yearly and every year afterwards by like requisition, to be made two calendar months before the sitting day of Easter Term, to require the said magistrates to furnish to their said Treasurer within twenty-one days before the sitting day of the said Easter Term, true and correct lists of all such houses and other buildings within the said county as may have been valued under the authority of any Act of Parliament for regulating the Peace Establishment of the said district, or of any other law subsequent to the last return made by the said magistrates pursuant to this Act, together with a true and correct return of all and every such valuation; and the said magistrates are hereby required to transmit to the said Treasurer, at the respective times aforesaid, such lists and returns as aforesaid, verified by the affidavit of the Secretary of their office; and if the said magistrates or secretary shall refuse or neglect to transmit any such lists or return at any of the respective times aforesaid, or to verify the same as aforesaid, the defaulter, in either case, shall for each and every such default forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds, to be recovered by action, to be brought in the name of the Treasurer of the County of Dublin, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record, and applied as part of the funds for the maintenance of the said Meath Hospital or County of Dublin Infirmary.

XII. And be it further enacted, that the said treasurer shall, within twenty-one days after every Easter and Michaelmas Term in every year, by the said list and returns assess the half-yearly rates as aforesaid, on each and every house and other building erected, or to be erected within the said district of the Metropolis, and of the respective owners and occupiers thereof, and insert the said assessments in warrants, and deliver the same to the respective collectors of the Grand Jury Cess in the County of Dublin for the time being, to be by them collected and levied forthwith.

XIII. And be it further enacted, that the said several and respective collectors of the County of Dublin for the time being, shall be, and are hereby empowered and authorised to levy and collect all the said half-yearly rates, which shall be so delivered to them in warrants as aforesaid, and for that purpose they shall be and are hereby severally invested with all the like powers and authorities for collecting, levying, and recovering the same, and all arrears thereof, and to enforce in payment thereof as they now are, or from time to time may be invested with, for levying any other moneys presented, or to be presented by the said Grand Jury; and shall



collect and levy the same in like manner and with like remedies in case of non-payment as any other moneys so presented by the said Grand Jury ; such money, when so levied and collected as aforesaid, shall be lodged in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the County of Dublin, within such times, and drawn out of the said bank in like manner as the cess of the said county now is required to be lodged and drawn out by an Act passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled An Act for making, widening, and repairing public roads in the County of Dublin.

XIV. And be it further enacted, that in all suits under this Act, proof of payment within three years by any owner or occupier of any house or other building in the district of the Metropolis, of any particular sum of money as and for the Watch Tax of the said house or other buildings, shall be sufficient evidence for the purposes of this Act of the valuation of the said house or other building, under the provisions of the Act in force for the Regulation of the Peace Establishment of the said district:

XV. And be it further enacted, that all houses and buildings shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed and taken to be situated within the same parishes respectively, as they are or shall be deemed and taken to be situated in for the purposes of collecting the Watch Tax.

XVI. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Grand Juries of the County of Dublin, from time to time, to present such sum or sums of money as they shall think proper, not exceeding in the whole the sum of fifty pounds at each Term, for their Treasurer and Secretary, and in such shares and proportions as the said Grand Jury shall think proper, in consideration of the additional labour, trouble, and expenses of their said Treasurer and Secretary in making out the lists and returns aforesaid, and also in drawing and entering the said presentments, and making out books for collection.

XVII. And it is hereby further declared, that nothing contained in this Act shall in anywise affect or be deemed to affect or alter the application of the sum of one hundred pounds, which has been hitherto annually received from and granted by his Majesty's Treasury for a physician or surgeon for said hospital or infirmary, but that said sum shall continue to be appropriated and applied to the maintenance of said Hospital or Infirmary, and of the general fund for necessities for the use thereof, and to remain under the control of the Governors of said hospital, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVIII. And it is hereby further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said committee of twenty-one so to be elected as herein before mentioned ; and said committee is hereby directed and empowered to make and ordain any bye-law, rule, or regulation for the better government of said Hospital or Infirmary, or any matter relating thereto, provided that



same shall not be inconsistent with or repugnant to the several powers and trusts hereby reposed in the Governors or Body Corporate of said hospital or Infirmary, or any law or statute of this realm.

XIX. And be it further enacted, that no patient shall be admitted into the said infirmary but upon a written recommendation from one of the Governors or Governesses of the said Infirmary or Hospital, except in cases of sudden accidents, which may require immediate relief, and in all such cases it shall and may be discretionary in any of the physicians or surgeons of the said Infirmary or Hospital to receive or reject such patient; and in case it shall so happen that more patients shall be so recommended than can be conveniently or expediently admitted into said Hospital or Infirmary, then the said physician or surgeon shall admit such patient or patients according to the priority of their several recommendations; and the said recommendations shall be carefully preserved by the resident apothecary in said hospital, as vouchers, that the said patients were admitted in manner aforesaid.

XX. Provided also, that persons subscribing the sum of one guinea, shall have a liberty of recommending patients to said hospital up to and for the first day of January next following the payment of such subscription, but they shall have no control or direction whatever in the management of said hospital or the funds thereof.

XXI. And whereas it is expedient for the enlargement of the present building, or for the erecting a new hospital on another site in the said County of Dublin, that the said Body Corporate, the Governors and Governesses of the said Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary, and the survivors of them, shall have full power and authority to purchase ground, land, and premises, either for the purpose of enlarging the present hospital or for the purpose of erecting or building a new or another hospital or Infirmary in said county of Dublin; be it further enacted, that the said Body Corporate, the Governors and Governesses of the said Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary, or the survivors of them, shall have full power and authority to agree with all and every person or persons whatsoever, bodies Politic or Corporate, or others, or for the purchase of their respective estates, terms and interests of and in all and every such grounds, lands, houses, buildings and premises, as they the said Governors and Governesses, or the survivors of them, shall think necessary for them to be possessed of or entitled unto, to enable them fully to carry into effect the purposes aforesaid, not exceeding two acres.

XXII. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for all bodies politic, corporate, collegiate, or ecclesiastical, corporations aggregate or sole, trustees, guardians, and committees to lunatics and idiots, executors, administrators, and all guardians whatsoever, not only for or on



behalf of themselves, their heirs and successors, but also for and on behalf of Cestuique Trusts, whether infants or issue unborn, lunatics, idiots Feme Coverts, or other persons whatsoever, and to and for all Feme Coverts who are or shall be seized in their own right, and to and for all person and persons whatsoever, who are or shall be seized or possessed of, or interested in, any such houses, buildings, or ground, which by the said Body Corporate, the Governors and Governesses of the said Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary, or the survivors of them shall be thought necessary to be purchased or demised for any of the purposes of this Act, to sell, convey or assign any such houses, buildings, lands, grounds, and premises, or any part thereof, to the said Body Corporate, or the survivors of them; that all compacts, agreements, bargains, sales, conveyances, and assignments which shall be made by such persons as aforesaid, shall be good and valid in law, to all intents and purposes, not only to convey the estate and interest of the person and persons conveying, but also to convey all right, estate, interest, use, property, claim, and demand whatsoever, of their several and respective Cestuique Trusts, whether infants or issue unborn, lunatics, idiots, Femes Covert, or other persons whatsoever, claiming or to claim by, from, or under them; any law, statute, usage, or any other matter or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding; and that all said persons so conveying as aforesaid are and shall be indemnified for what they shall do by virtue of or in pursuance of this Act.

XXIII. And be it further enacted, that if any money shall be paid, or agreed or awarded to be paid for the purchase of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments purchased, taken, or used by virtue of the powers of this Act, for the purposes thereof, which shall belong to any body politic, corporate, or collegiate, or to any feoffee in trust, executors, administrators, husbands, guardians, committees, or other trustee, for or on behalf of any infant, lunatic, idiot, Feme Covert, or other Cestuique Trust, or to any person whose lands, tenements, or hereditaments are limited in strict or other settlement, or to any person under any other disability or incapacity whatsoever, such money shall, in case the same shall amount to or exceed the sum of two hundred pounds, with all convenient speed be paid into the Bank of Ireland, in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-General of the High Court of Chancery, to be placed to his account there *ex parte* the Governors for executing this Act, to the intent that such money shall be applied under the direction, and with the approbation of the said court, to be signified by an order made upon a petition to be preferred in a summary way by the person or persons who would have been entitled to the rents and profits of the said lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in discharge of any debt or debts or such other incumbrances, or part thereof, as the said court shall authorise to be paid affecting the same lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or affect-



ing other lands, tenements, or hereditaments standing settled therewith, to the same or the like uses, intents, or purposes, or where such money shall not be so applied, then the same shall be laid out and invested under the like direction and approbation of the said court in the purchase of other lands, tenements, or hereditaments, which shall be conveyed and settled to, for, and upon such and the like uses, trusts, intents, and purposes and in the same manner as the lands, tenements, or hereditaments which should be so purchased, taken, or used as aforesaid, stood settled or limited, or such of them as at the time of making such conveyance and settlement shall be existing, undetermined, and capable of taking effect, and in the meantime and until such purchase shall be made, the said money shall by order of the said Court upon application thereto be invested by the said Accountant-General in his name, in the purchase of Government Securities, and in the meantime, and until the said Government Securities shall be ordered by the said court to be sold for the purposes aforesaid, the dividends and annual produce of such Government Securities shall from time to time be paid by order of the said court to the person or persons who would for the time being have been entitled to the rents and profits of the said lands, tenements and hereditaments so hereby directed to be purchased by virtue of this Act, in case such purchase or settlement were made.

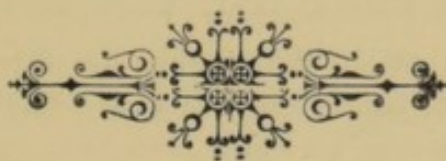
XXIV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that if any money so agreed or awarded to be paid for any lands, tenements, or hereditaments purchased, taken, or used for the purposes aforesaid, and belonging to any corporation, or to any person or persons under any disability or incapacity as aforesaid, shall be less than the sum of two hundred pounds, and shall exceed or be equal to the sum of twenty pounds, then, and in all such cases, the same shall, at the option of the person or persons for the time being entitled to the rents and profits of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments so purchased, taken, or used, or of his, her, or their guardian or guardians, committee or committees, in case of infancy, idiotcy, or lunacy, to be signified in writing under their respective hands, to be paid into the Bank of Ireland, in the name, and with the privity of the said Accountant-General of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, and placed to his Account, as aforesaid, in order to be applied in manner hereinbefore directed or otherwise, the same shall be paid at the like option of two governors to be nominated by the person or persons making such option, and approved of by any five or more of the said governors for executing this Act (such nomination and approbation to be signified in writing under the hands of the nominating and approving parties), in order that such principal money, and the dividends arising thereon, may be applied in any manner hereinbefore directed, so far as the case be applicable, without obtaining or being required to obtain the direction and approbation of the Court of Chancery.



XXV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that where such money so agreed or awarded to be paid as next before mentioned, shall be less than twenty pounds, then and in all such cases the same shall be applied to the use of the person or persons who would for the time being have been entitled to the rents and profits of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments so purchased, taken or used for the purpose of this Act, in such manner as the said governors shall think fit, or in cases of infancy, idiotcy, or lunacy, then such money shall be paid to his, her, or their guardian or guardians, committee or committees, to and for the use and benefit of such person and persons so entitled respectively.

XXVI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that where any question shall arise touching the title of any person or persons to any money to be paid into the Bank of Ireland, in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, in pursuance of this Act, for the purchase of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or any estate, right, or interest, in any lands, tenements or hereditaments to be purchased in pursuance of this Act, or to any Government Securities to be purchased with any such money, or the dividends or interest of any such Government Securities, the person or persons who shall have been in possession of such lands, tenements, or hereditaments at the time of such purchase, and all persons claiming under such person or persons, or under the possession of such person or persons, shall be deemed and taken to have been lawfully entitled to such lands, tenements, or hereditaments according to such possession, until the contrary shall be shown to the satisfaction of the said Court of Chancery, and the dividends and interest of such Government Securities, and also the capital of such Government Securities shall be paid, applied, and disposed of accordingly, unless it shall be made appear to the said Court that such possession was a wrongful possession, and that some other person or persons was or were lawfully entitled to such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or to some estate or interest therein.

XXVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and others, without being specially pleaded.







## NAMES OF QUALIFIED FORMER STUDENTS OF THE HOSPITAL,

Who have notified their Names and Addresses to the Author.\*

*\* Old former Students who do not find their names in this List will kindly notify the omission to the Author, to be corrected in future editions of the work.*

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ACHESON, HOWARD W., Tommegaddy, Gorey, co. Wexford  
—L.K.Q C.P. & L.M. '81; L.R.C.S.I. '81 (R.C.S. and Meath  
Hosp., Dub.); Med. Att. R.I.C.; Med. Ref. Standard,  
Prudential and Commerce. Ass. Co.'s; late Surg. Union  
S.S. Co.; Med. Off. Wells Disp., Gorey Union.

ACHESON, B. J., New Ross, co. Wexford—Late Clinical Clerk,  
Meath Hosp. '83.

ADAMS, ARCHIBALD, Surg. Madras Army—M.D. Qu. Univ.  
Irel.; M.Ch. '72.

ADAMS, CHARLES, Surg. Madras Army—LL.B., B.A.,  
Dub. '77; M.B., B.Ch. '80. (T.C. and Meath Hosp., Dub.)

AGAR, FREDK., Ponders' End, Middlesex—M.R.C.S. Eng.  
'59; L.R.C.P. Lond. '62; L.M. Coombe Hosp. Dublin,  
'57. (Meath Hosp. Dub.) Med. Off. Enfieldhighway  
Disp. Edmonton Union; etc.

ALCOCK, ALEXANDER M., Perpetual Pupil from '65 to '69;  
L.R.C.S.I.; L.K. & Q.C.P., and Student K. & Q.C.P.; Med.



Officer to Disp. and R.I.C. at Upton and Innishannon.  
Present address—Innishannon, co. Cork.

ALLEN, J. G., Keady, co. Armagh—L.K.Q.C.P.I. and L.M.  
'72; L.R.C.S.I. '71; Lic. Med. '72; L.M. Rot. Hosp. Dub.  
'72; Med. Off. Keady Disp. Dist.; Med. Att. R.I.C.; Vis.  
Phys. Retreat, Private Lunatic Asylum.

ALLEN, W. HAMILTON, Bardney, North Lincoln. Appoint-  
ments—Med. Off. and Pub. Vacc. 6th Dist. Lincoln Union;  
Surg. to Oddfellows and Bardney Friendly Society; Dep-  
Dist. Surg. to Gt. N. Railway; also Med. Ref. to Pruden-  
tial and several Assurance Co's. Qualifications—B.A.,  
M.B., T.C.D.; L.R.C.S.I. and L.M.

ALLMAN, WILLIAM, Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal (retired)—  
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Univ. Dub. '79; M.B. & B.Ch. '81; M.D. '85; and L.M.  
Coombe Hosp. '81; Clinical Clerk in Meath Hosp. '80-'81;  
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- ATKINSON, JAMES LAW, Ballyshannon, co. Donegal—L.R.C.S.I. '80; L.K.Q.C.P.I. '81.
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- BRYSON, THEOBALD M., Limavady, Londonderry—L.F.P.S., Glasg., '68 ; L. and L.M.R.C.P. '68, etc.
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COCHRANE, ROBERT S., Longford—A.B., M.B. Univ. Dub. '75 ; L. and L.M. '75 ; F.R.C.S.I. '84.

COOKE, EDWARD J., 20, Surrey-street, Sheffield—B.A. M.B. (1st place), T.C.D., '68 ; M.D. '72 ; L.R.C.S.I. and L.M. '58 ; (T.C.D.) ; Mem. Brit. Med. Assoc. ; Surg. Boys' Blue-Coat School ; Med. Ref. 2nd W. York Militia, and Victoria, Sov., Albion and London, and Lance. Assur. Co.'s ; House Surg. Newark Hosp.

COOKMAN, WILLIAM, Kiltrea House, Enniscorthy, co. Wexford—A.B., T.C.D. ; L.R.C.S.I., 1852 ; L.M., Rot. Hosp., Dublin, '57 (R.C.S. and Meath Hosp., Dublin) ; J.P., Co. Wexford.

COOLICAN, JOHN P., Surg. R.N.—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. and L.M. '81 ; L.R.C.S.I. '81.

COOPER, JOHN NEILD, Lunn House, Hyde, Cheshire—M.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '81 ; L. and L.M. '74 ; M.R.C.S. Eng. 76 ; L.S.A. '75 (Meath Hosp., Dub.) late House Surg. Salford Royal Hosp.

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COLLINS, FREDERICK H., 75, Wethington-road, Whalley Range, Manchester—M.D. Qu. Univ. Irel., M.Ch. and L.M. '76 ; L.R.C.S.I. '76 ; Hudson Prizeman, Meath Hosp. '76 ; Hon. Phys. (late House Surg.) Hulme Disp. ; late Res. Meath Hosp. Dub.

COLLINS, EDWARD WOLFENDEN, Farboro House, Sydenham, London, S.E.—M.A., M.D. '71 ; M.B. '68 ; F.R.C.S.I. '66 ; late Surgeon Jervis-street Hosp. ; late Clinical Clerk Meath Hosp.

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- L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. and L.M. '78; L.R.C.S.I. '77; Mem. Brit. Med. Assoc., etc. (Apprentice to Sir George Porter.)
- COMERFORD, JOHN T., Royal Naval Hospital, Gt. Yarmouth—M.D., Glasg., '67; L.R.C.P. Edin. and L.M. '63; L.R.C.S.I. '63; L.A.H. Dub., '62; L.M. Coombe Lying-in Hosp., Dub., '62 (Ledwich Sch. and Meath Hosp., Dub.); Fleet Surg. Royal Navy.
- CONNER, WILLIAM, Manningtree, Essex—Med. Off. for the Ardleigh and St. Bromley Dists.; Med. charge of the Brusswick House Asylum; Med. Off. to the Local Courts of Foresters. Qualifications—L.R.C.S.I. and L.M.; L.R.C.P. Edin. '74; Student at Meath Hosp. in '72, '73, and '74; and Mem. of Brit. Med. Ass.
- CONNOLLY, WILLIAM R., 39, Lady-lane, Waterford—B.A. Dub. '75; M.B. '76; L.R.C.S.I. '77; L.M. K.Q.C.P.I. '77; (T.C.D.); Mem. Brit. Med. Assoc.; Med. Off. Waterford Workh. and Fever Hospital; Vis. Phys. Waterford Dis. Lunatic Asyl. and St. Patrick's Lunatic Asylum; Med. Att. R.I.C.; Med. Ref. Norw. Union Assur. Co.
- CORBETT, WILLIAM EDWARD, 12, Frankfort-avenue, Rathgar, co. Dublin—L.R.C.S.I., '81; L.M., Rot. Hosp., Dub., '80 (R.C.S., Meath, and Rot. Hosps., Dub.).
- CORBY, HENRY, 62, South Mall, Cork—B.A. '69; M.D. and M.Ch. '73; L.A.H. '73; L.M. Coombe; Sen. Surg. Mercy Hosp., etc., etc.
- CORCORAN, EDMUND, R.N., H.M.S. "Orwell," Galway.
- CORNWALL, WILLIAM COTTON, 18 Hamilton-sq., Birkenhead—B.A. Dub. '74; L.R.C.P. Edin. '79; L.R.C.S. Edin. '79; L.M. Coombe Hosp. Dub. '78 (T.C. and Meath Hosp., Dub.)
- CRAIG, JAMES, Assistant Physician, Meath Hospital, Dublin—B.A., M.B., Dub.; B.Ch. '85; L.M. Coombe Hospital, Dub. '85; (T.C. Dub.). See Biography, page 251.
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- CRONYN, JOHN GEO., 4, Clare-street, Dublin—B.A. Dub. 80; L.K.Q.C.P.I. and L.M. '81; L.R.C.S.I. '80; (T.C.D., R.C.S., Meath and Rot. Hosps. Dub.); Fell. Acad. Med. Irel.; and Med. Off. of S. Dub. Un. Workhouse
- CROSBIE, LESLIE, Ardfert, co. Kerry—L.K.Q.C.P.I. '72; L.R.C.S.I. '65; L.M. '71; Med. Off. Ardfert Disp. Dist. and R.I.C. Ardfert and Ballyheigue; Surg. Coastguards.
- CROSSLE, FRANCIS CLEMENTS, 10 New-street, Newry, Co. Down—B.A. Dub. '68; M.B. and M.Ch. '71; L.M. Rot. Hosp., Dub., '71 (Univ. Dub., R.C.S. Irel., Meath, Sir Patrick Dun's, and City of Dublin Hosps.); Hon. Mem. Dub. Univ. Chir. Soc.; Med. Off. and Pub. Vacc. Newry No. 2 Dist., etc., Gold Medallist Path. Soc.
- CROZIER, WILLIAM, 139 Queen's-road, Liverpool—M.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '83; L.M. '77; L.R.C.S. Irel. '77; L.A.H. Dub. '79; L.M. Coombe Hosp., Dub., '77 (R.C.S. and Meath Hosp., Dub.; late Res. Med. Off. and House Surg. Meath Hosp., Dub., 2 yrs), etc.



- CULLINAN, MICHAEL, Woodstock, Ennis, co. Clare—M.D. Qu. Univ., Irel., and M.Ch. '69; L.M. Coombe Hosp., Dub., '69 (Cork, Ledwich Sch. and Meath Hosps., Dub).
- CUPPAIDGE, WILLIAM, The Laurels, Castlerea—A.B., T.C.D. '42; M.B. Dub. 44; L.R.C.S.I. '45; L.M. '43; L.M. Dub. Lying-in Hosp. '43.
- CURRAN, JOHN JAMES, Killeagh, co. Cork—L.R.C.S.I.; L.R.C.P.E.; L.M.; Med. Off. Killeagh and Kilmacdoragh Disps., Youghal Un.; Med. Att. Constab.; Ad. Surg.
- DANNE, WILLIAM, Olveston, Almondesbury, Gloucestershire—A.B., Dub., 1881; L.R.C.S.I., 1885; L.M., Coombe Hosp., Dub., 1885; (T.C. and Meath Hosp., Dub. etc.)
- DARTNELL, GEORGE MEADOWS, 102, Brompton-road, London, S.W.—L.R.C.S.I., '78; L.M., Coombe Hosp., Dub., '78 (R.C.S.I.); Sen. Asst. House Surg. South Disp., Liverpool.
- DAVIS, JAMES, Brig. Surg. Army—L.R.C.S.I. 1856; L.A.H. 1855; Hospital Prizeman, 1855.
- DAVIS, ROBERT HENRY, Tasmania—L.R.C.S.I. (Apprentice to late Professor W. H. Porter.)
- DAVISON, JAMES, Ballinahill, Queen's Co.—L.K.Q.C.P.I., and L.M., L.R.C.P., Edin., '77; L.R.C.S.I., '76; Med. Off. Ballinakill Disp.
- DAVY, HENRY, Kimmage Lodge, Terenure, co. Dublin—A.B. Dub. '62; M.B. '64; M.Ch. '66; L.M.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '66; L.M. Coombe Hosp. Dub.; (T.C.D.); Vis. Phys. Lyle House Private Lunatic Asyl., Crumlin; Med. Off. Terenure and Crumlin Disp. S. Dub. Un.; Pub. Vacc.; Certif. Fact. Surg.
- DAY, JOHN MARSHALL—Asst. Res. Med. Off., Cork-street Hosp., Dub.; M.B. and B.Ch., '85; L.M., Rot. Hosp., Dub., '84 (T.C. and Meath Hosp., Dub.)
- DAY, HENRY G. G., 2 Rostrevor-ter., Rathgar, co. Dublin—L.R.C.S., Irel., 1884; L.R.C.P., Irel., 1886; L.M.R.C.S., Irel., 1887; L.M., Rot. Hosp. 1887; (Period of Study at Meath Hosp. 1878-1880.)



- DELAHUNT, WM. PATRICK, 78 Rathgar-road, Dublin—  
L.K.Q.C.P., Irel., 1884; L.R.C.S.I. 1883; L.M. 1884;  
late Surg. Brit. and African S. N. Co., etc.
- DEMONTMORENCY, HON. ARTHUR H. T., 36, Waterloo-  
road, Dublin—A.B., T.C.D. '68; M.D. '75; M.B. '73;  
L.R.C.S.I. and L.M. '73; (T.C.D. & R.C.S.I.)
- DENNY, EDMUND B., Wragby, Lincolnshire—L.R.C.P.,  
Edin., 1884; L.R.C.S.I. 1883; Med. Officer, Wragby Dist.  
Hornecastle Union; Surg. Foresters.
- DERENZY, Thomas, Arthurstown, Co. Wexford—L.K.Q.C.P.  
Irel., and L.M. '71; L.R.C.S.I. '71; (T.C.D.); Med. Off.  
Fethard No. 2 Disp. Dist.; Med. Att. Constab.; Admiralty  
Surg. and Agent; in charge of Troops, Duncannon Fort.
- DIGGES, WILLIAM H. DIGGES, 3, Lower Sackville-street,  
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and L.M., '68; L.A.H., Dub., '63; L.M., Rot. Hosp., Dub.,  
'59 (Ledwich Sch., Dub., Meath Hosp., Dub.); late Res.  
Med. Off. Meath Hosp., Dub.
- DILLON, JOHN T., The Square, Listowel, co. Kerry—M.D.,  
Qu. Univ., Irel.; M.Ch. and L.M., '76; L.M., Coombe  
Hosp., Dub., '76 (Qu. Coll., Cork; Ledwich Sch. and Meath  
Hosp., Dub.; and St. Barthol., London); Med. Off. and  
Med. Off. Health, Listowel Disp. Dist.; Med. Att. R.I.C., etc.
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Kerry—L.K.Q.C.P.I., '83; L.R.C.S.I., '83; L.M., Coombe  
Hosp., Dub., '83 (Ledwich Sch., Meath, Mercer's, and St.  
Mark's Ophth. Hosps., Dub.); Med. Off. and Med. Off.  
Health, Tarbert Disp. Dist.; in Med. Charge Roy. Artill.  
and troops at Tarbert Island, &c.
- DILLON, WILLIAM, Pallasgreen, co. Limerick—L.K.Q.C.P.I.  
and L.M., '85; L.R.C.S.I., '84; L.M., Coombe Hosp.,  
Dub., '85 (Ledwich Sch., Meath and Mercer's Hosps., Dub.)
- DOBBIN, WILLIAM, Banbridge, co. Down—B.A., with first  
honors and gold medal, '64; M.A., with honors, '66; Qu.  
Univ., Irel.; M.D., '67; L.R.C.S., Edin., '67; F.R.C.S.I.,  
'86; Med. Off. Banbridge Disp., &c.



DOBSON, ROBERT J., Mohill, co. Leitrim—Med. Off. Mohill Workhouse, Union Disp. Districts; Sanitary and Consulting Sanitary Off., Mohill Disp. Districts; Registrar Births, Deaths, and Marriages; Med. Attendant R.I.C.; Civil Med. Off. for the Examination of Recruits for the Army, Militia, &c. Three Sessions attended Meath Hosp.; L.R.C.S.I.

DOBSON, GEORGE EDWARD, Surgeon-Major, Colyford Villa, Exeter—M.A., Dub., '75; B.A., '66; M.B. and M.Ch., '67 (T.C.D.); 1st Sen. Moderat. and 1st Gold Medallist in Exper. and Nat. Scien., T.C.D., '66; Classical Honorman and Stearne Exhib., T.C.D.; Mem. Senate, Univ. Dub., '75; 1st Sen. Prizem. in Clinical Med., Meath Hosp., '66; F.R.S., F.L.S., and F.Z.S.; Surgeon-Major Medical Staff; Senior Med. Officer in charge of 11th Regimental District; formerly Assist. Stationed Officer to the Surgeon-General, Calcutta (Student at Meath, '64-66).

DONNELLY, THOS. J., Laburnum Cottage, Omeath, co. Louth—M.D., Qu. Univ., Irel., 1871; L.R.C.S.I. 1867; L.M., Rot. Hosp., Dub., 1865 (R.C.S., Irel; City of Dub. and Meath Hosps., Dublin, and Qu. Coll., Belf.) etc.

DOWSE, RICHARD H., Church-street, Enniscorthy, co. Wexford—M.B., Dub., and B.Ch., '77; L.M., K.Q.C.P.I., '83 (T.C. and Meath Hosp., Dub.); Mem. Brit. Med. Assoc.; late Res. Med. Off. Infirm., Newport, Mon.; and Asst. Surg. Oddfellows' Med. Aid Assoc.

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DRURY, ROBERT, Surg. Maj., Army—M.D., Qu. Univ., Ireland, 1870; L.R.C.S.I. and L.M., 1871; (R.C.S., Irel. and Galw.)



- DUCKETT, W. SHAW, 44, Upper Mount-street, Dublin—  
M.D. Glas. '46; L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. (Exam.) '60; formerly  
Asst. Phys. Ballinasloe Chol. Hosp.
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Queen's Co.—A.B. Dub. '77 M.B. '77; L. Med. '76;  
L.R.C.S.I. '76; L.M. Rot. Hosp. '76; (T.C.D., R.C.S., and  
Meath Hospital); Med. Off. Rathdowney Disp. Dist. and  
Workhouse; late Res. Meath Hosp.
- DUDLEY, HENRY N., Durrow, Queen's Co.—A.B., M.B.,  
Dub., '67; M.D., '80; L.R.C.S.I., '67; L.A.H. '69; L.M.,  
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- DUDLEY, W. E., Brigade Surgeon, St. Leonard's Lodge,  
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Clinical Clerk of the Med. Division for nine months '61;  
L.M. & L.A.H.; obtained L.R.C.S.I. '62; L.R.C.P.E. '63;  
Commission in the Army, '63; retired from the Army, with  
Hon. Rank of Brig. Surg., Oct. '84; served in the Zulu War,  
'79 (Medal and Clasp), and the Afghan War, '80 and '81.
- DUKE, VALENTINE, Staff Surg., R.N.—M.B., Dub., 1867;  
L.R.C.S.I., 1867; L.A.H., Dub., 1867.
- DUNDAS, RICHARD THOS., 45, Darling-street, Enniskillen,  
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- DUNDON, MICHAEL, Surg. Army—M.D., Qu. Univ., Irel.,  
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Coll., Cork, and Meath Hosp.)
- DUTCH, MYER AKIBA, 133, Mill-street, Crewe, Cheshire—  
L.K.Q.C.P. Irel., and L.M., 1884; L.R.C.S.I. 1882;  
(R.C.S. and Meath Hospital, Dublin.)
- DWYER, DANIEL, 52 Lower Camden-street, Dublin—  
L.A.H., Dub., '49; M.R.C.S. Eng. '58.
- EAMES, JAMES ALEXANDER, Dist. Lunatic Asyl. Cork—  
M.D. St. And. '56; L.R.C.S.I. '65; L. '54; L.M. Rot.  
Hosp. Dub. '53; (Meath Hosp. and R.C.S.I.); Pres. Med.  
Psychol. Assoc.; Hon. Mem. Loc. Med. Mentsle de Belgique;  
Mem. Brit. Med. Assoc.; Res. Med. Superinten. Cork Dist.  
Lun. Asyl.; Lec. on Psychol. in Qu. Coll. Cork.



- EAMES, WILLIAM JAMES, Fleet Surgeon, R.N., Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford—M.K.Q.C.P.; L.R.C.S.I. '52 & '55.
- EDWARDS, J.—Student of Meath Hosp. in '60; Consult. Surg. to Chester Disp. Address—17, Stretford-road, Manchester.
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- EGAN, JOHN J.,—Surg. P. and O. Co. '80 (Ledwich Sch. and Meath Hosp.); L.R.C.P. Edn. '79; L.R.C.S.I. '77; L.M. 80.
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- FAHIE, CHARLES J., Rush, co. Dublin—L.R.C.P., Edin. '77; L.R.C.S., Edin. and L.M. '77; Med. Off., Lusk Disp. Dist.; Admiralty Surg.; Med. Att. Constab.
- FALKINER, THOMAS F., Capetown, Cape of Good Hope—M.R.Q.C.P.I. '83; L. and L.M. '76; L.R.C.S.I. '75.
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- FALLS, WILLIAM T. B., Malacca, Straits Settlements—L.R.C.S.I. '68; L.K.Q.C.P.I. '69. (Apprentice to Sir George Porter.)
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- FARIS, GEORGE, Res. Surg., co. Infirmary, Monaghan—M.B. Dub. '86; L.A.H., Dub. '86; (T.C. and Meath Hosp. Dub.)
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Pupil Meath Hosp. Dub.

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and L.M. '84; L.R.C.S.I. '83; L.M. Coombe Hosp. Dub.  
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1882; L.R.C.S.I. 1882; L.M.K.Q.C.P. Irel. 1882; (T.C.  
Ledwich, R.C.S. and Meath Hosp., Dublin); Mem. Brit.  
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L.K.Q.C.P., Irel. and L.M. '65; L.R.C.S.I., '65; (Ledwich  
Sch. and Meath Hosp. Dub.); Med. Att. Mountrath Fev.  
Hosp., Disp. Dist. and Constab.

FISHER, MADDISON WALL, Portarlington, Queen's Co.—  
Lic. '38; L.M. '38; F.R.C.S.I.; M.D. Univ. Glasg. '40;  
L.M. Rot. '38; Med. Off. Emo Disp. Mountmellick Union;  
San. Off. Health, etc.

FISHER, JOHN BAPTIST, Waterford—L.A.H. Dublin, '73.

FITZGERALD, WILLIAM A., 9, Ely-place, Dublin—M.D.  
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years, '62-71.



FITZGERALD, JAMES G., Arundel Lodge, Balham, London, S.W.—F.R.C.S. Edin. '81; M.R.C.S. Eng. '76; L.A.H. Dub. '77; L.M. Dub. '72; (R.C.S. and Meath Hosp. Dub.) Surg. Balham Orphanage; Surg. Leo Dames de la ke traite, Clapham Park, etc.

FITZGERALD, JOHN PATRICK, King William's Town, Cape of Good Hope, S. Africa—M.D. Glas. 1839; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1838, late clinical clerk, Meath Hosp., late Colonial Surg., Coroner and Magistrate, Wellington, New Zealand.

FITZMAURICE, EDWARD, Rose-hill, Douglas, co. Cork—F.R.C.S.I., '74; L. and Lic. Med. '56; L.M. Coombe Hosp. Dub. '56; (Meath Hospital); 1st Prizem., etc.

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FITZSIMON, CUTHBERT C., M.D., L.M., Q.U.I.; L.R.C.S.I.; M.D. and M.Ch. Q.U.I.; Aruba, Curacao, West Indies—Med. Off. of Health, Pres. of San. Board, Mem. of Dutch Colonial Med. Ex. Board, Surg. Phospate Co.

FLANAGAN, JOHN WM. H., Surg., Army—L.R.C.S.I. 1876; L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. and L.M. 1877; (R.C.S., Carm. Sch. Meath and Coombe Hospitals, Dub.); Sen. Surg. and Med. Prizem., and Prizem. in Physio. (silver medal) R.C.S. Irel.; 1st Prize in Midwf., and 2nd in Opth. Surg., Carm. Sch., Dub.; 2nd Sen. Med. Prize, Meath Hosp., Dub.; 2nd Hudson Prize.

FLANAGAN, JAMES, Fleet Surg. Roy. Navy. H.M.S. "Cumbria"—L.R.C.S.I. '56; Student in Meath Hosp. one Winter and Summer Session, '54.

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- Conval. Home, Stillorgan; Cons. Med. Off. L. & N. W. Rail. Co., and Church of Ireland Training Coll.; Clin. Clerk Meath Hosp. '73-'74.
- FRAZER, PETER T., Surg., A.M.D.—L.K.Q.C.P., Irel. and L.M. 1867; L.R.C.S.I. 1867.
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- FROST, EDMUND WILLIAM, Newmarket-on-Fergus, co. Clare—Lic. Med. Dub. '68; L.R.C.S.I. '67; L. M. Coombe Hosp. Dub.; Med. Off. Newmarket Disp. Dist., Ennis Union; Med. Att. Constab.
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- GARDE, H. WALTER, Timoleague, co. Cork—M.B. Dub. '55; L.R.C.S. Edin. '85.
- GERAGHTY, JAMES, Grange-view House, Loughrea, co. Galway—M.D. Qu. Univ. Irel., '79; M.Ch. '81; L.M. Coombe Hosp. Dub. '78; Sen. Prizem. in Midw; Med. Off. Bullaun Disp. Dist., etc.
- GIBBON, EDWARD A., Brig. Surg. Army (Retired)—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '60; L.R.C.S.I. '58; L.M. '60.
- GIBSON, WM. JOHN, Ardnardeen, Clontarf, co. Dublin—L.K.Q.C.F.I. & L.M. '70; L.R.C.S.I. '70; (R.C.S. and Meath Hosp., and Coombe Hosp.); Med. Off. Clontarf and Howth Disp. Dist.; Med. Att. Constab. and Coastguard.
- GILLESPIE, THOMAS R., 54 Lansdowne-road, Dublin—A.B., M.B., and M.Ch. '82.
- GILLIGAN, WILLIAM ABTHUR, Surgeon Maj. Bengal Army—L.R.C.P. Edin. '72; L.R.C.S. Edin. '72; (Meath Hosp., Mercer's Hosp., etc.); Civil Surgeon and Superin-



tendent of Vaccin. in the Dist. of Darkungah, and Governor of the District Jail; Student at Meath three years from '67.  
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GREENE, HUGH, Greenmount, Patrick's Well, co. Limerick (retired)—M.D. King's Coll. Aberd. '46; M.R.C.S. Eng. '46; L. Mid. '48; L.M. Rot.; late Med. Off. Kilmaethomas Workh. and Fev. Hosp., etc.

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- GROSE, DANIEL CHARLES, Army Med. Staff—L.R.C.S.I. ; L.R.C.P. & S.E. ; Student in the Meath Hosp. from Oct. '60 to Oct. '63 ; Apprentice to Dr. Macnamara. Present appointment—Surg.-Maj. M. Staff in charge, Station Hosp., Dalhousie.
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- HAMILTON, DAVID, Gort House, Fahan, Derry—L.R.C.S.I. '82; L.R.C.P.E. '86; Student at Meath from '79-82.
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- HAWTHORNE, ALFRED WYNTER, Rath, Dromore, co. Down—M.D. Royal Univ. Irel. and M.Ch. '82 ; L.M., K.Q.C.P. Irel. '82 (Qu. Coll. Belfast, Carm. Coll. and Meath Hosp. Dublin).
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- HEARD, ROBERT LYNN, Bray, co. Wicklow—M.D., Q.U.I., F.R.C.S.I. ; late Asst. Surg. 67th Regt.
- HEILY, JOSEPH, Roscommon—Student at Meath Hospital from '33 to '36 ; apprenticed to Dr. J. Smyly ; M.D., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.



HEMPHILL, WM. DESPARD, Oakville, Clonmel, county Tipperary—M.D. St. Andrew's, '44 ; L.R.C.S.I. '38 ; F. and L.M. '44 ; (R.C.S.I.) ; Pres. Irish Med. Assoc. ; Fell. Acad. Med. Ireland ; Con. and Vis. Phys. Clonmel District and Aux. Lunatic Asyls. ; Surg. Clonmel Gaol.

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HERBERT, HENRY, Brigade-Surgeon, Station Hospital, Devonport—Student at Meath Hospital for three years, during part of that period (nine or ten months) he was Clinical Clerk to the late Drs. Stokes and Lees ; he was Resident Pupil at the Hospital (Surgical) from 1st Nov., '54, to 1st May, '55 ; passed R.C.S.I. as Licentiate 14th July, '56, and as Fellow 30th November, '66 ; L.R.C.P. Edin., September 22nd, '63 ; M.D. Univ. Glasgow, '64 ; L.M. Rot. Hosp. 18th Dec. '55 ; has served in H.M. 45th, 85th, 67th, and 40th Regts. of Foot, and is now in 29th year of service in army ; retired '87.

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- INMAN, ARTHUR WALTER P., Surg. Army—M.B. Dub. and B.Ch. '78.
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- JAGO, JAMES, 1, Robartes-terrace, Truro—Student at Meath Hospital from Nov. '41 to '42; M.D., M.B., A.B., F.R.S.; Con. Phys. Royal Cornwall Infir.; Con. Phys. of Truro Disp.
- JEPHSON, JOHN HOLMES, 20 Warwick Gardens, Kensington London, W.—M.D. Glasg. '49; M.R.C.P. London, '60;



- L.R.C.S.I. '48 ; L.A.H. Dub. '48 ; L.S.A. Lond. '53 ; Fell. Med. Soc. Lond. ; Surg-Major 3rd Batt. Middlesex Regt. ; late Phys. Gt. Northern Hosp ; Phys. Westm. Gen. Disp. etc., etc.
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- JOHNSON, L. Kilkenny—M.D.
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- JONES, FRANCIS W.—M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Ed. ; L.M. and L.A.H. Menai Bridge, North Wales. Med. Ref. Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. ; Student at Meath Hospital, '76 and '77.
- KANE, SIR ROBERT (Knt.), Fortlands, Killiney, county Dublin—F.K.Q.C.P.I., LL.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.I.A. ; Ex-Pres. Queen's Coll., Cork.
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- KELLY, JEREMIAH HUBERT, 84 The Grove, Hammersmith, London, W.—M.D. '39 ; L.R.C.S.I. '38 ; L.M. Dub. '38. (Apprenticed to late Wm. Henry Porter.)
- KELLY, JAMES E., Boston, U.S. America—M.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '80 ; L. and L.M. '76 ; F.R.C.S.I. '78 ; L. '68.
- KENNEDY, DAVID SUDDIE, Essequio, British Guiana—M.B. Dub. '71 ; M.Ch. '72.
- KENNEDY, JAMES, 15 South Richmond-street, Dublin—L.R.C.S.I. '68 ; L.A.H. Dub. '64 ; L.M. Coombe Hosp. '64, and Dub. Lying-in-Hosp. '65 (Ledwich Sch., R.C.S. Irel.)
- KENNEDY, WILLIAM, 55 Sheep-street, Northampton—L.R.C.S.I. '76 ; L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.M., and L.A.H. Dub. '77.
- KENNEDY, MATTHEW T., Tipperary—L.R.C.S.I. '57 ; L.A.H. Dub. '56 ; L.M. Coombe Hosp. Dub. '55 ; (R.C.S., Meath Hosp. Dublin) ; Med. Officer, Golden Disp. Dist. and Constab. ; Med. Inspect. Recruits, etc., etc.
- KENNEDY, ROBT. J., Surg. R.M.S.P. Co.—L.R.C.P. Edin. and L.M. '79 ; L.R.C.S. Edin. and L.M. '79 ; L.M. Coombe Hosp. '76 ; (Qu. Univ. Irel. and Meath Hospital.)
- KENNEDY, GRAHAM E., Surgeon R.N. ; L.K.Q.C.P. Irel., and L.M. '84 ; L.R.C.S.I. '84 ; (Carm. Coll., Meath and Rot. Hosps. Dub.) ; Sen. Surg. Prizem. Meath Hosp ; late Surg. co. Wicklow Infirm. (Apprenticed to Mr. Ormsby.)
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- LAMBERT, W. E., R.M.S. "Adriatic"—L.R.C.S. Edin. '84 ; L.R.C.P. Edin. '84 ; L.A.H. Dublin ; L.M. Rot. Hosp. ; (Clinical Clerk Meath Hosp. '84). Now practising in New York.



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- LEE, WILLIAM ALEX., Surg., Madras Army—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel., and L.M. '75 ; L.R.C.S.I. '75 ; L.M. Rot Hosp., Dub. '74 (Meath Hosp. and R.C.S. Dub.) Prizem. in Surg. Meath Hosp., and R.C.S. Dublin. (Apprenticed to Mr. Ormsby.)
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- L'ESTRANGE, ALBERT H., Surg. Maj., Army—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. and L.M. '67 ; L.R.C.S.I. '67.
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M.R.C.S.E. '54; L.M. Rot., etc.

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A.O.F., etc.

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R.C.P. Edin. '81; Med. Off. Spiddal Disp.; Galway Union,  
etc., etc.

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L.R.C.S.I. '79; L.M. '80; (R.C.S.I., Meath and Rotunda  
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Kerry—A.B. T.C.D. '68; M.B. '70; M.Ch. '71; L.M.  
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Dun's); J.P. for co. Kerry; Mem. Brit. Med. and Irish Med. Assocs.; Med. Off. of Health and Med. Off. Kenmare Disp. Dist.; Consult. Med. Off. of Health, Kenmare Union; Med. Off. Kenmare Workh. and Fever Hosps.; Med. Att. R.I.C.; Med Exam. Recruits; Admiralty Surgeon; Med. Ref. Unit. King. Prov. Inst., N. Brit. and Merc., Edin. and other Assur. Co's.

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MACNAMARA, CHARLES EDWARD, Demerara, British Guiana—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. and L.M. '74; L.R.C.S.I. '73.

MACNAMARA, PATRICK J., Bruff, co. Limerick—M.D. Qu. Univ. Irel. '72; L.R.C.S.I. '72; L.M. Coombe Hosp. Dub. '72; (Qu. Coll. and South Infir. Cork, Ledwich Sch.; R.C.S.; Meath and Mercer's Hosps. Dub.); Mem. Ir. and Brit. Assoc's; Med. Off. Bruff Disp. Dist., Killmallock Un.; Med. Att. Bruff Constab.; Med. Ref. Scott. Wid. Fund; late Med. Off. Gallalley and Ballylanders Disp. Dist.

MACNAMARA, CHARLES J., Surg.-Maj. Army—M.D. Qu. Univ. Irel. '69; L.R.C.S.I. '69; L.M. Dub.

MACNAMARA, GEORGE FREDERICK—Resident Med. Off. Grand Canal-street Disp., Dublin—L.A.H. Dub. '84.

MACNAMARA, RAWDON, 95 Stephen's Green, S., Dublin—M.D. Dub. (*honoris causâ*) '70; L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '59;



L.R.C.S.I. '46; F. (exam.) '52; Dipl. Mat. Med. '42; L.A.H. Dub. (*honoris causâ*); L.M.R.C.S.I. and Coombe Hospital '48; (R.C.S. Irel. and Meath Hosp.); Prof. Mat. Medica; Surg. Meath Hosp. and Westmoreland Lock Hosp. etc., etc. (See Biography, page 220.)

MAGUIRE, DANIEL, Skreen, co. Sligo—L.R.C.P. Edin.; L.M. '77; L.F.P.S. Glasg. and L.M. '76; (Queen's Coll. Gal.); Med Off. and Med. Off. Health, Skreen Disp. Dist.

MALLEY, ABRAHAM C., Munslow, Craven Arms, Salop—B.A. Dub. (honours) '74; M.B. '78; B.Ch. '79 (Meath Hosp. Dub.); F.R.M.S.; Med. Off. Munslow Dist. Ludlow Union, etc., etc.

MALLINS, HENRY, Watton, Norfolk—B.A. Dub. '71; M.B. and M.Ch. (*stip. cond.*) '72; (Meath Hosp. and T.C. Dub.) Sen. Clin. Prizem. Meath Hosp. and Hudson Special Prizem., Meath Hosp. Dub., etc.

MALLINS, CLEMENT, Surg. Madras Army—M.A. Dub.; M.B. and M.Ch. '77; L.M.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '81; (Univ. and Meath Hosp. Dub.)

MALLINS, JOHN R., Surgeon Army—B.A. Dublin '82; L.K.Q.C.P.I. and L.M. '82; L.R.C.S.I. '82; L.M. Rot. Hosp. Dub. (T.C. and R.C.S. Ireland), 1st Sen. Med. and 1st Sen. Surg. Prizem.

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- M'CORMACK, WILLIAM LANE, England. (Apprenticed to Mr. Ormsby.)
- McCREADY, ED. McCONKEY, Magheradole, Dromore—A.B., M.B., T.C.D. '61 ; M.R.C.S. Eng. '64.
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- McMATH, ARTHUR WM.—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel., and L.M. '83 ; L.R.C.S.I. '80. Australia. (Apprenticed to Mr. Ormsby.)
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Ex-Res. Pupil Meath Hosp. Dub.
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- MILLER, RICHARD—A.B., M.B., B.Ch. '83; Surg. R.N.;  
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- MILLER, SIR WILLIAM (Knt.), Pump-street, Londonderry  
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Hosp. Dub. '51; (T.C.D., R.C.S., and Meath Hosp., &c.,  
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L.M. '79; L.R.C.S.I. '79.
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'56; L.R.C.S.I., '56; Med. Off. Ardee Disp., etc., Coroner  
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- MOSLEY, REGINALD LAWSON, North Elmham, Norfolk—  
B.A. Dub. (first-class) '79; M.B. '81, L.R.C.S.I. '80; L.M.  
Rot Hosp. Dublin, '80; T.C. and R.C.S. Dub.); Sen. Med.  
Prizem. and Clin. Asst. Meath Hosp. Dub.; Student at the  
Meath Hosp. from Nov. '77 till June '81.
- MULLALLY, WM. T., Gowran, co. Kilkenny—M.D. Qu. Univ.  
Irel. and M.Ch. '80; L.M.K.Q.C.P. Irel. and Certif. in  
Sanit. Science, '86; L.M. Coombe Hosp. Dub. '79; (Qu.  
Coll. Galw., Ledwich Sch., Mater Miser., Meath and Jervis  
street Hosps. Dub.); Med. Off. Gowran Disp. Dist. and  
Fev. Hospital, etc., etc.
- MULLAN, ANDREW, 8 Wellington-street, Ballymena, co.  
Antrim—M.A. Qu. Univ. Irel. '63; M.D. '66; L.R.C.S.  
Edin. '66; (Qu. Coll. Belfast and Meath Hosp. Dub.), etc.
- MULLIN, JOHN FRANCIS, 9 Mount-place, London Hosp.,  
London, E.—M.D. Qu. Univ. Irel. '80; M.Ch. 81; L.M.  
Coombe '80 (Qu. Coll. Galw. and Meath Hosp. Dub.)
- MULOCK, THOMAS H., Bellair, Moate, King's Co.—M.D.  
Dub. '26; L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '27, etc.
- MURRAY, CHAS. F., Beau Parc, Slane, co. Meath—A.B. '73;  
M.B., M.D. and M.Ch. Univ. Dub. '74; L.M. Rot. '73;  
(Dub. Univ., Meath and Rot. Hosps.); Med. Off. Gweedore  
Disp., Crossroads Dist., Dunfanaghy Union; Mem. B.M.A.



MURRAY, ARTHUR, Sydney, New S. Wales—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel., and L.M., '81; L.R.C.S.I. '80. (Apprenticed to Mr. Ormsby.)

MURPHY, J. J. 18, Harcourt-street, Dublin—L.R.C.P. Edin. '72; L.R.C.S. Edin. '72; L.A.H. Dub. '72; L.M. Dub. '71 (R.C.S., Ledw. Sch., Meath and Mercer's Hosps. Dub.); 1st Prize in Theoret. Chem., 2nd Prize in Prac. Chem. Ledw. Sch. '68-'69.

MURPHY, WYNDHAM G., The Lawn, Dunstable, Beds.—A.B. Dub., M.B. and M.Ch. '74; L.K.Q.C.P. Irel., '75; Med. Off. and Pub. Vacc., Dunstable Dist., Luton Union, etc.

MURPHY, WILLIAM REED, Meerut, North-West Provinces, India—Surg.-Major 19th Bengal Lancers; Student at Meath Hosp. '69, '70, '71, and '72. Qualifications—L.K.Q.C.P. and L.M., '72; L.R.C.S.I. '71; and L.M. Coombe Hosp.; received all the prizes given during course, including special one by Dr. Martin; was mentioned in despatches when with regiment at cavalry action of Padkha Shana, Afghanistan, 1st July, '80.

MYLES, THOMAS, Harcourt-street, Dublin—M.B. Dub. and B.Ch. '81; F.R.C.S.I. '85; Fell. Acad. Med. Irel., Demon. of Anat. T.C.D.; Dep. Coroner, city of Dublin; Sec. Dub. Hosps. Commiss.

NASH, THOMAS LLEWELLYN, Surg.-Maj., Army (retired) Herbert-road, Sandymount, co. Dublin—M.D. St. Andrew's '51; M.R.C.S. Eng. '49. Student, Meath Hospital '48.

NELLIGAN, JOSEPH W., 8 Denny-street, Tralee, county Kerry—A.B. Dub. '67; M.B. '70; L.R.C.S.I. and L.M. '70; (T.C.D., Rot. and Meath Hosps. Dub., and London); Med. Off. Tralee Workh. and E. Disp. Dist.; Res. and Clin. Clk. Meath Hosp. 69-70.

NESBITT, ROBERT, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. and L.M. '77; L.R.C.S.I. '76; L.M. Coombe Hosp. Dub. (Ledwich Sch. and Meath Hosp., Dub.) Student at Meath Hosp. '74-'77.



- NEWLAND, FOSTER R., Surg. Army—M.B. Dub. and B.Ch. '85.
- NEWELL, SHAPLAND HOMAN, Maytown, Queensland—M.B. Dub. '76; L.R.C.S.I. '73; L.M. '74.
- NEWELL, PERCY, Lowestoft, Suffolk—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel.; L.M. '83; L.R.C.S.I. '82; L.M. Rot. Hosp. '81; Jun. Surg. Prizeman Meath Hosp., Dublin, etc. etc.
- NEWELL, EDWIN G., Moville, co. Donegal—M.B. Dub. '85; L.R.C.S.I. '84; L.M.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '85.
- NEWELL, FRANK T., Res. Surg. Meath Hospital, Dublin—B.A. Dub. '80; M.B. '81; L.R.C.S.I. '81; L.M. Rot. Hosp. Dub. '82; (T.C.D., Meath, Rotundo, and St. Mark's Hosps. Dub.); Sen. Surg. Prizeman, Meath Hosp.; Fell. Acad. Med. Ireland; Demonst. of Surg. R.C.S.I.
- NICKSON, WILFRED, Weston, Booterstown, co. Dublin—M.B., B.Ch. '87; late Resident and Clinical Clerk.
- NIXON, GEORGE E., Shrivenham, Berks—L.R.C.S.I. '76; L.M. '80; L.A.H. Dub.; (R.C.S.I., T.C.D., Meath, City of Dublin, and Coombe Hosps. Dub.); late Res. Surg. Meath Hosp.; Med. Off. and Pub. Vacc. Shrivenham Dist. Farrington Union.
- NOLAN, ANDREW O'K., Gort, co. Galway—M.K.Q.C.P.I. '85; L. and L.M. '60; F.R.C.S.I. (exam.) '66; L. '55; L.M. Dub. '56; (R.C.S. and Meath Hosp. Dub.); Fell. Acad. Med. Irel.; Mem. Council Irish Med. Ass.; Med. Off. Gort Union Infirmary and Fev. Hosp.; Cons. Med. Off. Health Gort Union; Surg. 4th Batt. Connaught Rangers; in Med. Charge of Troops, Gort; late Clin. Assist., Res. Surg. and Stethoscopic Prizeman, Meath Hosp. Dub.
- NOLAN, MICHAEL JAMES, 2 The Crescent, Limerick—L.K.Q.C.P. Ireland and L.M. '82; L.R.C.S.I. '82; L.M. Coombe Hosp. Dub. 82. (R.C.S. and Meath Hosp. Dub.) Phys. Limerick Lying-in Hosp.
- O'BRIEN, THOMAS M., Sacriston, Durham—M.D. Qu. Univ. Irel., M.Ch. '77; (Meath Hosp. Dub.); Clin. Prizeman, etc, etc.



- O'BEIRNE, GEORGE P., Athlone, co. Roscommon—L.R.C.S.I. '68; Lic. '69, L.M. 69, K.Q.C.P.I.; Med. Off. Kiltoun Disp. and Constab. Athlone Union, etc.
- O'CALLAGHAN, ROBERT THOMAS, Surg. County Infir., Carlow; L.R.C.S.I. and L.M. '77; L.A.H. Dub. '81; L.M., K.Q.C.P.I. '85; (T.C.; R.C.S.; Meath and Coombe Hosps. Dub.); Mem. Brit. Med. Assocs.; Surg. 1st Flint Engin. Vol.; late Med. Off., Med. Off. of Health, and Pub. Vacc. Bagnalstown Disp. Dist.; Res. Surg. Meath Hosp. Dub.; House Surg. Children's Hosp. Dub.; House and Vis. Surg. Stockport Infir.
- O'CALLAGHAN, DENIS M., Surg. Army—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel., and L.M. 85; L.R.C.S.I. '82; L.M. Rot. Hosp. Dub. '82, etc.
- O'CONNELL, MORGAN DAVID—L.R.C.P. '76; L.R.C.S. and L.M. '75; (R.C.S., Meath Hosp. Dub.); Surg. Army Med. Staff.
- O'CALLAGHAN, JOHN, Cappamore, co. Limerick—L.R.C.P. Edin. '85; L.R.C.S.I. '85; (Ledwich Sch., Meath and Mercer's Hospital, Dublin).
- O'CARROLL, MARTIN, Jumhee Cottage, Bridgetown, Saint Vincent, West Indies—Attended Meath Hosp. for three years; L.M. Dub. '75; B.Ch. '76; L.M. K.Q.C.P.I. '75; went out to West Indies in May, '79, on the special appointment of Medical Officer, Police Magistrate, and Coroner, under the Government of St. Vincent; at present Med. Off. of No. 3 Dist. and J.P.
- O'CONNOR, F. W., 72, George's-street, Limerick—F.R.C.S.I. '81; L. 64; L.R.C.P. Edin. and L.M. '64; (Led. School, Meath, Mercer's, and Rot. Hosps. Dub.); Mem. Irish and Brit. Med. Assocs.; Surg. Barrington's Hosp.
- O'CONNOR, MOYLE.—M.B., B.Ch. '87; late Resident Pupil.
- O'CONNOR, WILLIAM EDMUND, 147 Ellor-street, Manchester, near Pendleton—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '84; L.R.C.S.I. '82; L.M. Coombe Hosp. Dub. '80. (Apprenticed to Sir George Porter.)



- O'CONNOR, JOHN F., Killavullen, Mallow, co. Cork—  
L.R.C.S.I. '75; L. and L.M. '76; Med. Off. Rahan Disp.,  
Mallow Union, etc.
- O'CONNOR, MICHAEL R., 8 Cecil-street, Limerick—M.D.,  
L.M. and M.Ch. Qu. Univ. '75, etc., etc.
- O'CONNELL, THOMAS, Fethard, co. Tipperary—L.R.C.S.I.  
'82; L.A.H. Dublin, '85; L.M. Coombe Hospital, Dublin,  
'82; (R.C.S. Meath and Coombe Hosps., Dublin); Med.  
Off. Killtinan Disp. Dist.
- O'DOHERTY, MICHAEL J., The Priory, Desford, Leicester—  
L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. and L.M. '82; L.R.C.S.I. '81; L.M.  
Coombe Hosp. Dub. (Ledwich Sch. and Meath Hosp. Dub.)  
Med. Off. and Pub. Vac. Desford Dist., Marbet, Bosworth  
Union, etc., etc.
- O'DWYER, JAMES, Lake View, Granard, co. Longford—  
L.K.Q.C.P. Irel., and L.M. '80; L.R.C.S.I. '78; L.M.  
Coombe Hosp. Dub. '79. (Cath. Univ., Meath, etc., Hosps.  
Dub.); Med. Off. and Med. Off. Health Granard Disp.  
Dist.
- O'DWYER, MALACHI.—Surg. Bengal Army, M.B., B.Ch.  
'77.
- O'FLAHERTY, JEROME, 101, Upper George's-street, Kings-  
town, co. Dublin—L.R.C.S.I. '48; M.R.C.S. Eng. '30;  
L.A.H. Dub. '29; L.M. Dub. Lying-in Hosp. '38.
- O'GRADY, WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM, Stoneacre, Swinton,  
Manchester—L.R.C.P. Lond. '77; L.R.C.S.I. '75; L.A.H.  
'74; L.M. Coombe Hosp. Dub. '74; (Carm. Sch. and  
Meath Hosp. Dub.) Med. Off. Manch. Indust. Schools, etc.
- O'MEARA, WM. H., Burrin-street, Carlow—M.K.Q.C.P.I.  
'82; L. and L.M. '77; L.R.C.S.I. '77; L.M. Rot. Hosp.  
Dub.; (T.C.D.); Med. Off. and Med. Off. Health, Carlow  
Disp. Dist.
- O'REILLY, FRANCIS JOHN, Trim, co. Meath—F.R.C.S.I.  
'83; L.K.Q.C.P.I. and L.M. '79; L.R.C.P. Edin. and L.M.  
'68; L.R.C.S. Edin. '68; J.P. for co. Meath; Med. Off.  
Trim Disp. Dist. and Union Infirm.; Certif. Fact. Surg.



- O'REILY, THOMAS, 602 North Seventeenth-street, St. Louis, U.S.A.—M.D., M.R.C.S.E. ; Student at Meath Hosp. from '45 to '49, and held position of Chief Clinical Clerk for six months of the above period, succeeding Dr. Lyons. Drs. W. Stokes and Cathcart Lees were the Physicians. Engaged in private practice in St. Louis since he left Ireland.
- O'ROURKE, CHA. T. J., Crossakiel, co. Meath—L.K.Q.C.P.I. and L.M. '76 ; L.R.C.S.I. '74 ; L.M. Rot. Hosp. Dub. ; (R.C.S. and Meath Hosp. Dub.) ; Med. Off. Crossakiel Disp. Dist.
- OLIVER, WILLIAM SILVER., Dep. Surg. Gen. Army (retired) L.R.C.S.I. '54.
- OLPHERTS, JOHN WYBRANTS, The Villa, Downpatrick, Co. Down—L.R.C.P. Edin. and L.M. '69 ; L.R.C.S. Edin. and L.M. '69 ; (Ledwich Sch., and Meath Hosp. Dublin) ; Fell. Acad. Med. Irel. ; Mem. Brit. Med. Ass. ; Med. Off. Almshouse and Bluecoat Schools, Down ; Med. Off. and Med. Off. Health, Downpatrick Disp. Dist. ; Regr. Births, &c. ; Med Vis. in Lunacy for Court of Chancery, Ireland ; Med. Ref. Scott. Wid., Edin. Scott. Equit., and other Assur. Co's ; late Med. Off. H.M. Minor Prison, Down.
- ORMSBY, LAMBERT HEPENSTAL, 4, Merrion-sq., West, Dublin—A.B., T.C.D. ; M.D. Dub. '77 ; M.B. 74 ; L.K. & Q.C.P.I. and L.M. '69 ; F.R.C.S.I. '75 ; L. '69 ; L.M. Dub. Lying-in Hosp. '69 ; (R.C.S., Meath Hosp. and Univ. Dub.) Hon. Certif. in Surg. Chem. and Bot. ; Mem. Brit. Med. Assoc. ; Mem. Clin. Soc. Lond. ; Fell. Med. Chir. Soc. Lond. Mem. Court of Examrs. R.C.S.I. ; Surg. Meath, Nat. Children's Hosps. ; Inventor of the Pocket Ether Inhaler. (See Biography, page 232.)
- ORMSBY, GEORGE H., Slaidburn, Clitheroe, Lancash.—M.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '83 ; L. and L.M. '69 ; L.R.C.S.I. '69 ; L.M. Rot. Hosp. Dub. '69 ; (R.C.S. Irel. ; Meath Hospital, Dublin) ; Mem. Brit. Med. Assoc. ; late Surgeon Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate S. N. Co.



- OULTON, HENRY WM.—6 North Frederick-street, Dublin—  
A.B., T.C.D. '72; M.D. '75; M.B. '73; L.R.C.S.I. '73;  
L.M. Rot. Hosp. Dub. '73 (T.C. and Ledw. Sch. Dub.);  
Fell. Acad. Med. Irel.; Mem. Ir. and Brit. Med. Assocs.;  
Med. Off. and Med. Off. of Health No. 1 North City Disp.  
Dist., Nth. Dub. Un.; late Res. Surg. Meath Hosp.
- OWEN, WILLIAM, Surg. Bengal Army—B.A. Dub. '73,  
M.B. '74, L.R.C.S.I. '73; L.M. Rot. Hosp. Dub. '74;  
(T.C.D. and Meath Hosp.)
- OWENS, G. W., South Circular-road—L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I.
- OWENS, CHAS. ARTHUR, Long Stratton, Norfolk—M.D.  
Brussels, '76; L.R.C.P. Edin. and L.M. '69; L.R.C.S.I.  
'68; L.M. Coombe Hosp. '69; (Ledwich Sch. and Meath  
Hosp. Dub.); Mem. Norway Med. Chir. Soc. and Brit.  
Med. Ass.; Med. Off. and Pub. Vacc. 1st Dist. and Workh.  
Dempwade Union.
- PALK, HENRY, 3, Sussex Place, Southampton—M.D. St.  
Andrews; M.R.C.S. Eng.; L.S.A. Lon.; L.M. Rot.; Surg. to  
Borough Police Force; Med. Off. Southampton Disp. and  
L. & S.W. Railway Co.; King's College, London, and Meath  
Hosp. Dub. '56-'57, and part of '58; Sen. Surg. Prizeman,  
Meath Hosp. '57
- PALMER, JOSEPH MANSERGH, County Infir. Armagh—  
M.K.Q.C.P.I. '75; L. & L.M. '73; F.R.C.S.I. '80; L. &  
L.M. '72; L.A.H. Dub. '71; L.M. Rot. Hosp. Dub. '72;  
(T.C., Ledw. School, and Rot. Hosp); Fell. Acad.  
Med. Irel.; Mem. Brit. Med. Association; Surgeon  
Armagh Co. Infir.
- PARSONS, GEORGE, Beckside, Hawkshead, Ambleside, Lan-  
cashire—A.B., M.B., Dub. '69; R.C.S.I. and L.M. '69;  
1st and 2nd Sen. Surg. Prizeman Meath Hosp., Dub., &c.;  
Med. Off. and Pub. Vacc. Hawkshead District, Ulverton  
Un., &c.
- PATTERSON, GEORGE DE JONCOURT, Ashfield-terrace,  
Heckmondwike, Yorkshire—B.A., M.B. '80; B.Ch. '81;  
M.R.C.S. Eng. '82; late Resident and Clinical Clerk.



- PATTERSON, JOHN, Ramelton, Co. Donegal—Perpetual Pupil Meath Hospital. Qualifications—M.B., T.C.D.; L. & L.M., R.C.S.I. Appointments—Med. Off. Ramelton Disp. Dist. Donegal.
- PATTERSON, ALFRED, Haslar Hosp., Gosport—Perpetual Pupil Meath Hosp., now Surg. R. Navy; L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. and L.M. '74; L.R.C.S.I. '73.
- PATTERSON, H. W., Surg. R. N. on board H.M.S. "Neptune," Channel Fleet; perpetual Pupil Meath Hosp.
- PATTERSON, T. W., Surg.-Major A.M.D. stationed in Bengal, India; perpetual Pupil Meath Hosp.
- PEARSALL, WM. BOOTH, 13, Up. Merrion-street, Dublin (Dental Surgeon)—F.R.C.S.I. (Exam.) '75; L. '86; (Meath Hosp. and R.C.S.I.); M.R.I.A.; Fell. Acad. Med. Irel.
- PEIRCE, FRANCIS, Hoylake, Birkenhead—Student at Meath Hosp. '66, '67, '68. Qualifications—A.B., M.D., T.C.D.; L., L.M., and F.R.C.S.I.; L.M. Rot. Hosp. Dub.; Admiralty Surg. and agent; Med. Off. Upton Dist. Wirral Union; Surg. to Wirral Rural Sanitary Hospital; Acting-Surg. 1st Cheshire Rifle Volts.
- PEIRCE, GEORGE, Newcastle, Co. Limerick—M.D. Glasg. '55; L.R.C.S.I., '54; L.M. '60; L.M. Dub. Lying-in Hosp. '54; Phys. and Surg. Newcastle Disp. Dist. Workh. and Fev. Hosp., etc.
- PENEFATHER, RICHARD D.—Late Res. Pupil Meath Hosp.
- PENNY, CHARLES H., Villa Rose, The Ridgeway, Enfield, Middlesex—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. and L.M. '77; L.R.C.S.I. '76; L.M. Coombe Hosp. Dub. '76; (R.C.S.)
- PENNY, HENRY J., Shenley, Barnet, Herts—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. and L.M. '77; L.R.C.S.I., '76; L.M. Coomb Hosp. Dub. '76; (Meath Hosp. Dub.) Med. Off. and Dist., Vaci., 3rd Dist. Barnet, etc., etc.
- PHELAN, JAMES JOSEPH, Arundel House, 153 Walworth-road, London—L.R.C.S.I. '82; L.A.H. '80; (Lewisham Sch. and Meath Hosp. Dub.)
- PHILLIPS, EDWARD, Castletown, Navan, Co. Meath—



- L.R.C.P. Edin. and L.M. '75 ; L.R.C.S. Edin. '75 ; (Ledwich Sch. and Qu. Coll. Galway) Medical Officer Castletown Disp. Dist.
- PIERSE, THOMAS, Upper George's-street, Wexford—L.K.Q.C.P.I. '84 ; L.R.C.S.I. '76 ; L.M. '79 ; L.A.H. Dub. '77 ; (Cath. Univ., St. Vincent's, Meath and Jervis-street Hosps. Dublin) ; Mem. Brit. Med. Assoc. ; Med. Off. Health and Pub. Vacc. Wexford Disp. Dist. ; Register Births, etc.
- PIGOTT, JOHN C. P., Taghmon, co. Wexford—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '72 ; L.R.C.S.I. '71 ; L.M. Coombe Hosp. Dub. '72 (Ledwich Sch. ; Meath Hosp.)
- PIKE, WM. WATSON, Sur. Army—L.K.Q.C.P. and L.M. '80 ; L.M. Rot. Hosp. '80 ; (apprenticed to Mr. Ormsby).
- PILKINGTON, EDWARD, 27 Frederick-street, Sunderland—M.R.C.S. Eng. 44 ; L.S.A. '49 (Guy's and Meath Hosps.)
- POLLARD, THOS. M., Dunkinealy, co. Donegal—Stud. Meath Hosp. in Session '52-'53 ; L.K.Q.C.P. and R.C.S.I.
- POPE, FREDERICK, 90, Pembroke-road, Dublin—A.B., T.C.D. '68 ; Mem. Brit. Med. Assoc. ; Fell. Acad. Med. Irel ; Med. Off. Throat and Ear Hosp. Dub. ; Hon. Phys. Dub. Protest. Orph. Refuge Soc.
- POPE, RICHARD H., Donegal—A.B., T.C.D. '59 ; L.R.C.P. Edin. '63 ; L.R.C.S.I., '62 ; L.M. '63 ; Med. Off. Donegal Un. Workh. and Fev. Hosp. ; Con. Sanit. Off.
- PORTER, GEORGE CARDWELL, Castle-Acre, Suffham, Norfolk—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. and L.M. '82 ; L.R.C.S.I. '82 ; L.M. Coombe Hosp. Dub. '82 ; (T.C. and Meath Hosp. Dub.) late Clin. Asst. Meath Hosp. Dublin, etc., etc.
- PORTER, FRANK THORPE, 82 Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.—M.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '79 ; L., L.M. '65 ; F.R.C.S.I. '79 ; L. '64 (R.C.S. Irel.) ; late Demonst. Anat., Ledwich Sch.
- PARKINSON, JAMES HENRY, Sacramento, California, U.S.—L.R.C.S.I. '79 ; L.K.Q.C.P.I. and L.M. '80 ; late Res. Meath and National Children's Hospitals, Dublin ; Editor Sacramento *Med. Times*.
- PORTER, SIR GEO. H, 3, Merrion-square, Nth., Dublin—



M.D. T.C.D. '65; A.B. and M.B. '45; M.Ch. (*Honoris Causá*) '73; F. & L.R.C.S.I. '44; (R.C.S., T.C.D. Dub.); M.R.I.A.; Mem. Counc. R.C.S.I.; Mem. Roy. Soc. and Roy. Zool. Soc. Dub.; Surg. in Ord. to the Queen in Irel.; Sen. Surg. Meath Hosp.; Surg. Simpson's Hosp.; Cons. Surg. Steevens's Hosp., Coombe Hosp., and St. Mark's Ophthal. Hosp.; Ex-Pres. R.C.S.I. (See biography, page 209.)

POWELL, GEO. D., 76, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin—M.D. St. And. '77; L.R.C.S.I. '56; L.M. Rot. Hosp. Dub. '57; L.A.H. Dub. '65; (R.C.S.; Meath Hosp. Dub.; and Paris); M.R.I.A.; Fell. Acad. Med. Irel; Mem. Brit. Med. Ir. Med, and St. And. Grad. Assocs.; Med. Ref. Unit. King. Prov. Inst.

POWELL, BLACKER C., Mount Dudley, Roscrea, co. Tipp.—A.B.; M.B. Dub. '77; L.R.C.S.I. and L.M. '78; (T.C., R.C.S. Rot. and Meath Hosps. Dub.); Med. Off. Roscrea Disp. Dist. and Workh.; Med. Off. of Health; Med. Off. Police.

POWELL, ALLMAN, The General Infirmary, Worcester—House Surg. Gen. Infirm. Worcester; late Senior Surg. Children's Hosp. Birmingham; M.B. Dub. Univ. '81; L.R.C.S.I. '81; (Meath Hosp., T.C.D., R.C.S. and Rot. Hosp. Dubl).

PRESTON, A. T., Dealale, Bombay Pres. India—Student for Winter Session at Meath Hosp. '60; A.B., M.B., T.C.D.; L.R.C.S.I.

PRITCHARD, THOMAS, 45 Swinegate, Grantham, Lincolnshire—M.D. Qu. Univ. Irel. 80; M.Ch. Roy. Univ. '83; L.M. Coombe Hosp. '80. (Meath Hosp. Dub.) Res. Med. Off. Grantham Friendly Socs., Med. Inst.

PURCELL, THOMAS, 71, Harcourt-st., Dublin—M.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '80; L. '63; L.M. '67; L.R.C.S.I. '63; (T.C. and Steevens' Hosp. Dub.); Fell. Acad. Med. Irel.; Mem. Coun. Irish Med. Assoc.; Mem. San. and Brit. Med. Assocs.; Med. Off. Meath-st. Disp. Dist.; Med. Off. Health, No. 1 South City Disp.



- PURCELL, JAMES G., Ballyneen, co. Cork—M.R.C.S. Eng. ; L. and L.M.R.C.P. Edin. '72, etc. J.P. Co. Cork.
- PURDON, HENRY, Ballyboggan, Kinnegad, co. Meath—L.K.Q.C.P.I. and L.M. '69 ; (R.C.S.I.) ; Med. Off. Ballyboggan Disp. Dist., Edenderry Union.
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- QUEELY, ALBERT CHARLES, Staff Surg. R.N., H.M.S. "Conquest ;" L.R.C.I. ; L.K.Q.C.P.I. & L.M. ; Student for four years, Meath Hosp., commencing '66-'67.
- QUEELY, EUGENE ST. GEORGE QUEELY, Herbert River, North Queensland—L.S.A. Lond. ; Student, Meath Hosp. for four years, commencing '66-'67.
- QUILL, RICHARD H., Surg.-Major, Army—M.B., M.Ch. '71.
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- RAVERTY, HENRY, Bray, co Wicklow, L.R.C.S.I. '58, L.A.H. '55
- RALPH, R. M., Gorey, co. Wexford—M.D. Qu. Univ. Irel., and L.M. '81 ; M. Ch. '84 ; L.A.H. '83 (Meath Hosp.).
- RAYE, J. ARDAVON, Surg. Maj. 4th Brigade London Div. of the Royal Artillery—L.K.Q.C.P.I. and L.R.C.S., &c. ; former Surg. in United States Royal Mail Service ; in charge of Transport No. 14 with the 1st King's Dragoon Guards ; Surg. Railway Rifles, India, and Gov. Railway Service.
- REARDON, DANIEL, High-road, Stanford Hill, London—2 years Stud. at Meath Hosp ; L.R.C.S.I. ; L.M.K. & Q.C.P.I
- REDMOND, JOSEPH, 8 Clare-street, Dublin—F.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '84 ; M. '81 ; L. and L.M. '78 ; Exam. K.Q.C.P. Irel. Lect. on Theory and Pract. of Med. and Path., Led. Sch. of Med. ; Sen. Demonst. Anat., Cath. Univ., Dub. ; Phys. Mat. Miser. Hosp. ; Phys. Fever Hosp. Dub., &c., &c.



- RICHARDS, JOHN, Bangor, N. Wales—L.K.Q.C.P.I. ; L.M. ; M.R.C.S.E. ; J.P. Co. of Carnarvon ; Phys. Carnarvonshire and Anglesea Infir. Bangor ; Med. Off. 4th Batt. R. Welsh Fus. ; Dist. Med. Off. for the L. & N. W. Rail. Co. ; Surg. and Agent to the Admiralty, Bangor ; Clinical Clerk while Student at Meath Hosp. (Sessions '40, '41, '42) to Drs. Stokes and Graves.
- RIDDICK, JOHN, Surg. Maj., Army—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel., and L.M. '67 ; L.R.C.S.I. '66 ; ( apprenticed to Mr. Macnamara).
- ROBERTS, BROWNE, 3 Ormond-ter., Rathmines, Dub., L.K. & Q.C.P.I. and L.M. '76 ; L.R.C.S.I. '75 ; (Ledw. Sch. Dub.)
- ROBINSON, WILLIAM H. B., Surgeon, Bengal Army—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. and L.M. '84 ; L.R.C.S.I. '83 ; L.M. Rot. Hosp. Dub. '82 (Meath Hosp. and Carm. Coll. Dub.)
- ROBINSON, LELAND, Beaufort West, Cape of Good Hope—M.D. Dub. '75 ; L.R.C.S.I. '74 ; L.M. '75.
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- ROGERS, THOMAS, 54, William-street, Dublin—M.R.C.S. Eng. '39 ; L.A.H. Dub. '40 ; L.M. Anglesea Hosp. Dub. '36.
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- RAMSAY, THOMAS, Surgeon-Major, Army, 3 Arthur-terrace, Belfast.
- RUDKIN, GEO. M., 2, Dencrescent, Teignmouth, S. Devon—



- L.K.Q.C.P.I. '70; L.R.C.S.I. '70; L.M. Dub. '69; (R.C.S.I. and T.C.D.); Surg. Teignmouth Infir. and Convales. Home.
- RUSSELL, JOHN J., St. James' Place, Fermoy, co. Cork—B.A., M.B., Dub., and B.Ch. '85; Surg. Army.
- RUSSELL, ARTHUR W., Surg. R.N.—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel., and L.M. '74; L.R.C.S.I. '73; (apprenticed to Mr. Wharton).
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- RYAN, RICHARD, Carrigtwohill, co. Cork—L. & L.M.R.C.P. Edin. '69; L.R.C.S. Edin. '69; L.A.H. '72; L.M. Coombe, '70; (Qu. Coll. Cork; Meath and Rich. Hosps.); late Med. Off. Middleton Disp.; Mem. Brit. Med. Assoc.
- RYAN, MICHAEL J., 153 Drake-street, Rochdale, Lancashire—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel., and L.M. '86; L.R.C.S.I. '85; L.M. Rot. Hosp., Dub. '86 (R.C.S. and Meath Hosp., Dub.); (Student at Meath Hosp., October, '83; June, '84).
- RYAN, MICHAEL, 78 Harcourt-street, Dublin—M.D. King's Coll., Aberdeen, '48; F.R.C.S. Eng. '59; M. '41; L.S.A. '41; L.M. Dub. '39 (R.C.S. and Meath Hosp. Dub.).
- RYAN, J. F., Portumna, co. Galway—L.R.C.S. and C.P. Edin. '83; L.M.; Med. Off. Portumna Disp., Portumna Un. '84.
- RIORDAN, J., M.B.; Surgeon Army Med. Staff, Rangoon, British Burmah.
- SAMUELS, ARTHUR, 53 Shaw-street, Liverpool—M.D. St. Andrew's '62; M.R.C.S. Eng. '58; L.S.A. '60; L.A.H. Dub. '54. (Ledwich. Sch. Dub. and Meath Hosp.) Hon. Phys. Liverpool Hosp. for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest—entered as Perpetual Pupil at Meath Hosp. '52, and was Clinical Clerk there, to the late Dr. Stokes.
- SCOVELL, ROWLAND HILL, Monkstown Hosp., co. Dublin—B.A., M.B., B.Ch. '84; late Resident and Clinical Clerk.



- SAMPSON, CORNELIUS F., Moynoe House, Scariff, co. Clare—L.R.C.P. Edin., and L.M. '63; L.R.C.S.I. '63; Med. Off. Scariff Un. Workh.; Med. and Sanit. Officer Mountshannon Disp. Dist., etc., etc.
- SCOTT, HARVIE, Surg. Maj. Army—M.B. Dub. '71; L.R.C.S.I. '71; L.M. '71; L.M. Rot. Hosp. Dub. '71 (T.C.D.).
- SCOTT, HENRY MARK, Enniscrone, Ballina, Co. Sligo—L.R.C.S.I. '73; L.M. '74; (R.C.S. and Meath Hosp. Dub.) Res. Surg. Pupil Meath Hosp. '72; Med. Att. R.I.C. and Admiralty Surg. and Agent.
- SCOTT, WM. W., Lydney, Gloucestershire—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel., and L.M. '85; L.R.C.S.I. '84; (Carm. Sch. and Meath Hosp. Dub.); (apprenticed to Mr. Hepburn).
- SCOTT, CHARLES M., Rockingham, Clarinda Park, North, Kingstown, Co. Dublin—F.R.C.S. Edin. '81; L.R.C.S.I. '58; L.M. Rot. Hosp. Dub.; (R.C.S. and Meath Hosp. Dub.); Fell. Acad. Med. Irel.; Med. Off. Kingstown Prov. Disp., Kingstown, Monkstown, Dalkey, and Blackrock P. Offices, and Monkstown Paroch. Ben. Soc.; Med. Att. S.E. Brig. Royal Artillery, (apprenticed to Mr Maurice Collis)
- SCOTT, EDWARD, Brackley, Northamptonsh.—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel., and L.M. '74; L.R.C.S.I. '67; L.M. Rot. Hosp. '66 (R.C.S. and Meath Hosp.); Med. Off. 1st Dist. Brackley Un.; (apprenticed to Mr. Maurice Collis).
- SCOTT, WILLIAM J., Upper Gardiner-st., Dublin—L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I. '87; late Res. and Clinical Clerk.
- SEMPLE, JOHN, Surg. Army—L.R.C.P. Edin. '80; L.R.C.S.I. '79. (R.C.S. and Meath Hosp. Dub.), etc., etc.
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- SHERARD, J. S., The Laurels, Hailsham, Sussex—B.A. Dub.; L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. and L.M. '77; L.R.C.S.I. '77; L.A.H. Dub. '79; (Meath Hosp. and R.C.S. Irel.); 1st Prizm. in Pract. Med. Meath Hosp. Dub.; Hudson Clin. Prize., etc., etc.



- SHERIDAN, JOHN WILTON, Stowmarket, Suffolk—Student at Meath Hospital from '56 to '58; was Clinical Asst. under Drs. Stokes and Cathcart Lees, from April '57 to Oct. '58; in general practice in above town for 25 years; L.R.C.P. Lon., and M.R.C.S.I.; L.M. Coombe Hosp.
- SIBTHORPE, CHARLES, Brigade Surg. Madras Army—F.K. Q.C.P. Irel. '80; L., L.M. '69; L.R.C.S.I. '69 (R.C.S. Irel.) Professor of Pathology Madras Med. Coll. '75; Professor of Physiology and Ophthalmology '83-4; Prof. of Anatomy '82-5; Professor of Surgery '86, and Fellow of the Madras Univ.; Res. Pupil & Clin. Clerk; (appren. to Mr. M. Collis).
- SIMPSON, ROBERT, Byron House, Redfield, St. George, Bristol—L.R.C.P. Edin. and L.M. '84; L.R.C.S.I. '82; L.M. Rot. Hosp. (Carm. Sch. and Meath Hosp. Dub.) etc.
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- SLAYTER, WILLIAM, 64, Argyle-street, Halifax. Nova Scotia—Student in Meath Hosp '59. Qualifications—M.D.; L.R.C.P.; M.R.C.S.; late Consulting Surg. Primeval and City Hosp. Halifax.
- SLAUGHTER, WALTER J., R.N.—B.A. Dub.; M.B. and B.Ch. '85; L.M. Rot. Hosp. '85. (T.C. Dub.)
- SLOGGET, H. P., Dublin,—L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I. '87; Prizem Meath Hosp. '87.
- SLAUGHTER, ERNEST, Kingstown, M.B., B.Ch. '87; late Res. and Clin. Clerk.
- SLOANE, JOHN, Welford-place, Leicester—Student at Meath Hosp. '49-'50; M.D.; L.R.C.S.; L.M.; L.S.A.
- SMART, WILLIAM F., Demerara, West Indies—L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.; late Resident Pupil, and House Surgeon.
- SMARTT, HENRY WARNER, Castlepollard, co. Westmeath—L.R.C.S.I. '83; L.A.H. '84; L.M. Coombe Hosp. Dub.



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SMITH, ROBT. B., Cedar Lawn, Burbage, Hinchley, Leicestershire—Gen. Prac. for the Parish, Burbage Dist. of Hinchley Union, several Clubs, and Mem. of B. M. Assoc.; Surg. to the 1st Leicester Rifle Vols.; L.R.C.S.I.; L.K.C.P.E.; Res. and Clin. Clerk, Meath Hosp. '73-74.

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SMYTH, JOSEPH, Naas, Co. Kildare—M.D. Q.U.I. and M.Ch. '69; L.M. Coombe Hosp. Dub. '72; (Qu. College, Belfast, and Meath Hosp. Dub.); First Prizeman Apoth. Hall, Dub. '66; First Sen. Prizeman Anat., Prizeman in Clin. Med. Meath Hosp. Dub.; Mem. Brit. Med. Ass.; Phys. Pres. Conv. Clane; Med. Att. Clongoweswood Coll.; Med. Off. Naas Disp. Dist.; Phys. Conv. of Mercy; Med. Att. R.I.C.; late Med. Off. Clane and Timahoe Un. Disp. Dist, formerly Clin. Med. Asst. & Ex-Res. Surg. Meath Hosp.



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- SMYLY, WILLIAM J., 56, Fitzwilliam-square, North, Dublin—M.D. T.C.D. '76; M.B. '72; F.K.Q.C.P.I. '84; L. and L.M. '72; F.R.C.S.I. '77; L. '72; (Univ. Dub., Meath, Rot., and Sir P. Dun's Hosps. Dublin, and Gen. Hosps. Vienna); Sen. Med. Ex. T.C.D. '72; Exam. in Midwifery K.Q.C.P.I.; Gynæcologist City of Dublin Hosp.; Med. Ref. New York Assur. Co. (Apprenticed to Sir G. Porter.)
- SPEARING, ANDREW, Riverside, Antrim—M.D. Glasg. (honors) '51; M.R.C.S. Eng. '51; L.A.H. Dub. '50; L.M. West Hosp, Dub. '48; Med. Off. Antrim Workh.; late Med. Off. Rush Disp.
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- SPENCE, JAMES BEVERIDGE, Res. Phys. and Superint. Staffordsh. co. Asy., Burntwood, Lichfield—M.D. Qu. Univ. Irel., and M.Ch. '69; L.A.H. '70; L.M. Dub. '68 (Qu. Univ. Irel., and Meath Hosp. Dub.), etc.
- SPOTSWOOD, ROBERT L., Killorglin, co. Kerry—L.R.C.S.I. and L.M. '61; Lic. Med. '63; (R.C.S. and Meath Hosp. Dub.)
- SPOTSWOOD, MAURICE, Cahirciven, co. Kerry—M.R.C.S. Eng. '41; L.M. Coombe; Med. Off. Cahirciven Disp. Union Workh. and Fever Hosp., etc., etc.
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- STEWART, JAMES, Dunmurray, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Gloucestershire—B.A. Qu. Univ. Irel. '64; M.R.C.P. Edin. '80;



- L. '72; L.R.C.S.I. '64; L.M. Dub. Lying-in Hosp. (Meath Hosp., Dub.; Roy. Infir., Edin; R.C.S. Irel., and Qu. Coll. Belfast); Ex-Schol. Qu. Coll. Belfast; Mem. Conv. Roy. Univ. Irel.; Fell. Med. Soc. London; Sen. Hon. Sec. Irish Med. Schools and Graduates Assoc.; Conduct. Home for the treatment of Inebriates of the Higher Classes; late Med. Superin. Cambridge County Asylum; Assist. Med. Off. Kent County Asylum; Res. Med. Off. Dorset County Asylum; and Assist. Surg. in several of H.M.S., R.N. (Student at Meath Hosp., summer '61-4).
- STOKER, RICHARD N., Surg. Bengal Army—L.K.Q.C.P.I. and L.M. '74; L.R.C.S.I. '73, (R.C.S. and Meath Hosp. Dub.)
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- STOKES, ALEXANDER H., Surg.-Maj. Army—M.D. Dub. '69; M.B. and M.Ch. '68. (T.C. and Meath Hosp. Dub.)
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- STONE, HUGH B., Abbeylax, Queen's co.—A.B. Dub. '71; M.B. '71; L.K.Q.C.P. Irel., and L.M. '69; L.R.C.S.I. '69. (T.C. and Meath Hosp. Dub.) Med. Off. Abbeylax Disp. Dist., Med. Off. Abbeylax Union Infirmary and Fev. Hosp.
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- SWEETMAN, HERBERT M., Air Hill, Skull, co. Cork—B.A. T.C.D. '78; L.R.C.P. Edin. '85; L.R.C.S. Edin. '85; L.M. '85; Admiral Surg. and Agent, etc., etc.
- SWAINE, JAMES STEILL, 13 Canonbury Grove, London, N.—L.K.Q.C.P. '81; L.R.C.S. '80; L.M.; First Prizeman in Chem. R.C.S.I.; studied at Meath Hosp. seven years with intervals.



- TAYLOR, JOHN, Ferns, co. Wexford—M.R.C.S. Eng. '29 ;  
L.A.H. 29 ; L.M. Rot. '28 ; (retired.)
- TAYLOR, WM., Carrington, Cornwall—L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.  
Irel. '87 ; late Resident. (Apprenticed to Mr. Wharton.)
- TENCH, CHAS. H., 101, Oxford-road, Reading—B.A. Dub.  
'77 ; M.D. '82 ; M.B. '77 ; L.R.C.S.I. '77 ; L.M. '78 ;  
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Prov. Disp. ; Surg. Rechabite, &c. ; Med. ; Med. Ref. Scott.  
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- THOMPSON, ANDREW C., Surg. Bombay Army—L.K.Q.C.P.  
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'70 ; late Dist. Surg. Badulla, Ceylon ; late Res. Pupil.
- TODD, JOHN J., High-street, Omagh—L.K.Q.C.P.I. and L.M.  
'83 ; L.R.C.S.I. '82 ; (Carm. Coll. and R.C.S. Dublin).
- TODHUNTER, JOHN, Orchardcroft, Bedford Park, Chiswick,  
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'71 ; M.B. and M.Ch. '67 ; L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '69 ; etc., etc.
- TOPPIN, JOHN, Tramore Rectory, co. Waterford—L.R.C.S.I.  
'86 ; L. and L.M., K.Q.C.P.I. '86 ; L.M. Rot., etc.
- TOWNSEND, E. R., 24, St. Patrick's Hill, Cork—M.D. Dub.  
'61 ; M.B. '57 ; L.K.Q.C.P.I. '59 ; M.R.C.S.E. '58 ; L.M.  
Rot. Hosp. Dub. 58 ; (T.C.D.) ; Phys. South Infir. Cork ;  
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- TRAILL, ANTHONY, M.D., F.T.C.D., 35 Trinity Coll., Dub.
- TRAVERS, ROBERT, 2, Phoenix-ter., Blackrock, co. Dub.—  
Moderat. at Degree Exam. Hiliary Term '32 ; B.A. Dub.  
'32 ; A.M. (with Theol. testim.) '35 ; L.M. Dub. Lying-in  
Hosp. '33 ; and Coll. of Phys. '41 ; L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '41 ; F.  
'49 ; Cens. '51 (T.C.D., R.C.S., and Meath Hosp. Dub.), etc.
- TRESTON, MAURICE, 115, New Cut, Bristol—L.K.Q.C.P.  
Irel. and L.M. '81 ; L.R.C.S.I. '81 ; L.M. Rot. Hosp. '81, etc.



- TUITE, FRANCIS, Longwood, Enfield, co. Meath—L.R.C.S.I. '61 ; M.D. Univ. St. And. 62 ; Med. Off. Enfield Disp. Trim. Union, etc., etc.
- TUTHILL, PHINEAS B., Surg. Army—A.B. Dub. '71 ; M.D. '76 ; M.B. '74 ; Dipl. in State Med. '85 ; F.R.C.S.I. '86 Lic. Med. and L.M. '74 ; L.M. Coombe Hosp. '74 ; Fell. Obst. Soc. Lond. ; Mem. Brit. Med. Assoc. ; Res. Surg. Pupil Meath Hosp. Dub. '72.
- TUTHILL, FREDERICK, Toondla, N. W. Provinces, E. Indies —M.B. Dub. '74 ; L.R.C.S.I. and L.M. '75.
- TWIGG, WILLIAM, Dungannon, co. Tyrone—M.D. Qu. Univ. '62 ; Lic. '62 ; L.M. '62 ; Med. Off. Dungannon Union Workhouse.
- TWISS, GEORGE EDWARD, Surg. Army—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. and L.M. '78 ; L.R.C.S.I. '78 ; (C.P.S., New York, R.C.S. and Meath Hosp. Dub.)
- WALKER, ANSTER FITZGERALD, Hurricane Lodge, Glengbeigh, co. Kerry—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. and L.M. '73 ; L.R.C.S.I. '74 ; (R.C.S.I. and Meath Hosp.) ; Med. and Sanit. Officer, Glanbehy District ; Med Att. R.I.C., etc.
- WALKER, JAMES F., Elm Lodge, Swallowfield, Reading—a perpetual Student of Meath Hosp. ; L.K.Q.C.P.I. and L.M. '68 ; L.R.C.S.I. '68 ; L.M. Coombe, '67 (R.C.S.I.) ; Med. Off. Shinfield and Swallowfield Dist., Workingham Union ; Med. Ref. Accid. Assur. Soc.
- WALSH, JOHN HORNIDGE, 11, Windsor-road, Rathmines, co. Dublin—L.R.C.S.I. '56 ; L.M. Rot Hosp. Dub. '56 ; (R.C.S. and Meath Hosp. Dublin) ; Student at Meath Hosp. '52-56 ; and res. Clin. Clerk. (Surgeon, Army, retired.)
- WALSH, R. P., Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh—L.K.Q.C.P.I. '53 ; L.R.C.S.I. '47 ; L.M. '48 ; (R.C.S. and Carm. Sch. Dub.) ; Surg. Fermanagh Co. Infir. and Gaol ; Cons. Med. Off. of Health, Enniskillen ; Med. Off. Portora Roy. Sch. ; Surg.-Maj. Militia Med. Depart. ; Med. Att. Vaughan Charter Sch.
- WALSH, JOHN, Suir Ville, Newcastle, Clonmel, co. Tipperary



—L.R.C.P. Edin. and L.M. '78; L.R.C.S.I. '77; L.M. Rot. Hosp. Dub. '78; (R.C.S.I.); J.P. co. Waterford; Med. Off. Ardfinnan Disp. Dist.; Surg. Constab.; late Clin. Assist. Meath Hosp. Dub.

WALSH, JOHN, Jud Falls, Stoneyhurst, Lancashire—M.K. & Q.C.P. and M.R.C.S., at present physician to Stoneyhurst Col.; Student at Meath Hosp. in '43-44; Clinical Clerk and Assistant under Drs. Stokes and Lees; obtained the Meath Hosp. Stethoscopic Prize, '45.

WALSH, JOHN T., 6 Airfield-terrace, Rathgar—L.K.Q.C.P.I. '85; L.R.C.S.I. '84; L.M. Rot. '84.

WALTER, WILLIAM, 20, St. John-street, Manchester—M.A., M.D., Dublin, '78; M.B. '75; L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. and L.M. '74; L.R.C.S.I. '73; L.M. Rot. Hosp. '73; (T.C., R.C.S. and Meath Hosp. Dub.) etc. etc.

WALTER, HENRY, Dublin.—M.B. M.Ch. R.U.I.; Student Meath Hosp. '81; got both qualifications Oct. 10th '85; late House Surg. to Monkstown Hosp.

WATERFIELD, WM. H., Union-street, Stonehouse, Plymouth—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. and L.M. '83; L.R.C.S.I. '82; L.M. Rot. Hosp. Dub.; (Meath Hosp. and Carm. Coll. Dub.); Prizem. Meath Hosp. '83; Prizem. in For. Med. Carm. Coll. '80; Surg. Three Towers Prov. Inst. and other Friendly Socs.; Med. Ref. Pearl Assur. Co.; (apprenticed to Mr. Ormsby).

WATSON, CHARLES GEORGE, Vimiera House, Hammer-smith-road, W.—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. and L.M. '59; L.R.C.S.I. '59; L.M. Rot. Hosp. Dub.; (R.C.S. and Meath Hosp. Dub.); etc.

WEBB, THOMAS WILSON, Arnott-street, Dublin—L.R.C.P. Edin. and L.M. '63; L.F.P.S. Glasg. and L.M. '63; L.M. Rot. Hosp. Dub. '60; (R.C.S.I.); Phys. Kilpatrick and Caulonga Disp. Dist., Cashel Union; Pub. Vacc. and Regist. Births, &c., &c.; Phys. R.I.C. Dundrum (Depôt), Anacarty, Cappawhite, Hollyford, Rathcannan, Carra-geen, Cappamurrah, and Knockavilla.



- WYLDING, WILLIAM ARTHUR, Church Stretton, Salop—  
L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '75 ; M.R.C.S. Eng. '76 ; (Meath and Rot.  
Hosps., Dub.) Med. Off. 1st. Dist. and Workh., Church  
Stretton Union, etc. etc.
- WESTBY, ASHLEY JOHN, Beaufort West, Cape of Good  
Hope—M.B. Dub. and M.Ch. '78.
- WESTBY, GEORGE, Farmleigh, Lodge-lane, Sefton Park,  
Liverpool—M.K.Q.C.P.I. '81 ; L. & L.M. '77 ; L.R.C.S.I.  
'77 ; (Mercer's and City of Dub. Hosps.) ; Assist. Surg.  
Cancer and Skin Hosps. ; Act. Surg. 5th Lanc. R.B.
- WHARTON, JAMES H., 28, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin—  
A.M., T.C.D. ; M.B. Dub. '68 ; L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '53 ;  
F.R.C.S.I. '45 ; L. '39 ; Sen. Med. Vis. Lunatics under  
Court of Chancery, Ireland ; Cons. Surg. Whitworth Hosp.  
Drumcondra ; Surg. Meath Hosp. ; Cork Street Fev., Roy.  
Hosp. for Incurables, etc., etc. ; (see biography, page 216.)
- WHITE, THOMAS ESMONDE, C.B., Surg.-Gen. Army  
(retired)—M.D. St. And. '44 ; M.R.C.S. Eng. '42.
- WHITE, THOMAS H., Brig.-Surg. Army—M.D. Qu. Univ.  
Irel. '58 ; L.R.C.S.I. '59.
- WHITE, H.—M.D., Indian Club, London.
- WHITE, GEORGE B., 53 South Richmond-street, Dublin—  
A.B., T.C.D. '73 ; M.B. Univ. Dub. '86 ; L.R.C.S.I. '79 ;  
L.A.H. Dub. '80 ; L.M. Coombe ; F.R.C.S.I. ; Demonst.  
Anat., Sch. of Surg, R.C.S.I. ; late Clin. Clerk Meath Hosp.
- WHITE, W. D, 51 Rutland-square, Dublin—L. and L.M. R.C.P.  
Edin. '68 ; L. and L.M. '66 ; L.A.H. '62 ; Med. Off. Nth.  
Brunswick-street Disp., Nth. Dub. Un. ; Visit. Phys.  
St. Mary's Indust. Schools, and Our Lady's Hosp.  
for the Dying, Harold's-cross, etc.
- WHITE, THOMAS A. L'ABRI, Territet, Vaud Suissi—per-  
petual Student Meath Hosp. ; first entered Oct. 1st, '50 ;  
practitioner in above town.
- WHITE, J. R., The Auherries, Kilvedon-Hatch, Brentwood,  
Essex—Student Meath Hosp. four years ; A.B. M.B.  
T.C.D. L.R.C.S.I. L.S.A. '63, '64.



- WHITLEY, ALFRED, Fleet Surg. Royal Navy—L.K.Q.C.P.I. Irel. '60; L.R.C.S.I. '59; (R.C.S.I.) late Assist. Surg. R.N. promoted Staff. Surg. '77, and Fleet Surg. May '84; H.M.S. "Colossus" (Student at Meath Hosp. '56-'59.)
- WHITTAKER, WM. MARK, Valencia, co. Kerry—A.B., T.C.D. '71; L.R.C.S.I. '72; Rot. '71; Med. Off. Valencia Disp., Village Hosp., and Staff of State Works, etc., etc.
- WHITTAKER, GEORGE, 83 South Circular-road, Dublin—A.B. Dub.; M.B. '76; L.R.C.S.I. '75; L.M. Dub.; (T.C.D.); Mem. Brit. Med. Assoc.
- WHYTE, NICHOLAS CONLETHUS, Ardgowan, Grosvenor Road, Rathmines, co. Dublin—M.R.C.S. Eng. '53; Coroner for Dublin city; late Surg. Staffordsh. Militia.
- WILLIAMS, ROBERT A. HAMILTON, Fermoy, co. Cork—L. and L.M.R.C.S. and C.P. Edin. '82; L.A.H. '84.
- WILSON, THOMAS HENRY, H.M. Prison Londonderry—L.R.C.S.I. '86; L. and L.M., K.Q.C.P.I. '87; L.M. Rot. Hosp. Dub., attended Meath '82-6; Res. Pupil, Feb. and May, '85.
- WILSON, JAMES, H.M. Prison, Londonderry—B.A., T.C.D.; M.B. '57; L.R.C.S.I. '58; late Assist. Surg. "The Buffs," '59; Asst. Surg. R.H.A., served in the W. Indies and at home; Surg.-Maj. '73; (Meath and Rot. Hosps.) Stud. at Meath Hosp. '54-'55-'58, was Res. Pupil six months.
- WILSON, JOHN H., Kensington Lodge, Kensington, Liverpool; M.K.Q.C.P. and L.M.R.C.S. L.M.; Vice-Pres. Liverpool Med. Inst.; Con. Phy. Acc., Ladies' Charity and Lying-in Hosps.
- WILSON, THOMAS, Edgeworthstown, co. Longford—L.K.Q.C.P.I. and L.M. '68; M.R.C.S. Eng. '66; (R.C.S.I.); obtained first Surg. Prize Meath Hosp., '65; Med. Off. R.I.C. and M. Gt. W. Rail.
- WILLS, C. S., C.B., Canterbury, Kent; Surg. Maj. Med. Staff in Med. Charge of Station Hospital; Student in Meath Hosp. '55 '56 '57; Clinical Clerk to Dr. Stokes in Winter of '56-7; L.K.Q.C.P. & L.R.C.S.I. and L.M. Coombe Hosp.



- WINSLOW, WILLIAM, Scrabby, co. Cavan—L.K.Q.C.P.I. '60 ; L.R.C.S.I. '59 ; L.M. Coombe Hosp. Dub. '59 ; (R.C.S.I.) ; Med. Off. Scrabby Disp. Dist.
- WISE, ROBERT, Stanton, Beech Lawn, Banbury, Oxon.—M.D. St. And. '42 ; M.R.C.S. Eng. and L.S.A. '40 ; L.M. Dub. '41 ; (Lying-in and Meath Hosps, Dub.) ; Hon. Med. Off. Horton Infirm. Banbury ; Cons. Phys. Southam Eye and Ear Infir.
- WOODS, DAVID, 30 Ebury-street, Eaton-square, London, S.W.—M.D. '60 ; L.R.C.P. Lond. '74 ; L.R.C.S.I. '52. (Retired Surg.-Major, Army.)
- WOODS, OSCAR T., Res. Med. Superint. Dist. Asyl. Killarney —B.A. T.C.D. '68 ; M.D. '75 ; M.B. '69 ; L.R.C.S.I. '69 ; L.M. Rot. Hosp. Dub. '68 ; (T.C. and Meath Hosp. Dub.) ; formerly House Surg. Meath Hosp. Dub. (Apprenticed to Mr. Wharton.)
- WRIGHT, EDWARD PERCIVAL, 17 Raglan-rd. and T.C.D. B.A. (vern.) '57 ; M.A. (Hiem.) '59 ; M.B. (vern.) '58 ; M.D. (vern.) '62 ; Dublin M.A. (ad eund.) Oxon. '60 ; L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '59 ; L.R.C.S.I. (exam.) '62, etc.
- WRIXON, J., Thornborough House, Clarendon-road, Watford, Herts—Student at Meath Hospital '38 ; passed London Col. '40, and the Hall in '56 ; is a general practitioner in Watford.
- WYNNE, EDWARD, Esker House, Upper Rathmines, co. Dub.—L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. and L.M. '83 ; L.R.C.S.I. '82 ; L.M. Rot Hosp. '81 ; (R.C.S. Meath and Rot Hosp.) ; Demonst. of Anat. Carm. Coll. Dub.
- WYSE, GEORGE HAMILTON, 9 Goldsmith-terrace, Bray ; L.R.C.P. Edin. '73 ; L.R.C.S. Edin. and L.M. '73 ; L.A.H. Dub. '71 ; Rot. Hosp. Dub. '71 ; (Ledwich Sch. and Meath Hosp. Dublin) etc., etc.
- YOUNG, ANDREW, The Terrace, Monaghan—M.D. Edin. '32 ; F.R.C.S.I. '34 ; L. '29 ; L.M. Dub. Lying-in Hosp. '27 ; J.P. for Monaghan ; Surg. and Med. Superint. Co. Infir. ; Cons. Phys. Monaghan Lunat. Asyl. ; (apprenticed to William H. Porter).



YOURRELL, MICHAEL, 50, Morehampton-road, Dublin.  
 --M.K.Q.C.P. Irel. '85; L. and L.M. '75; L.R.C.S.I. '75;  
 Fell. Acad. Med. Irel.; late Med. Off., and Med. Off.  
 Health, Dunboyne, etc., etc.

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NAMES OMITTED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

CARROLL, JAMES, 50 Lr. Leeson-street, Dublin—M.R.C.S.  
 Eng. '48; M.B. Dub. '49; L.A.H. '49; Dep. Surg.-Gen.  
 Army; (apprenticed to late William H. Porter).

CUMBERBATCH, LAWRENCE TRENT, 25 Cadogan Place,  
 Belgrave Sq., London, S.W.—M.R.C.S. Eng. '48; M.D.  
 St. And. '66; M.R.C.P. Lond. '66; Res. Pupil, Meath  
 Hosp. '47.

LIGHTBOURNE, JOSEPH H., Rosemount, Newry—M.D.'39;  
 L.R.C.S.I., L.M. '38; (apprenticed to the late W. H.  
 Porter).

McKINLAY, ARCHIBALD, Surg. R.N. — L.R.C.S.I. '72;  
 L.K.Q.C.P.I. '73; (R.C.S.I. and Meath Hosp.)

MAUNSELL, HORATIO EDMUND, St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica  
 —M.B. Dub. '67; B.Ch. '68; Late Resident, Meath Hosp.

MUNRO, WILLIAM, C.B., Surg.-Gen. Army (retired) M.D.,  
 Glasgow, '44; L.R.C.S. Edin. '44.

MURPHY, WILLIAM E. C., Mallow, co. Cork—M.B., B.Ch.  
 '87 (apprenticed to Sir Geo. Porter).

NICHOLSON, GILBERT DE POULTON, Poulton Hall,  
 Coburg, Germany—M.D. Dub. '63; A.B. and M.B. '59;  
 F.K.Q.C.P.I. '62; Prizeman and Clin. Clerk, Meath Hosp.

SUTTON, JOHN RICHARD HENRY, Whitechurch; Ayles-  
 bury, Bucks—L.K.Q.C.P.I. L.M., '73; L.R.C.S.I. '72;  
 Med. Off. and Pub. Vacc., 4th Dist. Aylesbury Union  
 (apprenticed to Sir George Porter).



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E R R A T A .

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In the list of apprentices of Professor William Henry Porter, at page 38, the names of the following apprentices were omitted:—Frederick Davis, Samuel Halahan, and Thomas Whitty.

In the list of apprentices of Josiah Smyly, at page 39, the names of the following apprentices were omitted:—Robert Persse White, George Whitton, John Lever, John Rutherford Kirkpatrick, Frederick Wilson, William Charles Wolseley, and Thomas E. White.

In the list of apprentices of Francis Rynd, at page 40, the names of the following apprentices were omitted:—Mr. Hyndman, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Parr, Mr. Beatty, John Lamb, Thomas Bennett, Henry Gregory, Thomas Gorges, Henry D'Olier, and Richard Townshend.

In the list of apprentices of Maurice Henry Collis, at page 42, the names of the following apprentices were omitted:—James Marsh, W. H. Syme, Henry Stokes, Charles Sibthorpe, Frank Pierce, Robert Stirling, John Bird, William John Evans, Julian F. Stokes, and William D. Wilson.

In the list of apprentices of Rawdon Macnamara, at page 44, the names of the following apprentices were omitted:—John Dallas Edge and James E. Kelly.

At page 103, instead of 10th line from bottom, read as follows:—  
Thomas Bell, son of Mr. Bell, of Bellsbrook, Queen's Co.,  
and brother to Dr. Robert Bell, of Hume-street, whose  
grandson is now Canon Bell, vicar of Cheltenham.



