Presented to the Library

of the

Homoeopathic Medical Department

of the

University of Michigan

Detroit Mich. E. R. E.

July 4th 1876

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Presented to the

Detroit Hom. College

by Ec. Pl. Ellwood

Prof of Surgery

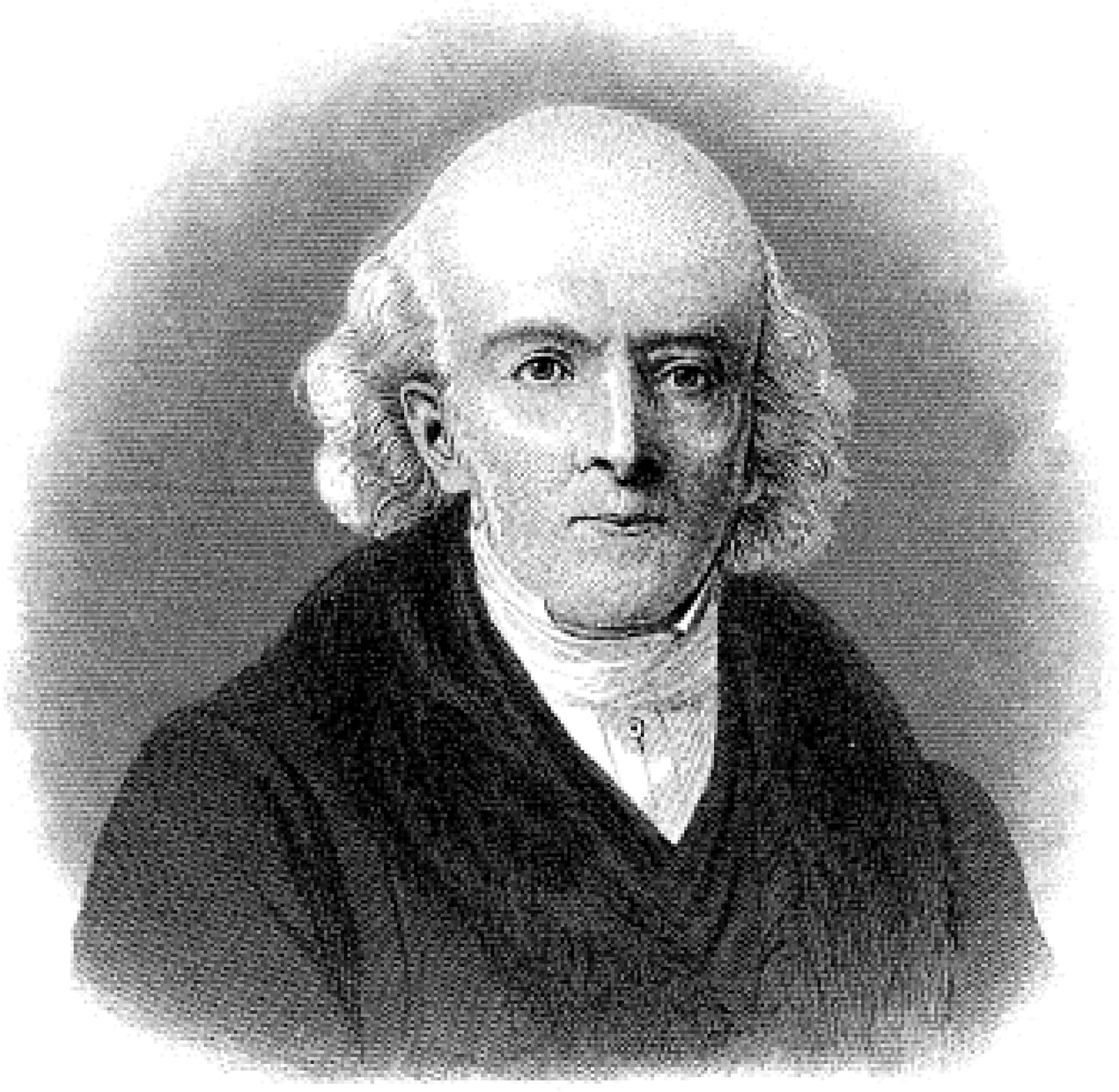
Oct. 15, 1913

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada.

*Samuel Hahnemann*

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

CLEAVE'S

# BIOGRAPHICAL CYCLOPÆDIA

OF

# HOMŒOPATHIC

# PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

PHILADELPHIA:
GALAXY PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1873.

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by
S. A. GEORGE & CO.,
In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

# INTRODUCTION.

IN place of the usual formal Introduction, which in this case would be a *résumé* of the principles of Homœopathy, of its early struggles in this country, and of its present proud position, it has been deemed that the most fitting prelude to the record of the life-work of the most prominent homœopathic physicians and surgeons in the United States would be a rapid glance at the chief incidents in the career of their immortal teacher—Hahnemann. Such a prelude is in strict accordance with the character of the work itself, while it enables the formation of the most adequate conception as to the origin, peculiar character and advantages of homœopathy, with the difficulties attending its early practice and dissemination; just as the succeeding biographies best indicate the obstacles that beset the introduction and establishment of the new system in this country, and trace the rapid progress it has made in public estimation. Accordingly, the following brief but carefully compiled and comprehensive sketch of the career of the great founder of homœopathy is here presented:

HAHNEMANN, SAMUEL, was born on the 10th of April, 1755, at Meissen, in Cur-Saxony, one of the most beautiful regions of Germany. Among the papers left behind him is one, dated August, 1791, which affords us some interesting particulars respecting his family and early youth. He says in substance: "My father, Christian Gottfried Hahnemann, who died four years ago, was a painter in the porcelain manufacture, and had written a little work on that art. He had the soundest ideas on what was to be reckoned good and worthy in man, and had arrived at them by his own independent thought. He sought to implant them in me, and impressed on me, more by action than by words, the great lesson of life, 'to act and to be, not merely to seem.' When a good work was going forward, there, often unobserved, he



Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

was sure to be helping hand and heart. Shall I not do likewise?" His mother's name was Johanna Christian, née Spiess. His parents taught him to read, and perhaps some other rudimentary education, while he was at play.

He passed several years at the Stadtschule, and, at the age of sixteen, began to attend the Fürstenschule of Meissen. He states that he was beloved by his rector, Magister Müller, as if he had been his own son; that he was permitted by him—on account of the delicacy of his health, induced by over study—to omit some of the regular tasks of the school, and to spend the hours they would have occupied in general reading. He had access to him at all hours of the day, and, strange as it may appear, though thus eminently favored, he was nevertheless a general favorite with the other scholars. His father, he tells us, was opposed to his studies; he wished him to pursue a calling more in accordance with his own income, and frequently withdrew him from school. He was, however, permitted to remain for eight years at the request of his teachers, who allowed him to attend without requiring the usual fees paid by scholars.

Anecdotes of the youth of most great men are on record, which would have but little interest did we not know that "the boy is father of the man," and that the bias of mind displayed in youth is usually carried out in after years. Washington had his cherry-tree; Napoleon had his snow-ball matches, and, as the following clearly shows the inherent thirst for knowledge which prevailed in the mind of Hahnemann, we record it.

His parents were very poor, and his father, objecting to the extravagant quantity of oil consumed by his son's nocturnal studies, deprived him of the family lamp, except at stated hours. The youth, however, by exercising his ingenuity, contrived to make a lamp out of clay; and then persuaded his indulgent mother to supply him with oil out of her stores. This determination to overcome difficulties remained as a characteristic trait during his subsequent career.

The time had now arrived for him to enter upon a university course, and, having obtained the permission of his father, he set out for Leipzig, at Easter, in 1775, with twenty crowns in his pocket; the last money he ever received from his parent. This little capital would have lasted for a considerable time; but, like another Gil Blas, he was unfortunately robbed of the greater portion of it.

Thus deprived of the means of existence, he was compelled to support himself at the university by giving lessons and making translations into the German. During the two years of his residence at Leipzig, besides attending lectures the greater part of the day, and giving instruction in the evenings, he translated the following works: "Steadman's Physiological Essays," "Nugent's Essay on Hydrophobia," "Falconer on the Waters of Bath," in two volumes, and "Ball's Modern Practice of Physic," in two volumes. The only time he could devote to these labors was the night, and he was in the habit of sitting up altogether every alternate night. Such indefatigable industry is astonishing and almost unparalleled.

Notwithstanding the difficulties in his path, he contrived by his abstemious habits and incredible exertions to save sufficient money to carry him to Vienna, where he studied under Dr. Quarin and practised in the hospitals for two years, when his necessities compelled him to accept the offer of Baron Von Bruckenthal, Governor of Transylvania, to accompany him to Hermanstadt, as his private physician, librarian, and superintendant of a museum of coins. From Hermanstadt he went to Erlangen, where he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine, on the 10th of August, 1779.

The real history of his life may now be said to commence, as, after leaving Erlangen, he first began the practice of medicine at Hetstadt, a little town among the mountains; but, that place proving much too circumscribed a sphere of action, he removed to Dessau, where he remained but a short time, being tempted by the offer of a governmental appointment of

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

District Physician, at Gommern. The position was almost a nominal one, and of little importance in his life; save that in this place he fell in love with Henrietta Bücklerin, whom he married. In 1784, he went to Dresden, where he resided for four years, maintaining himself chiefly by his pen. Here he wrote eighteen treatises, the most remarkable one being on a new salt of mercury, which he called *mercurius solubilis;* a name it still retains. We next find him in Leipzig, in 1789, ten years after taking his degree. Here he applied himself with his accustomed energy and industry to the study of medicine, chemistry, mineralogy, and other kindred sciences—besides continuing to make translations from foreign languages—making many important discoveries, which gained for him a high and widely spread reputation among the *savans* of Europe, and also a membership of the Leipzig Society of Economical Science, and some others.

In spite of all this, he seems at this time to have been inspired by some innate conception of the future. He was dissatisfied with the existing state of medical science, which he considered as imperfect and more the result of guess-work than of positive knowledge. At length, the truth dawned upon him, and an inkling of the theory, which he subsequently elaborated with so much care, toil, and personal suffering, was revealed to him.

His attention was drawn to the fact that cinchona, or Peruvian bark—a well known remedy in cases of intermittent fever—when taken by persons in sound health, produced a disorder very similar to that disease; but, as the district where this occurred was malarious, he was not certain that these effects might not have been produced by natural causes. In order to be assured on this point, he took a quantity of the drug, and was inexpressibly gratified to find himself severely attacked by the disorder. He was now in possession of a tangible fact; a remedy that would cure a certain disease, would also produce it in a healthy person, and it was certain that the converse was equally true, *i. e.* that a drug, which produced a certain disease in a healthy body, would cure it in a sick one. But this was only one instance and might be an exception. He therefore set himself to the task of testing a great number of drugs, and with heroic self-sacrifice took them himself, carefully noting the minutest effects produced, and comparing them with the symptoms of well-known diseases. By this means a species of code was established. He likewise induced some of his friends to join him in these tests or *provings*, and by mutually comparing notes certain positive facts were established. This was the origin of the famous axiom that *similia similibus curantur*, which, with his theory of infinitesimal doses, was destined to subvert the existing order of things, and so embittered the medical world, as to draw upon its author ridicule, abuse, and even persecution. In this he merely suffered the fate of most discoverers and inventors. Galileo was forced by the inquisition to recant the heresy of his theory, that the earth revolved around the sun; but on leaving its halls, he muttered, "nevertheless it moves;" Columbus was ridiculed for believing in the existence of a new world, and the man who first proposed to cross the Atlantic by means of steam was laughed at. There is scarcely less folly in denying the motion of the earth, the existence of a new world, or the passage of the Atlantic by steam, than in refusing to give credence to the manifest truths of the Hahnemannian theory.

To this new system of cure Hahnemann gave the name of Homœopathia, derived from two Greek words, *homoios*, similar, and *pathos*, feeling, or suffering.

Seven years afterwards he published his first trial of the application of the new system in *Hufeland's Journal.* The case was one of colicodynia in its severest form, and after trying in vain all the usual remedies, he cured his patient by administering veratrum album, a drug which produces similar symptoms. The next case noticed, also a very remarkable one, was in 1799. The patient was attacked by scarlet fever, and Hahnemann, having observed that children who ate the berries of the belladonna, suffered from eruptions similar to those incident

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

to the disease itself, administered the extract as a remedy with perfect success, and, furthermore, he found that by giving it in proper doses to persons in infected districts, it prevented them from being seized with the disorder. Notwithstanding much opposition, many German physicians tried this preventive; the result being that out of 3747 persons exposed to the infection only 91 took the disease. If belladonna be fairly tried, it may perhaps prove as successful against scarlet fever, as vaccination has shown itself against small-pox. It was Hahnemann who first recommended aconite in cases of pure inflamnatory fevers, with or without eruption; "and," says a recent writer, "even were we under no other obligation to him, he would, like Jenner, deserve to be ranked among the greatest benefactors of suffering humanity." He spent his whole life, after the age of forty-five, in the utmost self-abnegation, giving up everything, denying himself everything, suffering everything, in the cause of humanity. Mathiolus, of old, poisoned criminals, given up to him by the state; the modern Magendie poisoned dogs and cut up horses by vivisection; and some physicians poison their patients by experiments in the interest of science; but Hahnemann poisoned himself to perfect the system he was promulgating. He has left us a record of no less than *one hundred and six* medicinal substances with which he had experimented on *his own person*. And yet, this man has been called "*an immoral scoundrel.*" He has, however, left ten volumes of the "Materia Medica Pura" to disprove so odious a falsehood.

In a letter to Dr. Stapf, not intended for publication, he says: "The man who undertakes and carries through with steadfast resolution to benefit humanity—for, in my case, there could be no other motive, since beyond the miserable sum given me by the booksellers, which was no compensation for a life of such self-sacrifice, I met only with persecution—a man that so lives and works must be good at bottom."

Jean Paul Richter says: "His detractors are more given to detest the man than to read his works."

Such accusations are mere blinds to cover the real causes of animosity against him, which were that, while at Leipzig, he had performed some remarkable cures on persons of eminence, and his promulgation of the theory of minimum doses, which—impressed with his great responsibility—he would only administer when prepared by himself; the former exciting the jealousy of the medical profession, and the latter touching the pockets of the apothecaries. Amongst them they discovered an obsolete law, forbidding physicians to dispense medicines; thus obliging Hahnemann, whose conscience would not allow him to intrust the preparation of his remedies to other hands, to relinquish a profitable practice in Leipzig, and repair to Coëthen. The Duke of Anhalt-Coëthen became his friend, giving him full permission to practise as he pleased.

It is not possible in this place to enter into details respecting his great work, which he called the "Organon of Rational Medicine," and with which the profession is already so familiar; suffice it to say that he incurred much blame for his supposed presumption in endeavoring to assume to himself the position of the Bacon of Medicine. But on reflection this idea will be seen to be erroneous. Bacon introduced a new organ, or instrument, called the "Novum Organum," for the advancement of science, and Hahnemann justly conceived that he had found a new organ for the discovery of specifics, and the results have fully supported his belief. The "Organon," with its four propositions, has ever been, and, doubtless, will continue to be the text-book of the homœopathic profession.

We must also summarily dismiss the "Materia Medica Pura," the value of which is so perfectly appreciated by every homœopathist that, without its aid, all would be at a loss in finding the remedies needed. With its ten volumes it is almost a life study in itself. The "Fragmenta" is a work of less importance, though replete, as is every thing from Hahnemann's pen, with useful information.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

In 1805, he published a little work on "The *Positive* Effects of Medicine," *i. e.* the effects produced by drugs on a healthy body. This was written in Torgau; but to make the experiments more perfect, he was compelled to return to Leipzig.

In 1831, the cholera raged with fearful violence in Eastern Europe. Hahnemann suggested the use of camphor as a remedy, which led the way to the trial of the homœopathic system in some of the hospitals of Russia with the most gratifying results. Again, in 1836, when a similar epidemic prevailed in Vienna, Dr. Fleischmann adopted that mode of treatment in the hospital of the Sisters of Charity with even greater success. Mr. Wilde remarks, in connection with this fact, that "on comparing the report made of the treatment of cholera in that hospital, with that of the same epidemic in other hospitals in Vienna, at the same time, it appeared that while two-thirds of those treated by Dr. Fleischmann recovered, two-thirds of those treated by the ordinary methods died."

Hahnemann resided fifteen years at Coëthen, under the protection of the Duke, pursuing one of the most brilliant careers on record. He was constantly perfecting his system by experiments upon himself and his friends, many of them accompanied with extreme suffering. Not only did he enjoy the highest reputation at home, but the fame of his marvellous cures had spread itself throughout the whole of Europe, so that thousands of strangers of the highest rank flocked from abroad to profit by the advice of the illustrious founder of the new school of medicine. Here one of the most romantic marriages we have heard of took place. Mad'lle Marie Melonie D'Hervilly-Gohier, a member of one of the most distinguished families in France, was amongst the number of his patients. She was suffering from an apparently incurable pulmonary complaint and disease of the heart; had consulted almost every physician of eminence in Europe, had tried the climate of Italy, and employed all the ordinary methods of cure without avail, being pronounced by her physicians to be beyond medical aid. Hahnemann effectively mastered the disease in an incredibly short space of time, and, upon her recovery, they were married, when he was in his eightieth year, his wife being some forty-five years his junior. She was charmed with his genius, his manners, and his noble character, and positively adored him till the day of his death. He, on his side, cherished and almost reverenced her; was never tired of speaking of her devotion and her brilliant talents, and regarded her as his ministering angel, as well he might. Shortly after their marriage, he was persuaded by his wife to remove to Paris; not to increase his already oppressive popularity; but, on the contrary, to enjoy that ease and repose his declining years required. They travelled *incognito*, even his immediate friends and pupils being left in ignorance of their destination. His retreat, however, did not long remain undiscovered, and, thenceforward, his doors were daily besieged by throngs of sufferers, anxious to benefit by the skill of the great innovator. Indeed, such was the pressure upon him that, without the aid of his wife, he could not have borne it. We are indebted to the pen of an American lady, Helen Berkley, for a delightful and graphic picture of their joint lives in Paris. She saw them frequently both in private and during their hours of business.

Madame Hahnemann was a woman in every way worthy of her husband, and possessed of most extraordinary talents. Wealthy in her own right, she refused to participate in her husband's fortune; a poetess of no mean order, and an artist, whose paintings had been admitted into the galleries of the Louvre. She spoke and wrote fluently five or six languages, and had studied the homœopathic system under her husband to such advantage, that she took almost the entire burden of consultation from his shoulders. She was always present at his receptions, putting questions, receiving replies, and noting minutely the symptoms of every case, merely appealing to Hahnemann in cases of difficulty, when he would reply, "yes, my child," or, "good, my child," and the consultation proceeded; she was tenderly beloved by her step children, and in short a family so united is rarely to be met with.



Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

At this period he was eighty-four years of age, of a slender and diminutive form. His head was large and beautifully proportioned; his forehead broad and massive, set off by a few silvery locks; his eyes deep set, dark, piercing and animated, and his whole appearance indicative of the highest order of genius. He constantly smoked a long pipe with a painted bowl, even during his hours of reception. He read and wrote without the use of spectacles; his hand-writing was firm and delicate—almost equal to copperplate—and his activity and animation still exhibited some of the traces of youth.

Hahnemann continued to reside in Paris till his death, which happened July 2nd, 1844. In his last illness, he was waited on by his devoted wife with that loving care which tended so much to alleviate his sufferings. Shortly before his death, his wife, by way of imparting some comfort to the invalid, whispered: "Surely some mitigation of suffering is due to you who have alleviated the sufferings of so many." To this he replied with his latest breath: "Every man on earth works as God gives him strength, and meets from man with a corresponding reward; but no man has a claim at the Judgment Seat of God. God owes me nothing. I owe him much—yea all."

With these beautiful sentiments on his lips he departed, and the world was deprived of one of the noblest, purest, and grandest characters that have ever ministered to the good of humanity.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

# PREFACE.

THIS is the first biographical history of Homœopathy published in this country, and like the pioneers of the new, progressive, and now firmly established school of medicine themselves, it has had to encounter extraordinary prejudice and opposition. Some of this has emanated from members of the profession itself, not a few of them men who it might have been expected from their peculiarly advantageous and responsible position as editors would have unhesitatingly accorded to the undertaking their cordial support and hearty co-operation. More especially has this been the case in Boston and in the Eastern States, where the most expensive means have been employed to obtain desired material. Except that thereby the work was rendered more complete and therefore more saleable in other sections of the country, this expenditure of labor and capital was apparently unwarranted, since not a single homœopathic university or school of medicine has as yet been established in New England. It is to be hoped that the efforts of prominent laymen of Boston, assisted by Dr. I. T. Talbot (editor), may be instrumental in gradually bringing the East into generous rivalry in this respect with her more progressive sister of the West.

A work of this character necessarily can command, at first, at any rate, a very limited circulation. Nevertheless no consideration arising out of this circumstance has been allowed to interfere with the determination to render the Cyclopædia as far as possible above criticism. The fullest opportunities have been offered to the profession to make it thoroughly complete and satisfactory, not only to practitioners of, but persons interested in homœopathy, and even the least initiated must know that the successful prosecution of such a work depends upon the active assistance of the members of the school. Every liv-



Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ing homœopathic physician in the United States has been requested by letter or by personal application to furnish a *résumé* of his career, and of those of his friends or relatives who may have been members of the profession. In this manner all who could forward the enterprize have been invited to assist in the compilation of the history of the efforts put forth for, and that have resulted in the establishment of homœopathy upon its present broad and enduring basis. This volume is the result of these labors. If any sketch material in the biographical history of homœopathy is found wanting, its absence is to be attributed either to the negligence or narrow-minded prejudice of those who alone were able to furnish the same, or to the impossibility of meeting with records of the life work of those who had passed away —in other words, to the paucity of homœopathic literature, which the former class are apparently desirous of perpetuating. If there are sketches to which exception may be taken by the hypercritical or the superficially prominent—that is to say, men whom business shrewdness or sharpness rather than professional attainments has forced into positions of prominence outside of the legitimate practice of medicine, either as editors or vendors of homœopathic medicines—it must be remembered to the credit of the subjects thereof that, according to their abilities, they have labored to advance the cause of homœopathy, and have supplied one link to the historical chain.

That the future historian may profit by the experience of the Editor of this work, and be informed not only as to the sources from which he may expect help, but those from which he must be prepared to encounter opposition both passive and active, occasion is here taken to tender thanks where due, and to point out the quarters in which no sympathy, encouragement, or assistance can be looked for. Thanks are due to:

First, the great majority of regularly practising physicians; their relatives and friends, who have interested themselves to secure the fulness and accuracy of each biographical sketch, and who have shown commendable pride and liberality in furnishing the expensive portraits on steel that accompany many of the biographies.

Secondly, those standard homœopathic journals whose editors, being either successful practitioners or authors of standard homœopathic works, or both, recognized the importance of any literary undertaking having for its object the permanent advancement of the cause, and in their solicitude and anxiety to promote its success and value,

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

imposed upon themselves labors involving considerable sacrifice of time and money. Among these are especially to be mentioned: *The United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, Chicago, Drs. R. Ludlam, E. M. Hale, and A. E. Small (professors, authors, and editors); *The North American Journal of Homœopathy*, New York, Drs. E. E. Marcy and S. Lilienthal (professors, authors, and editors); *The Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica*, Philadelphia, Drs. A. R. Thomas and H. N. Martin (professors, authors, and editors); and *The Michigan Journal of Homœopathy*, Detroit, Dr. E. R. Ellis (professor, author, and editor).

Thirdly, Mrs. Emma L. Hudson, of Fitchburg, Mass., a lady of high literary attainments and social position, who, herself a devoted homœopathist, has ably striven to awaken in the physicians of Boston and its vicinity that enthusiasm which has been evinced by their Western contemporaries, as evidenced in the pages of this work.

The future historian can expect no sympathy, or aid from:

First, those homœopathic journals whose editors, with illiberal, narrow-minded views and principles, jealously, prematurely, and unwarrantably assail the private business operations of a house even before they have anything tangible to criticize, or honorable ground for interference. There were two such encountered by this enterprize. In one, such simply palpable and malicious misstatements were made —before the work or even its prospectus was issued—that but for the fact that the intended effect was vitiated by their patent imbecility and absurdity, legal steps might have been considered advisable. In the case of the other, there was employed the old and worn-out dodge so well known among newspaper men of the sensational and "cut-throat" type, but long discarded even by the least shrewd of these—*i. e.* the publication of a letter which, in order to carry a weight that the editorial pen, as such, could not convey, purported to emanate from a *bonâ fide* member of the profession, while really concocted by the editor himself. In extenuation of this conduct it may be stated, to the credit of these two editors, and especially of the latter, that they hold with singular tenacity the opinion that homœopathic historical works can only be published by homœopathic physicians, even though those physicians be by force of circumstances writers rather than prescribers, and that they are generally believed to look upon, and write with the kindliest favor of all homœopahic literary enterprizes in which they are personally or pecuniarily interested.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Of course, the future historian will have to depend somewhat upon homœopathic literature for material. It is to be hoped, therefore, he may find more public-spirited management of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, Dr. R. J. McClatchey (editor) of Philadelphia, and the *Medical Investigator*, Dr. T. C. Duncan (editor) of Chicago.

Secondly, those who, temporarily elevated by their good fortune to positions of journalistic or professional prominence, but of obscure merit, either vain of their modesty, or desirous of aping the scruples erroneously attributed by them to the English aristocracy and some great men, have not only allowed their opportunity of advancing the hemœopathic cause to go by default, but have sought to adversely influence educated, progressive men by the obtrusion of their ignorance and toadyism. This is particularly applicable to some physicians of Boston and its vicinity. Long experience in the collection of biographical material both in Europe and America demonstrates the fact that those who make the greatest parade of their modesty are men whose claims to real prominence and worth are of at least questionable authenticity. Men who have achieved any worthy aim by reason of the very ability which has enabled its achievement, not only are conscious of their superiority to those they have surpassed, but they feel the importance of allowing their careers to be handed down in permanent form as encouragement and incentive to others. This is true in all professions and callings, but it is especially so in such a case as the present, where a new school in a profession has been founded, and where its permanency depends so much upon the generation that is rising to fill the places of the founders. And again, in a word, if the assistance given by the gentlemen whose sketches are herein to be found can be construed into an exhibition of vanity, we have abundant evidence that a hundred per cent. of the men of genius, attainments, and moral worth are chargeable with vanity, or, more correctly speaking, possess what is a high virtue in humanity and the true lever of progress—self-esteem.

The profession and the public generally must acknowledge that the real merit and value of this, the first effort in biographical history of homœopathy, together with the highly expensive style in which the work has been produced, afford sufficient evidence of the intention and determination to lay the foundation for future editions that shall be entirely above criticism.

E. CLEAVE.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *August*, 1873.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

# CLEAVE'S
# BIOGRAPHICAL CYCLOPÆDIA
OF
# HOMŒOPATHIC
# PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

HERING, CONSTANTINE, M. D., now a resident of the city of Philadelphia, Pa., one of homœopathy's ablest champions, was born in Oschatz, Saxony, on January 1st, 1800. His father was one of the originators of the system known then as the "People's Schools," which now pervades the whole kingdom of Prussia under the title of the "Prussian system." Constantine attended the classical school at Zittau, in 1811, where, following his *inclinations and tastes, he employed his leisure* hours in roaming the country, and amid its mountains and valleys, studying the natural sciences to the best advantage. He made a large and valuable collection of minerals, herbariums, and skulls of animals, which, when he went to pursue his medical studies in the Surgical Academy of Dresden and the University of Leipzig, he left in Zittau. In Leipzig, he had as his preceptor Dr. J. Henry Robbi, who had been a surgeon in the army of Napoleon, who introduced him to practical surgery, and made him, in 1820, one of his assistants. While thus employed, Dr. Robbi was requested by the founder of a publishing house (where the oldest of the homœopathic journals is published) to prepare a work that in its thorough exposure of the system should utterly root out homœopathy from the land. Dr. Robbi declined the enterprise, but referred him to young Hering, as one perfectly competent for the task. Hering understood it, and in two years had nearly completed it, when, having occasion to refer to Hahnemann's works for a few quotations, his close attention was drawn to some of his statements. Unwilling to do injustice even to an adversary, much less to misrepresent him, he paused *in his work, until he could test by experiments* the truth or falsity of the statements. The result so convincingly sustained Hahnemann, that Hering resolved to examine the system as a whole, and thus to sift the truth from what he honestly believed to be the errors of the doctrine. He pursued his new study with characteristic ardor, against the counsels of his teachers, and the entreaties of his friends; and, notwithstanding, his excision from society, his persecution, poverty and pressing want were the penalties he had to endure. Two years of close and searching investigation constrained him to acknowledge that Hahnemann was right, and he avowed unhesitatingly his adhesion to his faith. An incident occurred at this time which largely



Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

contributed its share to the decision at which he arrived. In his surgical practice he had received a dissecting wound, which the usual treatment would not heal. The inflammation of his hand and arm, from which he suffered intensely, resisted the utmost efforts of the physicians and surgeons to reduce it, and they decided that amputation must be performed as the only remedy. In this exigency, Hering applied to a homœopathist who gave him every encouragement. Hering promised him, that if he would save his arm, he would devote the remainder of his life to homœopathy. The treatment proved eminently successful; and the world is witness to the brilliant results which attest how nobly the young sufferer has fulfilled his pledge.

In 1825, a younger brother enabled him by a loan of money to prosecute his studies, and he repaired to Wurzburg, where he remained in faithful attendance upon the lectures, but making no concealment of his sympathy with the views of Hahnemann. He passed his examination with honor, and in the discussion which, in accordance with the customs of the German universities, followed upon his examination, he announced as the subject of his thesis "*De Medicina Futura*," and so resolutely and ably maintained the doctrine of Hahnemann, that on the 22nd of March, 1826, he received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics.

Soon after his graduation he accepted a situation as teacher of mathematics and natural sciences in an academy in Dresden, devoted chiefly to the education of young noblemen. Here he remained all the summer. In the autumn, the President of the institution proposed to him to go to South America, especially to Surinam and Cayenne, under the auspices and protection of the king, to make researches and collections in zoölogy. He accepted the responsible position, stipulating only that an old and valuable friend, Christophe Weigel, should accompany him as the botanist of the expedition, and sailed for South America. His reports and letters were perfectly satisfactory; but he also addressed some communications to the *Homœopathic Archives*, which gave great offence to the Physician of the King, an old and bitter adversary of Hahnemann. On his remonstrance, the Minister of the Interior caused a polite letter to be addressed to Hering, requesting him to attend to his zoölogical duties exclusively, and to refrain from publishing anything that could be construed as objectionable. The day after his receipt of this letter, Hering despatched by the first vessel that sailed his reports, with a full statement of his accounts, accompanied with a courteous letter in reply, in which he closed his connection with the mission. He commenced the practice of medicine in Paramaribo, and still continued his researches and collections; but soon discovered that one or the other must be abandoned. His valuable collection—zoölogical and botanical—was presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, for which that Institution paid him the compliment of an election as corresponding member. A few years later, he sailed from South America, intending to return to his native land; but stopping in Philadelphia in January, 1833, to assist in introducing homœopathy there, he found that his friend and associate George Butt had already opened the way by his remarkably successful treatment of Asiatic Cholera in the year previous. Instead of returning home, Dr. Hering remained in Pennsylvania, and, adopting plans suggested by Dr. Wesselhœft, opened a school of homœopathy in Allentown. Unfortunately for his plans, but fortunately for the country at large, the funds of the academy were in the hands of those who were inimical to homœopathy, and who secretly undermined its influence, and sapped its very life. Commencing practice in Philadelphia, Dr. Hering labored diligently for the payment of all his pecuniary obligations; and participated in the efforts to establish the Hahnemann Medical College, with which he is still connected as Professor of Institutes and Materia Medica.

Of Dr. Hering's great ability as a physician and a professor, it would be unnecessary to speak, for it is beyond all encomium. His kindness to, and interest in his pupils are well

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

known and appreciated; and many among them can bear grateful witness to his gentle, unostentatious, but effective beneficence. He has always been a laborious and systematic student. His industry is wonderful. Though now arrived at an age when men are usually disposed to rest, he retires to sleep between nine and ten at night, and from three o'clock until eight in the morning devotes himself to the preparation for the press of the labors of his past life.

The "provings" of Dr. Hering have been very numerous, and among the most valuable of the contributions to the pharmacopœia of homœopathy. In addition to his duties as physician and as professor in the college, he is one of the editors of the *American Journal of Materia Medica*. In this Journal he has published a complete collection of all the results, provings and cures obtained in the homœopathic schools, combined with the best and most useful remedies of allopathy. He is a voluminous writer in his profession; many of his works having been translated into the various languages of Europe. Space will not allow of a list of the many products of his pen. Of one of these, his "Domestic Physician," which, in 1837, had attained six large editions in this country; in 1858, two in Great Britain, ten in Germany, and has been translated extensively with a circulation of more than one hundred thousand copies, the *British Quarterly Journal of Homœopathy* remarks, "Dr. Hering's Guide we have always considered the best and most original of domestic works."

GUERNSEY, HENRY NEWELL, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Rochester, Windsor county, Vermont, February 10th, 1817. His father, Joseph Guernsey, served with marked distinction as Justice of the Peace for many years, and was regarded by his neighbors as a man of exemplary habits. Through his mother, Phebe Jefferson, he was connected with Thomas Jefferson, "the ardent lover of liberty for all men, irrespective of color."

After finishing his literary education at the Royalton Academy, he departed for Pennsylvania at the age of twenty-one. He commenced the study of medicine under A. E. Small, M. D., and graduated at the New York University in 1842. After taking his degree of M. D. he practised in New York City; but soon removed to Frankford, Pennsylvania, where he became entirely engrossed in a large practice, one well fitted to prepare him for the great services he has since performed. In 1846, he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In 1856, he removed to Philadelphia, and soon after was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He served in this position for eight years, during the last four years being Dean of the Faculty. He was greatly revered by his students, and much respected by his colleagues. He strove earnestly and conscientiously to teach the true doctrine of Hahnemann, and to advance the science of homœopathy as much as was in his power. He was the first in this country to teach in the public clinics of the school the single remedy and the high potency.

In 1861, he was elected honorary member of the Hahnemann Medical Institute of this city. The "Key Note System," which has now been adopted by all true lovers of homœopathy, originated with him, and was strongly upheld in a work which he published in 1867. This was a quarto volume of 760 pages, the title being "The Application of the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy to Obstetrics and the Disorders peculiar to Women and Young Children," the second edition of which is in course of preparation. Since then he has contributed largely to the medical literature of the day by pamphlets of his own publication, and articles in the leading homœopathic journals, besides various papers read before different homœopathic societies. In 1868, he was elected honorary member of the Hahnemannian Society of Madris de Tulio, and in 1870 a similar honor was conferred upon him by the Cumberland county Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania. In

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

1869, he became a member of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania. In 1871, he felt it his duty to accept the chair of Institutes and Materia Medica, which was very courteously pressed upon him by the Professors and Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and was again elected to his old position as Dean of the Faculty.

In 1846, he married Statira Collourn, of Boston, a descendent of the famous Urian Oakes, a celebrated president of Harvard University. To them were born three children, Elizabeth Wilkins, Joseph Collourn, and Henry William Guernsey, all of whom are still living.

Dr. Guernsey is now fifty-five years old, and still retains a great part of his youthful elasticity and feeling. He is especially fond of children, and always receives a warm welcome from his youthful patients. He is a deep thinker and an earnest worker in his profession; ever willing, ever ready to endure any privation of which he is capable, to relieve the sick. His more youthful colleagues find him ready at all times to assist them with his experience and counsel.

THOMAS, AMOS RUSSELL, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., on the 3d of October, 1827. His father was Colonel Azariah Thomas, who served under General Jacob Brown, on the Northern Frontier, in the war of 1812.

Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, Dr. Thomas acquired his education, both literary and professional, by his unaided individual efforts. Living in the country until nearly twenty years of age, by manual labor upon a farm, he acquired a robust and vigorous physical constitution. His love for books led him to devote his evenings and other intervals of leisure to study, and in this manner he qualified himself, and commenced teaching school in the western part of New York, in 1846.

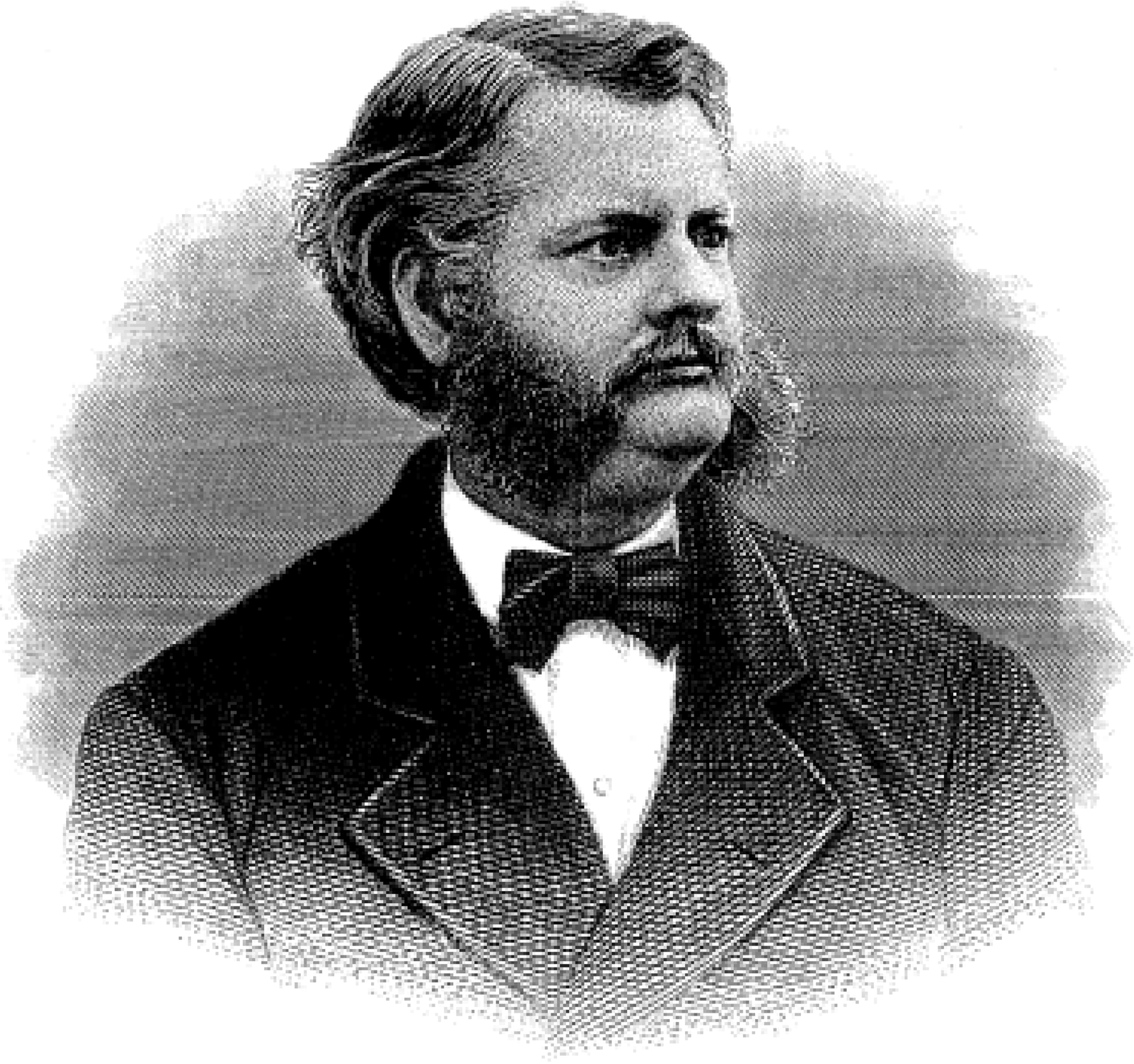
In 1850, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in the village of Ogdensburgh, N. Y. Finding this employment an uncongenial one, his predilection for the Medical profession was strong. By getting possession of an old Indian skull which was exhumed in making the excavation for a cellar near his place of business, and borrowing a work on anatomy for the purpose of studying this skull, he became so interested in the subject, as to abandon his previous plans, and engage at once in the study of medicine. Entering the Syracuse Medical College in 1852, he graduated in February, 1854. Coming immediately to Philadelphia, he took another course of lectures, and graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical University. Being offered the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy in that institution, he concluded to make Philadelphia his future home, and in 1856, he was appointed to the chair of Anatomy, which position he filled for ten years.

In 1856, he was appointed lecturer on Artistic Anatomy, in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, where he gave annual courses of lectures to artists and art students, up to the time of the sale of the old Academy building in Chestnut Street, with the exception of two years during the war. These lectures were the first of the kind ever given to art students in America. In 1863, he was appointed lecturer upon the same subject in the School of Design for Women, where he has since given annual courses of lectures.

After the second battle of Bull Run in the late war of the rebellion, Dr. Thomas volunteered his services as surgeon, and was assigned a position in the Armory Square Hospital at Washington, where he remained in charge of one of the wards until the wounded from that disastrous field were cared for.

Becoming interested in an examination of the merits of homœopathy soon after settling in Philadelphia, he was led to adopt that system of practice. In 1867, he was appointed to the chair of Anatomy, in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, which position he still holds. As a lecturer on anatomy he has acquired a reputation for clearness and accuracy, and for an impressive manner which at once attracts and retains the attention of the

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



Calvary Pub. Co. Phila.

A. R. THOMAS, M.D.

A. R. Thomas,

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

student. In addition to attending to a large professional business, Dr. Thomas has found time to contribute a number of papers to the medical journals, besides writing a work on "Post Mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy," which is just ready for the press, and to act as General Editor of the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica.*

WEBSTER, WILLIAM, M. D., of Dayton, Ohio, was born in Butler county, Ohio, on January 12th, 1827. He is of Welsh descent. His ancestors, some generations back, on immigrating to America, settled in New Jersey, in the neighborhood of New York, and subsequently removed into Pennsylvania. His grandfather moved to Ohio in 1806,—at that time but thinly populated,—and located in the beautiful valley of the Miami. Here the subject of this sketch was reared to agricultural occupations. In his fourteenth year, he entered the Monroe Academy, where he prepared himself for admission to the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. Remaining here two years, he entered the Farmers' College near Cincinnati, and graduated with honor in 1848.

Inheriting from his father, who was a physician, a taste for medical studies and pursuits, he devoted all his leisure moments during his senior year to the education necessary for attendance upon the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati; he graduated in 1851, and moved to Middletown, Ohio, as an allopathic physician. The College named had established a chair of homœopathy. In attendance upon the lectures of Professor Rosa, the distinguished incumbent of that chair, Dr. Webster was so much impressed with his manly exposition of the system, that he was induced to make a partial trial of it. At the end of one or two years, he dropped the practice of the old system, and continued exclusively upon the new. After nine years' practice in Middletown, he removed, fourteen years since, to Dayton. He makes a specialty of catarrh in its various phases, and devotes much attention to female diseases.

Dr. Webster has been Secretary of the Miami Homœopathic Medical Society ever since its incipiency, twelve years since. He has also been at different periods Secretary and President of the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society. He has been married nearly twenty years. Keeping aloof from political life (excepting the exercise of his right of suffrage), he has devoted himself assiduously to the duties of his profession, and has attained an enviable position.

LUDLAM, REUBEN, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Camden, N. J., October 7th, 1831. He is the eldest son of Jacob W. Ludlam, M. D., who during a period of thirty years sustained a high reputation for probity and professional skill. Under the guidance of his father, Reuben prepared himself to receive the full benefits of medical study in the University of Pennsylvania. At the close of his third course of lectures, he was graduated in that institution in March, 1852. In the following autumn he removed to Chicago, where, from that time, he has been so exclusively occupied by his duties, that in twenty years he has been absent from his post but twenty-five days. Like so many of the young men of marked ability, he early espoused the cause of homœopathy,—giving in his adhesion to the system one year after his graduation. When the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago was organized in 1859, he was elected to the chair of Physiology, Pathology, and Clinical Medicine. He filled this responsible position for four years to the entire satisfaction of the institution and the students. He was transferred to the chair of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, which he still holds. Aside from qualifications in the minute and thorough acquaintance with his subject as a teacher, Dr. Ludlam is distinguished for the singular perspicuity of his thoughts, the ease with which he elucidates

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

his points, and the force with which he impresses them on the minds of his students. His lectures are purely extemporaneous—no notes being before him—and are remarkable for their systematic and practical character. Possessing all the ardor of a convert to homœopathy, his well balanced mind renders his views and opinions comprehensive, liberal, peaceful, and progressive.

During several years, Dr. Ludlam was an associate editor of the *North American Homœopathic Quarterly*, published in New York. For seven years he has been and still is in charge of the obstetrical department of the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, an able quarterly published in Chicago.

In March, 1863, he published the first medical work ever written and published in the North West, consisting of "A Course of Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria," which attained great popularity. His specialty in his profession is that of the diseases of women and children, in which he has made a reputation second to none. His private and consulting practice is almost unlimited. He has the charge of the woman's department of the Scammon Hospital. He has recently given to the public a work entitled, "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women," which is used in all the homœopathic colleges as a recognized authority both in this country and in Europe.

In 1868, he was appointed to the professional charge of the Homœopathic Infirmary for Women, in New York city; and in 1870, was unanimously elected to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. Both of these appointments, he was constrained to decline—finding it difficult to relinquish a field of labor in which he had won a commanding position. In 1869, he was chosen President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, at its session in Boston, on which occasion he delivered the annual address. He subsequently served the society as its general Secretary. He was the first President of the Chicago Academy of Medicine; and is an honorary member of several domestic and foreign learned societies.

During the year that followed the great fire of Chicago, he was the representative member of the homœopathic school in the medical board of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, having in charge the health of sixty thousand sufferers by that terrible calamity. In this capacity he did much to allay the bitterness of partizanship, and to bring about a proper state of feeling among all classes and schools of physicians, who, however differing in their modes of practice, are all laboring for the common good.

---

DAKE, JABEZ P., A. M., M. D., of Nashville, Tenn., was born in Johnstown, N. Y., April 22d, 1827. His father, Faber Dake, M. D., was for many years a successful allopathic physician in Nunda, N. Y., where he died—a marble monument erected by his family marking his resting place. He was converted to homœopathy in 1843. His mother was Sophia Bowen, a lady of remarkable energy and uprightness of character, who was also untiring in her zealous efforts in behalf of the temperance and other reforms.

Dr. Dake was educated in the Literary Institute at Nunda, in Madison University at Hamilton, and in Union College, Schenectady, at which latter institution he was graduated in 1849. His first literary effort in the cause of medicine was an essay, read before the senior class of this college, in advocacy of homœopathy; although a youthful effort, it indicated so thorough an appreciation of the true principles of the science, and gave promise of such large and intelligent acquaintance with it, that it was published by Dr. Smith in one of the city papers. His medical studies were prosecuted under the direction of Dr. Gustavus Reichelm of Pittsburgh. He attended lectures at Geneva College, where he distinguished himself by his earnest defence of homœopathy before his class, against the unjust aspersions

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

of the faculty. He graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia in 1851. Immediately on his graduation he associated himself with Dr. Reichelm until 1853, when the latter removed to Philadelphia, leaving him alone in a large and valuable practice. In 1852, he became one of the editors of the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*; in 1860, he aided in the editorship of the *United States Journal of Homœopathy*, in the columns of which he gave a masterly demonstration of the universality of the homœopathic law. In 1863, he was one of the editors of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*. In all these, and in other journals are to be found many very able articles from his pen. In 1855, he delivered an oration on the "Philosophy of Homœopathy," at the centennial celebration of Hahnemann's birthday, in Philadelphia. The ability which up to that date had characterised his advocacy of this science, led to his election to the chair of Materia Medica in the college of Philadelphia, a position which he ably filled for two years, when he was constrained to resign on account of the pressing demands of his private practice in Pittsburgh. In 1857, he was elected President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, at its session in Chicago, and in 1858, delivered the annual address before that learned body during its session in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The promise of his early youth had already begun to yield its fruit, and in 1860 he prepared and published a small work for domestic use on "Acute Diseases," and in 1871, in Nashville, republished the same, revised and considerably enlarged. This little volume added largely to his already high reputation as an advocate of homœopathy. It has placed before the public a practical treatise which every family ought to possess. His arduous labors at length so impaired his health, that he was compelled reluctantly to give up the finest and largest practice in Pittsburgh. From Pittsburgh he retired to his farm at Salem, Ohio. In 1869, his wife being affected with pulmonary disease, he removed to Nashville, Tenn., and there resumed the practice of medicine, building up a large and remunerative practice. During the past few years his literary efforts in medicine have been chiefly directed to earnest measures for a reform in the Materia Medica, the reproving of medicines in a Prover's college.

Dr. Dake was married to Miss Elizabeth Church, the daughter of a very eminent allopathic physician of Pittsburgh. He has five sons, the eldest of whom, William C. Dake, is now a graduate in medicine, and associated with his father in practice.

POPE, GUSTAVUS WILLIAM, M. D., of Washington, D. C., was born at Niagara, N. Y., in December, 1829. There have been eminent physicians and surgeons in this family for four generations. He is the eldest son of Dr. Gustavus William Pope, sen., and a nephew of Dr. Harold H. Pope. These two brothers were, for more than forty years, widely known and distinguished as physicians and surgeons in Rome, N. Y. Their uncle was Dr. Willard Smith, a highly distinguished surgeon in western New York fifty years ago. Their grandfather—the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch—was Captain William Pope, remarkable for his handsome person, great athletic strength, prowess and skill in all martial exercises. He was an officer in the continental forces of the British army before Quebec, and an eye-witness of the death of General Wolfe at the heights of Abraham. Subsequently he was with his old school comrade, the renowned General Ethan Allen, at the storming of Ticonderoga. He participated in many of the most important battles of the Revolution, in one of which, single handed, he sabred and slew three heavily armed British grenadiers, and captured the British flag. He was at the encampment at Valley Forge, where clothed in rags, he shared all the privations and sufferings of that little band of revolutionary heroes, and at last wit-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

nessed at Yorktown the surrender of the British army, under Lord Cornwallis, to General Washington.

Dr. Pope received his early education at Whitesborough Institute. How far his choice of a profession was determined by early associations, and the successful practice of his father, and uncle, it would perhaps be difficult to determine; but his mind very early turned to the study of medicine, and after his graduation at the Institute he commenced his preparations for a thorough course of study in the allopathic system of medicine. At the early age of seventeen he began his medical studies under the careful supervision of his father and uncle, under whose care several of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons had already pursued their early studies, among whom was Dr. Brainerd, the highly distinguished surgeon of Chicago, and founder of Rush Medical College.

In 1847, Dr. Pope matriculated at New York University, and for three years was a constant student and attendant in New York Hospital and Bellevue. In 1851, he graduated at the Albany Medical College, where, pursuing his studies in anatomy under the tuition of Dr. John Swinburne—afterwards Health Officer of New York—he had the reputation of being the best dissector, draughtsman, and surgical anatomist of his class; and his thesis received a special commendation by the well-known New York State Geologist, Professor Emmons. In 1852, he was assistant physician in the New York State Lunatic Asylum, where his abilities were thoroughly appreciated. On one occasion, learning of an attempted insubordination in one of the departments, alone and unattended, he penetrated into a room containing thirty crazy men, and rescued one of the keepers from the murderous hands of two furious maniacs, and by his fearless demeanor, kept the whole raging crowd at bay until they were properly secured. The close confinement of this position affecting his health, he resigned his appointment, and returning to his father, he assisted him in his extensive and arduous medical and surgical practice, and became well-known for his skill and efficiency in both departments. For two years he was physician to the Oneida Alms house; while thus engaged his attention was casually drawn to the pretensions of homœopathy as a system and a science. Unlike many educated in the allopathic system, who ridicule the new mode without any examination of its merits, Dr. Pope, with all the prejudices and predilections of his education, and in spite of the opposition of his family, gave to the subject a thorough and dispassionate investigation for the space of three years, during which he tested the system in all points. Finally, becoming thoroughly convinced of the superior claims of homœopathy in every particular, he openly avowed his adhesion to it, and withdrawing his connection with the Oneida Allopathic Medical Society, he married, and, in 1856, removed to Washington City, where his admitted ability in his profession has secured him a widely extended reputation, and a large and valuable practice. The pioneers of homœopathy in Washington were Drs. Piper and Green at the date of Dr. Pope's settlement in the capital. At that period, homœopathy had to struggle for a permission to exist. The allopathic physicians assumed an attitude of hostility toward it, from the outset, and it required many years of persistent endeavor to compel the acknowledgment which its uncontested success should have secured. Since the decease of Drs. Piper and Green, Dr. Pope is the senior homœopathic physician in Washington City. Engaged in a large, lucrative and eminently successful practice, he has aided largely by his intelligent devotion to his work in giving to homœopathy an elevated status in that city, while his able and very liberal contributions to the literature of his profession have tended to remove the prejudices which long hindered a just appreciation of the system, and he has converted several of the alumni of the Washington and Georgetown Medical Colleges to the ranks of homœopathy.

In 1849, while yet a student of medicine, Dr. Pope, by experiments conducted upon animals, and also on his own person, discovered the antidotal action of belladonna

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

and opium. This was full twenty years before he had ever seen any notice of the subject in any medical journal. The subject has been largely noticed within the past two years in *Braithwait's Retrospect*, and other medical journals. In 1849 and '50, he successfully treated three cases of attempted suicide by opium and morphine, and one case of poisoning by the Musquash root, cured by the antidotal action of belladonna.

Dr. Pope was the first to introduce in homœopathic practice in Washington those valuable remedies, the Veratrum viride, and Gelseminum. As he had often proved the action of many drugs upon his own system in a bold manner, including camphor, aloes, conium, belladonna, opium and stramonium, he on one occasion made a proving of the veratrum, which, in respect to massiveness of dose, was the largest on record, surpassing the famous proving of Dr. Burt of Illinois. Dr. Pope took sixty drops of Norwood's concentrated tincture within the space of six hours, producing feeble and intermittent heart action, agonizing oppression and pains, vertigo, syncope, etc., etc. He also made a similar massive proving of the tincture of Aconite radix.

In 1856, Dr. Pope was the first to introduce in Washington the successful treatment of constitutional, secondary, and tertiary syphilis by the mercurial vapor bath, as applied by Dr. Langston Parker, surgeon of Queen's Hospital, England. This mode met with great opposition from the principal physicians in Washington at that time. It has now been recently highly recommended and adopted by the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army.

In the same year Dr. Pope treated the first cases of diphtheria that appeared in Washington. The disease was a novelty to all the physicians. The type was severe and alarming. His first patient was a beautiful and accomplished young lady, the daughter of an eminent member of the Philadelphia bar. During this and the succeeding year he treated about one hundred cases, losing only three; whereas under allopathic treatment more than three-fourths of all cases died. The superiority of the homœopathic mode in this dreaded disease was witnessed and acknowledged by many citizens, and immediately imparted confidence in, and gave a new impetus to homœopathy, which it has even since maintained in the capital.

ANGELL, HENRY C., M. D., of Boston, Mass., was born in Providence, R. I., in 1829. Of naturally delicate constitution, the early endeavors to forward his education were seriously counteracted by ill health, which caused frequent interruptions in his studies. Entering the office of Dr. A. H. Okie, of Providence, he prosecuted his studies with assiduity, and joining the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, graduated there in 1852, adding one more to the many eminent names enrolled upon its record. Locating in Salem, Mass., he associated himself with Dr. Floto in practice. He remained here but a short time, yielding in a few months to a long cherished desire to visit Europe, where in the General Hospital connected with the University of Vienna, and in the Leopold Stadt Homœopathic Hospital, then under the care of Drs. Wurmb and Caspar, he diligently prosecuted his studies for one year. On his return, he settled at Lynn, Mass., prepared to give to his profession the fruits of his sojourn abroad. In 1857, he removed to Boston, where a larger and more promising field of labor opened to him, and where he laid the foundations of an enviable career. Three years after his settlement in Boston, viz. in 1860, he made his first important contribution to homœopathic medical literature. This was an article on "Diet" published in the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*. In it, running counter to the received principles of his profession, he assumed the ground that the effects of homœopathic medicines are not neutralized by the seasoning used in the preparation of food, nor by the use of condiments at the table. In addition to this bold assumption, he contended that the practice of physicians in restricting the use of certain foods because of their supposed influence in either vitiating or neutraliz-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ing the effects of alternate doses of drugs was wholly unnecessary, and frequently injurious to the progress of the patient. He farther contended that the food prescribed ought to be adapted, not to the medicines given, but to the condition of the patient, and the nature of the disease. The views thus boldly advanced, were wholly counter to the received ideas, and familiar traditions of homœopathists. The strong common sense which characterized his arguments, and the clear and earnest manner in which they were presented, attracted great attention both to the article and its author. They were considered at the date of their publication as views bordering upon heterodoxy; but now, after the lapse of a dozen years, they have not only lost all novelty, but have become acknowledged principles of homœopathy, and a part of the practice of many of their adherents.

Illness in his family, in 1861, again compelled him to go to Europe. In this visit he spent three years and a half, devoting his time and studies to the diseases of the eye. The larger portion of his time was spent with Professors Arlt and Jæger in Vienna, three months with Professor Von Græfe in Berlin, and six months in the eye clinics of Paris and London. Returning home in 1864 he has since devoted his attention exclusively to diseases of the eye and ear, in which he has acquired well deserved renown.

In 1866, he started *The New England Medical Gazette*, which, during the first year, he edited alone. Subsequently he associated with him Dr. I. T. Talbot, of Boston. Probably no medical journal in the country has exerted a wider and more powerful influence. Its establishment was a happy thought, and its able management has been creditable to the editors. In 1870, was issued his treatise on "Diseases of the Eye," of which it is not too much to say, that it promptly took its place as a standard, and is now the acknowledged authority upon the subject on which it treats in the homœopathic school.

Dr. Angell is a graceful and vigorous writer. His highly practical mind clothes its thoughts in language of symmetric beauty. He has contributed some of the most valuable articles to the medical journalism of this country; and, outside his profession, is a contributor to the current magazine literature. He is also a devoted student and an ardent admirer of art, and an amateur painter of considerable skill. A great part of his summer vacations is spent in sketching from nature. He is yet but in the prime of life; has shown of what he is capable; and upon his matured intellect, now aided by a large experience, his profession and his country have claims which he will undoubtedly and fully meet.

---

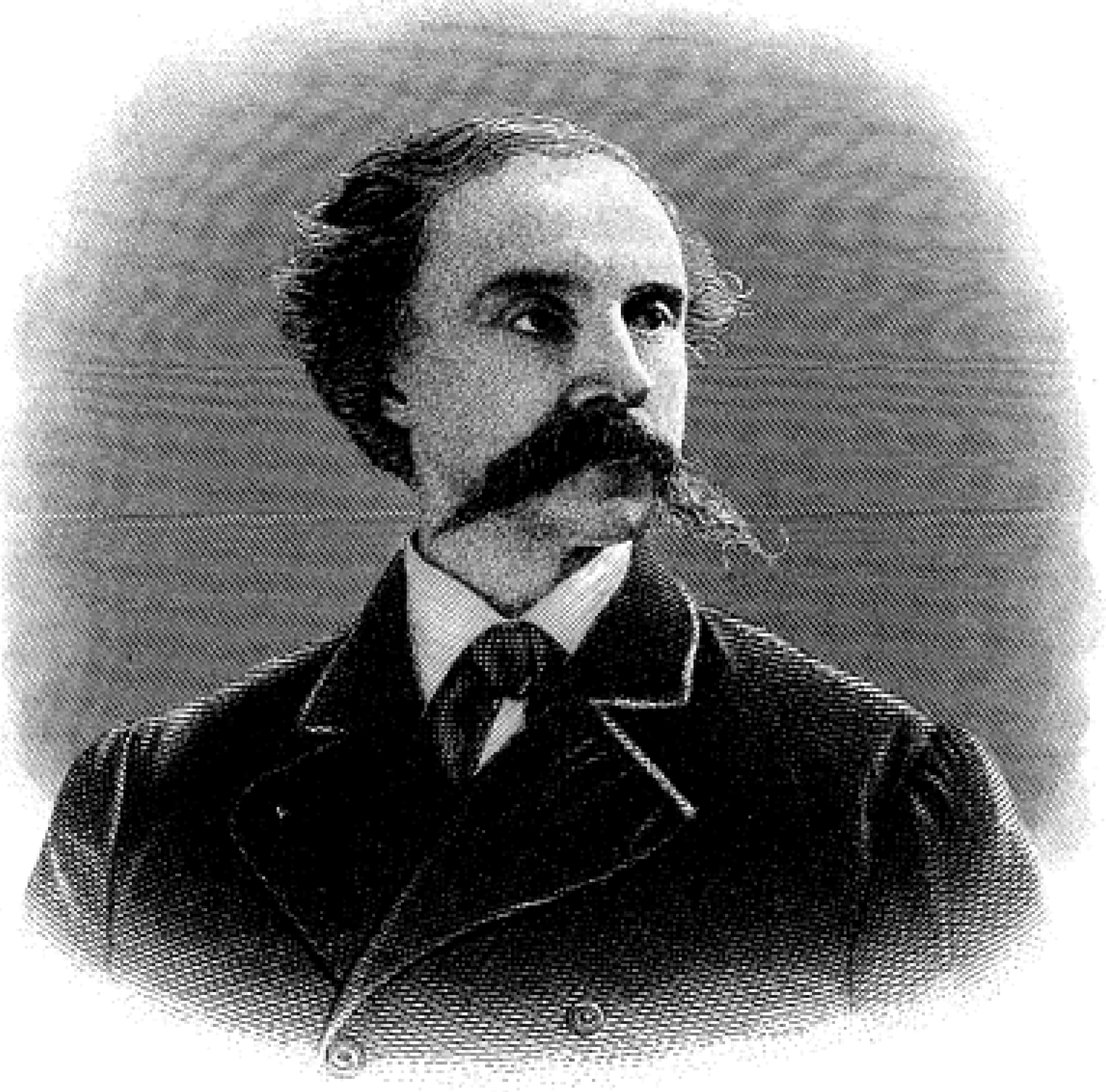
CROPPER, CHARLES, M. D., of Oxford, Ohio, was born in the city of Lexington, Ky., September 16th, 1826. His father was a native of Maryland; his mother was a native of Kentucky.

The family removed to Cincinnati in the year 1831, and that city, with occasional temporary removals to places in the vicinity, has ever since been Dr. Cropper's home. He pursued his literary studies at different private academies and at Woodward College in the city; devoting considerable time and attention during his earlier years to the study of music, in which he attained considerable proficiency as an amateur. When quite young, his naturally philosophic mind led him to the study of physiology in its various departments, and eventually to the study of medicine, which, after the completion of his collegiate course, he adopted as a profession. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati June 10th, 1854, at which time he delivered the valedictory address, having been elected to that duty by a very complimentary vote of the class. He immediately entered upon the practice of medicine as a homœopathist, having studied that system with much care and interest while at College, and upon the practice of which he had resolved before his graduation. In 1864, at the request of the homœopathic physicians of Cincinnati, he founded the *American Ho-*

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



Galaxy Pub. Co. Phila'd

Yours Truly

*mœopathist*, a monthly journal of medicine, which he conducted for two years. During this editorship he wrote and issued the call for a convention of physicians of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, for the purpose of organizing a State society. The "call" was heartily responded to, and resulted in the establishment of the State Society, now existing and in a very flourishing condition. He was the first Secretary of the Society. In 1865, he was married to Miss Carrie Corwin, youngest daughter of the Honorable Thomas Corwin.

In 1868, he was elected an honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York. In the summer of 1872, when the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati was established, he was unanimously elected Professor of Materia Medica in that institution, the position he now fills. He has a clear and vigorous intellect, is a profound thinker, and a polished writer. He is an occasional contributor to some of the medical journals of the homœopathic school. As a practitioner he has achieved a widespread and enviable reputation especially in the treatment of chronic diseases. As an advocate of the great principles of homœopathy he has taken a deservedly high rank; yet he earnestly desires that all sectarian divisions and the spirit in which they are founded and nourished should be done away with, and that all true physicians should be united in one body, imbued with liberality of spirit, earnestness of purpose in developing and establishing medicine as a science, and generous devotion in applying its principles to the promotion of the best interests of humanity.

SMITH, DAVID S., M. D., of Chicago, Ills., is a native of Camden, N. J., and was born on April 28th, 1816. His father, Isaac Smith, Esq., was one of the earliest settlers of that city, where he was held in high esteem.

After obtaining the ordinary school advantages, the subject of this notice commenced the study of medicine in 1832, under the direction of Dr. Isaac S. Mulford, an eminent physician in Camden. Having attended three courses of medical lectures in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, he graduated with honor in 1836, and went to Chicago. In the spring of 1843, upon a careful examination, he adopted the homœopathic system of medicine. A few years later he observed a thorough demonstration of its efficiency in the cure of scarlatina and cholera. In 1855, he was instrumental in procuring from the legislature a charter for the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, and was elected its first President; a position he worthily filled for ten successive years. He aided in the inauguration of the State Society, and served as its President during several sessions. Of the American Institute of Homœopathy he has been President, Secretary, and Treasurer. During one session before leaving for Europe, he filled with acceptance the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and is now Emeritus Professor in that department in the College in Chicago.

In every position he has filled, Dr. Smith has evinced strict integrity and a highly practical mind, and has won respect and confidence. He has retired from the more active duties of his profession, and is now called upon to figure in financial circles and to serve as one of the directors of a leading banking institution. He is highly esteemed in social life, and particularly with his numerous friends and acquaintances most familiar with his activity and usefulness in his long professional career.

AVERDI, TULLIO SUZZARA, M. D., of Washington, D. C., is a native of Italy. He was born of gentle parents in Mantua in 1829, and is now in his prime. His history has been singularly eventful, and his struggles and success form a deeply interesting chapter of his life. Educated in the Mantuan Gymnasium of Science and Literature, he entered the Sardinian army in 1848 under



Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

King Charles Albert, who was then moving into Lombardy against the Austrians. On the disastrous defeat of the Italian army in 1849 at Novara, young Verdi escaped into Switzerland in order to avoid imprisonment, and from thence to Paris. Louis Napoleon being President of the French Republic would not permit political exiles to find asylum in France, and Verdi was compelled to retire into England. During his wanderings, so great was the vigilance of the Austrian government, that he was unable to hold any communication with his family.

The writings of his countryman Botta had awakened his enthusiasm for America, and he resolved to become a citizen of this country. With only thirty dollars in his possession, he paid his passage money, and started for New York with but five dollars in his pocket. Here, in 1850, he met Garibaldi, who gave him letters to George Washington Greene, Professor of Modern Languages in Brown University, R. I., under whose auspices he was well received in Providence, and soon supported himself by teaching French and Italian, and thereby learning the native tongue at the same time. So proficient did he become in the English language that, after two years, he was able to lecture upon the Italian revolution. Three years after his arrival in Providence, Professor Greene resigning his office, it was gracefully tendered to Verdi, who accepted it, and, finding himself now in good circumstances, sent for his two brothers, exiles like himself. While holding his professorship, he devoted all his leisure hours to the study of medicine under Dr. Okie, an eminent homœopathic physician of Providence. In 1854, he attended medical lectures in Philadelphia, where he received graduating diplomas from both the homœopathic and allopathic schools. His first field of practice was Newport, R. I. Here he was very successful, but, desiring a larger sphere of action, he moved to Washington city in 1857. In 1860, he married Miss Denny of Pittsburgh, a granddaughter of Major Ebenezer Denny of General Washington's staff, and a grand-niece of Hon. Judge Wilkins, eminent as Secretary of War, Minister to Russia, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the American Union Academy of Literature, Science and Art; and in March, 1871, was appointed by the President of the United States, a member of the first and only Board of Health of the District of Columbia created by Congress. By this Board he was elected Secretary, Health Officer of the District, and Chairman of the Sanitary Committee. Under his energetic management, he obtained from Congress a charter for the Washington Homœopathic Medical Society, giving to that body all the rights and privileges of the older societies. Of this body he was the President for two years. It was through his personal influence that was secured the dismissal of Dr. Van Aernam for the office of Pension Surgeon, and the admission of homœopathic physicians as examining surgeons for pensions. He was Mr. Seward's physician in April, 1865.

He is the author of an interesting paper on Massini, published in *The Christian Union* of May 29th, 1872, and of an exceedingly valuable treatise on "Maternity," recently published by J. B. Ford & Co., of New York.

On April 15th, 1873, Governor Cooke appointed him Sanitary Commissioner to the principal cities of Europe, in connection with a scheme for perfecting a sanitary system for the capital.

CURRIER, CHRISTOPHER BODWELL, M. D., of Middlebury, Vermont, is one of the pioneers of homœopathy in that State. He is the eldest son of Captain Benjamin Currier of Lawrence, Mass., who served in the war of 1812, and was conspicuous for bravery in the battle of Plattsburgh. Dr. Currier was educated at Guilford Academy, Meredith Bridge, N. H.; he studied medicine with Dr. Jerome Harris, an allopathic physician of Lawrence, Mass., with whom he remained two years. Removing to New York City, he placed himself under the tuition of

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada.

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Galaxy Pub. Co Philada.

*Wm. N. Holcombe*

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Dr. Belmont, an eminent English physician, who made the treatment of diseases of the chest a specialty. At the end of his first year with Dr. Belmont, he was threatened with a dangerous form of his tutor's "specialty," and in order to escape phthisis, returned to the northern part of Vermont. Here he entered the office of Dr. W. W. Jermess of Derby, as student and patient. His health improved very rapidly, and he was enabled to attend lectures at Woodstock, Vt.; subsequently at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York; and then at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated with distinction. After four years' practice in Rochester and Cornwall, Vt., he settled in Middlebury, Vt. In 1867, he was married to Miss Kate Dewey of that place. In Rochester, he received the appointment of Assistant United States Marshal, and has lately been appointed to, and now holds, the office of United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions, which he obtained in spite of the strenuous efforts of the allopathists against his appointment. He was one of the first members of the State Homœopathic Society, and has served as its President for several years, besides holding other offices. He is a staunch and able advocate of homœopathy, and has identified himself with every earnest endeavor to secure and advance its interests. His love of active work has led him to confine his endeavors chiefly to practice. He has, therefore, done little for its literature. His ability is well attested by his numerous patients, and not less by the concessions of his professional opponents. The respect of the latter, and the gratitude of the former are an ample reward. Of late, he has begun to feel the effects of his persistent labors, in impaired health. His extreme punctuality, and his temperate and systematic habits, in connection with the basis of a good constitution, will we trust long preserve to his adopted State the benefit of his services and experience.

In the spring of 1873, he received an honorary degree from the Cleveland Hospital College, creditable to him and to the institution conferring it.

HOLCOMBE, WILLIAM HENRY, M. D., now resident of New Orleans, La., was born in Lynchburg, Va., on May 29th, 1825. His father, from whom he inherits his proclivities for medicinal studies, was a popular and successful physician, a private pupil, and personal friend of the venerable Dr. Chapman of Philadelphia. Young Holcombe entered Washington College, Lexington, Va., now known as Washington and Lee University, where he graduated in the regular course. On leaving there he entered his father's office as a student of medicine, and prepared himself for the University of Pennsylvania, from the medical department of which he graduated in April, 1847. His medical training had been, thus far, wholly allopathic, and his traditional sympathies were exclusively with that school. During a residence in Cincinnati he had an opportunity of witnessing the marvellous superiority of the homœopathic treatment of Asiatic cholera, as shown in the results which followed; and he unhesitatingly yielded to the force of the evidence. While in Cincinnati he married Miss Rebecca Palmer of that city. In 1852, he removed, on account of ill health, to Natchez, Miss. In 1864, he removed to New Orleans. With great earnestness he has devoted himself exclusively to the duties of his profession, and although his practice is very large and laborious, he preserves his habits of study, and is able in the intervals of labor to write and publish numerous valuable papers and books. His first book was issued in 1852, on "The Scientific Basis of Homœopathy." In this work of 304 pages, Dr. Holcombe has advanced an undulatory theory of cure, based upon the correspondence between the animal and the cosmic forces. The work is as remarkable for the ability which is every where apparent on its pages, as for the originality and beauty of the theory which it advocates. He was co-editor for many years of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, and contributed numerous elaborate and able articles, and several interesting and instructive papers translated from the French. Conspicuous

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

among these were sundry valuable papers, containing his reports of various epidemics of yellow fever, in which the measureless superiority of homœopathic treatment was incontestably established. In 1853, Drs. Davis and Holcombe were elected physicians and surgeons to the Mississippi State Hospital. When the trustees were summoned by the legislature to explain their reasons for changing the practice in the hospital, they replied that homœopathy had proved, by its successful treatment of the great scourge of the South, its claim to universal acceptance.

Dr. Holcombe's pamphlets, entitled, "How I became a Homœopath," and "What is Homœopathy," have had a very wide circulation, and have proved exceedingly popular and effective in leading to correct views.

In 1860, he published a volume of beautiful poems, which were extensively read; and in 1872, another, entitled, "Southern Voices." These works have received in England and America a high meed of praise. A Swedenborgian in his religious sentiments, he has published four volumes explanatory of the Swedenborgian Theory of Spirit and Matter, in which he presents in lucid style the philosophy of that creed. These works, published by Lippincott & Co. of Philadelphia, are entitled, "Our Children in Heaven," published in 1867; "The Sexes Here and Hereafter," in 1868; "In Both Worlds," 1869; and "The other Life," in 1870. They have passed through several editions in this country, have been reprinted in England, and two of them have been translated into German.

Dr. Holcombe is a man of tireless energy. He has now nearly ready for the press, another volume of poems, entitled "Song-Novels" (octavo), and a large work now in course of preparation, on "Homœopathic Therapeutics."

Of enlarged views, and with a heart that beats responsively to the sufferings of his fellows, his influence is powerful, though not aggressive, and, being in deep sympathy with the progressive and humanitarian movements of the age, he is an uncompromising and brilliant advocate of the causes he espouses.

BOYCE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, M. D., of Auburn, N. Y., was born in Upham, Vt., on June 28th, 1822. To his grandfather, who was captain of a New England company during the war of the Revolution, he owes his christian name of "Captain." Having completed his classical preparation, he commenced his medical studies with Drs. Clary and Richardson, in Syracuse, N. Y., and under their instruction was prepared for the medical department of Geneva College, one course of lectures in which he attended during the session of 1843–'44. He has always acknowledged his great indebtedness to Dr. James Webster, Professor of Anatomy, and Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, Professor of Surgery, for valuable instruction in their respective departments. In 1844, he was licensed by the Medical Society of Onondaga county. Then, spending two years in practice in Syracuse, N. Y., and one in Watertown, N. Y., he went to Auburn, N. Y., where he now resides, actively engaged in the labors of his profession.

Dr. Boyce has been a member of the Board of Health, and the Health Officer of Auburn over twenty-one years. He tendered his resignation of the latter in March, 1872, when a well-merited tribute to his faithfulness and zeal was paid him by the Common Council of the city. They "acknowledge his skill and ability as a physician, and his discretion and fidelity as a public officer;" and express the opinion, "that he is eminently entitled to the gratitude of the people of the city whom he has so long and so faithfully served."

During the sessions of 1861–'62, he attended the Homœopathic Medical College of New York, at which he graduated. He attended in 1864–'65 the sessions of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, where the special degree of the College was conferred upon him without his knowledge, until upon the platform during the commencement exercises he heard the announcement of his name. He has been for some years Supervisor of the town of Auburn in the County Board.

He has had charge of the medical and sanitary department of the Cayuga County

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

(N. Y.) Alms House for the period of fifteen years, and has recently (January 1st, 1873) received his reappointment for another term of three years.

COOK, CHARLES PERKINS, M. D., of Hudson, N. Y., was born in that place on March 17th, 1845. He is the son of Dr. Abigal Perkins Cook, of Hudson; grandson of the late Dr. George Whitfield Cook, and great-grandson of Colonel Ellis Cook, of Hanover, N. J., a distinguished soldier of the revolutionary war. On completing his earlier education, he entered Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., where, passing through the several classes, he graduated with honor. His tastes indicating continuance in the traditions of his family, he entered the office of his father, in 1864, to commence the study of medicine and surgery. Subsequently he became a pupil of Dr. H. N. Parrie, of Albany, and then of Jacob Berkley, M. D. (deceased), formerly Professor of Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of New York.

His studies extended through four years. He attended lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Albany, and graduated with distinction at the Homœopathic Medical College in the spring of 1868. He has made for himself a reputation as a gentleman of refined instincts, a successful physician, and a skilful surgeon. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the New York State Medical Society.

McCLATCHEY, ROBERT J., M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa.; born there April 6th, 1836; was educated at Nazareth Hall and the Academy of the P. E. Church in Philadelphia; entered the office of Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth, the distinguished surgeon, now of New York; matriculated at and was graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1856. He was made Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College the following year, and held the position two terms; devoted himself to private practice from 1858 to 1867—a portion of the time in Bethlehem; accepted the chair of Anatomy in his *Alma Mater* in 1867, and while discharging its duties acceptably, lectured on Clinical Medicine. In April, 1868, he was made editor of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, a journal of approved literary and scientific merits that he still edits.

Dr. McClatchey is a ready and vigorous writer, and has contributed extensively to homœopathic literature. He has been Secretary of the Philadelphia Homœopathic Medical Society since its institution; edited Laurie's Homœopathic Domestic Medicine, and was elected General Secretary by the American Institute of Homœopathy in this city, in June, 1871. His acquaintance with homœopathic physicians is unequalled, and he is esteemed by all. As a practitioner, his distinguished success has won for him a large and lucrative practice. The comparative youth, the thorough education, the eminent attainments and success of Dr. McClatchey insure for him a brilliant career.

GARDINER, DANIEL R., M. D., of Pottsville, Pa., was born October 21st, 1828, in Newtown township, Delaware county, Pa. His father, Richard Gardiner, M. D., is one of the oldest and ablest physicians in the State. Having passed successfully through his preparatory studies, Daniel R. Gardiner completed his academic course in Hamilton University, New York State. He commenced the study of medicine in 1846, and after attending two courses of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, he entered the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, and graduated at the fall session of 1849. He practised for some time in Philadelphia, subsequently removed to Morristown, N. J., where he was the first to introduce homœopathy. After a few years' residence here, he went to

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Smyrna, Del., where he was also the first to make known the merits of the new system. From there he removed to Woodbury, N. J. In either of these last named localities, a physician may have a large amount of practice, with but a limited field for varied experience, and with no opportunity of enlarging the boundaries of his practical knowledge,—the commoner types of disease alone being those which come beneath his notice. Leaving Woodbury, he settled in Pottsville, Pa., to find an extended field open for him, in which he has enhanced his medical reputation by skilful treatment of the variety of cases incident to that important mining centre. His practice is large and valuable, and he is greatly contributing to the advancement of homœopathy by his effective daily labors in the cause, and his valuable contributions to its literature.

GARDINER, RICHARD, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born February 21st, 1793, in Darby, Delaware county, Pa. He is the son of Dr. William Gardiner, a prominent physician, and the only one in his day resident in that town. His early education was limited to the village schools. At the age of seventeen, he commenced his medical studies in his father's office, and assisted him in the prescription department. In the same year he entered the University to attend the regular courses of lectures, driving to and from Philadelphia daily for that purpose. In the spring of 1814 he succeeded his father in Darby, and continued there until 1835, when he removed to Philadelphia, and, settling in the lower part of the city, soon established a good practice. In the year following he was induced to investigate the homœopathic system. In this he was joined by Dr. Gideon Humphry, an intimate friend. After a thorough examination of the principles, and tests of the remedies, he yielded to the pressure of the evidence, avowed his conversion, and, in 1848, graduated from the Homœopathic College in Philadelphia.

Dr. Gardiner has attained a sound reputation, and yet retains and increases his practice, although he is so advanced in years. His character as a Christian gentleman stands high in the community, and he is held in honor in the Baptist Society, of which he has been a prominent and active member since 1818. His labors in the cause of religion have been productive of much good. He was married June 26th, 1814, to Miss Rice, of Darby, who died in 1863, leaving six children, one of whom is in the profession. He has always been a hard and earnest worker in whatever he has attempted. Sixty years of honorable experience as a physician have won him hosts of friends; and he is held in loving reverence by his numerous patients. He is now eighty years old, but is young in spirit and energy.

EATON, HOSEA BALLOU, M. D., of Rockport, Me., was born in Plymouth, Me., March 24th, 1822. "The Glover Memorials and Genealogies," pp. 390, 391, contain this record: "Parker Eaton, Esq., the father of Dr. H. B. Eaton, was born in Fitchburgh, Mass., in 1786. March 9th, 1807, he was married by Rev. D. Baldwin to Mary Seymour Manson, of Boston, Mass. She was a descendant in a direct line from Gov. Joseph Dudley, of Roxbury, Mass. She was born in Boston, in 1788, and died in Plymouth, Me., in 1848, in the sixty-first year of her age. They removed to Plymouth in 1821, where Parker Eaton, Esq., still resides." A filial pen has recorded that they were industrious, honest, and intelligent Christians, and that, during nearly twenty years, Parker Eaton filled some office in town or county, such as Sheriff, etc.

Dr. Eaton was educated at St. Alban's Academy, and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill. In his boyhood, he became familiar with a book of medicine written by Dr. Samuel Thompson, and it is probable that to this he owed the peculiar bent of his mind. In 1845, he graduated at Bondin Allopathic College, and went to Rockport in Camden,

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Galaxy Pub. Co. Phila'da.

Richard Gardiner

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

where he took rank as a skilful practitioner. On the 16th January, 1848, he married Martha White Glover, daughter of Captain John Glover, of Camden. In 1852, he attended lectures in the medical schools of Philadelphia and New York, spending some of his time with Dr. S. S. Fitch, in the study of diseases of the chest, and with Dr. Ira Warren, whose specialty was diseases of the throat. Returning to Rockport, he resumed his practice, which he continued until 1864, when he enlisted in the Army as surgeon.

In 1854–'55, he adopted the homœopathic system, and has continued one of its most zealous advocates. He has had the charge of the town poor for seventeen years. This field of labor is in one respect peculiar. Within a radius of three miles from his office, are extensive lime quarries where large bodies of men are engaged in blasting rock. Scarcely a week passes in which his skill is not called into requisition by distressing accidents among the workmen.

On embracing homœopathy, he was expelled from the Maine Medical Association; but was, in 1870, elected President of the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society, and Vice-President of the American Institute of Homœopathy. His address delivered before the former society was an able defence of the Hahnemann school; it was printed, extensively circulated, and received much commendation from the Press as pointed, clear and comprehensive. He relies much upon his skill; he disregards many rules and traditions, and his success is the best endorsement of his course. He is self-educated, self-reliant and enthusiastic.

ROTH, AMOS A., M. D., of Frederick, Md.,, was born near Harrisburgh, Pa., October 19th, 1846. He received at home and in the public schools his preparatory training, and studied one year in the White Hall Academy. In 1867, he matriculated at the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburgh. He then commenced farming, and after a brief experience in that department, turned his attention to the study of medicine, and commenced his preliminary reading with Dr. M. Friese of Harrisburgh in 1867. He entered the Homœopathic College of New York, and finally graduated in 1870 at the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia.

He commenced practice in Lancaster, Pa., where he married Miss Laura G. Fritchey, daughter of Rev. J. G. Fritchey. After a residence here of eighteen months, he removed to Frederick City, Md., where he found that he had much prejudice to contend with, arising from ignorance of the real principles of homœopathy, and from the failures of his predecessors, whose incompetency bequeathed trouble to their successors. In the face of these obstacles he has in three years, by merit and attention to his duties, gained a creditable position and firmly established homœopathy.

SMALL, ALVAN EDMOND, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born March 4th, 1811, in Wales, Lincoln county, Maine, his parents—of Scotch descent—being among the earliest settlers of that town. His father, Hon. Joseph Small, was several times elected member of the State Legislature, and held other prominent positions of trust and responsibility.

His academic education was received in Monmouth, Me. In 1831, he commenced the study of medicine, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He settled in Delaware county, Pa., and established a practice which he relinquished in 1845, for one in Philadelphia, where he remained eleven years. In 1849, he was appointed to the chair of Physiology in the Homœopathic College of Philadelphia, which he filled with exemplary fidelity during several years. He was than transferred to the important chair of the Homœopathic Institute and Practice of Medicine, which he also ably occupied.

He removed, in 1856, to Chicago, and secured a large and increasing practice. On the

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

organization of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, he was elected to the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, which he filled from 1859 to 1869, his experience and wisdom aiding largely in the acquisition of the high reputation which this school has since attained. When resigning this chair, he was elected President of the College. To him is largely due the possession of its present commodious buildings, and its high standing as a medical school. He had always acted as Treasurer of the College, and his wise management and financial tact admirably maintained the credit of the school. As General Superintendent of the Scamon Hospital, he infused into it the new elements of success. He has served as President of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

He is the author of a popular manual of homœopathic practice, and has also published a treatise on diseases of the nervous system. He has ready for publication a treatise on diseases of the chest. Few have done more to extend the knowledge of homœopathy, and to commend it to the world. He is an exemplary Christian gentleman, active and liberal in his church, of which he has been a member for forty years.

HALE, EDWIN M., M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Newport, N.H., and is the son of Dr. S. Hale. He is honorably descended from the Hales of Norfolk, England, a distinguished family. When only seven years old, he accompanied his father to Fredonia, O. During his residence there, he was graduated through the public schools, and became a printer, and an associate editor of a newspaper in Newark. Intended for the profession of law, he found the study uncongenial, and abandoned it promptly. While in Newark, an attack of pneumonia requiring prompt treatment, he declined the allopathic mode, and placed himself under the charge of Dr. Blair, then the only homœopathic physician in Newark, and one of the pioneers of that system in Ohio. The treatment of his case was so successful that, on his recovery, he decided—against the wishes of his father—to prosecute the study of homœopathy, and, entering the office of Dr. Blair, prepared himself for admission to the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, at its first session, and graduated from that celebrated institution with distinguished honor. In 1852, he located in Jonesville, Mich., where he built up a large and successful practice. He was one of the pioneers of homœopathy in that State. During his residence there, he became the associated editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, and of the *American Homœopathic Observer*, positions which he still fills with marked ability. In 1860, he gave to the public "A Monograph of Gelseminum," a work which first introduced him to the public as an author. His many able papers on new and indigenous remedies early made him known to the homœopathists of this country, and, in 1862, he published the first edition of "New Remedies," which attained such success, that a new edition was soon called for. In 1864, being invited to the chair of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, he removed to that place, and, entering into partnership with Dr. A. E. Small, he remained with him five years. He then formed a partnership with his brother, Dr. P. H. Hale, from Michigan, with whom he was associated until the occurrence of the great fire, in 1871. A second edition of "New Remedies" was published in 1867. Two years later, Halsey & Co., of Chicago, brought out an able work from his pen, entitled, "The Therapeutics of Sterility." This was followed by sundry monographs on Materia Medica and medical jurisprudence. In 1870, he was elected to the chair of Medical Botany and Pharmacology in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and to the position of Lecturer on Diseases of the Heart. His lectures on this latter subject were published, in 1871, by Boericke & Tafel, of New York. In 1872,

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

his chair was enlarged to comprehend the "Therapeutics of New Remedies." At this date, the beginning of 1873, his works on "New Remedies," and "Diseases of the Heart," are passing to new editions. He has also in press a treatise on "Cerebro-spinal Menengitis and its Homœopathic Treatment."

Dr. Hale is yet in the prime of life. Possessed of a frail constitution which needs constant care, he has a temperament which impels him on in the pursuit of knowledge. He is a remarkably well balanced man; and having in a rare degree the faculty of self-possession, he has maintained successfully the positions, which through much criticism he has assumed, in the theory and practice of his profession. His compeers award him the honor of being one of the most indefatigable of laborers, and a thorough investigator of new remedies, especially those which pertain to the indigenous flora of the United States. In this respect he is pre-eminent, the profession being largely indebted to him for the introduction and proving of many of the remedies now most common, and of acknowledged efficiency, and which the homœopathic physician cannot dispense with in the proper treatment of many forms of disease. Dr. Hale has by his publications acquired fame throughout Europe; his "New Remedies," and other valuable papers having been translated into the German, French, and Spanish languages. His incessant employment as a lecturer, writer, and practitioner have secured him a lucrative return; and he has been able to devote a portion of his leisure and of his pecuniary means to the gratification of his taste for æsthetics. Poems from his graceful pen have frequently appeared, and his *penchant* for works of art is visible in the surroundings of his home.

Dr. Hale is an honorary member of the State Societies of New York, Michigan, and Massachusetts; a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society, to all of which he has largely contributed in the way of original provings. He is also a frequent contributor to the various homœopathic journals of this country and England. He has made by his unwearied efforts an exalted reputation, not only among his immediate patrons and professional friends, but throughout the Union and abroad, both as a physician and as a writer on medical subjects.

---

SANDERS, JOHN CHAPIN, M. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Peru, Union county, Ohio, July 2nd, 1825. His father, Moses Chapin Sanders, M. D., was a practitioner of surgery of forty years' experience, and one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve. His mother, whose maiden name was Hannah M. Thompson, died during his infancy. His academical course was pursued at Milan, Ohio. Thence he entered and was graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland. Reversing the usual ordination, his classical studies followed his professional; the former pursued for two years at the Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, and for two years at Yale, whence he was graduated in 1854. For, while studying and practising with his father, he apprehended the worth of more thorough scholastic preparation, and had the nerve to quit a lucrative and fascinating practice in order to qualify himself most thoroughly for it and greater successes in it.

Immediately following his graduation from Yale, Dr. Sanders returned to Huron county, Ohio, and entered into partnership with Dr. A. N. Reed, of Norwalk, assuming the place vacated by his father's retirement. He entered at once upon a large and lucrative practice, dividing its responsibilities and rewards with his partner. The following autumn he married Alline G. Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio. Remaining in Norwalk until his father's decease, about three years, he was convinced that his health could not endure the strain of such onerous duties and exposures, and removed to Cleveland. Meeting an old and valued friend, he learned from him the reasons

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

for his conversion to homœopathy and became at once interested in its study. While doubting the practical merits of a theory that suited every requirement, he visited his friend's patients with him, carefully scrutinized the cases, treatment and results; and, becoming thoroughly convinced theoretically and experimentally, gave in his adhesion to the principles, and entered upon their practice.

His following success led to his election to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Homœopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, which he continues to fill with ability and satisfaction. In 1860, he was elected to the Presidency of the institution, and retained it until 1868. He is still connected with the college, but expends more time upon practice and in studies upon recondite as well as new branches that qualify him for enlarged usefulness.

---

LIPPE, ADOLPHUS, M. D., of Philadelphia, one of the most celebrated homœopathists in this country, is a native of Germany, and was born at the family estate of "See," May 11, 1812. He is the oldest son of the late Count Ludwig and Countess Augusta zur Lippe, and was destined by them for the profession of law; finished his academical preparations and was graduated at Berlin. While prosecuting legal studies there, taste and opportunity attracted him to the more congenial pursuits of medicine, and at the close of a year he devoted himself thereto. Emigrating to the United States in 1839, he presented himself to the sole homœopathic school there sustained, at Allentown, Pa. After a critical examination he was graduated there, and received his diploma from Dr. Constantine Hering, the President, July 27th, 1841.

Removing to Pottsville, Dr. Lippe practised with success and growing ability until called to a larger field at Carlisle. Here the prevalent epidemics of the Cumberland Valley gave him a new distinction, by means of which he was, six years later, induced to settle in Philadelphia. Here he speedily attained a distinction that needs no publication and cannot be overthrown. Aside from his strictly professional labors, Dr. Lippe has been a regular contributor to homœopathic literature. He filled the chair of Materia Medica in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania from 1863 to 1868 with distinguished success and to an universal acceptance. He also translated valuable Italian, German, and French homœopathic essays and treatises, that are now standard; and augmented and improved its Materia Medica, and by his clinical reports has shown how this may be rendered practically available and utilized in the application of homœopathic knowledge and principles.

Adopting homœopathy after careful examination, when qualified to institute and conduct it; believing it to be progressive rather than stagnant, and having devoted the best years of a prosperous life to establishing its claims in this country, Dr. Lippe has rejected all solicitations that recalled him to Germany. Defending the school in its infancy, and nursing it through a crescent youth, he has had the rare felicity of witnessing the realization of his best hopes, and enjoying a success to which his labors contributed a full share. Unwilling to abandon results he did so much towards securing; hopeful of further progress and more decisive victory, when all but the last blow seems won, and supported by both pupils and patients, Dr. Lippe is continuing his career in the field of its greatest triumphs with undiminished energy and an ability that is increased by every day's labor, study and experience. He is assured of an honorable niche in the American chapter of homœopathic history, and may eventually challenge a foremost. The peculiar advantages of family and educational discipline in one of the best schools of Germany, that he enjoyed, were thoroughly utilized by original capacity and mental bias. Intellectually rounded and well stored, as well as disciplined, his signal success is a motive as well as a guide to others. He has shed lustre upon German capacity, and identified his native land more closely with the scientific life of his adopted country.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Gallway sculp. Ox. Pinxit

Ad: Lippe.

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

MARTIN, HENRY NOAH, M.D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Albion, N. Y., on the 20th of October, 1829. When six months old his parents removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where, at the age of eight years, his father being in affluent circumstances, he commenced his classical studies with a view to a complete collegiate education in this country and in Europe.

In 1839, his family being involved in the great financial revulsions of that period, were reduced to poverty, and returned to Vermont, their former residence.

During ten years following, the subject of this sketch labored as a clerk and on the farm, during the summer seasons, each winter finding him assiduously pursuing his studies at the Derby Academy and at the Caledonia County Grammar School, now known as the Peacham Academy.

Having received an academical education, he entered the office of Hon. John Mattocks, then Governor of the State, to pursue the study of the law; here he remained one year, but want of money compelled him to relinquish his then favorite idea.

In the year 1849, having recovered from a severe illness, he became acquainted with a physician who lent him books and furnished him with a skeleton, upon which he commenced his first studies in medicine. In the year 1850, he returned to Buffalo with the intention of completing his studies with his uncle, a prominent physician of that day, Dr. Alden S. Sprague, but adverse circumstances prevented the attainment of his desires, though leisure moments taken from hours of business were still devoted to the study and amateur practice of medicine. The financial revulsion of 1858 left him struggling with poverty, a wife and child leaning upon him for support; and for want of other employment he engaged to write daily articles for *The Buffalo Republic*. He contributed numerous editorials and many humorous articles to its columns.

He was the first delegate of the *New York World* to the State Editorial Convention, held in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1860, and was also a correspondent for that paper.

At the opening of the rebellion, like many others impelled by patriotic motives, he enlisted as a private in the 36th New York Volunteer Infantry, where he served until honorably discharged because of serious illness contracted in the Chickahominy swamps. On the 4th of July, 1861, he was commissioned a second lieutenant to rank from the 15th of June preceding. On the 19th of November, 1861, he was appointed by General McClellan, Judge Advocate of General Couch's Division, in which capacity he served until June, 1862.

He was in command of a company during the march on Richmond, and received his commission as first lieutenant under date of October 30th, 1862. During his service in the Army, Lieutenant Martin was one of the war correspondents of the *New York Herald*.

A tedious as well as dangerous illness followed his retnrn to Buffalo, from which he finally recovered. Believing that homœopathic medicine had saved his life, he resolved to spend the remainder of his days in its practice. As a first step he entered the office of Dr. R. R. Gregg of Buffalo, to commence again his studies of medicine. In the winter of 1863–'64 he took one course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and the following winter he attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the spring of 1865. During the winter of 1864–'65 he also attended a course of lectures on Surgical Anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Martin now again returned to Buffalo to practise his profession; but he did not remain long, for in the spring of 1867, he turned his face toward Philadelphia. He had not remained here long before he was elected to the professorship of Physiology by the authorities of his *Alma Mater*. He subsequently resigned and was elected Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine in

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. In November 1867, he resigned again and was elected Professor of Clinical Medicine, which position he held until the spring of 1872, when he was also elected Professor of Practice in the same institution. Dr. Martin was elected to membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1868, and honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Society, of the State of Vermont, in 1869. He is also active and corresponding member of several other societies. From September, 1867, to September, 1870, he was co-editor with Dr. C. Hering of the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica*, and is now editor of the department of Practice and Clinical Medicine in the same journal, and also editor of the department of Gynecology in the *Medical Investigator* of Chicago, Ills.

His ancestry in this country dates back to the first settlement of New England, his paternal ancestor being Christopher Martin, one of the "May Flower" Pilgrims, whose descendants were nearly all Connecticut farmers, and his maternal ancestor John Alden, the first clerk of Plymouth Colony.

The descendants of John Alden were nearly all professional men. Among them are numbered some of the most distinguished of New England's sons.

Statesmen, soldiers, poets, and divines are among his progeny scattered over the national domain. One of the best known of these, perhaps, was President Edwards, the father of Calvinistic doctrines in this country.

PULTE, JOSEPH HYPPOLYTE, M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Meschede, Westphalia, October 6th, 1811. His father, Hermann Joseph Pulte, M. D., was the Medical Director of one of the Government institutions for the education of midwives, and as these had to be organized all over the newly acquired provinces, he was especially deputed for that service, besides presiding over those confided to his care. He was a man of great strength of character, and left a noble example, which his son labored to imitate. After he had completed his classical course at the Gymnasium of Soest, and his medical studies at the University of Marburg, he accepted an invitation from his oldest brother to accompany him to America. Eagerly embracing the opportunity thus opened to him, he sailed for the United States in the spring of 1834. Landing at New York, he started for St. Louis to meet his brother who had preceded him, and passing through Pennsylvania, was induced by a personal friend to remain at Cherryville, Northampton county. Here he formed the acquaintance of Dr. William Wesselhœft, who, at that time, resided a few miles distant. From him he learned of the system of Hahnemann, and its wonderful success, and on his suggestion was led to test its merits by actual experiments. The results were so remarkable that he warmly embraced the new system, and became enthusiastic in his devotion to it. He gave to its study the whole of his energy, and shrank from no hardship or expense necessary to complete acquaintance with it. At that time the labor of attaining a thorough knowledge of homœopathy was very great. There were no books upon the subject to be had. Text-books and repertories were not known. A large part of the facts and practical knowledge existed only in manuscripts sent from Europe, and here extensively copied and circulated; these he thoroughly studied. It was by these means that the first attempt at a more systematic and fixed treatment of Asiatic cholera was transmitted to the Northampton County Society of Homœopathic Physicians, and piously studied and reverentially copied by its members. Slow and tedious as was this process, it proved effective in keeping alive the zeal of the adherents of the system, and probably made a deeper impression upon their minds. Knowledge thus acquired was not easily forgotten. Dr. Pulte soon joined the band of homœopathists who had formed the society in Northampton county—the first one of the kind in this country. It registered among its members some

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

of the most eminent practitioners whom the State has ever known, and many clergymen who gave the influence of their position and culture to the advancement of the cause. The most valuable accession to the Society was Dr. C. Hering, who had taken up his residence in Allentown to preside over the Academy which had been formed by the little band of homœopathists. Dr. Pulte recognized in Dr. Hering a man of power and of admirable administrative abilities, and submitted gladly to the moulding influence of his genius. Having assisted to organize the Academy, he now gave his best energies to sustain its reputation, and advance its prosperity. After six years of increasing activity, and on the dissolution of the Academy, he went to Cincinnati in 1840, on his way to meet his brother in St. Louis. He travelled in company with an intelligent Englishman, Mr. Edward Giles, who, converted to the theory of homœopathy, needed practical proof if it could be had. On the steamer he met with the lady who was destined to be his wife, and to whom he was married in 1840. Remaining in Cincinnati long enough to give Mr. Giles an opportunity of witnessing cures by homœopathy, he opened a private dispensary, where soon the sick children of the poorer classes gathered for relief. It was summer, and the usual complaints of the season were prevalent. Mr. Giles was witness to the marvellous cures performed, and yielded to the force of the evidence thus furnished. The news of his success soon spread over the city, and rich and poor applied to him for help; and, in less than six weeks from the time of his arrival, he was in full practice, and obliged to relinquish his contemplated visit to St. Louis.

In 1846, he published a work on history, entitled, "Organon of the History of the World." This volume, altogether original in its mode of dealing with its subject, gained for him the esteem and friendship of such men as Humboldt, Guizot, Schelling, Bunsen, Lepsius, and W. C. Bryant. In 1848, having originated a plan for carrying the electric telegraph around the world, via Behring's Straits, or the Aleutian Islands, to Asia, and thence to Europe, he visited Europe to submit his well matured plans to the governments immediately interested. His efforts were not successful; but the same project, withthe same detailed data, are now carried into effect. He returned to America promptly, as the Asiatic cholera was making rapid strides toward this continent. During the prevalence of this fearful scourge in 1846, he had the satisfaction of seeing the homœopathic treatment triumphant over all others. It was by his exertions and counsel that a uniform prophylactic and curative system was recommended to the Homœopathic Society, and generally adopted by the people. After this memorable encounter with the most terrible scourge of the world, he had the gratification of seeing homœopathy firmly established in the West and South, and receiving to its fold large numbers of the ablest allopathic practitioners.

In 1850, he published his "Domestic Practice," a work that, entirely original in its arrangement, has rendered, by its immense popularity, many works on the subject unnecessary to the present time. Reprinted in London, it has passed through several editions; and, translated into Spanish, has become the received authority in Spain, Cuba, and the South American Republics. In 1852, in connection with Dr. H. P. Gatchell, he commenced the publication of the *American Magazine of Homœopathy and Hydropathy*. It continued two years as a monthly; in the third as a quarterly, under Dr. C. D. Williams, and was then discontinued. During this time, Dr. Pulte filled with great acceptance the chair of Clinical Medicine in the Homœopathic College in Cleveland, and afterwards that of Obstetrics. While lecturing on this latter subject, he prepared for general use a work on the diseases of women, entitled, "The Woman's Medical Guide." It appeared in Cincinnati in 1853. This little work gained a very rapid popularity in this country and in England, and was translated into Spanish in Havana, where it has an extended circulation.

When diphtheria appeared as an epidemic, he embodied in a monograph his views, with the results of his experience, and his mode

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

of treatment. It was widely spread throughout the West. In 1855, the centennary of Hahnemann's birth, he delivered the address before the American Institute of Homœopathy in Buffalo, N. Y. Full of years and of honors, Dr. Pulte has made the most valuable contribution to the cause of homœopathy in the endowment of the college which bears his name. It was opened in Cincinnati, September 27th, 1872, and is one of the most valuable schools for the advancement of homœopathy.

WILLIAMSON, WALTER, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Newtown, Delaware county, Pa., January 4th, 1811. His ancestors were members of the Society of Friends, his father being the third lineal descendant of Daniel Williamson, who came to America with William Penn, in 1682. He received a sound English education, and at an early age entered into mercantile pursuits. It soon became evident, however, that trade was not destined to engage his entire attention, for at this period, even the study of some of the branches collateral of medicine, were his favorite pursuits. In his twentieth year he became the private pupil of the late William E. Horner, M. D., the distinguished Professor of Anatomy, and was entered as a student of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania; from which institution he graduated in 1833. He practised allopathy, as he had been taught, for three years, and, in 1836, being convinced of the truth of the homœopathic law of cure—*similia similibus curantur*—he adopted that system of therapeutics. In 1839, he removed to Philadelphia, and was soon engaged in an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1843, he published a treatise on the homœopathic treatment of the diseases of women and children, which has run through several editions, and remained for a long time a text-book, until superseded by larger and more comprehensive works. In 1844, he assisted in the organization of the American Institute of Homœopathy—the oldest national medical association in the United States—and was President of the association in 1848. He was one of the founders of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1848, and, for a number of years thereafter, satisfactorily filled the responsible position of a Professor within its halls. He assisted in educating a large number of the present practitioners of homœopathic medicine, by all of whom he was held in the highest esteem. He was an indefatigable worker in the field of the Materia Medica, and made a number of additions to the list of medicines, which are highly prized in the profession. He was a constant contributor to the medical journals of his school, an active member of several medical societies, and, in fact, devoted much of his time and talents to the development and dissemination of homœopathy. The rise, progress, and success of the homœopathic school of medical practice in this country is largely due to the labors of Dr. Williamson, who, by his talents and his well-known integrity, naturally wielded a very powerful influence.

Although originally of unusually vigorous constitution, and a man of most exemplary habits of life, yet incessant application to his multifarious pursuits, naturally impaired and finally broke down his health, and he died December 19th, 1870, most sincerely mourned by an affectionate family, and a very large circle of friends.

STEVENSON, THOMAS COLLINS, A. M., M. D., of Carlisle, Pa., was born in Pittsburgh. He is the only surviving son of Geo. Stevenson, M. D., who was not only distinguished for unsullied integrity and various accomplishments, but was an able physician and distinguished surgeon, and an officer in the revolutionary war. When but seventeen years old, the father was in the memorable Battle of the Brandywine as Lieutenant in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, and he accompanied the subsequent fortunes of that campaign through all of its vicissitudes in the Middle States. Forced to resign his commis-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

sion by the circumstances of his family, he studied medicine with Dr. Samuel A. McCoskery, father of the Right Reverend Bishop of Michigan; and, having qualified himself, re-entered the army as surgeon, and remained in service to the close of the war. As one of the original founders of the patriotic "Society of the Cincinnati," his membership descended to his son. He returned to Carlisle, and there commenced the civil practice of his profession. In 1794, he headed the Carlisle Infantry to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection, and had as companions in the company Thomas Duncan, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and Hon. David Watts, still remembered by the bar of Cumberland. The company won the proud commendation from Washington, of being the best equipped and best drilled body of men in the service. When war was expected with France, in 1798, Dr. Stevenson was commissioned Major in the 10th United States Regiment, in what is known as Adams' Provisional Army, and received command of all recruiting in the State west of the Alleghenies. His headquarters were at Pittsburgh, and there he conducted the obsequies of Washington.

Dr. Stevenson resumed his civil practice when Jefferson's accession to the Presidency led to disbanding the Army. For many years he was President of the Branch Bank of the United States at Pittsburgh, under the administration of Langdon Cheves and for a part of that of Nicholas Biddle. By judicious management he saved the parent bank from many heavy losses and ruinous reverses. He was also long President of the Select Council of Pittsburgh, and retained that office until he removed to Wilmington, Del., where he died in 1829, leaving a memory that is still revered among some of the oldest inhabitants. On his mother's side, Dr. Stevenson is descended from Gen. Thomas Collins, of Kent county, Del., who filled with honor the positions of Chief Justice, Captain General, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the State during and after the struggle for independence.

After graduating at the Western University of Pennsylvania, Dr. T. C. Stevenson entered West Point as a Cadet. The loss of health compelling resignation, he began to study law with Hon. James Rogers, then Attorney General of Delaware, and brother of Hon. Moulton C. Rogers, late of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of that State. He afterwards removed to Carlisle, Pa. While so employed, he met Dr. Adolphus Lippe, just removed from Pottsville, to assume the business relinquished by Dr. Ehrman. He was led by him to investigate the claims of homœopathy, and after long and patient study he embraced the system. When Dr. Lippe removed to Philadelphia, in 1850, Stevenson accompanied and resided with him; was matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in March, 1851. Excepting two short intervals, he has ever since been in successful practice at Carlisle. During these intervals he was a member of the family of Dr. Lippe, and formed one in a private class in Materia Medica. He also attended two full courses of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College. He derived great advantages by meeting many of the most distinguished physicians of the country at Dr. Lippe's, who were attracted there by his frank and intelligent explanation of the doctrines of Hahnemann. So descended, so educated and disciplined; with such aids and experiences, and with no ordinary native endowments, it was only natural that Dr. Stevenson should have attained the success he has in personal and professional life. His family connections commanded a social position second to none. His personal traits and training; a quick insight to the nature of disease, and good judgment of the constitution of his patient enabled him to select from an abundant pharmacopœia that remedy or those remedies most precisely suited to the case. And as his ascertained abilities commanded the patients' confidence, their exercise assisted recovery, and won for him speedy recognition, and deserved reputation. Still in the prime of life, strengthened by practice, and aided by study and observation, he is hardly at the threshhold of his career, and is expected by judicious friends to achieve a

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

general reputation equivalent to the very flattering one they and the immediate community have already awarded.

PRATT, LEONARD, M. D., of Wheaton, Ills., was born in Rome, Bradford county, Pa., on December 26th, 1819. His parents and grand-parents were from Connecticut. After the usual preparatory course of study, he entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa. On leaving school, he entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. L. C. Belding, in Le Raysville, Pa., and attended his first course of medical lectures in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, prosecuting his studies faithfully, during the sessions of 1842–'43. In this latter year, he united with Dr. Belding in experiments to test the utter insufficiency of the homœopathic system of medicine. He gave it a very thorough trial, and was impressed with the fact that the system worked marvellous cures. He and his preceptor expected to prove homœopathy a fraud, and they came forth from the investigation converts to the system. Dr. Pratt then opened an office in Towanda, Pa., where he met with the bitter opposition of the old school advocates, until his success in his practice secured to himself and his adopted system the confidence of the community. After attending a course of lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, in 1852, and receiving a diploma, he left Towanda, went to Illinois, and settled in Lanark, on the line of the Western Union Railroad. From there he removed to Wheaton, in the same State. He has served as Treasurer, Recording Secretary, and President of the Illinois State Medical Association of Homœopathy, and has contributed papers of much value to the medical journals.

In 1869, he received the appointment to the chair of Clinical and Medical Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and, in 1870, to that of special Pathology and Diagnosis, which position he fills with credit to himself and the institution. He has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1867. For near eight and twenty years, Dr. Pratt has worked earnestly and effectively as an unflinching champion of homœopathy. He is a man of a liberal and essentially practical mind; skilful and reliable, and possessing that power, which knowledge and experience give, of inspiring at once confidence and respect.

HEDGES, SAMUEL PARKER, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Sinclearville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., July 23rd, 1841. His ancestors came from England in the seventeenth century. His early education was in the public schools. His immediate preparation for college was made in the Jamestown Academy in his native county. On attaining his twenty-first year, he entered the office of his uncle, Dr. W. S. Hedges, of Jamestown, N. Y. He had just commenced his medical studies when the war of the rebellion broke out; and, like so many of our prominent men of all professions, he tendered his services to his country for its suppression. Enlisting as a private, July 24th, 1862, in the 112th Regiment New York Volunteers, he was soon selected as Sergeant. In December following, he was made Orderly Sergeant, and in the same month, after the battle of "The Deserted House," in which he commanded his company during the whole battle, he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy. He was placed on the staff of Brigadier General R. S. Foster as aid-de-camp, and acting Assistant Inspecting General in Florida during the spring of 1864. His services were acknowledged by his advancement to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant, in May of that year. In that capacity, while striving to bring his regiment into position during a heavy fight on the south-side of the James River, Virginia, he was ordered by his colonel to report to the general commanding the advance, in order to get the regiment into position to check the enemy. He was captured in the attempt, and

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Engrav'd from a Photograph.

*Leonard Bacon*

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

his colonel was killed. Confined in the various southern prisons, and enduring the fearful sufferings known only to those who have been called to bear them, his health became so shattered, that he was unable to rejoin his regiment until May, 1865. He was then appointed Captain of Company F., and was soon assigned to duty on the staff of his brigade under Colonel E. M. Ludnich, Acting Brigadier General, as his Acting Assistant Adjutant General. He was discharged at the close of the war, in 1865, having acquired distinction for competency and bravery.

He now resumed his medical studies, and attended the Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1865–'66, and then entered the office of Professor N. F. Cooke, M. D., of Chicago, and took his degree in medicine and surgery at the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, in the spring of 1867. He was married to Miss Rachel Danforth, daughter of E. H. Danforth, M. D., of Jamestown, N. Y., and commenced the practice of medicine in Chicago. Besides his arduous duties as a physician, he has performed those of Corresponding Secretary of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society during three years; and filled the office of Secretary of the Cook County Medical Society for two years. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1868; and is an Assistant Editor of *The Medical Investigator*, of Chicago. In the spring of 1869, he was elected to the chair of General and Descriptive Anatomy in his *Alma Mater*, which position he fills with universal acceptance and conceded ability. For the past six years, he has held the office of Physician and Surgeon of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and still occupies the position. He was one of the sufferers by the great fire of Chicago in October, 1871. He was burned out of house and office, and lost all the accumulations of five years' labor. His indomitable energy has recovered a practice as large as his health will permit him to accept. He is an elder in the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, and one of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church.



McCLELLAND, JAMES H., M.D., of Pittsburgh, Pa., was born in that city, May 20th, 1845. His father was an architect, and for many years held the foremost rank in that department of art. He possessed a high order of intellect, and a moral character above reproach. Without solicitation on his part, he was appointed Postmaster of Pittsburgh, in 1868, a position which he filled with conscientious fidelity, until a short time preceding his death. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. John Black, D. D., for many years Professor of Languages in the Western University of Pennsylvania, an eminent scholar and divine.

Dr. McClelland attended the public schools until sufficiently advanced to enter the Western University of Pennsylvania, where he prosecuted his studies in the higher branches until 1862, when he entered the office of Dr. J. P. Dake, as a student of medicine. In 1864, he matriculated in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, attending a full course of lectures, and, in 1865, became a student of Dr. J. C. Burgher, under whose tuition he continued his studies for two years —Dr. Dake, his former preceptor, having removed from the city—when he attended a second course of lectures in, and graduated from the same college in 1867. Commissioned and well prepared for active duty, he returned to his native city, and entered at once upon his professional labors as the associate of his recent preceptor, Dr. Burgher, with whom he practised three years. He then opened an office of his own, where he continues to dispense the blessings of homœopathy to a largely increasing number of patrons. He is a good diagnostician, and well-posted in Materia Medica. He has given much attention to surgery, and keeps himself up to the times in all the improvements in that department. He is a good operator. Among many other difficult and delicate operations, which he has successfully performed, are the amputation of the hip-joint, lithotomy, trephining, ex-section of knee-joint, excision of tumors, etc. He is a corporator of the

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, Pa., a member of its Executive Committee, and of its surgical staff, Secretary of its Medical Board, and one of its Dispensary Physicians. He is also Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital, and has prepared all the published reports of the Medical Board. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Alleghany County, to which he has contributed well-written and valuable papers. He has served four years as Secretary of the Society, and has prepared the condensed reports of its proceedings, which have appeared in the *Hahnemann Monthly*. He is also a valuable contributor to this able journal. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and was at one time Vice-President of its Surgical Bureau, to which he has contributed a number of valuable papers. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of its Bureau of Surgery.

FRANKLIN, EDWARD C., M. D., of St. Louis, Mo., was born in Flushing, L. I., March 12th, 1822. His father, Joseph L. Franklin, was a native of New York, tracing his lineal descent through the family of Benjamin Franklin. His mother, whose maiden name was Fitch, is the granddaughter of Elizabeth Fitch, who, under the crown of England, held the appointment of Receiver-General of the Island of Jamaica. He was educated primarily at a district school in the township of Flushing, where he acquired the rudiments of an English education; was fitted for college at the school of Rev. Eli Wheeler, Little Neck, L. I.; and entered Washington College, Hartford, Conn., in 1837. In the third year of his college course, a severe attack of illness compelled him to desist from study, and laid him aside for a year and a half. In 1842, he entered the medical department of the University of New York as a private pupil of the illustrious Dr. Valentine Mott, and graduated in 1846. He commenced the practice of allopathy in Williamsburgh, L. I., the same year, and soon became the principal in a somewhat protracted medical controversy with Dr. Cox, a celebrated homœopathic physician of that place. This controversy elicited a severe cross-fire from Drs. Hanford and Culbert, two of his classmates in the university, who had become converts to homœopathy, and were resident in Williamsburgh. In 1849, he went to California, and engaged in practice in San Francisco, where, in a few months, he amassed considerable money. He received the appointment of Deputy Health Officer of the State of California, in 1851, and was placed in charge of the Marine Hospital in San Francisco. He remained in this office on a salary of nine hundred dollars per month with perquisites, until the institution was dissolved, and finally abandoned by the State. He then went to the Isthmus of Panama, where he received the appointment (for a time) of Physician to the Panama Railroad Hospital. He spent three years of successful practice in this place, and accumulated considerable property; but was compelled to leave in consequence of failing health, induced by successive attacks of Panama Fever. This fever stubbornly resisted the treatment of allopathy, but yielded promptly to the homœopathic treatment. It was this experience that first enlighted him as to the real value of the system, and led him early to its adoption. He first commenced its practice in Dubuque, Iowa, and, after three years of residence there, settled in St. Louis, Mo. In 1860, he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and also supplied a vacancy occurring in the department of Obstetrics. These positions he filled with honor to himself until his appointment to the chair of Surgery in the same institution. In this year he engaged in an able discussion in the St. Louis papers with Professor M. L. Linton, of the St. Louis Medical College—an allopathic institution. The discussion, entitled "Medical Science and Common Sense," continued two months, creating a deep interest in the adherents of the opposing schools, and yielding a large amount of

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

valuable instruction to the unprofessional reader. In 1861, he was appointed Surgeon to the 5th Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, called out by the proclamation of the President. Before the close of this service, he was appointed by General Nathaniel Lyon, commanding Surgeon in Chief of the first regularly organized military hospital west of the Mississippi River. After the battle of "Wilson's Creek," which resulted in the death of General Lyon, he was placed in charge of all the sick and wounded of that campaign. It was here he performed the last sad offices to the remains of his lamented chief, depositing them in a rude tomb on the farm of the Hon. J. S. Phelps, preparatory to their removal to his native State. In the fall of this year, he passed his examination before the Army Medical Board, and, receiving the appointment of Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers, was assigned to the Department of the West, where he organized the United States General Hospital, at Mound City, Ills., the records of which showed a less percentage of deaths than any other general or field hospital during the Rebellion. After fifteen months of service here, he was ordered to the command of Major General F. P. Blair, where he served as operative and consulting surgeon in field and hospital in the memorable campaigns of "Chickasaw Bayou," "Arkansas Post," and the series of battles around Vicksburgh, which culminated in the overthrow of that strong hold. In 1862, he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, Ills.; and, in 1867, was honored with a call from over thirty of the most prominent homœopathic physicians of the city of New York, to reside in that city, and practise surgery. Both these calls he was constrained to decline, because of circumstances over which he had no control. Both appointments—especially the latter—were highly complimentary, as they were honorable to the gentlemen who made them. During this year, he published a treatise, entitled, "The Science and Art of Surgery," which has been accepted as a text book by all the homœopathic colleges in the United States. The second volume of this work, comprising 1700 pages of solid matter, is now passing through the press. In 1871, he was appointed Surgeon of The Good Samaritan Hospital, and in the reorganization of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, in 1872, was appointed to the chair of Surgery, which positions he now fills with great ability, and with honor to himself.

Dr. Franklin is a man beyond the average of intellectual power, and of skill in his department. Thoughtful, but quick in discernment, and prompt in action, he has been particularly successful in his practice. He has performed the remarkable achievement of *thirteen* amputations in one morning before breakfast. This is surpassed only by a similar feat of the celebrated Baron Larrey, who is said to have performed eighteen amputations on a like occasion.

SHEFFIELD, HENRY, M. D., of Nashville, Tenn., was born in Stonington, Conn., on January 22nd, 1828. He is of English descent. His father and grandfather were ship-builders on Long Island Sound. It was the wish of his father that he should succeed to his business, and, at the age of twenty, he commenced to study the theory and practice of ship-building. While thus employed, his health became so much impaired, that he was compelled to abandon the business, and to seek some more suitable and less laborious line of employment. In September, 1848, he went to Auburn, N. Y., to consult Dr. Horatio Robinson, the oldest homœopathic physician in central New York, and a life-long and faithful friend of his father. Under his admirable and skilful treatment, he soon recovered his health, and then entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Robinson. It was his privilege to attend the first course of lectures delivered at the Homœopathic College in Cleveland, Ohio. He attended a second course at the same institution, and received the degree of M. D. in February, 1852. On his graduation, he went to Youngstown, Ohio,

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

where he remained nearly a year, and then removed to Batavia, Genesee county, N. Y. From there he went back to Cleveland to attend a third course of lectures. Here, under the able tuition of Professor Pulte, he made a specialty of the studies of diseases of women and children. Finding but little room for his profession in Sacramento, Cal., whither he went in 1854, he returned to the east, and settled in Nashville, Tenn., in the next year. In Nashville, he found but three or four homœopathic families, and had to endure the ridicule and bitter opposition of the medical college in that city. His firm course, and what is more, his success in his profession, won many families to his side, among whom he is held in high esteem.

Dr. Sheffield has held the important post of Commander in the Nashville Commandery of the Knights Templars for two years successively. During the war he had charge of one of three wards of the Military Railroad Hospital, where his success was very marked. He was President of the Davidson County Homœopathic Society during its somewhat brief history, and acquitted himself faithfully of the duties of his position.

We take pleasure in closing the sketch of Dr. Sheffield with the publication of an appropriate article by W. H. Smith, Esq., one of the first citizens of Nashville.

"When Dr. Sheffield located at Nashville, the prospect was not very encouraging—the field was rather barren in appearance. True, there was a number of families that had become converts to the new practice, and they were firm and steadfast in the faith; but it seemed impossible to extend the circle. The opponents of homœopathy had stoutly resisted its introduction, and were exceedingly active and industrious in their efforts to prejudice the popular mind. They had brought to bear against it all the resources of argument, wit, satire, ridicule and misrepresentation; and many, who were disposed to embrace it, were thus deterred from doing so. The allopathic practitioners—father-confessors of the great bulk of invalids—never permitted an opportunity to pass without giving homœopathy, and its adherents, a stab. In some instances, they carried their opposition to the extent of social ostracism. The prejudice engendered against homœopathy was great; but not greater than the ignorance on the subject prevalent. Men formed their opinions not after fair and truth-seeking investigation, but upon the dicta of those who were more or less interested in preventing inquiry, and keeping the people in ignorance. In a word, Nashville was as completely under the domination of allopaths as Mexico under the priesthood. It was no pleasant or easy task, therefore, that Dr. Sheffield had before him. He determined, however, to meet and surmount, if possible, all the obstacles which stood as barriers to success. He had full faith in his cause, and never wavered in his conviction that a favorable impression could be made, the Chinese wall of prejudice broken, and homœopathy firmly planted and extended. He had patience, fortitude, courage, confidence. All of these virtues were taxed in his experience, but not in vain. His success as a practitioner of rare judgment and consummate skill, his close attention to his patients, and his sterling worth, as a gentleman of the strictest integrity, soon resulted in a gradual extension of his practice upon sure and solid foundations. In a few years he had so won the esteem and confidence of the citizens of Nashville, that all doubts of success were removed. A little later his practice became lucrative, and is still growing.

"To Dr. Sheffield, principally, is Nashville indebted for the advantages her citizens are reaping from homœopathy. He had been preceded by other physicians of his school; but they failed to enlist popular favor. His high character, perseverance, foresight, and skill overcame obstacles which they found insurmountable; and now, thousands are treated according to the homœopathic system, where the practice was limited to a few hundreds.

"The career of Dr. Sheffield has been eminently successful. He has attained the highest rank as a physician. No professional man in the city has warmer and more devoted friends, or possesses, in a greater degree, the respect

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Drawn by Prof. Du Maurier

J. Brainerd,

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

and esteem of all classes of citizens. This is due to his substantial merits; and not to any pandering to popular tastes, partialities or prejudices. He is firm and inflexible in his purposes, unswervingly faithful to his friends, and incorruptible.

"The barren field, which Dr. Sheffield found at Nashville, is, as we have shown, no longer barren. It has been well cultivated, and is yielding golden fruit. His friends pray that he may long live to enjoy the rewards of his labors, and the gratitude of his fellow-men, whose maladies he has healed or alleviated."

BRAINERD, JEHU, A. M., M. D., of Washington, D. C., was born in Johnson, Trumbull county, O., July 8th, 1807, and may now with justice be termed one of the prominent self-made men of the time. His parents emigrated from Connecticut about the commencement of this century. His father was a farmer—one of the pioneers of what was then an almost unbroken wilderness. Born amid the hardships of a frontier life, with few of the comforts and none of the advantages of older settlements, and, being obliged to aid his father upon the farm, his opportunities for education were exceedingly limited, consisting chiefly of a few terms of three months each, in a common country district school.

When seven years of age, his family removed to the township of Boardman in the same county, and remained there until Jehu's maturity. In July, 1825, before he had reached his eighteenth year, the death of his father left him in charge of a widowed mother, and a large family of dependent children. He gladly accepted these sacred trusts, and nobly cared for them until time and circumstances rendered his further protection unnecessary. During the winter of 1825–'26, he taught in the district school. In 1828, he married a daughter of Elder William West, of Youngstown, Ohio. From that date until 1842, his life was devoted to business, and to the study of science and medicine.

In 1842, he commenced the publication of *The Ohio Farmer*, as editor and proprietor, at Chagrin Falls, a thriving village, twenty miles east of Cleveland. While thus employed, his attention was directed to homœopathy, to which he gave a close and searching examination, and, in a few months, became a convert to its principles and practice. In the summer of 1844, he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and became interested in the publication of several scientific and elementary works on natural history, geology, etc., in association with Professor Hamilton L. Smith, now of Geneva, N. Y.; Professor Samuel St. John, now of New York city; and Professor Jared P. Kirtland, now of Cleveland. To this last named gentleman, Professor Brainerd acknowledges his great indebtedness for much valuable aid rendered to him in youth, in the pursuit of his studies.

In 1847, he was connected with the public schools of Cleveland, as Teacher of Natural History and Drawing, which positions he honorably filled for ten years, and, during this time, he prepared and published an elementary work on the art of drawing, which was adopted as a standard text book.

In the autumn of 1849, the Western College of Homœopathy was organized in Cleveland. Professor Brainerd was one of its corporators, and on its full organization was elected a member of its Faculty. He has successively and ably filled the chairs of Botany, Medical Jurisprudence, and Toxicology; Elementary Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Microscopic Anatomy, and Histology. The continuance of his relation with the celebrated institution is not less honorable to this college than it is creditable to himself.

In 1858, '59, '60, he was Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the Agricultural College of Ohio, and for the two last named years was Professor of chemistry in the Homœopathic College of Missouri. In all these important positions, he acquitted himself of his duties with the highest honor to himself and his colleges.

From 1867 to 1870, he occupied the chair of Chemistry in the Woman's Homœopathic College of Cleveland.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

In 1861, he removed to Washington city, and opened an office for the practice of medicine. On several emergencies, when the Government called for volunteer surgeons, Dr. Brainerd offered his services, which were accepted. After the close of the war, discovering that certain laws passed by Congress, in 1838, worked oppressively against all who practised homœopathy in the District, he petitioned Congress for their repeal, and, being joined subsequently by other physicians, he not only succeeded in attaining the desired end, but procured a charter for the Homœopathic Medical Association of Washington City, thus giving to his profession a status never previously possessed. In 1872–'73, he was the President of this body.

His publications are various. Of these, we will mention, "The Influence of Narcotic Stimulants upon the Human System;" "The Chemical Constitution of the Stratified Rocks;" "On the Laws of Health and Physical Development;" "The Application of Steam Power in the Cultivation of the Soil;" "The Philosophy of the Homœopathic System of Medical Practice."

Without the acknowledged advantages of an academic or collegiate course of study, Professor Brainerd has been honored with diplomas from several institutions of high character, in tribute to his great worth and learning.

---

MARTIN, JOSEPH LLOYD, M.D., of Baltimore, Md., was born in Monmouth county, N. J., May 1st, 1820. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. His father was an eminent allopathic physician, who practised for many years in that section of the country. Soon after his father's death, he was placed under the guardianship of his uncle in New York city. There, he received a good practical education, and commenced his business career as clerk in his uncle's dry goods establishment. The business proved exceedingly distateful to him, and he determined to gratify the ambition of his boyhood by preparing for the profession of medicine. His predilections for this profession grew as he approached maturity, on his arrival at which he abandoned his desk, and commenced a course of medical studies. Entering the medical department of the University of New York, he graduated there in 1846. On his graduation, he commenced a course of studies in homœopathy under Professors J. F. Gray and Gerold Hall, of New York, and, in 1847, located in Boston, Mass. Here he received a diploma from the Massachusetts Medical Society, and remained in active practice in the city for three years. In 1849, he was instrumental in demonstrating very clearly, and to the satisfaction of hundreds, the superiority of homœopathy, in the great success which attended his treatment of the cholera. This terrible epidemic, which ravaged the city of Boston in that year, was held in check by the homœopathic treatment, and Dr. Martin gained, by his disinterestedness, bravery, and noble conduct among all classes, the merited love, and lasting gratitude of hundreds of those who where saved from death through his zealous care. A professional reputation was then acquired commensurate with the great good he was enabled to accomplish.

In 1847, he was married to Mrs. Lorana D. Metcalf, of Georgia. In 1851, his wife's health demanding a change to a milder and more genial climate, he removed to the city of Baltimore, where he has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession.

He has had several positions of honor and distinction in his profession proffered to him, but has declined them, preferring to confine his energies to practice. His mind is of the inventive order, and giving scope to it in moments seized from active practice, he has made several valuable scientific inventions, for which he has obtained Letters Patent. The last of which was for Ozonized Oxygen Gas and its compounds for inhalation in the treatment of disease as a *hygienic* agent, and compressing the same in water for internal or medicinal use, being the first who has ever opened so widely the field of usefulness of these gases in medicine. As a physician, he

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada.

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

admits of no truer law in medicine than the homœopathic, yet he believes that every true physician should direct his efforts to promptly relieving human suffering and saving life irrespective, if needs be, of dogmas.

TEMPLE, JOHN TAYLOR, M.D., of St. Louis, Mo., was born on May 5th, 1803, in King William county, Va. His father's name was John, and his grandfather was Colonel Samuel Taylor, of revolutionary fame. His mother was a daughter of Richard Squire Taylor, Esq. Educated at first at various boarding-schools, he entered college, on leaving which he commenced the study of medicine (allopathic), which he pursued for three years, when he went to Philadelphia, and became a student in the office of Dr. George McClellan. He remained there three years, attending lectures in the University of Pennsylvania up to the date of the duel between Dr. Granville Sharp Patterson and General Cadwallader. Soon after this, Dr. Patterson accepted the chair of Anatomy in the University of Maryland, and by Dr. McClellan's advice, he followed him, took one course, and graduated in 1824. In that year, he received the honorable degree of A. M., from Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y. Marrying soon after his graduation, he returned to his farm in Hanover county, Va., seventeen miles from Richmond. In that year, he received the appointment of physician to the County Alms House, where he had some very important and interesting operations and cases. After two years of residence on his farm, he yielded to the solicitations of his late preceptor, Dr. McClellan, and moved to Philadelphia, where he remained until 1829. Then removing to Washington city, where he lived four years, he went to the West in March, 1833, and settled at what is now Chicago. Old Fort Dearborn, an Indian trading house, a sutler's store, and one other store, constituted Chicago at that date. Outside the Fort, the population numbered *one hundred*. In April, having a contract with the Government to establish a mail route from Chicago to Green Bay, he hired a guide, and, traversing in safety a country occupied by Indians, he succeeded in fulfilling his engagements. In 1834, under contract with the mail department, he established a line of four-horse coaches from Chicago to Peoria, carrying a daily mail. In 1842, he removed to Galena, and, after a brief sojourn there, to St. Louis. Here he found no homœopathic physician, and but one family using this system. He met with opposition of course from the allopaths, but after a hard struggle, succeeded in establishing homœopathy in the confidence of the people. His attention had first been drawn to this system in 1842, when, examining it carefully in order to expose it, he was convinced, as so many others have been, of its worth, embraced its doctrines, and has practised it ever since, according to the strict Hahnemann teaching.

For four years, Dr. Temple was alone in his contest for homœopathy; one of his most successful movements being a journal, which he published and circulated gratuitously for two years, as the *South-West Homœopathic Journal*. In 1849, the year of the cholera, which lasted over eight months, sweeping away from two hundred to two hundred and fifty daily for weeks, his partner and himself had 1560 cases, and lost only 3½ per cent., while the allopathic physicians pronounced the disease an outlaw, and incurable.

In 1857, he procured from the legislature a charter for the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and held the position of Dean until the college, being merged into the St. Louis College of Medicine and Surgery, became the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was a member of the Western Institute of Homœopathy, and served as President one year. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; and has been for four years Dean of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. The writings of Dr. Temple have been widely diffused through the various homœopathic journals. His practice has been large and

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

lucrative; his experience extensive and varied; and his influence in the profession is universally conceded.

WARD, WALTER, M. D., of Mount Holly, N. J., was born at Keene, the county seat of Cheshire county, N. H., January 7th, 1816. His father was an agriculturist. His grandsires fought in the Revolutionary War, and held responsible positions in the battle of Bunker Hill. His preparatory studies were pursued at the venerable and celebrated academy at Ipswich, N. H., and on their completion, he began the study of medicine with Dr. William Gallup, a distinguished physician and surgeon of that place. He next spent a year in the office of Drs. Smith and Batcheller, men of note in the profession in Massachusetts; and attended his first course of medical lectures at Woodstock, Vt. The next year, he sought in the schools of Philadelphia the superior facilities offered there to the students of medical science, for a thorough education. He selected Jefferson Medical College, and, entering the class of 1839–'40, graduated at the close of the session. Having heard much of the new and strange system called Homœopathia, and, having witnessed some most remarkable cures, he resolved to investigate the system for himself, and if the results proved satisfactory, he would promptly adopt it as his future system of practice; or if unsatisfactory would reject it, and adhere to the allopathic system. To secure the best and most favorable examination, he placed himself under the guidance of Dr. Jacob Jeanes, one of the first in Philadelphia to acknowledge and adopt the new system, a man whom Dr. Ward pronounced "of strong mind, great moral courage, a ripe scholar, and a most judicious and skilful physician; a character which he has most ably sustained over half a century." Under his tuition, he was led to embrace homœopathy as his future system of practice, and his confidence in it has strengthened year after year to the present time. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy at its first session in Philadelphia, then the youngest member of that body; filled several offices in the County Medical Society from time to time; was chosen Professor of Physiology in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, and had the honor, with others, of signing the first diplomas granted by that body. He removed, in 1849, to Mount Holly, the county seat of Burlington county, N. J. In 1855, he received the honorary degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Here he has labored faithfully and energetically for twenty-two years. He came to Mount Holly as one of the pioneers of homœopathy, at a time when a fine of fifty dollars was imposed upon any one who practised medicine without a license from the Old School Society. By his influence in well-timed efforts, he has been largely instrumental in securing from the legislature an independent charter for the practice of homœopathy throughout the State—a charter placed upon the broadest foundations. By patience and persistence he has secured the confidence and esteem of the most wealthy and influential portion of the community in which he resides, and enjoys the well-earned reputation of being an upright, energetic, and skilful physician. But little past middle life, he is now in the full tide of practice; and being of strictly temperate habits, he has not lost more than two weeks by sickness in the last twenty years. He has served as President of the West Jersey Medical Society, and at the last annual meeting of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, he was unanimously elected its President, which office he at present fills.

OBER, LEVI E., M. D., of La Crosse, Wis., was born at Rockingham, Windham county, Vt., July 31st, 1819. His father was a farmer, and, with a view to bettering his circumstances, removed to the northern part of Ohio, when the subject of our sketch was but twelve years of age. It does not appear, however, that a change of residence affected

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

favorably the pecuniary condition of the family, for the boy, who has since grown to such eminence in his profession, was compelled to assist in the labors of the farm, being able to attend school during only the short season of winter. But he was made of such determined stuff that obstacles, slight or great, did not prevent him rising to honor and fortune. Hard labor in the field and in the closet broke down his health, and in his seventeenth year, he abandoned his agricultural labors, taking up instead the trade of a carpenter, for which his mechanical ingenuity admirably fitted him. At first, his reward was insignificant, but his intelligence and energy, which have since given him rank in his profession, made his services valuable to his employer, until finally his work was so well appreciated that he was induced to take contracts as a master-builder. Whether as farmer or carpenter, he still maintained his studies by night, but it was not until he attained his majority that he was enabled to carry out the desire that he had long entertained to become a classical scholar. He had not, however, finished his preparatory studies before his health again yielded to overwork, and once more he returned to his plane and rule.

Dr. Ober, at the age of twenty-four years, married, and, two years later, began the study of medicine under the instructions of Professor Storm Rosa, of Painesville, Ohio. He matriculated at the medical department of the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, and he caused his investigation to be carried into both the Old and New Schools of medicine, until the year 1849, when his preceptor, Professor Rosa, was elected to a professorship of homœopathy in the Eclectic Medical College of Linn, Ohio, who invited his pupil to accept a course of lectures at the institution. The invitation was gladly accepted, and, at the close of the session, Dr. Ober was graduated as a homœopathist.

In selecting a suitable location for beginning the practice of medicine, he chose Moline, in Illinois, where he enjoyed the advantage of being one hundred miles distant from any homœopathic physician, his nearest neighbor in the profession being Dr. Smith, of Chicago. In his new home, his services were in frequent demand, appreciated and rewarded, and he was compelled to visit patients at places as distant as Rock Island and Davenport. While his brother-physicians of the Old School remained violently opposed to him professionally, he commanded their personal respect and friendship by his inherent worth and culture. While maintaining his residence at Moline, Dr. Ober visited Philadelphia, where he attended a course of lectures at the Jefferson College on surgery, and a general course at the Homœopathic College.

His position as a learned, useful physician has been for a long time fully established, and is held in high repute by his professional associates. He is a member of the Illinois State Homœopathic Association, also of the Western Institute of the Homœopathic Medical Society, Wisconsin State Homœopathic Society; also of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and in the first three has held the office of President. A few years ago, Dr. Ober removed to La Crosse, Wis., where he now enjoys a lucrative practice. He has been associated with several movements of reform; among others that of temperance and anti-slavery.

---

BAER, OLIVER PERRY, of Richmond, Ind., was born in Frederick City, Md., August 25th, 1816. He comes of good old revolutionary stock, his paternal and maternal grandsires having fought under Washington during the entire war for national independence. His ancestors on his father's side were of English birth, and his mother's father, Jacob Fauble, came from Hesse Darmstadt during the revolutionary struggle, but took sides with the patriots. The subject of this sketch received his earlier education at a Jesuit School in Frederick City; after removing to Ohio, he attended the Dayton Academy, and later the Springfield High School, and the Oxford, Ohio, University. Having decided upon the

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

profession of medicine, he commenced his studies under the allopathic school in Dayton, Ohio, relinquishing the idea of entering the Catholic priesthood, for which he was previously intended. Having accomplished a due course of reading and office instruction, he completed his medical studies in Louisville, Ky., and practised under the allopathic system for nearly ten years. During this time, however, he became dissatisfied with its theories and results, and this dissatisfaction finally led him to examine the merits of homœopathy. The result of this investigation was such as to compel him to renounce allopathy, and adopt the homœopathic system, of which he became an enthusiastic adherent and able exponent, and under which he has continued in active practice ever since. Dr. Baer is a man of enlarged views and extensive reading. In the midst of the duties of a laborious profession, as well as in his earlier career when struggling unaided to obtain an education, he yet contrived to devote some hours to the study of kindred sciences and to general reading, an additional labor, which brought a rich return in the acquisition of varied and valuable knowledge. His earlier education under the Jesuits, which was continued until he was eighteen years of age, gave him the framework of a knowledge upon scientific subjects and languages, which he afterwards enlarged entirely by his own efforts.

He taught night schools, lectured on various subjects, such as botany, geology, chemistry, mathematics, as applied to surveying, engineering, and other matters of practical importance, and also gave instruction in languages after school hours, and thus putting to advantage what he had already gained, obtained means to still pursue his way in the path of knowledge.

Dr. Baer is a man of strong convictions, but of earnest mind and liberal views, and his inclinations have always led him to investigate what appeared to possess merit, and to be convinced when truth was plainly exhibited. He early took issue against two great evils of the time. He joined the Washingtonian Society in 1835, and has been an uncompromising advocate of temperance ever since. He also became an earnest opponent of human slavery, and identified himself with the avowed abolition party, then but a small band, as early as 1840. His religious views had also undergone a change in the meantime; he had become interested in the works of Emanuel Swedenborg, and further investigation and reflection leading him to adopt the views advocated by that celebrated leader, he connected himself, in 1837, with the sect known as the Swedenborgians, with which he has since remained prominently identified. Dr. Baer is a warm advocate of all the great moral and social reforms of the day. He condemns the use of tobacco as a serious evil, both from a physical and a moral point of view, and as closely allied to the pernicious class of stimulants, of which the chief, alcohol, stands to-day the source of untold woe in our land, and the great impediment to a prosperity such as even in this progressive nation has hardly been dreamed of. In 1840, he lectured in different parts of the West on such subjects as geology, phrenology, and the botany of the prairies, his tour being a very successful one, and giving him quite an extensive and enviable reputation as a scientist and as a lecturer. He has the faculty which many public speakers on kindred topics lack, of popularizing his subject, and he gained in consequence the attention and appreciation of his audience. Dr. Baer settled in Richmond, Ind., in 1849—at that time he was the only homœopathist in the State, and had many hard-fought battles on all sides, with laymen as well as physicians. Here he enjoys a large and lucrative practice, and the esteem of his townsmen as a valuable and public spirited citizen. He has received, in addition to his scientific and classical diploma, the degree of Doctor of Medicine from one allopathic and two homœopathic colleges. He still devotes a considerable portion of his leisure to his favorite studies, has a large private cabinet containing collections illustrating botany, conchology, geology, and other sciences, and possesses one of the largest scientific libraries in the West. He is a member of the Ameri-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

can Institute of Homœopathy, President of the Indiana State Institute of Homœopathy, and an honorary member of the Homœopathic Institute of Minnesota. He is also medical examiner for three life insurance companies. He has repeatedly received flattering honors in the offer of professorships in literary and medical colleges, but has uniformly declined, preferring a private life, and the satisfaction derived from his useful and successful professional career. Dr. Baer has been a member of the Order of Odd Fellows since 1842, and is a Mason of the forty-first degree. He was married, in 1841, to Miss Calista Mathewson, of Providence, R. I., who died in 1846. He was married the second time, in 1848, to Miss Emma Jane Crocker, a lady of culture and literary tastes; by whom he has one child, a daughter of great musical talent and culture.

Dr. Baer's record is honorable to himself and to his profession, as well as instructive and encouraging to the younger members, who, entering upon medical practice, often amidst serious discouragements, may observe in his career the reward which is always attainable, under our institutions, by indomitable energy and conscientious labor.

STEVENS, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, M. D., of Scranton, Pa., was born in Harpersfield, Delaware county, N. Y. Completing his education at Homer Academy, he determined upon the study of medicine, and for this purpose, in 1839, entered the office of Dr. John Stevens, a prominent practitioner of Ithaca, N. Y., as a private student. Here he industriously followed out the course of reading prescribed for him by Dr. Stevens, who also gave him the benefit of an observance of disease at the bedside of his patients. Under the recommendation of his preceptor he matriculated at Geneva Medical College, then a flourishing and progressive institution, and after having completed the curriculum of study in that institution, he graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1841. During his stay at college, he had been a hard student, eager to perfect himself in all subjects that would throw light upon the difficult, and as it seemed to him, imperfect science of medicine. With this idea his zeal for investigation was too ardent to allow him to remain content with the barren routine pursued according to the old traditions of the schools, by the majority of students. His ambition led him to examine not only the cognate sciences in their slightest bearing upon the study of medicine, but the history of the profession itself, its earliest records from its emergence from the clouds of superstition that enshrouded it in remote ages, through its gradual formation into the semblance of a science, to its present condition and merits. In this investigation the different systems and schools of medicine, past and present, and their merits and weaknesses, claimed his earnest attention. Naturally he was led to the examination of the comparatively new system of homœopathy, which, rising from obscurity like a new star, was travelling with increasing brilliancy towards the zenith. The effect of his studies in this direction may be seen from his subsequent course, for though remaining to finish his course and receive his diploma at Geneva College, he had obtained ideas which rendered it impossible for him to practise under the doctrines of the allopathic school, and in March, following his graduation, he went to Seneca Falls, N. Y., where, in company with Edward Bayard, then a lawyer, now a successful homœopathic physician of New York city, he pursued still further his investigations of homœopathy. At that time such a course required considerable nerve and firmness. Homœopathy was a new idea in that part of the country, there being no practitioners of the system west of Utica, and its adherents had to contend against the obloquy, ridicule and persecutions of the old school fraternity, as well as the prejudice of the laity. A very interesting point arose in regard to Dr. Stevens, in this connection, which was really a test case, and the result served as a precedent in many similar disputes, which subsequently arose.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

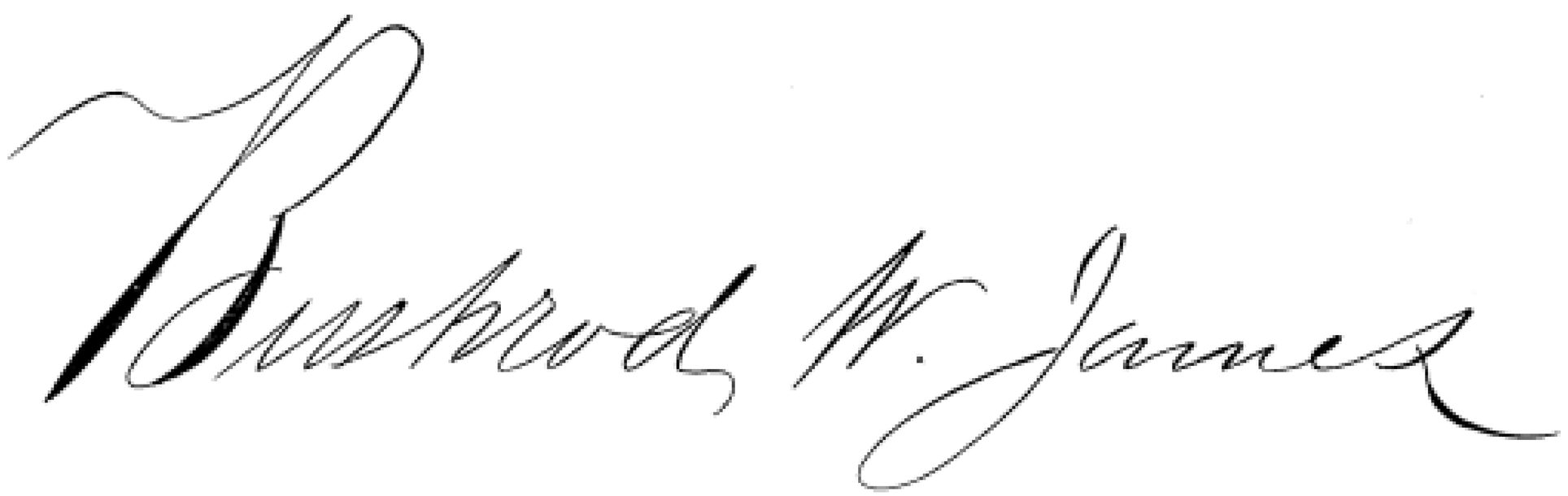
Bayard was prescribing at that time in the practice of C. D. Williams, a licentiate of the Seneca County Medical Society. The "faculty" resolved to put an end to this, as they deemed it, irregular proceeding, and cited Dr. Williams before them to answer the charge of "quackery," and though they did not then try his case, they suspended him, which action, under the statutes of the State at that time, prevented him from further practice, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for every prescription issued. It was also the desire of the society to reach Dr. Stevens, but his diploma being from the regents of the university, it was impossible to dispose of him in a like manner. They succeeded, however, in inducing the faculty of the college to call a meeting of the Board to "deal" with him, and Dr. Stevens received a notification from them, requiring him to renounce the new heresy under pain of having his diploma declared void. This was a summary proceeding evoked in the heat of the time, and lacked substantial backing in the way of legal confirmation. Inquiry disclosed the fact that such a course would result in the forfeiture of their charter, and they desisted from any further legal measures, leaving Drs. Stevens and Bayard unmolested beyond the private persecution of which all homœopathic practitioners at that time were obliged to receive a share. Another movement of the Seneca Medical Society in regard to homœopathy, not long after this occurrence, redounded no more advantageously to the cause of allopathy than the former, and, in fact, has rather a strong shade of the humorous. The society in question, with a lively sense of the growing evil of the new system, appointed a committee, of which Dr. Childs, of Seneca Falls, an ex-president and one of the ablest members of that body, was the chairman, to investigate and report upon the subject of homœopathy. Dr. Childs was an earnest, conscientious man, and after his appointment, Drs. Stevens and Bayard went to him, and, after a long and pleasant interview, in which the disputed theme was fully discussed, urged him, in the interests of truth, to give the matter a thorough and unbiased hearing. This he consented to do; but in the investigation upon which he entered, he became so fully satisfied of the superiority of homœopathy to all other systems, that, before the time had arrived for making his report, he had become one of its staunchest supporters. It may be added that the consideration of the report was indefinitely postponed by the society. In 1842, Dr. Stevens went to Palmyra, N. Y., where he remained but two years, after which he removed to Buffalo, being the first homœopathic physician in that city. In 1850, he went to New Orleans, chiefly for pleasure and travel, and, on his return, spent one year in Cortland, N. Y., after which he removed to Coxsackie. He had not yet found a congenial locality, however, and, in 1855, he settled in Hudson, N. Y., where he was quite successful, but, in 1862, he received inducements to take up his residence in Scranton, Pa., in which city he has since remained. He is in the enjoyment of a large practice, and ranks among the most eminent practitioners of that section.

JAMES, BUSHROD W., A. M., M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., the eldest son of David James, M.D., was born in that city, in 1836. He received the advantages of education afforded by the the common schools of that day, and finally graduated at the Central High School.

Commencing the study of medicine, he entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, and graduated in the twenty-first year of his age. Having been a close student, an ardent reader, and a searcher after new theories, novel ideas, and scientific discoveries, it is but natural this should become a marked feature of his character. As a writer, he is widely known. He is Surgical Editor of the *American Observer* of Detroit, and for two years was Surgical Critic for the *Medical Investigator* of Chicago. He is a contributor to the *Hahnemann Monthly* of Philadelphia, and to numerous other medical

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada.



Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

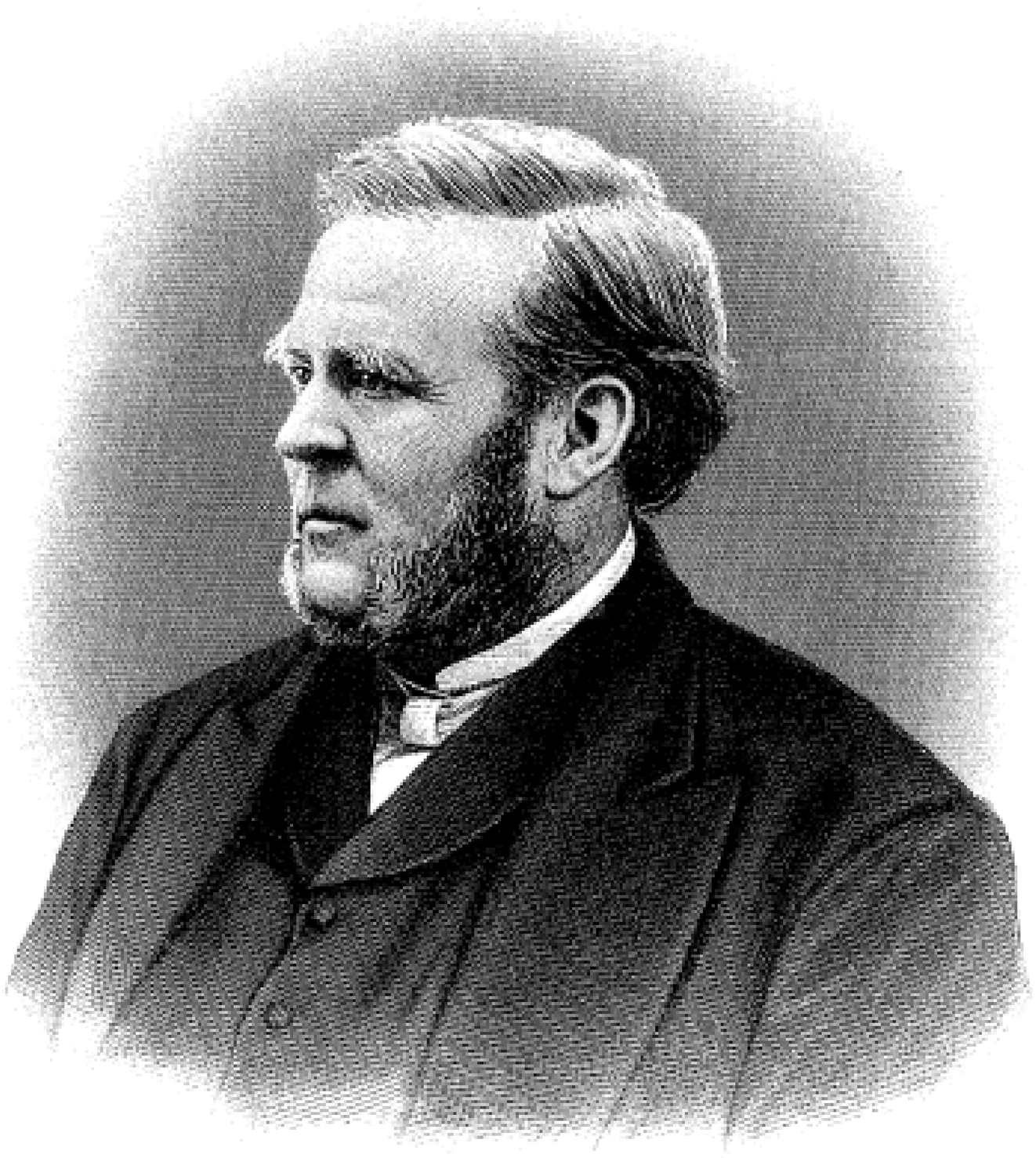
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



Galaxy Pub. Co. Phila.

Egbert A. Guernsey M.D.

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

journals. As a surgeon, he has attained great eminence in the profession. His practice in this department is conservative when available, rather than operative, but he is firm and skilful in the use of the knife, when occasion demands an operation.

Through his instrumentality the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania was inaugurated, and, having for seven years served as its Recording Secretary, holds now the honorable position of President. He is connected with a number of scientific and literary societies in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

Dr. James has travelled extensively through Europe and America. A close observer of men and scenes, he has of late acquired a high reputation as a lecturer, his descriptions of the scenes through which he has passed being exceedingly happy. An extensive practice, and the numerous professional duties incident thereto, constrain him to decline many calls to appear in public.

In 1867, he attended the World's Congress of Homœopathic Physicians, held in Paris, as a delegate from the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is an active member of the Executive Committee of this latter body, to arrange and develop plans for a World's Convention of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, to be held in Philadelphia during the Centennial Exhibition, in 1876.

GUERNSEY, EGBERT, M.D., now of New York city, was born in Litchfield, Conn., July 8th, 1823. His preparatory course for college was passed at Phillip's Academy, Andover, Mass. A year was devoted to teaching, followed by a year in the scientific department of Yale College. A trip to Europe occupied another year. He graduated in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, in 1846. During the last year of his medical studies, wishing to become familiar with the details of pharmacy, he entered a drug store, where he became thoroughly conversant with pharmaceutical science. The year after his graduation, he had the charge of a large drug establishment. In 1847, with two others, he commenced the *Williamsburg* (now the Brooklyn) *Daily Times*, the editorial chair of which he filled for eighteen months. During his connection with the *Times*, he prepared a school history of the United States, and also a primary history; both of which have had a very extensive circulation. Early in 1849, he was appointed City Physician of Williamsburg, now Brooklyn, E. D. His attention was first directed to homœopathy by the case of a poor woman suffering from intense retching and vomiting. Every means at his disposal under the allopathic system having failed to afford relief, and completely baffled in every attempt to alleviate her sufferings, fearing the woman would die, he called to his aid physicians of his school of medicine, who acknowledged themselves unable to afford relief. Determined to save his patient, if she could be saved, he consulted Dr. George Cox, who had lately become a homœopathist. A few doses of arsenicum gave her prompt and thorough relief, every unpleasant symptom disappearing before the potency of the medicine. The successful treatment of this case induced a close and thoughtful examination of the system and principles of homœopathy, which resulted in a thorough conviction of their strict accordance with scientific rules. In December of this year, suffering from impaired health, he was advised by his brother-physicians to move into the country. He accordingly settled at Fishkill Landing, opposite Newburgh, N. Y. Here, in connection with Dr. Hall of Newburgh, he edited the second edition of "Jahn's Manual," in doing which, the large manual, translated by Dr. Hempel, was carefully condensed, and new editions made in both the Materia Medica, and the Repertory, from the best authorities.

The Hudson River Railroad was then being opened through the place, and the cholera broke out with great severity along the line of the road, among the laborers. This was followed by a severe type of dysentery, which spread with wonderful rapidity over all the country. All the physicians of the neighbor-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

hood were kept busy day and night; and so pressing was the exigency that, during four months of the continuance of the disease, almost the whole of his sleep was obtained while travelling in his carriage. The value of homœopathy was thoroughly tested at that time. Its superiority was apparent in the fact that, while under allopathic treatment multitudes died, he did not lose a single patient.

His health being firmly established, Dr. Guernsey, in 1851, settled in New York. Soon after his settlement there, he published a valuable work, entitled, "Domestic Practice," and shortly after gave to the public a little treatise which he named, "Gentleman's Handbook of Homœopathy." Both of these works, valuable in the amount and kind of instruction they give, have had a large and deserved popularity. He received at this date the appointment of Physician to The Home of the Friendless, which office he filled with great fidelity, and with acceptance to the directors and the patients, for fourteen years, when he resigned it to younger hands. Dr. Guernsey was for one year President of the County Medical Society; one year Professor of Materia Medica, and three years Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of New York. This latter position he resigned in 1867.

MITCHELL, JOHN J., M. D., of Newburgh, N. Y., who has taken high rank as a homœopathic physician, and whom the profession and the public cannot well afford to lose, was born in Cortlandville, N. Y., July 8th, 1834. He is the son of Rev. John S. Mitchell, D. D.

While residing in New Haven, and preparing for admission to the junior class of Yale College, his eyes became so seriously affected as to require him to abandon the attempt to enter the college. His ardent temperament not allowing him to be idle, he commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. C. C. Forte of that city, and prepared by him, entered the New York Medical College, on Fifteenth street, near Fourth avenue, in 1854, and graduated with distinguished honor, in 1857. On his graduation, he served as the Physician to the Out-door Poor, and in the dispensary of Williamsburgh, N. Y. During two years following, he resided in Thirty-seventh street, New York, and, in 1860, removed to Fiftieth street, near Third avenue, engaged assiduously in the onerous duties of his profession. For the more thorough performance of these duties, he found his ministry to the poor in and out of the dispensary to have been a most admirable preparation. While engaged in a large, increasing, and lucrative practice in New York, he was married in June, 1863, to Miss Philema B. Rose, a lady whose accomplishments rendered his home one of singular attractions. Six years after, her health being seriously affected, he left New York as a place of residence, and retired to Newburgh, N. Y., where he now resides.

Active and zealous as have been his labors, in the more immediate duties of his profession, Dr. Mitchell has not been unmindful of the claims of medical journalism upon his large and very thorough experience. He has contributed various articles upon departments of his profession to the medical magazines, and has given to the "Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy" several very able papers recording the results of his extended acquaintance with the practical details of his profession.

We must not close this brief sketch without stating that in 1866–'67, prior to his removal to Newburgh, Dr. Mitchell occupied the chair of Chemistry in the Homœopathic Medical College of New York, a chair which he filled with an ability that brought large advantage to his classes, while reflecting the highest credit upon himself. We trust that his retirement from active duty is but temporary, his talents being needed even in this day, when so many men of eminent ability adorn the profession.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

HOYNE, TEMPLE S., A.M., M.D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in that city, on October 16th, 1841. He is the eldest son of the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, LL. D., one of the eldest members of the Chicago bar. He is the grandson of Dr. John S. Temple of St. Louis, Mo. He received his education in the University of Chicago, where he graduated in 1862, receiving the three degrees of B. S., M. S., and A. M. On his graduation, he attended two courses of lectures in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, receiving the degree of M. D. in February, 1865. Previously to this, in 1862, he took a partial course in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. His father having expressed a wish that he should pursue the practice of the law, he entered his office, but finding the study exceedingly distasteful, he gave himself to the study of medicine as the profession of his life. Dr. Hoyne's father, impressed with the belief that all boys should be taught a trade, encouraged his son to learn the art of printing. In accordance with this wish, he worked in the printing office of the *Chicago Democrat* half a day while attending school in his boyhood. He then procured a small font of type, and, in 1858, printed a volume of one hundred pages—a novel written by his mother—and bound by his uncle. The edition numbered one hundred copies, and was printed on a common letter press. The knowledge he thus acquired has always since been of great value to him, besides the recreation it affords him after the arduous labors of his profession. In 1864, during the war, he had charge of a hospital in Fredericksburgh, Va., in company with Dr. F. H. Hamilton of New York. The hospital contained three hundred men wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness. Resuming his practice at the close of the war, he was elected, in 1869, Professor of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and has delivered four courses of lectures before that school. This position he still maintains, with credit to himself, and with honor to the college. In addition to his other duties, he has also the charge of the venereal patients in the Scammon Hospital. Dr. Hoyne is also the business manager and registrar of the college. His literary contributions to his profession are a treatise on the use of Carbolic Acid; "Hoyne's Materia Medica Cards;" and a "Repertory to the New Remedies." He has contributed to the *Hahnemann Monthly;* the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal;* the *Medical Investigator;* and the *American Homœopathic Observer;* and is at this time one of the editors of *Raue's Annual Record.*"

He was married in 1866. In all the departments he has filled, Dr. Hoyne has acquitted himself to the general approval. In his present position as professor in the college he is earning for himself an exalted reputation, while his publications upon various subjects have added largely to his renown as a physician thoroughly conversant with his subject. He is perfectly at home in both the theory and practice of homœopathy, and enjoys largely the confidence of his professional brethren.

---

HODGE, EDWIN A., M. D., of Detroit, Mich., commenced the study of medicine, in 1842, under Professor Shotwell of the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, whose wise and judicious guidance he has even since gratefully remembered. In 1845, he became a student under Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, and, in 1849, received his diploma. As at the time of his graduation, the Asiatic cholera was prevailing epidemically in Cincinnati, he had no difficulty in obtaining immediate practice. He soon observed that the homœopathic physicians, Drs. Pulte and Ehrmann, cured many of their collapsed cases of cholera, while, under allopathic practice, only the milder cases were amenable to treatment. He received, soon after, a letter from his old preceptor, Dr. Atlee, who had removed to Philadelphia, in which he stated that he had become convinced of the superiority of homœopathy, and begged him, while yet young, to examine its claims thoroughly. Having im-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

plicit confidence in Dr. Atlee's judgment, and knowing that he would not thus advise without the best and most solid of reasons, he gave the subject much thought, and made his first test of the system on his only son, a little boy of eighteen months, who was declining by merasmus. Under advice of Dr. Burnham, a homœopathic physician, the prescription he gave proved effective, and the child recovered. He has grown to manhood, and is now a successful homœopathic physician in Detroit.

Procuring the necessary works and a supply of homœopathic medicines, he entered upon the new practice, and met with a degree of success which confirmed him in the wisdom of his choice.

In 1859, he removed to Detroit, Mich., where he still resides, attending chiefly to his practice, and to the publication of his favorite journal, *The American Observer*. His executive ability and editorial skill have been amply manifested in the conduct of his magazine, which he edits, in secretaryships of several societies, and in many other labors. In addition to his literary work upon *The American Observer*, he is a regular correspondent of the *Christian Standard*, of Cincinnati, and sundry other papers; showing as much interest in the cause of religion, as in the science of medicine. He has been the general editor and publisher of *The American Observer*, one of the most practical and successful of the homœopathic monthlies since its establishment, in 1864.

BRIGHAM, GERSHOM NELSON, M. D., of Montpelier, Vt., was born in Fayston, Washington county, Vt., March 3rd, 1820. His father, Elisha Brigham, removing from Marlborough, Mass., to Fayston, was active in the organization and prosperity of the township, then but recently settled. He taught several district schools, and was considered well educated. His fondness for books has been inherited by his children. His mother (Miss Sophronia Ryder), a near relative of the Hon. Dudley Chase, of Vermont, and a connection of the late Chief Justice of the United States, inherited from her parents a robust constitution, along with quick and active mental powers. Filial regard attributes to her the transmission of the tact and judgment for which she was considered remarkable.

The subject of this sketch, the eldest son and second child of a family of twelve children, grew up amid the hardships and toil of a pioneer life, cherishing an ambition for a condition superior to mere physical labor. His father was unable to defray the expenses of his education beyond the meagre one to be had from the public schools; but resolved upon success, he taught school in the winter, and worked upon the farm in the summer, in order to provide the means for his attendance upon the spring and fall terms of the Washington County Academy, and the Academy at Poultney, Vt., in which he received his preparatory education. About to enter college, a severe attack of typhoid fever, from which he did not recover for many months, induced a change in his plans, and he decided to commence the study of medicine. In 1842, he entered the office of Dr. Joslyn, of Waitsfield, Vt., subsequently studied under Dr. S. W. Thayer, late Professor in Burlington University, and lastly under Dr. B. W. Palmer, Professor in the Vermont Medical College in Woodstock. He graduated from this college in 1845, and soon after married Miss Laura E. Tyler, of Fayston, and settled in Warren, Vt. While practising there, he was led to investigate the principles of homœopathy; and, having matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, in 1849, he learned of Teste's experiments in St. Margarette's Hospital in Paris, and of the eminent success of Dr. Gray and others in New York. He gave to the system his thorough adhesion, and in the year following earnestly embraced it. He was the second person in Middle Vermont to espouse the cause, and one of the little band of six who founded the Vermont State Homœopathatic Society, of which he is now the President. Leaving

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Gallaxy Prot. Co. Phila.da

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Warren, where he had secured a large practice, he removed to Waitsfield, where his duties were still more laborious, and finally settled in Montpelier. He was here associated for one year, with Dr. Taplin, and since then has secured an extensive practice for himself.

Dr. Brigham has had remarkable success attendant upon his labors, seldom losing a patient of whom he has had the exclusive charge. He has acquired a reputation for skill, which calls for his services at times seventy and more miles from his home. In addition to his professional labors, he has served as Postmaster and Town Superintendent, has lectured on education, temperance, and sundry scientific subjects; and has contributed to the secular press for twenty-five years. He has contributed to medical literature in addresses before various societies, and to the *Boston Homœopathic Medical Journal.* He prepared the history of Washington county for the "Vermont Historical Magazine," and delivered the class poem before the Norwich University, in 1870. He published, in that year, a volume of poems, entitled, "The Harvest Moon, and Other Poems," which has received flattering notices from the press; and has other volumes in preparation, soon to be published.

In 1869, he was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has instructed a large number of students, who have graduated at the homœopathic colleges in Philadelphia and New York; his eldest son, Dr. H. C. Brigham, graduating in 1872, from the New York Homœopathic College; and Dr. W. W. Porter, now occupying the chair of Clinical Medicine and Obstetrics in the University of Syracuse, N. Y., both having received their preparatory education under his direction.

Dr. Brigham has been a diligent laborer in the cause of popular education; is a member of the Citizen's Lecture Committee, and his adopted home is largely indebted to him for the organization of a public reading room, to which it is now proposed to add a public library.



DOUGLASS, J. S., A. M., M. D., PH. D., of Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, N. Y., on July 4th, 1801. His father was a pioneer farmer in that county. His academic studies were conducted at the Academy of Whitesborough, N. Y., where he continued his preparation for college, but the Madison University of New York, in consideration of thorough proficiency, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and he received the degree of Ph. D. from the same institution, in 1870.

He pursued his medical studies in Palmyra, under Drs. McIntyre and Peckham, and under Drs. Sayles and Stevens, of Vernon, N. Y. He graduated M. D., at the Fairfield Medical College, N. Y., in 1825. After practising in Oswego, Vernon, and Hamilton, N. Y., until 1848, he removed to Milwaukee, having three years previously adopted the homœopathic practice of therapeutics, at that date comparatively unknown in that section. In 1845, in less than one year after his conversion, he delivered a lecture before the citizens, and the faculty and students of the university, explanatory of the principles of homœopathy. The repetition of this lecture was several times called for, and so great was the interest awakened by it that he gave it to the press for wider diffusion. Hearing of a large number of physicians and laymen who had become homœopathists through this lecture, he made special efforts to disseminate popular information upon the subject.

He has given to the public several valuable works. In 1855, he published a valuable treatise on intermittent fevers, and subsequently, a more immediately useful work, entitled, "Practical Homœopathy." This has reached its *eleventh* edition. He has also been a contributor to various medical journals.

In 1859, he accepted the professorship of Materia Medica, and Special Pathology and Diagnosis in the Homœopathic College of Cleveland. He has been, since 1847, a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy—once its President, and once its Orator. He is now over seventy-one years of age; in

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

excellent health; and able to perform all the duties of an extensive practice with the activity and energy seldom equalled by young men.

For nearly half a century he has earnestly and conscientiously been devoted to the practice of medicine—twenty years an allopath, twenty-eight years a homœopath. Long experience in both schools admirably qualify him to decide which is the superior. His sudden transition from the old to the new, and his unprecedented success in expounding and teaching the doctrines of Hahnemann, speak volumes in favor of his later choice. His lectures and writings, incisive and full of common sense, give evidence of vast philosophy and experience. He possesses, as he deserves, the love and reverence of his many friends and patients.

WILLIAMSON, WALTER MARTIN, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Newtown, Delaware county, Pa., July 3rd, 1836. His father was Walter Williamson, M. D., of Philadelphia, whose biographical sketch appears in this volume. His literary education was acquired at the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia; and his medical training in the Homœopathic Medical College of that city. He graduated in the class of March, 1857. In April following, he located in Appleton, Outagamie county, Wis., where he soon succeeded in acquiring a large practice. The failure of his father's health at the end of three years required his return to Philadelphia, and he became associated with him as his assistant. This connection continued until the death of his father, December 19th, 1870, when he assumed the entire practice.

He was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in 1857; was an original member of the State Medical Association; and an original member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society. He is a corresponding and honorary member of several homœopathic associations—State and County—in different parts of the United States; and has frequently represented these associations as delegate to national and State bodies.

During the past three years, he has been chairman of the Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and for four years has been chairman of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine and Zymosis of the State Association.

He has written a number of articles for the press, connected with the practice of medicine.

Dr. Williamson was married June 1st, 1858, to Miss Mary Porter Raymond, daughter of Aaron Lehman Raymond, Esq., formerly of Macleias, Me., and has four children living.

In March, 1872, he associated with him his brother Matthew Strong Williamson, M. D., as assistant.

RETTERHOFF, HIRAM RICKERT, M. D., of Newville, Pa., was born in Franklin county, Pa., on May 10th, 1837. His parents were Americans, but of German descent. His father, a farmer in Franklin county, died when he was but eleven years old. His education was obtained partly at a public school, and partly at Fayetteville Academy, his attendance at the latter being of very limited duration. For the rest he is indebted to his own unaided efforts, principally put forth while teaching public school. Between the period when he left public school and attended the academy, he worked at cabinet-making in Chambersburg, having no taste for agricultural pursuits, being apprenticed thereto when sixteen. He showed great mechanical aptitude, in three months being able to make any kind of plain furniture as well as experienced workmen. He, however, was taken sick, and lost his situation. It was on recovery that he attended the Fayetteville Academy, on leaving which for several years he taught school during the winter, and worked at house-carpentering during the summer. For some time he had cherished the idea of becoming a physician,

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Galaxy Engr. Co. Philada.

Edward Bayard

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

but, at the solicitation of several clergymen, he decided upon entering the ministry, and took an appointment at the age of twenty. A chronic sore throat, however, compelled him to abandon preaching in two years, when having an aversion to school-teaching, and being in need of funds with which to support his family, he took up ambrotyping and photographing, as requiring but a short time to learn and only a limited capital. In three weeks he had learned sufficient to work at it, and for a time travelled from town to town. In May, 1861, he located at Greencastle, Pa., and began the study of dentistry under Dr. E. B. Hamill, subsequently practising it in connection with photography. During the Rebellion he learned the business of telegraph operator to accommodate the citizens of the place, there being a line of telegraph, but no permanent operator. Subsequently he opened a telegraph office in connection with his other business, acting at the same time as United States Military Telegraph Operator at Headquarters of the Signal Corps, Department of Susquehanna, it being located here for several years.

Later on, he sold his photographic gallery; established a book-store and news depot, and, having engaged a clerk, set himself to the long contemplated study of medicine; he pursued it for several years, and then in March, 1867, selling out his business, removed to Chambersburg, where he entered into partnership with H. Forrest, D. D. S., in the practice of dentistry. While so engaged, he investigated the principles of homœopathy, and becoming convinced of the superiority of that system, at once adopted it, and commenced its study under B. Bamman, M. D. On March 3rd, 1869, he graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, among the first of the class. On April 1st, of the same year, he commenced practice at Newville, Cumberland county, Pa., where homœopathy was then comparatively unknown. His successful treatment, especially of several cases, which the allopathic physicians had pronounced incurable, soon gained him the confidence of the people, and four years sufficed to build up an extensive practice among the most intelligent and substantial families in the locality.

Dr. Fetterhoff is a member of the Cumberland Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society, and the American Institute of Homœopathy. In February, 1871 and 1873, he represented the Cumberland Valley Society in the State Society, and also in the American Institute in June, 1871. He was also a delegate from the State Society to the American Institute in June, 1872. In February, 1873, he was elected Second Vice-President of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society.

BAYARD, EDWARD, M. D., of New York, was born March 6th, 1806, in Wilmington, Del., and is the son of Hon. James A. Bayard, of that State. He was educated in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and graduated in 1825. Choosing the profession of law, he commenced its study in the office of Judge Howell, in Canandaigua, N. Y., and subsequently with the Hon. Judge Cady, of Johnstown, N. Y., whose eldest daughter he married in 1827. While in Johnstown, he was a Captain, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel in the militia; and was admitted to practise law in all the courts of the State. He studied medicine in the medical department of the New York University, and received his diploma in 1845, since which time he has practised medicine in New York city. Dr. Bayard, while studying law, practised homœopathy as an amateur in Seneca Falls, Seneca county, and was successful in introducing it into Western New York.

RAUE, CHARLES G., M. D., of Philadelphia, was born in the village of Nieder-Cunnersdorf, in Saxony, May 11th, 1820. He attended college at Budissin, from 1837 to 1841. While there he was strongly attracted

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

by the psychological theories of Professor F. E. Beneke, of Berlin, which he presented in a popular form to the public in a treatise, published in 1847. The following year he removed to the United States, and commenced his professional studies in the office of Dr. C. Hering, of Philadelphia. Having received his diploma from the Philadelphia College of Medicine, in 1850, he commenced practice in Trenton, N. J., where he remained until 1859, in which year he came back to Philadelphia. In 1864, he was elected Professor of Pathology and Diagnosis at the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, which position he held until 1870, when he resigned the chair.

Dr. Raue has written, besides the work above mentioned, which has passed through a number of editions in Germany, a work on "Special Pathology and Diagnostics, with Therapeutical Hints," 1867; on the "Influence of the Tides on Parturition," 1864; and edited for three successive years, 1870–'72, the *Record of Homœopathic Literature*.

He has been twice married; first, to Miss Philippine J. Welflug (died 1865), and, second, to Miss Hermine Jüngerich. As a lecturer, he was considered clear, fluent, and instructive.

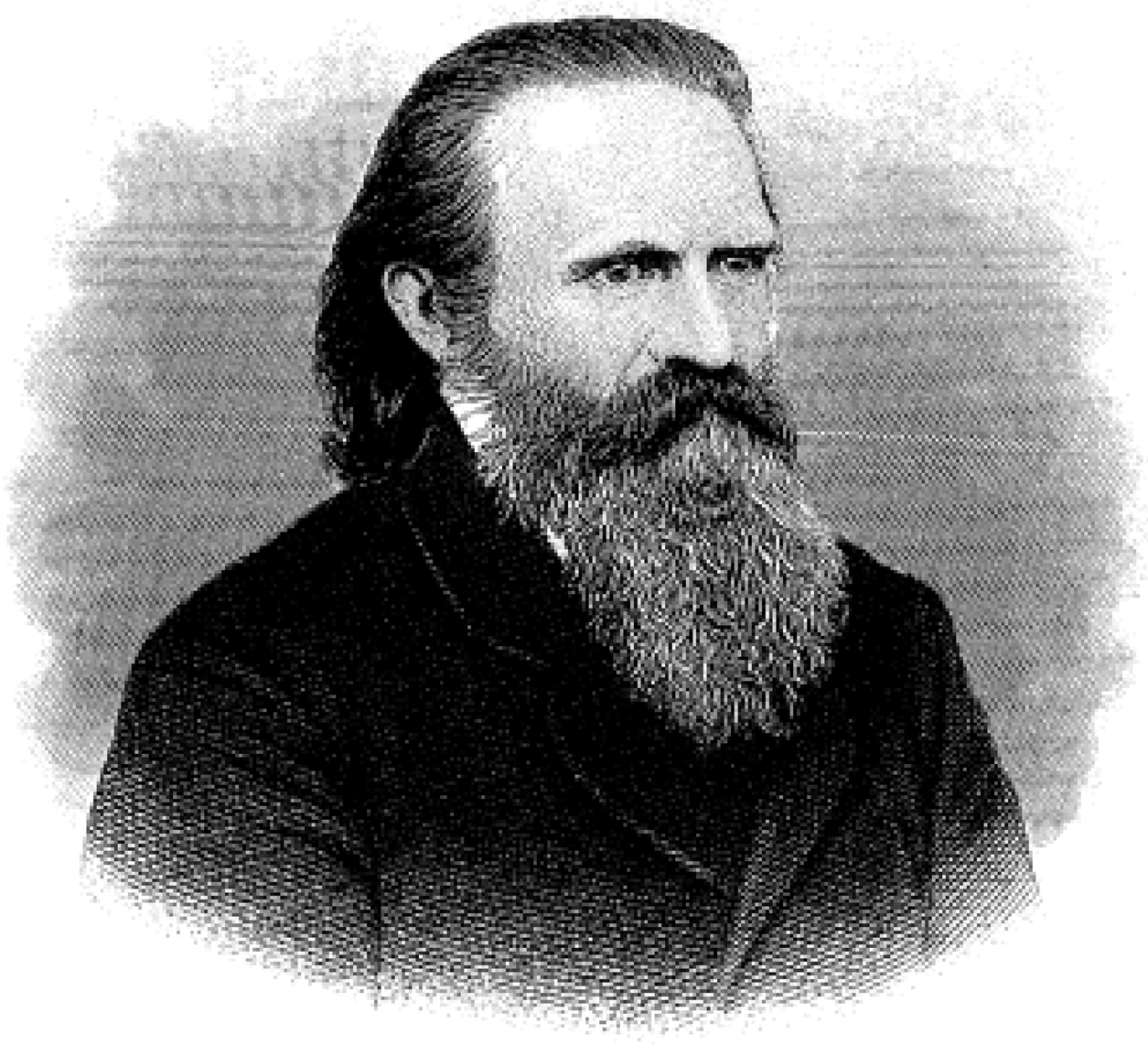
SARGENT, RUFUS, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Essex county, Mass., on the 16th of April, 1824. His ancestors came from England and settled in Massachusetts, taking up a large tract of territory. The town of Aimsbury was built upon a portion of said tract, and part of it came to his father as a farm, upon which place the subject of our sketch was born. Being left an orphan at an early age, he was placed under the care of friends in Haverhill, Mass. He commenced his education in the public schools of that place, continued it at Benjamin Greenleaf's celebrated seminary, and finished his preliminary course at the Worcester High School. He next taught an academy for upwards of one year in Barnstable county, and finally commenced the study of medicine and surgery with Dr. George Coggswell, of Bradford, Mass. Dr. Coggswell was a physician of great reputation as a surgeon, and was one of those kind-hearted and genial men, which characterized the old school of gentlemen. With the kindness of a father, and the thoroughness of a scholar, he led Dr. Sargent through his medical studies. After attending a course of lectures, he spent some time at the Tremont Medical School, and Massachusetts General Hospital, and at length came to Philadelphia to finish his medical studies. He there attended a course of lectures, and finally graduated from the allopathic school in 1851.

Whilst attending the course of lectures last alluded to, he had his attention called to the homœopathic system of practice; becoming interested therein, he commenced the investigation and study thereof, and, in 1852, graduated from the homœopathic school. Soon after graduating, he removed to Bordentown, N. J., there commenced the homœopathic system of practice, and succeeded in establishing a very large practice in that town and its vicinity. His health failing, he removed to Philadelphia, in 1857, and there entered upon a lucrative practice. During this year, he married Anna R., youngest daughter of Nathaniel Bullock, Esq., of Bristol, R. I. She died about two years after.

Sometime after the breaking out of the late civil war, he offered his services, and, in 1862, he entered the army as surgeon, and was in the Peninsula Campaign; was afterwards detailed to take charge of a General Hospital at Yorktown, Va.; was in Charleston Harbor during all the military operations there, and was on duty at Point Lookout Hospital, and also at Mt. Pleasant Hospital at Washington. He was next ordered to Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburgh, and afterwards ordered on duty in Pittsburgh, as Post Surgeon; having spent altogether some three years in the United States service, and during that time he gathered much practical knowledge concerning his profession.

At the close of the war, he spent a few months in recruiting his health, after which he resumed the practice of medicine in Phila-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



Galaxy Pub Co. Philada.

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada.

R. Sargent

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Galaxy Pub. Co. Phila'd

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

delphia, where his former friends and patrons were ready to receive him. His practice has ever since been increasing, and is probably equal to any in the city.

In 1872, he married Esther R., daughter of John Abbott, a highly esteemed citizen of Philadelphia.

Dr. Sargent is a physician of acknowledged ability, discharging the duties of his profession in a strictly conscientious manner; he is a profound thinker, and an able demonstrator of the principles of homœopathy both in theory and practice, yet at the same time displaying a charitable and liberal feeling towards those who may differ with him.

WILSON, T. P., M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Huron county, Ohio, November 9th, 1832. For many years he enjoyed excellent common school education, until he was fitted for teaching. He then alternated teaching with attendance at school, until he was nearly ready for college. The failure of his health obliged him to abandon his cherished project of a collegiate course. On his partial recovery, he entered the Ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and preached with great acceptance on various circuits in Northern Ohio. Having a strong predilection for medical science, he attended lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, and graduated in 1857. In the course of that year, he formed a medical copartnership with Dr. D. H. Beckwith, of Lanesville. In June, he was married to Miss Marian Beckwith, and, in 1858, removed to Cleveland. In 1859, he was elected to the chair of Physiology and Pathology in the Cleveland College. He was connected with that important school as an active member of the faculty for thirteen years, lecturing at various times on Anatomy, Surgery, Obstetrics, Physiology, and Pathology. In 1867, he established the *Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter*, and was its Chief Editor for five years. In 1869, he visited Europe, and spent some time in the hospitals of Berlin and Vienna, pursuing especially the study of ophthalmic and aural surgery. In 1870, he was elected President of the college, and continued in office until his resignation consequent upon his removal to Cincinnati, in 1872. In 1870, he was appointed Orator by the American Institute of Homœopathy, and in June delivered the address in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia before the institute and a large popular audience. The feeling created by the address was so intense, that the institute voted to reject it from its annual proceedings. It has, however, been published, and widely distributed by private agency. In 1871, he was elected President of the Ohio Medical Society, having been its Secretary for several years previous.

In order to devote himself to the special treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, Dr. Wilson removed to Cincinnati in December, 1872, and now occupies the chair of Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery in the Pulte Medical College in that city. His ability as a writer and a speaker is well known to the profession, and needs no comment. He now edits the *Cincinnati Medical Advance*, and besides lecturing, and attending to his practice, is engaged in earnest advocacy, in various journals, of the principles of modern science. He is alert, progressive and industrious.

PEARSON, CLEMENT, M. D., of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, was born in Mercer county, Pa., December 19th, 1819. His father, a native of Chester county, was of English descent, and traced his line through a long ancestry of Quaker blood. His mother, four years younger, was born in Philadelphia. His early education was received in an academy at New Wilmington, Pa. On leaving there, he was engaged for a number of years as a teacher. While thus employed, he gave himself to the study and thorough comprehension of the different schools of medicine; examining the several theories, and noticing carefully

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

their results. He pursued this study with indefatigable industry, but without the slightest thought of becoming a practitioner of either system. His fondness for the study alone induced his long and earnest labor over it, and it was not until 1847, that his attention was drawn to the expediency of making choice of medicine as a profession. For this, he is indebted to Dr. S. Searles, of Newcastle, Pa., from whom, and his partner, Dr. Porter, he received all necessary books and instruction in homœopathy. He prosecuted his studies with great care for two years. In the winter of 1849, he formed the acquaintance of Curt Pretsch, M. D., who had but recently arrived in this country from Leipzig; and in April, 1850, they opened an office in Wellsville, Ohio, for the practice of homœopathy. The year following, he attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and then removed to Salem, Ohio, where, for five years, he engaged in active and very successful practice. In the winter of 1856–'57, wishing still farther to improve himself in study, he attended lectures in the Homœopathic College at Cleveland, Ohio, graduating in March, 1857. In April of the same year, he located in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he is now actively engaged in a large and valuable practice. His patient and laborious investigation of the several theories of medical practice, though, probably, he little thought of the result, was a most important link in the chain of causation, which led him to chose the profession of medicine, and ultimately to decide upon homœopathy as the system which combined most of reasonableness with the least of suffering to the afflicted.

On the 17th of June, 1858, he delivered an address before the public, entitled, "Is there a System of Medicine?" This address was induced by the Proceedings of the Iowa State Medical Society, and is a reply to them. It is a very able lecture, in which comparing the allopathic and homœopathic treatments, he presents an array of proof in favor of the latter, which it is impossible to controvert. It excited considerable discussion, and brought out Dr. Sumner Stebbins as an allopathic opponent. The discussion both oral and written was one of great ability, and both parties gained renown from it. The lecture was subsequently reviewed at some length by Dr. Marcy in the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*. To this journal he has contributed sundry papers of great value; and to the *United States Journal of Homœopathy*; to the *Hahnemann Monthly*; to the *Homœopathic Independent*; to the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*; and to the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*. In addition to these, he has been a frequent contributor to the *Medical Investigator*, of Chicago, for the past fifteen years. He has also prepared a chapter for a work on Materia Medica, which has not yet been published, prepared under the editorship of Dr. Gilchrist. In addition to these literary contributions to the cause of homœopathy, he has delivered annually addresses (by request) to the teachers of the country, since the organization of their institute, now over twelve years. Some of these lectures, and one also before the State Medical Association, have been published in the newspapers, and have met with general acceptance.

He is a ready writer and a fluent speaker, an uncompromising friend of temperance, taking the position in numerous addresses he has delivered on this subject that alcohol, though a good vehicle for retaining and preserving medicinal substances, is of itself never necessary either as a medicine or stimulant.

---

McMANUS, FELIX R., M. D., of Baltimore, Md., was born in that city, May 30th, 1807. His parents emigrated from Ireland, in 1798, and arrived in Baltimore, where his father pursued a mercantile life for nearly forty years. Having received a preliminary education in his native city, he was sent to Georgetown College, D. C., at the early age of eleven years. When he attained his twentieth year, he commenced the study of medicine, as a

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

resident student of the Baltimore Infirmary—the hospital of the University of Maryland. After attendance upon two courses of lectures in that school of Medicine, he graduated in April, 1829, and immediately commenced the practice of medicine in his native city. This he pursued with untiring industry and great success as an allopathic physician, until November, 1837, a period of eight and a half years. In going to the funeral of one of his patients, in company with a clergyman, the subject of homœopathy was introduced by the latter, who, while he admitted that Dr. McManus had pursued a very energetic course of practice in the case of the deceased, deprecated in the strongest terms its severity and destructiveness. From the manner in which the clerical gentleman lauded the merits of homœopathy, and its unquestioned superiority over the prevailing modes of medical practice, Dr. McManus concluded either that there must be something in homœopathy of a curative power, or that his clerical friend, who was a very learned man, was most egregiously deceived. He promised the clergyman to investigate it, and to do it fairly. In order to do this, he determined to go to Philadelphia, and to find and converse with a physician of standing, who had practised both systems of medicine. Dr. Matlack being suggested, he visited him, and made him acquainted with the object of his visit. Dr. Matlack stated that he had practised medicine for twenty years, the last five of which he had devoted to Homœopathy. After hearing what Dr. McManus had to say, and the very many questions he had to ask, Dr. Matlack informed him that, as there were no American works from which to study homœopathy, it would be necessary for him to study German, and named several standard German works upon the new system of medicine, which were of great value to the student and practitioner. With these books, he returned to Baltimore, employed a German teacher, and investigated with him the novel system. The German teacher understanding German, but not the medical technicalities, and Dr. McManus, understanding the latter but not the former, remedies were selected for many complaints of many patients, and the result was satisfactory. After a labor of six months in this way, the first full English translation of the first edition of "Jahn's Manual" appeared, in an issue from the Allentown, Pa., Homœopathic College. This work was hailed with joy by Dr. McManus, as it greatly facilitated the object he had in view, a fair and full investigation of the merits of homœopathy. That investigation and the practice of the new system have been progressing in his hands ever since 1837, a period of nearly thirty-six years.

At the time of his commencing this examination, as he was the first and only physician in Maryland engaged in the pursuit, and not understanding German, and having no English translations, the magnitude of the undertaking may readily be imagined, and some idea formed of the trials borne, and courage demanded by the pioneers of homœopathy; and what they have endured for the cause of science and humanity.

Dr. McManus was one of the small band who formed the American Institute of Homœopathy, now the largest medical society in the world. He has been once elected its President, and, for many years, has filled the very important and responsible office of chairman of its Board of Censors, an office which he now holds by the unanimous vote of the institute. His success and standing as a practitioner are well known to the profession and to the community in which he has so long labored, and where he has established an imperishable fame for homœopathy as well as for himself. His first son, Dr. Felix S. McManus, was, like his father, a graduate of the University of Maryland, and a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He fell a victim to consumption. His second son, Dr. Frederick A. McManus, also a graduate of the same University, is now a practitioner of homœopathy in Baltimore, and bids fair to perpetuate the skill and success of his father.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

PAYNE, WILLIAM E., M. D., of Bath, Me., was born in the town of Unity, Kennebeck county, in that State, on November 25th, 1815. He was educated, at first, at the common schools, and subsequently under private tutors. He was graduated at the Maine Medical College in the class of 1838. During his pupilage at this college, he was Prosector and Demonstrator of Anatomy for two successive years, making nearly all the dissections used by the Professor in his lectures in that department. So satisfactory were his services while filling this important position, that on several occasions he was complimented by the Professor before the class for his skill, and, when on the Diaphragm, he pronounced the dissection the best he had ever seen of that muscle.

Immediately after graduation, he settled in Bath. In 1843, he married Miss B. A. Hatch, who is living, and by whom he has had ten children, the eldest being Frederick W. Payne, M. D., who is located in Boston, Mass. In the course of two and a half years, he acquired a good and gradually increasing practice. Having entered upon the profession with implicit confidence in the theories of the schools, and with the reasonable hope that he might be able to reduce them to practice among his patients, he soon discovered that, either he had overrated his ability, or that he needed a larger experience to enable him to adjust them to practical detail. The only result thus far was the accumulation of doubts, and the discovery that his best success was when he followed the registered experience of the profession, even though in opposition to the theories of the schools. With his mind in this state of uncertainty, in 1840, a copy of "Hahnemann's Organon" coming into his hands, he read and reread it with deepening interest. The principle enunciated in this book as the corner-stone of a system, he saw, would, if true, prove a faithful and sufficient guide among the suffering; as efficacious in the pestilential districts of India, as in the salubrious climate of New England. This met his want. It seemed to be the one thing the profession needed. Having thus begun his first acquaintance with homœopathy, he naturally inferred that the truth of the law of *similia similibus* could be determined only in the sick-room. Procuring from an eminent foreign practitioner, who was sojourning in Bath, a copy of Hering's edition of Jahn, he applied his first test in a case of Pneumonia, so desperate in its character that it threatened to defy all treatment. The promptness with which the disease yielded to his remedy gave him courage to proceed with his experiments; and as success crowned his further efforts, he abandoned allopathy, and cordially embraced the new and better system. He was the first resident physician in Maine to embrace homœopathy; indeed, with one or two exceptions, the first throughout New England. His skill, intelligence, and thorough acquaintance with his profession, have made him widely known; and his labors have been attended with a degree of success as honorable to his devotion to the cause as it is decided in its endorsement of the system which he now applies.

Since its organization, he has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which he has been both President and Corresponding Secretary; for several years a member of the Board of Censors; and for twelve years a member of the Central Bureau for the Augmentation of the Materia Medica of Homœopathy. In the promotion of the interests of this great national organization, he has given his best energies. On one occasion, he filled the place of the Annual Orator of the institute. He is a member of the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Central Homœopathic Medical Society of the State; has served as President of both, and is now Recording Secretary of the State Society. As a member of the Bureau of Materia Medica, he has aided in the provings of the following remedies, viz: *Rennex Crispus*, *Mercurius Jodatus Ruber*, *Polygonum*, *Punctatum Gelseminum*, and *Sillinum Tigrinum*, the last of which he had the honor of introducing into the Materia Medica.

Selected as the Orator for the occasion, he

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada.

Wm E. Payne.

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

delivered the oration at the celebration of the centennial birthday of Hahnemann in Boston, 1855. He was one of the editors of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, from 1862–'69, inclusive. He has been constrained to decline urgent invitations to accept the chair of Materia Medica in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, and more recently in the Hahnemann College in Philadelphia. In 1861, he was elected to the chair of Theory and Practice in the Homœopathic Medical College of New York, with the understanding that he was to lecture only when convenient to him. He delivered only the introductory lecture to the class of that year.

During a period of thirty years, he has contributed sundry papers to the journals of homœopathy; and made several reports to the American Institute, and to other society organizations. He is fellow and corresponding member of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, an honorary member of the Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire, and San Francisco County Medical Societies.

Dr. Payne has travelled through Europe, and has visited the principal cities and hospitals of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. His political relations have consisted chiefly in his connection with the city councils of Bath for three successive years, two of which he served as President. For two years he was a member of the Board of Aldermen, serving both years as President of the Board. He has been elected for several successive years as City Physician, and is, at this time, attending physician at the Soldiers Orphans' Home, a State institution located in Bath.

FROST, JAMES H. P., A. M., M. D., of Danville, Pa., the eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Frost, was born in Bethel, Me., May 24th, 1825. He entered Bowdoin College in 1842, and spent his junior and senior years at Amherst, Mass., where he was graduated with distinction, in 1846. On leaving college, he engaged in teaching and in editorial work in Philadelphia city and county, and, in 1847, began the study of medicine with H. N. Guernsey, M. D., then in practice in Frankford, Pa. He attended the first and second courses of lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of M. D. March, 1850.

After spending a few years at the South, Dr. Frost returned to his native State, and devoted himself to the practice of medicine in Bangor, where he acquired an enviable reputation as a skilful physician. Always an invalid, the necessities of a large and increasing business, at length rendering it impossible to avoid exposure to the severities of the climate, while he became less able to endure them, he accepted, in 1865, the professorship of Physiology in his medical *Alma Mater*, and removed to Philadelphia. Here, in conjunction with his colleagues and other friends of pure homœopathy, he founded the *Hahnemannian Monthly;* and for nearly three years, in addition to the duties of his professorship, practising medicine, and taking an active part in the general management of the college, he performed all the labor of editing and publishing this journal, since so ably conducted by Dr. McClatchey.

In the autumn of 1867, having completed his labors on the "Obstetrics," and carried that work through the press, he was elected to the chair of Pathology in the same college, thus being obliged, the second time in two years, to prepare an entirely new course of lectures as they were delivered. Under this accumulation of labors, his health broke down completely; and in March, 1868, he resigned his professorship, gave up the charge of the *Hahnemannian*, and retired into the country to recruit. Travelling in various places, and employing his leisure moments in the preparation of reports for the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State, and Central New York Homœopathic Medical Societies, of all of which he is an active member; in contributing to the homœopathic medical press, and in other literary labors, his

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

health is partially restored, and he has resumed his practice, located in Danville, Montour county, Pa.

The literary labors of Dr. Frost have been of great service to and are highly appreciated by the profession. His ripe scholarship and depth of thought are apparent in all the productions of his pen; and the vigor of his intellect is well displayed in the force and clearness with which he sets forth his own views, or explains those of others. There is scarcely a journal of our school published in this country that has not been enriched by his contributions. Dr. Frost is a genial, warm-hearted man, and one ever ready to serve a friend.

BEBEE, ALBERT GARY, A. M., M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Newark, N. J., May 21st, 1843. He is of American parentage, his ancestors having lived in the United States for several generations. His preparatory course was had at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, from which he entered the Genesee College in 1859. After one year's residence, he went to Chicago, where he had the management of a homœopathic pharmacy until the fall of 1861. He entered the army as a private in the 51st Illinois Volunteers, in that year. During his service, he was engaged in the medical department, either in hospitals, or in the office of the Medical Director of the 20th and 14th Army Corps. In March, 1863, he was discharged for physical disability, and resumed his collegiate studies. He graduated at the Genesee College, in 1866. He received also, in 1871, the *ad eundem* degree of A. M., from the University of Syracuse. After graduation, he became the Principal of the Theresa Union and High School, but his health becoming affected, he was compelled to resign in April, 1867, and acted for the ensuing year as travelling agent for a Life Insurance Company in Indiana and Illinois. Having for several years previous devoted considerable time to medical and chemical studies, especially with a view of making a specialty of surgery, he was urged by Dr. S. A. Robinson, of La Porte, in the spring of 1868, to enter his office as his assistant. In the autumn of that year, he went to Chicago, and attended the winter course of lectures in the Hahnemann Medical College, passed his examinations in the following spring, and in view of his previous education was graduated. He, at once, became associated with his brother, Dr. G. D. Bebee, in his practice, and continued this connection until April, 1872; with the exception of the winter of 1869–'70, which was spent in surgical studies at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y., where he again graduated with the class of 1870.

Dr. Bebee was married March 3d, 1870, to Miss Frances L. Northway. He is now engaged in successful independent practice, devoting special attention to surgery, in which he has evinced great proficiency and skill.

NEIDHARD, CHARLES, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1809, and he is a step-son of the eminent political economist and refugee, Professor List, whom he accompanied in his exile to Switzerland and this country. The professor's emigration was at the instance of his friend, General Lafayette: and followed Dr. Neidhard's admission to the higher gymnasium at Stuttgart.

Commencing the study of medicine with Isaac Heister, M. D., of Reading, in this State, and continuing it for three and a half courses at the University of Pennsylvania, two sessions of the Philadelphia Medical Institute, and the clinical lectures of the Pennsylvania Hospital for two years, Dr. Neidhard was seriously ill from over-application, after his graduation. He consulted Dr. W. Wesselhœft, of Bath, Pa., a personal friend who had adopted homœopathy. His own recovery and his physician's arguments led him in the same course. As Professor List had been made United States Consul to Leipzig, Saxony, Dr. Neidhard followed him, and there thoroughly

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Railway Pub. Co. Oakland

C. Meidhard

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

mastered the study and became a member of the Leipzig Medical Society, in 1835. He afterwards graduated at Jena.

Returning to America, in 1836, Dr. Neidhard commenced the practice of homœopathy in Philadelphia, and, excepting visits to Europe, has remained there permanently since. His European visits were to the great hospitals of the great capitals, to learn every advance. This knowledge he embodied in a course of three lectures, that were published in the style of "Homœopathy in England, France and Germany, with a Glance at Allopathic Men and Things." In 1837, he graduated at the Allentown Homœopathic Medical College, and received an honorary degree from the Hahnemann College of Chicago. He was one of the original members of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, he lectured regularly for three years. In addition to these labors he has enriched the medical literature of the country, both as co-editor with Dr. Hering, of the first *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*, and as a contributor of much practical matter to Hempel's edition of "Jahr's Manual," and of numerons articles to various journals representing his own school; the latter noticeable for their practical character and exemption from theorizing.

His treatise on "Diphtheria in the United States" is admirable and exhaustive, and is regarded in England and America as one of the best ever published; and his essay, entitled, "Where do we stand? How can we best promote the scientific progress of Homœopathy?" was published in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, in 1869. In this essay, he defends with signal ability his opinion that the similarity of the remedy must correspond not only with the symptoms, but with the deeper pathological state, as far as this can be ascertained, and that this is essential to the success of the homœopathic treatment. These views, based upon a strong common sense, and written from thorough acquaintance with the subject, have produced a deep impression upon the professional and the public mind. Such a career is its own all-sufficient monument.

BROOKS, CHARLES A., M. D., of Clinton, Mass., was born in Roxbury, N. H., January 23rd, 1823. Soon after his birth, his parents removed to Keene, N. H. Here, much the larger part of his life was passed until he commenced the practice of medicine. His early education was received in the common schools and academy, where he laid the foundation on which to build the superstructure of a successful practice of medicine. After several years passed in mechanical pursuits, he entered the office of Dr. W. B. Chamberlin, in 1853, under whose auspices and instructions he prepared for his medical course of lectures. His first course he attended at Castleton, Vt., where he derived great benefit from his instruction. He then entered the Homœopathic College of Medicine, in Philadelphia, where he graduated in the spring of 1857. Immediately on his graduation, May 7th, 1857, he went to Clinton, Mass., where, during nearly sixteen years, he has labored faithfully in his profession, earning the confidence of the community, and the substantial returns, which flow to the honored physician in a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Brooks has been twice married, having one son and one daughter. The son is a physician, practising in East Boston.

Dr. Brooks is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. He was one of the founders of the Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he was President for one year. His practice is a large one, evidencing his ability in his profession. It is to be regretted that we have no knowledge of any productions from his pen, as contributions to the medical literature of the day. His large and active service in homœopathy must be replete with valuable lessons, which his profession and the public would be glad to receive.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

RICHARDSON, E. T., M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Danvers, Essex county, Mass., on September 12th, 1814. His father, Captain Edward Richardson, was well known and highly esteemed as a ship-master in the port of New York, and was for many years prominently identified with the New York Port Society; the American Seaman's-Friend Society, and many other philanthropic and benevolent enterprises among seamen. He died in April, 1872, at the age of eighty-three years.

Dr. Richardson was graduated at Brown University, R. I., in the fall of 1835. On completing his collegiate course, he entered the office of Dr. Gurdon Breck, an eminent surgeon in New York city, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in the spring of 1839. In the fall before his graduation, he entered the New York Hospital as assistant to the resident physician. In the spring of 1840, he succeeded to the post of resident physician for one year. The position and practice were of inestimable value to him when he entered upon his more private practice. On completing his term of service in the hospital in the spring of 1841, he located in what was then the village of Syracuse, Onandago county, N. Y., and there commenced the practice of his profession. In the autumn following he was married to Susan P. Smith, of Hadley, Mass., who continued his faithful friend and sympathiser until her decease, on October 3d, 1872.

Dr. Richardson continued the practice of medicine according to the principles of allopathy, successfully performing his laborious work, until the summer of 1848. About two years before this, he had formed a partnership with Dr. Lyman Clery, and their business rapidly and steadily increased, surpassing that of the other physicians of the place. At that time homœopathy began to engage the attention of the people of that county, and to disturb very greatly the equaniminity of the physicians who had been trained in the older school, and who had the annoyance of seeing many of their patients pass over to the homœopathists. The rapidity with which the principles of the new school were advancing, and the great success which attended their practice, induced a careful and candid examination of the system, in order more fully to understand its teachings. Determined not to prejudge the system, but resolved to give it a most patient and candid examination, he sent to New York for homœopathic books and medicines. The books were carefully studied; and, as the principles avowed in these seemed perfectly rational, he tried the effect of the medicines upon his patients, whom he kept in ignorance of his plans. His success during several months was so convincing, that he had no hesitation in avowing his thorough adoption of and adhesion to the homœopathic system. Of course the announcement of his change of views and of practice was received by his allopathic brethren very differently. Many sneered at their conversion to what they considered a precious humbug, while others came to inquire and learn.

In the spring of 1855, he removed from Syracuse to Brooklyn, where he still continues the practice of his profession, and has a large and lucrative practice.

In politics, Dr. Richardson is a Republican, as he had been a member of the Whig party. He has never held any political office, and has not the slightest desire to hold one. His energies are all given to the duties of his profession, which he finds ample enough for the employment of all his time and strength.

CORNELL, GEORGE BOARDMAN, M. D., of Jersey City, N. J., was born in Dukes county, Mass., April 24th, 1833.

He enjoyed the advantages of a superior classical education. In 1857, he became a student at the Madison University, and there was graduated. In 1861, he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated, in 1864, with honor and distinction.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

He pursued allopathic practice until 1866, and held the position of Physician to the Lying-in Asylum of the City of New York for one year, and that of Physician to the chairs on Diseases of Children and of Women and Children in the North Western and Demitt Dispensaries for two years. During these years he investigated homœopathy, and, in 1869, adopted it. He now very successfully practises in Bergen, N. J.

CLARKE, JOHN LEWIS, M. D., of Fall River, Mass., is one of a family whose habitual instincts are wholly in sympathy with the study and practice of medicine. He is a son of Peleg Clarke, M. D., and was born in the town of Scituate, R. I., on November 30th, 1812.

His early education was received at the common schools of his State, which were early celebrated for their thoroughness and efficiency. He then entered the Friends' Boarding School in Providence, and subsequently became a member of an English and Classical Academy in Kingston, R. I. On leaving school, being undetermined in his choice of a vocation, he passed several years alternately in teaching school, and in mechanical occupations. The acquaintance thus obtained with the business of the world, and with human nature proved of inestimable value to him when he ultimately decided upon the profession of medicine. For this he was prepared by a regular and systematic course of study under the judicious direction of his father, and was thus qualified for admission to the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, where he graduated honorably in 1854.

He then located at Fall River, Mass., commenced practice, and soon made for himself a good position. His faithful adherence to the principles of homœopathy; his steady devotion to their practice; his intelligent and manly advocacy of the science; and his courtesy and urbanity to his patients and others, have won to him hosts of friends whose good opinions are golden to any man.

He was chosen President of the Bristol County Homœopathic Medical Society on its organization in 1867, and delivered before this body an inaugural address on the status of homœopathy in this country, a copy of which was requested by the society, and published in the *New England Medical Gazette*.

BELL, JAMES BACHELDER, M. D., of Augusta, Me., was born in Monson, Piscataquis county, Me., February 21st, 1838. His father, a graduate of Amherst College, a lawyer, from Berkshire, Mass., was of English-Irish descent. Ill health prevented his entrance upon a college course, for which he was prepared in the Monson Academy; but began the study of medicine with his uncle Dr. William C. Bell, of Middletown, Conn. He completed his course of study in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1859. In June following, he sailed for Bremen, and thence to Vienna, where he spent a year in diligent study at the Allgemeines Krankenhaus, with occasional visits to the Homœopathic Hospitals. After travelling somewhat, and visiting various hospitals, he returned and practised ten months in Skowhegan, Me., his father's home, and then selected Augusta, Me., as his place of residence, where he has continued in successful practice. In 1862, he passed an examination before the allopathic board, preparatory to his entering the service as a surgeon, and was accepted, although circumstances hindered his engagement in that capacity. In 1863 he married Miss Pauline Robinson of Skowhegan, by whom he has three children. Dr. Bell has engaged actively in the practice of medicine, giving the preference to surgery. He was examining surgeon for the pension office from 1863 to 1866; and city physician from 1867 to 1868. During this time he examined several thousand discharged soldiers, and was obliged to resign

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

his office on account of his private practice. He published a work on the "Homœopathic Treatment of Diarrhœa," in 1869; and has written for the various medical journals. He is a member of several medical societies. In medicine he is Hahnemannian; in religion, Evangelical; and in politics, Republican.

GARDNER, A. P., M. D., of Glenhome, Luzerne county, Pa., was born in Orange county, N. Y., May 12th, 1816. His father was a farmer; other members of the family followed professions. His early education was received in the district school. When seventeen, he was thrown upon his own resources through the death of his father. By his mother's advice, he maintained his studies even while working upon the farm, writing out lessons in grammar, philosophy, geography, and chemistry at night, and learning them while ploughing next day. In the course of time, he became a school teacher; subsequently continued his studies in the Deckertown Academy, N. J., and on leaving there, devoted himself to medicine under the tuition of J. Harvey Horton, M. D., of Minisink, for two years. After attending a course of lectures at Fairfield Medical College, entered the office of Dr. S. B. Barlow, M. D., of Florida, Orange county, N. Y., who was studying homœopathy, of which his pupil would have none. He graduated in the spring of 1841, at the old Crosby Street Medical College, New York; removed to Carbondale, Pa., and for ten years practised allopathy, opposing the new system. All at once, he determined to learn how to treat croup and scarlatina as well as he found parents doing, with nothing but a homœopathic book and small case of medicines. He consulted Dr. Kirby, of New York, bought about $30 worth of books, and a pocket-case of medicines; was advised by him to read "Hahnemann's Organon" attentively, and then try some of the medicines according to the other books. He read the "Organon" twice, and his tests proving satisfactory, came out as a homœopath. He imagined that he would be deserted and have plenty of time to study, but there being no homœopathic phisician nearer than Binghampton, a distance of seventy miles, he soon found his time fully occupied; in fact so popular did the practice prove, despite the attacks of the allopaths, that four years hard work and study had so broken down his nervous system as to necessitate a rest, and ultimately his present retirement. After travelling in South America and other countries for nearly a year, he located in Scranton, about 1855, and resumed practice, ever bearing in mind Dr. Kirby's injunction to use nothing below the third dilution, to often try as high as the thirtieth, and gradually go on up to the hundredth, but never be satisfied without seeing medicinal action or effect. About this time, in conversation with a prominent allopath, he talked of forming a homœopathic society in the county. Immediately the allopath set to work to form one of his brethren; this caused Dr. Gardner to do the same, and the result was the organization (December 27th, 1855) of the Homœopathic Medical Association, the first ever formed in the county. In 1859, he moved from Scranton to the neighborhood of his present residence, Glenhome, and on its completion moved in, and has since devoted himself to farming, stock, and trout and fruit raising with eminent success. He has lately invented what he terms a "fermentation guard," to be applied to closed vessels containing fermentable liquors, for the preservation of both vessels and liquids.

He was married in 1844, at Carbondale, to Elizabeth Good Gardner, who died in 1850, and in 1855 to Mary Augusta Tremper, daughter of Judge Tremper, of Western New York, now residing near Philadelphia.

Politically, Dr. Gardner was a consistent Democrat, voting for Jackson in opposition to Clay. At the time of Lincoln's nomination for the second term, he ranged himself on the side of the Union. Now he again works for Union Democracy. Since his residence at Glenhome, he has been twice elected School Director, being President or Secretary of the

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Galaxy Pub. Co. Phila'da.

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Board each term; has twice been elected Township Auditor, and more recently was asked to accept the presidency of a Horse Company, of which he is a member, whose duty it is to see that stolen horses in the district are recovered by the proper officers for that purpose. The doctor was always fond of a fine horse.

During the earlier portion of his homœopathic practice, he was often called upon to defend the doctrines of the illustrious Hahnemann, and with that view contributed a series of able articles on the subject of the comparative value of homœopathy and allopathy to the press of Carbondale and Scranton. On leaving these places, he took especial care to obtain physicians to fill his place with whom he could confidently entrust the cause of homœopathy.

Dr. Gardner was the pioneer of homœopathy throughout the entire Lackawanna Valley.

BAILEY, CHARLES, M. D., of Pittsfield, Mass., was born in East Medway, Norfolk county, Mass., September 2nd, 1821. His father was Rev. Luther Bailey, and his grandfather Israel Bailey, who emigrated to this country from Bristol, England. Dr. Bailey was educated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., and studied medicine with Dr. Nathaniel Miller, originally a partner of Dr. John Warren, of Boston. He took his first course of medical lectures at Mason St. College, Boston, and subsequently had charge of Dr. Miller's hospital for two years. He acquired additional experience in practice at the Chelsea Marine Hospital, and finished his allopathic education with Dr. Henry H. Childs, President of the Berkshire Medical College of Pittsfield, Mass., at which institution he graduated in November, 1843, with the highest honors in a school of one hundred and seventy-five, having been unanimously chosen to deliver the valedictory address. He commenced practice in Springfield, Mass., the same year in company with Dr. J. G. Holland, familiarly known as "Timothy Titcomb." After four years of successful practice in Springfield, he removed to the new town of Holyoke, where he remained for two and a half years, when, from failing health, he was obliged to journey South, where his health was materially benefited, and he returned North. Stopping at Philadelphia to take a course of lectures at the Filbert St. Homœopathic School, he became an enthusiastic disciple of homœopathy. After he had thoroughly regained his health by the use of homœopathic remedies, he returned to Pittsfield, in the winter of 1849–'50, and commenced the practice which he has since continued.

In May, 1846, he was married to Miss Caroline W. Goodrich, daughter of the late Levi Goodrich, Esq., whose family were among the early pioneers of Western Massachusetts. He has one son now living.

The characteristics of Dr. Bailey are indomitable energy and perseverance, superior perceptive faculties, acute knowledge of disease and its remedies, and a sound judgment of means to be applied. Being a good diagnostician also, he is one of the best as he is one of the most successful practitioners of the age. He was a pioneer of homœopathy in the place of his present residence, and, locating in a town where an allopathic college existed, he had more than the usual opposition to the new practice to overcome. He has lived to see the college fade away, and the principles of Hahnemann triumph in their adoption by the larger portion of the educated and thinking community.

As a surgeon, Dr. Bailey is eminently successful, but his extensive medical practice precludes his attention to this department of his profession, and he attends only such cases as present unusual claims upon his services. Having travelled in Europe and the West Indies, as a relaxation from the cares of business, he has kept pace with the discoveries and improvements in medicine, and is thoroughly read in the medical literature of the day. His extensive engagements have hindered his contributing to the periodical literature, although strenuously urged to do so by publishers, who

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

are acquainted with his ability as a writer, and his large experience as a practitioner.

He is the owner of the celebrated Greylock Hall, formerly known as Sand Springs, a watering place situated in Williamstown, Mass., which has been erected, furnished, and conducted by him in addition to the heavy burden of his ordinary professional duties.

Dr. Bailey possesses remarkable social qualities, great magnetic power, and has, consequently, strong and decided friends, and is beloved and trusted by his patients, and the profession at large. A firm friend of the friendless, he contributes to institutions which have for their object the relief and support of the widow and orphan. He is prompt and punctual in his attentions, and the highways and by-ways of Berkshire attest his faithfulness in storm, heat, and cold. The blessings of the community in which he resides attend him.

POMEROY, THOMAS FULLER, A. M., M. D., of Detroit, Mich., was born May 11th, 1816, in Cooperstown, Otsego county, N. Y. His father, the late Theodore Pomeroy, M. D., of Utica, N. Y., and his maternal grandfather, the late Thomas Fuller, M. D., of Cooperstown, N. Y., practised medicine for many years, with credit to the profession, and with high reputation to themselves. After six years spent in boarding school, he entered Hamilton College in Clinton, N. Y. in 1832; and at the end of his junior year, joined the senior class of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he graduated in 1836. The purpose of his earlier life had been the study and practice of medicine; but at the time of his graduation he abandoned this, with the view of pursuing mercantile occupations. After reading law one year in Utica, N. Y., he went to Cleveland, O., in 1837, and entered upon a mercantile career, which in fourteen years not proving as attractive or successful as he had anticipated, he commenced the study of medicine, having become in the meanwhile a convert to homœopathy. He attended the two full courses of lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College from 1851 to 1853, and was graduated in the spring of 1853. In May he began practice in Utica, N. Y., in company with Lucien B. Wells, M. D., an old friend, and former student of his father. In 1859, he removed to Detroit, where he has since successfully fulfilled the duties of his profession. He received the degree of A. M., from his *Alma Mater*, Union College, Schenectady, in 1854; and was first Vice-President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, for one year, and its President the year following. He is an occasional contributor to some of the medical journals.

WELLS, LUCIEN B., M. D., of Utica, N. Y., was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., October 8th, 1810. His father, Asa Wells, Esq., was a prominent citizen of the county, having held many important positions of trust and responsibility. Dr. Wells was educated in the Academy of Pompey, and received his medical instruction in the Medical College of Fairfield, N. Y., where he was graduated in February, 1831. His elementary instruction in medicine was commenced in 1827, in the office of Dr. Pomeroy, in Utica, and continued under Dr. John P. Batcheller with whom he was associated in practice for two years after his graduation. He practised in Pompey and elsewhere in Onondaga county for seventeen years. In 1846, his attention was drawn to homœopathy by his friends, and, giving it a thorough examination and equally thorough practical test, he became a convert to the new system. He had become wearied and disgusted with the contradictions and uncertainties of allopathy, and had any legitimate means been presented to him by which he might have procured a living, he would have resorted to

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

it and abandoned the practice of medicine. But he found in the practice of homœopathy and in its principles, the stability and satisfaction which under allopathy he had never been able to find, and his success has been most gratifying. As soon as his adoption of the new system was announced, he, with Drs. Lyman Clary, and S. Seward, of Syracuse, and Dr. E. F. Richardson of Brooklyn, late of Syracuse, and Dr. Hurd (now deceased), late of Fayetteville, N. Y., who were members of the Onondaga County Medical Society, each received a copy of the following notice:

"You are hereby notified to appear at a special meeting of the Onondaga County Medical Society, to be held at the Syracuse House, in the city of Syracuse, on Tuesday, the 10th day of September, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why you should not be expelled from said society for practising homœopathy, which by this society is deemed *quackery*. ABRAM HAHN, Secy.

"Syracuse, August 28th, 1847."

The parties thus arraigned, met at the time and place appointed, but found no allopathic physicians present to prove the charge. It appears that having consulted legal counsel, they had concluded to let the matter drop, particularly as the accused were resolved to test the legality of it in the courts, had any unfavorable action been had. He removed to Utica in 1851, and has, so far, maintained an honorable position in the profession, having been President of the State Society in 1870, and held other important trusts. He is now President of the Central New York Homœopathic Medical Association, one of the most important and useful working organizations in the United States.

WATSON, WILLIAM HENRY, A. M., M. D., of Utica, N. Y., was born in Providence, R. I., November 8th, 1829. He is the only son of the late Hon. William Robinson Watson, and Mary Anne Watson.

His father was graduated at Brown University in 1823, in the same class with Chief Justice Ames of R. I., George D. Prentice, the distinguished editor of the *Louisville Journal*, and Judge Meilen, of Mass.

He was admitted to the bar, but engaged to only a limited extent in the practice of his profession. His life was devoted pre eminently and almost exclusively to politics For nearly forty years he was one of the most active and prominent politicians in Rhode Island, and probably no individual has ever exerted a greater influence in its local politics.

Few men in Rhode Island have written as much on political topics as Mr. Watson. The most elaborate of these writings were a series of papers first published in the *Providence Daily Journal*, in 1844, over the signature of "Hamilton," which were afterwards collected and printed in a pamphlet form. The doctrines then held by the Whig party, of which he was ever the devoted champion in Rhode Island, were there explained and vindicated with remarkable force and vigor. He died in 1864, after an unsullied life, and none ever questioned the integrity or the ability with which he discharged the duties of the numerous and varied public offices which he held.

On the paternal side, Dr. Watson is descended from the oldest, most respectable, and most distinguished families in Rhode Island, among whom may be named the Wantons, Hasards, Robinsons, and Browns, who at a period anterior to the Revolution were the largest land-holders in the southern portion of that State, and were noted for dispensing an elegant and princely hospitality,—forming a genial and polished society, when the city of Providence was but a small and inconsiderable village. He is the lineal descendant in the fifth degree of Gosemer Gideon Wanton, the Colonial Governor of Rhode Island, 1745 to 1747, being the fifth of the family who had occupied that position previous to the American Revolution. John Watson, who was the original ancestor of this family of Watsons, came to this country from England about 1680.



Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Dr. Watson was graduated at Brown University, with distinction, in 1852. During his collegiate course he was particularly noted for his fondness of, and proficiency in the classical languages of antiquity. His original dissertations in the Latin and Greek, obtained for him the highest prizes in those departments of collegiate study.

From his earliest youth he had shown a love of, and aptitude for the medical profession. Immediately after his graduation, he entered upon its study, in the office of Dr. A. H. Okie, a distinguished physician of Providence. After attending lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, he received his medical degree in March, 1854, and immediately located in Utica, N. Y., where he has now an extensive and influential practice.

Dr. Watson was one of the founders of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Oneida county, and was elected its President October 16th, 1860. He delivered the address at the reorganization of the Homœopathic Medical Society of New York, in the city of Albany, February 28th, 1861. On the 12th of February, 1868, he was elected President of the last named society, and delivered the annual address before it February 9th, 1869.

Dr. Watson is particularly distinguished as the advocate of a higher standard of medical education, and as the able and uncompromising opponent of sectarianism in medicine. To the influence of his pen is largely attributable the speedy removal in April, 1871, of Dr. H. Van Aernam, Commissioner of Pensions, who had, as Dr. Watson believed, abused his power to subserve the interests of his sect, by removing homœopathic physicians from the office of Pension Surgeons, because they "did not belong to the school of medicine recognized by the bureau;" thus "seeking to commit the National Government to the pernicious principle of establishing sectarian tests as a qualification for office;" a course which, had it been allowed to pass unrebuked, would, as was well stated by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, "have been wholly subversive of the fundamental principles of our free government."

On the 13th of February, 1872, he delivered an address before the State Medical Society at Albany on "The Homœopathic School; the Modern School of Rational and Liberal Medicine," which, while it aroused the hostile criticism of the bigoted, gained for him, by its liberal and catholic spirit, the approval of the liberal-minded members of both the allopathic and homœopathic schools.

He is a member of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, under the Act of May 16th, 1872, to examine candidates for the degree of "*Doctor of Medicine of the University of the State of New York*," and examiner in the department of "*Clinical Medicine*" (embracing Diagnosis and Pathology).

Dr. Watson was married to Miss Sarah F. Carlile of Providence, R. I., May 1st, 1854.

---

HOLLAND, H. N., M. D., of Jeffersonville, Ind., was born in the town of Chemung, State of New York, November 10th, 1807. His father died when he was a babe. His mother, the daughter of a nobleman's son, married her second husband, 1810; and removed to Ohio near Dayton in 1812.

Having a step-father, he was thrown upon his own resources at an early age. He acquired his education, both literary and professional, by his unaided individual efforts; living in the country until nearly nineteen years of age by manual labor on a farm.

His love of books led him to devote his evenings and other intervals of leisure to study. In this manner he acquired those qualifications which fitted him for the career of usefulness and influence he was destined to enjoy. On October 11th, 1829, he was married, by the Rev. David S. Burnet, to Miss Elizabeth Wooderman. During two years following he had charge of his step-father's grocery store. At the age of thirty-one, he attended

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

a regular course of medicine at the Eclectic Institute in Cincinnati. After practising medicine in that city a short time, he removed, in 1837, to Scott county, Ind., where he practised allopathy nine years. In 1846, he was elected to the Indiana State Legislature, serving with honor. He removed, in 1848, to Jeffersonville; and the following year graduated with distinguished honors in the Louisville Medical University. He established a good practice. In 1855, he was induced to investigate homœopathy. From a thorough examination of the principles and tests of remedies, he yielded to the force of the evidence and avowed his conversion. He was first to introduce the truths of *similia similibus* in the city of Jeffersonville, Ind., and was admitted a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

He has attained a sound reputation and a large practice. With singular ability, he has served as a member of the City Council of Jeffersonville, and as School Trustee.

His character as a Christian stands high in the community, and is held in honor in the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a prominent and active member for many years; and his labors in the cause of religion have been productive of much good.

His natural fondness for children, and his devotion to the spiritual welfare of the little ones, induced him, in 1868, to organize a Mission Sabbath School, which has continued ever since under his zealous care and supervision, in a prosperous condition.

January 27th, 1873, his dear wife died, lamented by a vast community of friends, whom she won by a life of fidelity and Christian benevolence. She left three children—one son and two daughters. The son is a graduate, and is practising homœopathy.

FORBES, GEORGE F., M. D., of West Brookfield, Mass., was born in Belchertown, Mass., on February 9th, 1831. His father, Ornan Forbes, being in feeble health, and having a family of nine children to maintain, it was thought best that as many of the six boys as possible should learn trades, so as to be soon able to contribute to their own support. In accordance with this decision the subject of this sketch was apprenticed to the business of carriage and ornamental painting. After finishing his apprenticeship, his health failed him, the trouble being an affection of the throat. Having endured a long course of mercurial and other drugging, the free use of the knife and caustic to the throat, he set to work in his leisure moments, morning and evening, to study throat affections and their treatment, convinced that there must be some better method of treating bronchitis and diphtheria than the rough treatment he was undergoing at the hands of the "regulars." At length he made the acquaintance of a homœopathic physician in Springfield, Mass., and sought his advice. That practitioner's treatment being based upon scientific principles, he recovered speedily. His previous medical studies having given him a taste for the profession, and his cure having converted him to homœopathy, he, on resuming work at his trade, set himself earnestly to the study of medicine with a view to practising it. Being without money or influential friends, he was compelled to labor for his support, and so for two years rose early and sat up late to acquire the much coveted knowledge. Having at the expiration of that period, during which he steadily persevered, regardless of the banter of his friends and shopmates, saved sufficient money, he entered himself as a student at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. He completed his course in March, 1857, and settled down to practice as assistant to Dr. Samuel Shaw, of Palmer, Mass., who, after practising allopathy for twenty-seven years, had discarded it and become a warm advocate of homœopathy. Six months later he removed to Warren, Mass., at the solicitation of a number of its citizens. After four years of a struggling practice there, he shifted to West Brookfield, Mass., where he has resided for over twelve years, and has secured a very large country practice. The present high position to which he has attained is due entirely

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

to his own unaided efforts. He is a very skilful and conscientious physician, and has won the esteem of the whole community in which he lives. The success which has attended his treatment of disease, has brought homœopathy into great favor in that section of the country.

PALMER, W. C., M. D., of New York, was born in New Jersey, February 9th, 1804. In his infancy, his parents removed to New York city, where the larger part of his life has been spent. When quite young his mind was directed to the study of divinity, but looking upon a physician as one who has a large and valuable field for usefulness hardly second to that of a clergyman, he decided upon the study of medicine, and made his literary course subservient to his proficiency in that department. He completed his academic course with honor to himself, and with the approbation of his teachers, and then entered the office of Dr. Hosack, extensively known for eminence in his profession, and as President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. His medical studies completed, he graduated in 1825, and, having entered upon a valuable practice, he was married, in 1827, to Miss Phoebe Worrall. His business continued to increase, and he was soon able to command a good and remunerative practice as an allopathic physician, the demands upon his time being fully equal to his ability. In 1838, when he had attained an elevated position as an allopathic practitioner, and when his prospects were the most flattering, he made some most successful testings in homœopathic medicines, in cases in which the allopathic remedies had utterly failed. The results thus far were so remarkable that he felt it his duty to the profession and the public to give himself, as far as a very laborious practice would permit, to a careful study of the new school principles. He eventually became fully satisfied of the truth of homœopathy, and promptly changed his mode of practice. So great, at that time, was the unpopularity of the new system, that his friends feared he would damage his professional character, as well as his pecuniary interests. These anticipations were not realized. His practice, so far from diminishing, steadily increased, and became far more lucrative. When asked, three years afterward, if he had never had misgivings in view of his change his emphatic reply was, "Never! It has always been with me cause for hearty thanksgiving to God that I have since been enabled to relieve human suffering as never before."

During a period of nearly thirty years, Dr. Palmer continued to enjoy increasing satisfaction and prosperity in his profession. Having secured a competency, he has withdrawn within the past ten years from the arduous duties of an active practice, and has been largely occupied in evangelistic labors in this and foreign lands. His elevated character as a Christian gentleman has thrown its adornings over his character as a physician. Always cheerful, and often humorous, he carried an atmosphere of pleasantness into the house of suffering, where his hopeful words have proved a powerful auxiliary to his prescriptions.

SISSON, EDWARD R., M. D., of New Bedford, Mass., was born in Westport, in that State, September 2nd, 1828. He entered the public schools of New Bedford in his ninth year, and remained until he was twenty, when he gratified a longing for a maritime life, and spent three years at sea. On his return, failing health brought him into contact with his valued friend and future preceptor, Dr. M. B. Roche. The speedy cure effected, and the warm interest evinced in him by the doctor—for whom he has ever had the warmest affection—drew his attention to the study of medicine, which he commenced under his physician's directions. Remaining with him five years, during which he attended three full courses of lectures, two of which were allopathic, he graduated at the Berkshire Medical College of Pittsfield, Mass., November, 1853.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

He then matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of M. D. in the following March. He entered into partnership, immediately, with Dr. Roche, which continued two years, when, Dr. Roche retiring, he was left in charge of a large and lucrative practice. He has made for himself a sound reputation, and is generally much esteemed.

Dr. Sisson is held in high esteem as a kind-hearted gentleman; is beloved by his patients; and maintains courteous relations with his colleagues. He has an aptitude for art, and has attained some distinction by his pictures in crayon.

---

LARKIN, LYMAN BEECHER, A. M., M. D., of Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, N. Y., was born in Marlborough, Mass., November 8th, 1804.

At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to a farmer and currier, but his master dying three years after, he was again at liberty. Anxious for a good education, but having no friends to assist him, he started for Cambridge, thinking that if near the college, something might turn up in his favor and he thereby be enabled to pursue his studies. The first year he worked as gardener for a family in the neighborhood, and then secured the position of assistant to John W. Webster, Professor of Chemistry at Harvard College, but falling ill of typhoid fever, this desirable arrangement was broken up. On his recovery he went to Boston, and engaged with a mercantile house in that city, at a salary of $50 per year and board. When the term for which he had engaged expired, notwithstanding he was offered a good salary and the promise of a partnership in three years, he determined to pursue his original intention, and, with thirty dollars in his pocket, began his studies at the Woburn Academy. While there, he abstained from tea and coffee, and has never resumed their use.

In 1831, he completed his studies at the academy, returned to Boston, and worked in the drug store of Maynard & Noyes, until he had earned sufficient to enable him to enter Amherst College. In the fall of 1833, he was appointed Professor Hitchcock's assistant in chemistry. While lecturing upon the gases, the Professor stated that musical sounds could be produced by holding a glass tube over a burning jet of hydrogen gas, and the next day young Larkin played several tunes before the class, upon a silver lined flute, held over a burning jet of hydrogen gas; for which he was highly complimented by the Professor, with whom he evidently became a favorite.

About this time, while assisting Professor Snell in some electrical experiments, he connected a wire, which was nearly half a mile in length, with a Leyden jar which was heavily charged; then placing a sheet of paper on a smooth table, he laid upon it some goldleaf, upon which he then placed a piece of paper, on which was the word *lightning;* over all he placed a heavy weight, and then by means of the wire discharged the jar upon the goldleaf, and found the word lightning was thereby permanently gilded.

He was with Professor Hitchcock during his geological survey of the State of Massachusetts, and was present when he first discovered bird tracks in the new red sandstone in the valley of the Connecticut River.

In August, 1855, Mr. Larkin finished his course of studies at Amherst, and, at once, commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. A. Hunting, of Franklin, Mass., paying his expenses by his lectures on geology, of which he delivered over two hundred while yet a student, and with such approval that the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Brown University.

Dr. Larkin graduated in the fall of 1837, and immediately after, was selected by Professor Hitchcock as his assistant in the labor of analyzing the different soils of the State.

In 1838, he commenced the practice of his profession at Wrentham Centre. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and married Miss Jemima Richardson, daughter of Hon. Joseph L. Richardson, who died in June, 1850.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Dissatisfied with the mode of practice taught by the "Old School," and independent in his views, Dr. Larkin incurred the censure of many of his colleagues, but his great success vindicated his theories.

In 1853, worn by his large practice, and desiring a change, he sold out, and invested his money in the book business on Broadway, New York, fell among theives, and soon found himself penniless.

He then borrowed money, returned to Massachusetts, and studied and practised homœopathy with such success, as soon convinced him of its superior merit as a system, and of the fundamental truths upon which it is founded.

In 1856, he removed to La Salle, Ills., where were then fourteen allopathic physicians; eight years after, but three remained, neither of them having sufficient business to require a horse.

In 1864, Dr. Larkin returned to Brooklyn, N. Y., for the purpose of establishing a homœopathic institute, which he successfully conducted for four years, and then removed to Ballston Spa—seven miles from Saratoga—where are several valuable mineral springs, and where he has established a new institute, which is now in successful operation. In 1860, he married Miss Hattie P. Hills, who died of consumption, January, 1873.

The doctor's life has been one of constant endeavour, and he well deserves the success he now enjoys.

BARROWS, IRA, M. D., of Providence, R. I., was born in South Attleborough, Mass., November 18th, 1804. His preparatory education completed, he entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1824. He immediately commenced the study of medicine in Pawtucket, R. I. (then Mass.), with Dr. Artemus Johnson. In 1826–'27, he attended lectures in the medical department of Harvard University, graduating in the latter year. He commenced the practice of medicine in Pawtucket, R. I., and continued there until 1837. Suffering from feeble health, he disposed of his business to Dr. Benoni Carpenter, and went to Cincinnati. His health improving, he returned to the East, in 1840, and resumed the practice of medicine in Norton, Mass., thirteen miles from Pawtucket. In that year, he was invited by Dr. Carpenter to unite with him in partnership. This partnership was discontinued by mutual consent in about six or eight months, and he remained in Norton. In 1842, having adopted the homœopathic system of practice, he extended his rides through several towns in Bristol county, and into Pawtucket. Here a question arose between Dr. Carpenter and himself as to his right to practise in the latter place. Dr. Barrows contended that the partnership rendered void the pledge, and that his practising as a homœopathist could not affect Dr. Carpenter's practice as an allopathist. Dr. Carpenter maintained the contrary. The question was taken up by the Massachusetts Medical Society, of which both were members; and under a by-law, which provided for the expulsion of members who were convicted of "gross immorality," he was expelled, because as a homœopathist he had encroached upon the ground occupied by an allopath in disregard of a pledge, which, by the partnership made subsequent to said pledge, was really null. He removed to Providence, R. I., in 1850, where he continues earnestly and effectively to extend the doctrines of homœopathy in partnership with Dr. Geo. D. Wilcox.

ELLIS, ERASTUS R., M. D., of Detroit, Mich., was born at Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., March 3rd, 1832. He is the youngest of two sons of Deacon Richard Ellis of Otisco, Mich. The latter was born on the homestead of his great-grandfather Richard Ellis, of Ashfield, Franklin county, Mass., the first settler of that town about fifty years prior to the revolutionary war. Here the family suffered all the hardships incident to a newly settled country, not the least of

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

which being those arising from the occasional incursions of bands of hostile Indians. The Ellis's are of Welsh extraction, and, though settled in this country for nearly one hundred and seventy years, would appear to have retained to a great extent the characteristic features of their race, as the subject of this sketch has been recognized by some who have recently arrived from Wales as bearing a striking family resemblance to those of his name who still remain in that country.

At the age of twelve years, Dr. Ellis removed with his parents to Michigan, where he enjoyed as liberal an education as the schools of the times could afford, finishing his studies at St. Mark's College, at Grand Rapids, Mich., at that time a branch of the University of Michigan.

Previously to beginning the study of medicine, Dr. Ellis gave considerable time to a course of civil engineering under the direction of the lamented Lieutenant Gunnison, of the engineering department of the United States Army, who was afterwards brutally murdered by the Mormons or their emissaries in the Western Territories.

In 1853, at the age of twenty-one years, he commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of his uncle, Dr. John Ellis, then residing at Detroit, who had been the first to introduce the homœopathic system into the State, creating for the new science a reputation in those early days, which is even at the present time often referred to by the older residents with a laudable pride.

His medical education was received in the medical department of the University of Michigan, and at the Homœopathic College, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated in the spring of 1857.

Shortly subsequent to this event, he established himself at Grand Rapids, where he built up a large practice, and maintained a sound reputation.

During five years of his residence at Grand Rapids, he held the position of United States Examining Surgeon of Pensioners, the duties of which he fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of the Pension Department, until he removed to Detroit, in the fall of 1867.

His partiality for surgery had always been predominant, and during the war, whilst many of the prominent allopathic surgeons were with the Army, nearly all the surgical operations within many miles of Grand Rapids were performed by him. Amongst many others we must not omit to mention one operation remarkable alike for the extraordinary skill and judgment displayed in its execution, and the singular nature of the case, and which justly entitled him to rank with the first surgeons of the country. This was a case of *inversion* of the uterus of seven months standing. The patient in her first labor suffered the accident of inversion. Her attendant, instead of returning the womb to its normal condition at the time, had allowed it to remain in its inverted state, and when involution had taken place it was found to be turned *inside out*, so that when the patient stood upright, it presented itself externally. By an exceedingly ingenious contrivance, consisting of an India-rubber bag connected with a stem and cup, pressure was gradually brought to bear upon the uterus, during about six days, when the womb was found to have passed upwards and resumed its natural position. The radical nature and completeness of this cure are fully attested by the fact that the lady has since become the mother of two healthy children.

As is well known, the homœopathic physicians of Michigan had been making efforts to obtain a recognition of their system by the university of that State, and as early as 1855, the Legislature passed an Act, providing "that there should always be one or more professors of homœopathy in the medical department of said university."

This law the regents of the university persistently refused to comply with, though signifying their desire to give the new system the benefit of a connection with the university as a *separate department*, located in Detroit, provided this plan should prove satisfactory to the homœopaths of the State, and receive the

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

approval of the Legislature. In order to give the matter a practical test, and unite the physicians in carrying out a more practicable plan than the "one chair" system, the Detroit Homœopathic College was organized in the fall of 1871. The most influential physician in promoting this enterprise was probably Dr. Ellis, who was appointed to fill the chair of Surgery. He is the Secretary of the college, and to his constant and unwearying efforts are mainly due the high standing and reputation to which the institution, in so short a space of time, has attained. The course of instruction has been full in every department, and the favor it has gained amongst the profession in the State has induced them almost unanimously to petition the Legislature to authorize the regents of the university to carry out their proposed plan.

The subject of our biography was married, in 1857, to Miss Mary Minerva Ellis, daughter of Edward D. Ellis, Esq., of Monroe, Mich., a gentleman extensively and favorably connected with the early history of the State. This union has been blessed by four children, three daughters and a son, and he has found in Mrs. Ellis a helpmate of remarkable force of character, and one universally and deservedly beloved by all her friends and acquaintances for her amiable disposition and her many brilliant qualities.

In 1868, he published a small treatise of one hundred and fifty pages, entitled, "Homœopathic Family Guide, and Information for the People," which, though mainly intended for local circulation amongst his friends, was so highly esteemed and admired by the public and the physicians, who saw it, that the first edition of twenty-five hundred was speedily exhausted. He now publishes the *Michigan Journal of Homœopathy*, a quarterly magazine partly intended to sustain the interests of the college with which he has been so long and usefully connected.

Dr. Ellis has no connection with any religious organization, yet he strongly inclines to the philosophy of Swedenborg which, as is well known, is a pure Spiritualism in contradistinction from Materialism.

RANDALL, NATHANIEL, M. D., of Woodstock, Vt., was born there July 14th, 1809. His father, Nathaniel Randall, was a ship-builder, but soon after his marriage, at the age of thirty, turned his attention chiefly to farming and house-building. Both his parents were natives of Massachusetts, but removed early to Vermont. His ancestors on the father's side were English; on the mother's, Irish.

Dr. Randall was the fourth of a family of nine children. His early advantages of education were those of the great majority of New England boys a half century ago—the common district school, for a few months in the year only. But his opportunities, though limited, were well improved. At the age of eighteen, he was entered as an apprentice at the jewelry and watchmaking business, in Woodstock; and after the expiration of the term of his apprenticeship, was journeyman for four years in various cities—Albany, N. Y., Little Falls, N. Y., Newark, N. J., and city of Washington, D. C. He then commenced business for himself in Brockport, N. Y., but in a short time found himself suffering severely from that terrible scourge of so many men of sedentary habits and close application—dyspepsia. He sought the best medical aid in that part of the country; and was liberally dosed with calomel, which he took freely, and with unbounded confidence in the wisdom and skill of the doctors who prescribed it. The consequences were the same as have resulted from the liberal administration of this drug in thousands of other cases—salivation, with pain in the limbs, from which he suffered for many years. These sufferings naturally lessened his faith in the allopathic system of practice, and he resolved to know something about medicine himself, and to inquire into other schools than that of allopathy. Accordingly, in 1847, he began to study with Professor Benjamin Rush Palmer, President of the Medical College in Woodstock, Vt., and continued with him three years, attending meanwhile three courses of lectures, and receiving the degree of M. D., in 1850; and

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

not long after he began practising homœopathy with good success in his native town; but did not continue in practice many years, not finding the profession altogether congenial with his tastes. He still serves the cause, however, in the capacity of vender of homœopathic medicines.

Dr. Randall is a free and fearless inquirer not only into the various systems of medical practice, but into all other subjects. In politics he belongs to the Jeffersonian school; in religion, to the Unitarian, modified somewhat by Spiritualism. He has faith in human progress, and is always ready to give a cordial welcome to new ideas. He has been an earnest and efficient advocate of the cause of temperance in his State; and *practises* temperance in all things—except in speech; here he is sometimes a little *in*temperate. He is a firm believer in free thought, free speech, a free press, free suffrage (including woman's); in phrenology, mesmerism, clairvoyance and spiritualism; and is an earnest advocate of all manner of reforms—political, medical, scientific, social and religious; and has occasionally written articles for the newspapers on these subjects. On the whole, a man of faith, progress and courage, and therefore well fitted for these new times.

MORRILL, ALPHEUS, M. D., of Concord, N. H., was born at Canterbury, N. H., June 26th, 1808. His father, Hon. Ezekiel Morrill, a man of undoubted integrity of character, was for several years State Counsellor and a member of the Senate. His wife (Betsey Stevens), a true woman and most excellent mother, died when the subject of this sketch was eleven years of age. Having completed his literary education at Pembroke, N. H., he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. James Abbott, in 1829, and in 1832 finished the course at Hanover, N. H. The same year he married Miss Hannah M. Baker, of Loudon, N. H., and removing to Chester, O., commenced the practice of his profession. Here he had the misfortune to lose his wife, and being earnestly requested by his old friends to settle in N. H., he gave up his practice in Ohio, and with his infant son returned to his native State.

Here he established himself, married in 1838 Miss Eliza A. Cate, and in 1840, returned to Ohio. Resuming his profession, he continued to practise medicine according to the allopathic school in which he was educated. The attention of Dr. Morrill was first called to homœopathy in 1843, during the prevalence of scarlet fever in his neighborhood, where the large number of cures achieved by a single homœopathic physician offered a startling contrast to the fatality among his patients and those of other allopathic doctors.

Never having been prejudiced in favor of large doses, or indeed at all bigoted in his profession, his mind was the more readily prepared to embrace the truths of homœopathy. He immediately proceeded to investigate the new system which had already produced better results with its infinitesimal doses than the old school with all its skill.

Having commenced study under Dr. Burrett, who was then practising in Burton, O., each day's experience so increased his faith in the homœopathic system that he became an entire and sincere convert to its principles.

In 1845, he introduced homœopathy into Columbus, O., and in less than one year found himself at the head of a full and flourishing business, which continued to increase, until his failing health (owing to the miasma of that region) forced him to abandon the second time a growing practice.

Returning to New Hampshire, he succeeded Dr. Atwood, of Concord, and was for several years the only homœopathic physician in the city. He assisted in forming the first Homœopathic Medical Society in the State, serving as President from its organization until 1870, when the delicate state of his health induced him to resign. Although thus somewhat deprived of exercising those duties of his profession which are at once the

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

pride and delight of an earnest, faithful physician, Dr. Morrill has the satisfaction of having educated a large number of young men (including his two sons), and one woman, Martha J. Flanders, M. D., of Lynn, Mass., all successful and some eminent practitioners.

Dr. Morrill's untiring devotion to his profession, and adherence to true homœopathic principles, his unbounded benevolence, deep sympathy with all in affliction, and kindness to the poor, deserve especial notice; but few except the recipients are cognizant of his many good deeds.

HUNT, SAMUEL PIERRE, M. D., of Augusta, Ga., was born in Pensacola, Fla., July 17th, 1826. His grandfather was Samuel Hunt, Congregational minister during the Revolution, afterward "Master" Hunt of School House, corner of Milk and School Streets. His father was W. Hasell Hunt, of Boston, Mass., for some time editor of the *Pensacola Gazette* and afterward of *Northville Banner*. His mother was Miss Martha R. Tardiff, from the island of Guernsey. The family, a large one, being left with but little means by the death of the father, in Nashville, he was taken at the age of sixteen years to South Carolina, by his cousin, now wife of Dr. A. M. Forster, of Georgetown, S. C., to be educated. He was a student of the late S. H. Dickson, M. D., and of Eli Giddings, M. D., graduating March, 1846, at the Medical College of South Carolina, at Charleston. He went to Baton Rouge, and shortly after to New Orleans. Here he was appointed by Colonel, afterward Governor Tronsdale, of Tennessee, Asssistant Surgeon of the Tenth Regiment, a part of the United States Army then *en route* for Mexico; but the appointment being irregular he could not take advantage of it; he was induced to accept the position of Hospital Steward at Vera Cruz. He had commendatory letters from Surgeon R. A. Wood of United States Army, and others; was placed in charge of the sick on the voyage, and afterward of the Surgical Ward in General Hospital in Vera Cruz. A severe attack of yellow fever, followed by diarrhœa, caused him to resign, and he went to Nashville, where, in 1850, he married Miss Eliza P. Crosby, of Maury county, Tenn., to which place he moved during the summer of that year. In 1856, after having much sickness in his family, during which he lost his two sons, he became dissatisfied with the practice of medicine, and concluded to abandon it. At this juncture he met with Dr. H. Shiffield, of Nashville, who explained to him the system of Hahnemann, and he became a convert to the great "Law of Cure." In 1858, after investigating thoroughly its principles, he entered into partnership with Dr. A. R. Burnett, of Huntsville, Ala., and in 1861, upon invitation of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, he was examined by the Board of Medical Directors, and commissioned as Surgeon of the Provisional Army, C. S. A. It is believed that he was the only homœopathic surgeon holding such commission. In this difficult position, having to deal with bigotry and opposition, with want of proper facilities for the care of the sick, and lack of necessary medicines, he won for himself the approval of his associates. Being taunted with having the largest sick list in the army, he was enabled to show also the smallest mortuary list. Having but few homœopathic medicines, his knowledge of the drug system enabled him to improvise the proper remedies. Once he had the misfortune to lose all his homœopathic remedies. With patience in treating the sick, deference to superior officers, and civility to all, opposition was disarmed and he remained in his position until the depreciation of Confederate money, and the wants of his family induced him to resign, which he did in April, 1863. His first assignment to duty was with the 23d Alabama regiment, afterward with the 18th Alabama, near Corinth. At Tupelo he found himself Senior Surgeon of the Third Brigade (General John K. Jackson's), and afterwards Acting

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Chief Surgeon. For services in this position he was commended by General Jackson to General Bragg. He was afterward Post Surgeon at Mumfordsville, and at Bardstown, and was for some time stationed at Bridgeport, Ala. Finally, he officiated as Inspector of Hospitals of the District of Tennessee River, his supervision extending from the Cumberland mountains to Atlanta, Ga.

At this time he removed his family, who had heretofore been living in middle Tennessee, to Agusta, Ga. Leaving the army with property and practice gone, he commenced life anew in Augusta, as a physician of the cotton factory, and was afterward appointed one of the physicians to the poor of the city, and soon found himself again in a large and active practice. By the close of the war, the depreciation of Confederate money and of all securities, the poverty of the people, the frequent removals and the impossibility of their rendering any remuneration for services, decided him to temporarily relinquish his practice and accept a position in the Georgia Railroad office. But to use his own language to a friend, he hopes "yet to be able to resume his practice, to which he is devoted, and particularly to diseases of women and children, and thereby to be accounted when he has passed from this life, as having done some good in his generation."

READ, THEOPHILUS W., M. D., of Big Flats, Chemung county, N. Y., was born in Carlton, Bedfordshire, England, August 10th, 1820. He is the son of Thomas and Mary Read of the same place, and grandson of the celebrated physician and surgeon, Dr. William Bond, of England.

He received his early education at Auburn, N. Y.; studied medicine with Dr. Charles Van Epps; graduated at the New York Academy of Medicine; and commenced practice at Horsehead, Chemung county, N. Y. He subsequently removed to the place where he now resides. Dr. Richard Huron, of Dundee, Yates county, was one of his early instructors in homœopathy; Dr. Fleming, of Rochester, was also among his early friends and helpers; and he received much valuable assistance in his first inquiries into the new system, from Dr. Beigler—for at that time there were very few works on homœopathy as compared with the number to which students of the present day have access.

In the infancy of the new practice, Dr. Read delivered lectures on homœopathy, and assisted in the organization of county societies; and at one time was President of the Chemung County Homœopathic Medical Society. In 1862, he was ordained into the ministry, and became chaplain of the Bethel Society and the Society of the Seaman's Friend. He has filled the office of postmaster for nine successive years; has been superintendent of public schools, and held several other offices of trust and responsibility in his township. He has a good practice, and is now devoting himself exclusively to the duties of his profession.

GRAHAM, ELISHA B., M. D., of Three Rivers, St. Joseph county, Mich., was born in Italy Hollow, Yates county, N. Y., January 28th, 1840. He is the son of the highly respected Samuel Graham, who was an early pioneer farmer of that county. He was reared on his father's farm, and not unlike most farmer's sons, he was taught the value of industry, and the universal truth, that success in life, whatever the employment be, is the offspring of diligence.

A part of his early education was obtained at the District School. In those days, when "Town Superintendents" were in vogue, and the examinations of applicants for schools were less rigid than they now are, no very high scholastic attainments were thought to be necessary in a teacher of common schools. If the applicant could number the States of the Union, and name their capitals; if he could repeat the rules of grammar, and

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

"cypher" as far as the "rule of three," he was "certified" and regarded as eminently qualified to teach the "ideas" of the country lads and lasses "how to shoot."

We do not mean to affirm that the qualifications of Elisha's teacher, in the district school which he attended in his early boyhood, did not exceed these; the contrary is quite probable; but at all events the pupil soon outstripped the teacher, and that his earnest desire to acquire a good education might be gratified, he was sent to the Franklin Academy, at Prattsburg, Steuben county, N. Y., where he became a pupil of Professor W. S. Searle, now a practising Physician of Brooklyn. Under his tuition, young Graham made rapid progress in his studies, and completed his academic course, with credit to his instructor, and honor to himself.

Having long entertained the design of becoming a physician, he, very soon after leaving school, entered upon his medical studies, under the guidance of Dr. H. S. Benedict, of Havana, N. Y. When sufficiently advanced he matriculated at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, at Cleveland, O., from which he graduated in 1866.

He went immediately to Three Rivers, Mich., and commenced practice. Although quite a young man, his thorough knowledge of his profession, his strict attention to its duties, his keen perception, his wise application of principles, and his natural ability, soon enabled him to build up a practice second to none in the county.

He is frequently called to adjacent villages to treat cases that defy the treatment of the old school practitioners. He is still in his early manhood, and his remarkable success thus far is a sure indication that his future labors will be replete with well-earned honors.

PARSONS, EPHRAIM, M. D., of Kewanee, Ill., was born May 8th, 1827, in Girard, Erie county, Pa., to which place his parents had moved from Bennington, Vt., several years previous. His father was killed while felling timber, when Ephraim was but two years of age; the family then returned to Vermont, and he lived with his grandfather until fifteen, working on the farms in the neighborhood during the summer, and attending school through the winter. He then went to live with Wm. A. Burnham, Principal of the English department of the Barr Seminary at Manchester, Vt., and while with him obtained a good English education and some knowledge of the languages; and, when qualified, taught school during the winter months.

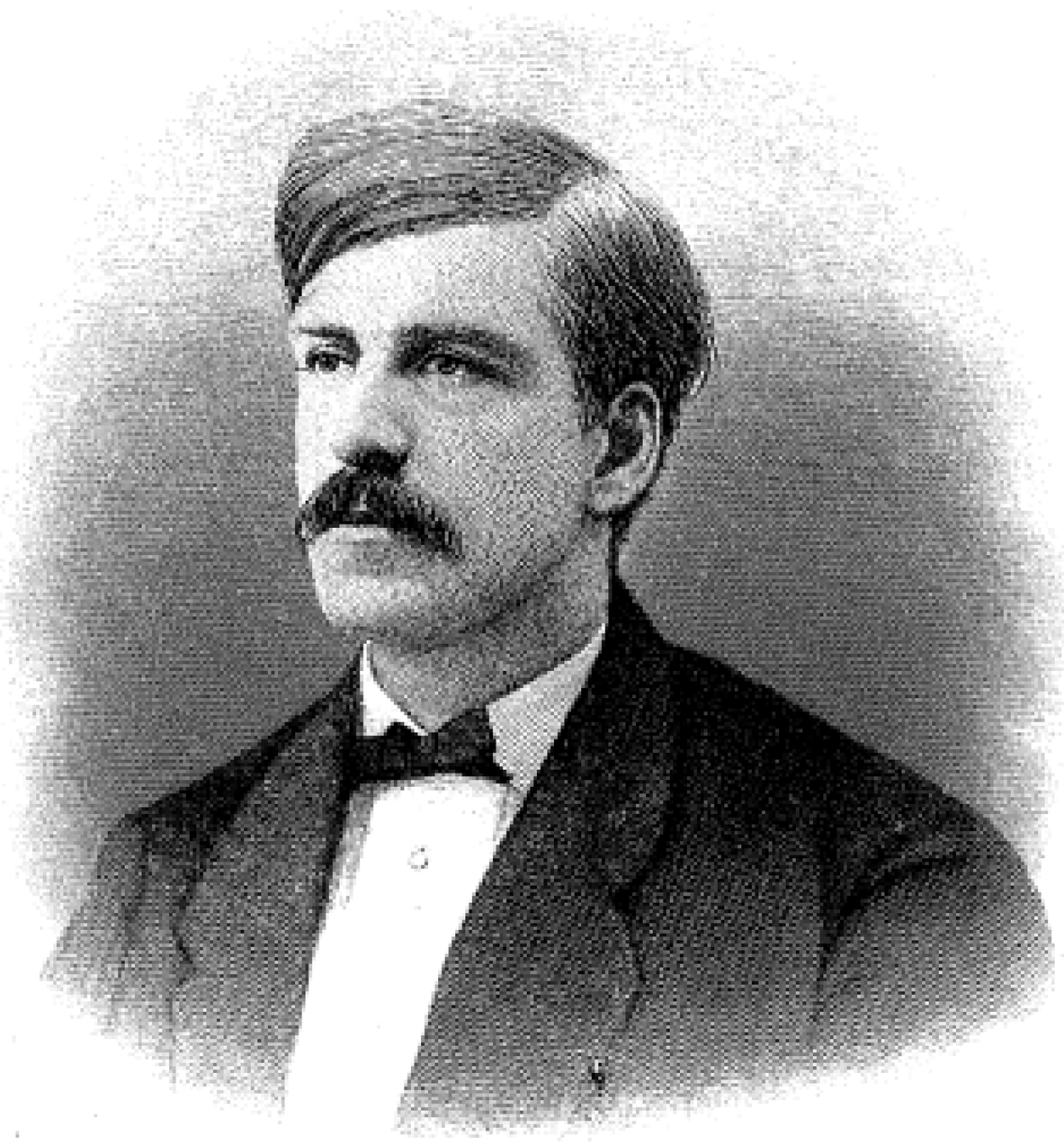
Over anxious to pursue his studies, he attended to them so assiduously that his health failed, and he was compelled to abandon his purpose of securing a collegiate education. for a few years, therefore, he worked at the trade of a carpenter and joiner, but as soon as he was able, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Ziegler, a "liberal" practitioner, in Pennsylvania; he remained with him, until being offered what he then considered a great inducement, he went to Aspinwall, to work upon the Panama Railroad. He was taken sick on the voyage, continued seriously ill while there, and at the end of a month gave up the enterprise and returned. On arriving in New York city he was obliged to go to a hospital, where he remained several days, until able to return to his friends in Vermont. When fully recovered, he again went to work at his trade, meanwhile continuing his studies. Not having the means wherewith to defray the expense of attending lectures, in the fall of 1852 he determined to start out and try his luck at healing the sick; and opened an office in Elyria, O., but not meeting with the pecuniary success he had hoped for, he soon departed for a little town sixteen miles from Toledo, in the heart of the "Black Swamp." Here he found plenty of sickness, but little money; and he was soon involved in debt, to defray which he resorted to teaching, and taught school for one dollar a day, and practised medicine for what he could get until he had paid his debts, and got something ahead.

In the fall of 1855 he went to Iowa, but

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



Gallery Fine Art Prints & Posters

Wm. L. Breyfogle

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

the next season located in Altona, Ills. There, he succeeded in establishing a very good practice; but, about five years after his arrival there, the Pike's Peak fever became very prevalent in that region, and after it had carried off several of the doctor's best paying patients, he also was attacked by the disease, and with a party of others who were alike delirious, he started for the Peak. They were so fortunate, however, as to regain consciousness by the time they arrived at Fort Kearney, and, greatly exhausted, pecuniarily as well as physically, they sorrowfully returned.

Dr. Parsons then entered partnership with Dr. Thorpe, a homœopathic physician, in Wataga. Dr. Parsons had tested the system sufficiently to be satisfied of its value, and now determined to adopt it. After two years, Dr. Thorpe's health became so impaired that the entire practice fell to Dr. Parsons, who then felt that he was able, and that it was quite time he finished his studies and fully qualified himself for the duties which were devolving upon him; he therefore attended lectures, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, in the class of 1866. He then settled in Kewanee, where he is now located.

In 1858, he married Miss L. A. Wilcox, of Altona.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Illinois State Society.

BREYFOGLE, WILLIAM L., M. D., of Louisville, Ky., was born at Columbus, Ohio, on April 4th, 1845, and is consequently still a young man, though by his indefatigable energy and perseverance he has succeeded in solving the difficult problem of compressing a long life into a short one.

After receiving a fair general education, he commenced the study of medicine, at the age of eighteen, in his native town, under the instruction of George H. Blair, M. D. His progress in his studies was so rapid that he was enabled to graduate at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1866, having devoted three years of the most arduous labor to the acquirement of the necessary knowledge.

Having obtained his diploma, Dr. Breyfogle established himself in New Albany, Ind., where he immediately found himself engaged in active practice; but though his time was so fully occupied during his residence in that city, he still, with characteristic energy, found time to compose and publish his great work, entitled, "Breyfogle's Homœopathic Epitome."

Being impressed with the conviction that Louisville, Ky., offered a more extended and useful sphere for his labors, he removed to that city, in 1868. Whilst there, he devoted his attention and solicitude to the cares of a large and increasing practice; but though thus busily engaged in his professional capacity, his ever-active mind was not satisfied, and he became a large and valued contributor to many of the homœopathic periodicals, beside assuming the editorship of the department of Materia Medica in the *Western Observer*.

In 1871, a new sphere of usefulness opened to his view, his attention being specially drawn to the homœopathic treatment of diseases of the *eye* and *ear*. With a view of perfecting his knowledge of this branch of science, he went to Europe, and devoted a year to its study in Vienna, in which city he enjoyed the inestimable advantage of studying under the celebrated Dr. Adam Politzer, whose assistant he became, and who confided to him the sole care of his office practice during a protracted absence. By the recommendation of Dr. Politzer, the subject of our sketch was appointed to the entire charge of the Aural Clinic in the Vienna University, the duties of which he fulfilled with entire satisfaction during several months. Before returning to this country, he spent considerable time in Paris and London in the prosecution of his investigations.

In 1870, Dr. Breyfogle was married to Miss Rella C. Winstandley, daughter of the Hon. John B. Winstandley, of New Albany,

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Ind., and is at the present time Fellow of the Hahnemannian Institute, and Censor of the Prelte Medical College.

Though offered several professorships, he has declined them all, preferring to labor on in his old sphere of usefulness at Louisville, Ky., making the homœopathic treatment of the ear and eye a specialty.

SHATTUCK, HENRY PERKINS, M. D., of Boston, Mass., was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., on November 27th, 1844. He is of American descent. His father, the distinguished Dr. Alvin Shattuck, was born in Vermont, on April 12th, 1821, and, from 1839 to 1842, was in the naval service of the United States in the South Pacific. He afterwards took up the study of medicine, and graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College, in 1848, and commenced practice in Westfield, N. Y., and afterwards, in 1857, removed to Buffalo, where he had a very large and valuable practice, and was especially noted for his skill as a surgeon and operative obstetrician. He died in Buffalo, August 15th, 1872.

Dr. Henry P. Shattuck, the subject of this sketch, was educated in Buffalo, N. Y.

Turning his attention to the subject of medicine when but seventeen years of age, he received the advantage of three courses of lectures in Harvard Medical College. Concluding his studies for the time being, and having passed an examination, he entered the service of the United States as an assistant surgeon in the Army.

After filling well the duties of this position for about one year, he was reluctantly obliged to resign his office on account of ill health produced by over work in the hospital at Savannah, Ga. Returning to the North, he graduated at the Harvard Medical College, in 1866, and at once entered upon the practice of medicine in the city of Boston, where he is now located.

He was married in Buffalo, November 24th, 1870. He has been for years the incumbent of distinguished positions, has been a member of the Boston School Board for six years, and is at the present time a member of the State Legislature. His name has been familiar with the people of the entire country for some time on account of the absurd position and factious opposition of the Surgeon General of the State of Massachusetts toward him. In 1871, he was appointed Medical Director of the First Brigade of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia by Brigadier General J. S. Burrill, commanding the same, but on account of his belief in homœopathy, Surgeon General Dale, of Massachusetts, has so far prevented his receiving his commission. As an evidence of his fitness for the position, as well as his popularity, it is sufficient to say, that he is endorsed by all the homœopathic physicians in the State, by many Old School physicians, and by physicians already in the Militia of the State, who thereby recommend him for their superior officer, and by all right minded citizens who despise this evidence of an antiquated narrowness and ridiculous bigotry. It is hoped by all who have interested themselves in this matter that he may yet succeed in getting this position.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Academy of Homœopathy, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

PRICE, ELIAS C., M. D., of Baltimore, Md., was born April 16th, 1826. His ancestors were from Wales, emigrating to this country long anterior to the Revolution, and settled at West River, Md. A tradition in the family relates that three brothers came over together; and that one went to New York, one to Pennsylvania, and one to West River. Mordecai Price, a descendant of the last named brother, settled in Baltimore county, Md., about seventeen miles north of Baltimore, while the country was still a wilderness, and was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

His early literary education was received in

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

the common schools. In the autumn of 1844, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Mahlon C. Price—his second cousin—teaching school during the year 1845, and, graduating from the medical department of the University of Maryland, in 1848, entered into a co-partnership with his old preceptor. This partnership continued for five years and six months. After practising allopathy three years, his attention was directed to homœopathy. Carefully studying, and thoroughly testing it for several months, he became convinced of the truth of its maxims and principles, and finally severed his connection with his partner, that he might practise homœopathy alone. He continued to practise in Baltimore county, until 1865, when he removed to Baltimore, where he has secured a large and lucrative practice. Before his removal to the city, he was the only homœopathic physician in the county; and, what is a little remarkable, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of the allopathic physicians; and when the only one who had ever showed him any bitterness was on his dying bed with typhoid fever, he was called in, in consultation with the allopathic attendants, to see him.

On November 18th, 1852, he married Miss Martha A. Cowman, of Baltimore, daughter of the late John P. Cowman, of Alexandria, Va.

SMEDLEY, ROBERT C., M. D., of West Chester, Pa., was born in Willistown, Chester county, Pa., April 5th, 1832. His early education was received in the country, public, and boarding-schools. Until his twentieth year, his predilections having been for farming, his mind, while at boarding-school, was drawn to the study of physiology and science in general, together with history and biography, especially the lives of those who had devoted their labors to the public good, in the advancement of education, and the improvement and elevation of mankind. After leaving school, a number of copies of a water cure journal were placed in his hands, and gave the first direction of his thoughts to the study of medicine. In 1854, when engaged in teaching in Newtown, Delaware county, Pa., and while boarding with Dr. John P. Lewis, a very successful allopathic physician, he commenced the study of medicine with him, not from any preference to that system, but from a conviction that the profession was in itself a noble and useful one, affording large opportunities for the enlistment of the finer, purer feelings of the heart, and the nobler attributes of our nature. His reading awakened the thought that great improvements might be made in the practice, especially in the application of specific remedies to specific cases of disease. This thought deepening into conviction, he gave himself with renewed energy to his reading, and bestowed upon it, in connection with his teaching, from eighteen to twenty hours per day, for nearly a year. This protracted confinement induced a fever, which, with a too early return to teaching, impaired a constitution that, having thus far sustained the enormous strain, now refused to yield longer to the violation of the laws of health.

While reading "Wood's Practice of Medicine," and "Wood and Bache's Dispensatory," he had observed, that remedies were frequently prescribed for diseases having symptoms which those medicines would produce in health. This, it occurred to him, was contradictory to the law of cure, as stated by their system. His preceptor, in whose practice better results had frequently been obtained, under the law of *similia similibus*—although at that date unacquainted with the system of Hahnemann—could give him no satisfactory explanation. With these difficulties upon his mind, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, in the opening of the session of 1858–'59, intending first to graduate there, and then attend a course at the Homœopathic College. His health beginning to fail more rapidly than before, he decided to curtail the extended course he had marked out for himself. He conversed freely with Dr. Toothaker, who recommended him to Dr. Williamson. The latter, with great clearness, explained to him the principles of Homœopathy.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Placing himself under the medical advice of Dr. Toothaker—who also directed his studies—his health steadily improved, and leaving the University, entered ardently upon the study of the new system. On his return home in the spring, he was the first to make known to his friends, the peerless worth of homœopathy. Being called upon to prescribe, his success gave him confidence, and his native diffidence yielded under the genial encouragement he received.

During the last year of his study, he was under the private instruction of Dr. J. G. Howard, of Philadelphia, and graduated at the Homœopathic College in Philadelphia, in March, 1860. In May of that year, he went to Oxford, Pa., and pioneered homœopathy in that place. An epidemic diarrhœa prevailing at the time, his success in its treatment far surpassed that of the allopathic physicians; and, an important case from the borders of Maryland coming into his hands, which he treated effectively, this new system of practice rapidly grew into favor, and during his residence there of three years, he had a full share of practice. In 1862, he married Miss Esther Kent, a young lady of fine literary abilities, who for the last seven years has edited a magazine, entitled, *The Children's Friend*. He removed to West Chester, in the spring of 1863, where he has had a steadily increasing practice, although much interfered with at first by sickness, and by three months' absence with the Army in the service of the Christian Commission. In the year of his graduation, he became a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Chester and Delaware Counties, and, in the year following, was elected its Treasurer, which office he continues to hold.

Dr. Smedley has been through his medical career a diligent student in his profession, and an earnest and intelligent worker. He has reported some instructive cases of clinical experience; assisted in proving *Bolites laricis*, for Dr. Burt; *Hydrastis caradensis*, for Dr. Williamson; and *Arsen. cupi.*, for Dr. Blakely.

Dr. Smedley possesses a thoughtful and independent mind. Well informed in his profession, skilful in practice, and progressive in his views, he is assiduous in the work to which his life has been consecrated.

---

WERDER, MAXIMILIAN, M. D., of San Francisco, Cal., was born October 14th, 1834, on his father's estate "Langensee," near Lake Constance, in the Kingdom of Würtemberg. His father, John B. Werder, had five sons, of whom he is the fourth. He is descended from a very ancient family, from which have sprung many of noble rank in the State and the Church. His father was a veteran in the Army of German Alliance. Losing his father when in his fourteenth year, and having passed through the elementary schools, he was placed under the private tutorship of the Rev. Professor Mayer, pastor of the parish, with whom he studied the Latin grammar, and French, and read a portion of the Classics. In his eighteenth year, he resolved to make his own way in life, and sailed for America, arriving in New York June 20th, 1854. With little money, but having unconquerable energy, and tireless perseverance, he determined to continue his studies in the far West. He spent two years in the University of Notre Dame Du Lac, Ind., when he was compelled by the miasmatic diseases of that region to leave. He went to Perry county, Mo., and entered St. Mary's College in that place, where he continued his studies, until 1858, when he moved to Pennsylvania, and studied one year in St. Vincent College, Westmoreland county. His progress was eminently satisfactory, but at the close of the examination, he was compelled to relinquish his studies in consequence of a disease of his eyes, contracted by close study. The allopathic physicians pronounced them incurable. Becoming acquainted with Dr. F. X. Spranger and Dr. Dake, of Pittsburgh, he placed himself under the treatment of the former, and was completely restored in the course of a year. Being advised by these two eminent homœopathic physicians, he then

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Spranger, and, in 1861, attended his first course of lectures at Cleveland, Ohio. Then he returned to Pennsylvania, practising medicine at Johnstown, until 1865, when he entered the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1866. He then pioneered the cause of homœopathy throughout the interior of Pennsylvania. In 1868, he left for the West in search of a milder climate, and settled in San Francisco. From September of that year, he has practised industriously, and has secured a large and valuable business. His future career promises to be one of distinction. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Hahnemann Medical Institute of Philadelphia.

SKINNER, DAVIS N., M. D., of Auburn, Me., was born in Lewiston, Me., on November 17th, 1841. After receiving all the benefits of a common school education, he prepared for college at the Maine State Seminary. At an early age, he manifested decided literary tastes, and gradually developed a strong love for literary pursuits. He devoted much of his time to composition, and a number of his essays were published in the Boston papers. His parents being by no means wealthy, he was early taught to be self-reliant, and he had to depend solely upon his own exertions for the means to defray the expenses of his education. At the age of seventeen, he began teaching school, devoting all his spare time to study and literary pursuits. In 1864, he began the study of medicine with Alonzo Garcelon, M. D., of Lewiston, an eminent allopathic physician and surgeon. After a due course of study and attendance upon lectures, he graduated from the Medical College of Maine, in 1867, with all the honors of the institution. Thereupon, he at once commenced the practice of medicine in Lewiston. At the expiration of a twelvemonth, he bought a practice in a neighboring town, and entered upon a large and flourishing business. About this time, he married Miss Fannie Foss, a young lady of much culture and sterling worth. Having practised allopathy for some three years, he was led to investigate the theory of homœopathy, and through the kindness and sympathy of Dr. H. C. Bradford, of Lewiston, who gave him much encouragement, he was induced to make an impartial trial of its merits. The result was a full and unconditional surrender of the old system, and the hearty adoption of that originated and formulated by Hahnemann. Shortly subsequent to this change in his medical faith, he sold out his practice and removed to Portsmouth, N. H., where he at once got into a flourishing and profitable practice, achieving under homœopathy successes such as he had never been able to achieve with allopathy. One year subsequently, however, he was compelled by sickness to leave Portsmouth, when he removed to Auburn, where he has since resided.

Dr. Skinner is a young man of large attainments, not only within the line of his profession but in other branches of study. He is a skilful physician and devoted to his patients. Having realized by comparison the superior merits of homœopathy, he is a very warm advocate of its principles, and is doing much to promote its advance in his section of the country.

OSTRANDER, WALTER McJ., M. D., of Pittston, Pa., was born in New Brunswick, N. J., August 4th, 1839. His mother was Mrs. Julia Ann Ostrander, and he is the grandson of Peter Van Loon, who, emigrating from Holland to America, located with others of Knickerbocker fame at Albany, N. Y. Up to his fifteenth year, he was educated at the day schools in Albany, and then completed his English education at Carlisle Seminary, Schoharie county, N. Y., Woodbridge, N. J., and Stamford, Conn. After leaving school, he went to New York city, and entered the mercantile business, and in a short time the drug business. He then removed to Phila-



Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

delphia, where he became a dentist, having studied under Drs. David H. Goodwillie, and J. Warner Knox.

After a few years of practice, he commenced the study of medicine, and, being duly prepared, he entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1864. This last step was taken for the purpose of becoming a better dentist; since his graduation he has confined himself wholly to the practice of dentistry, with the exception of consultations and an office practice. From Pennsylvania he went to New York, from thence to Danville, Pa., and then removed to Pittston, Pa., where he now resides.

PFONTS, JOHN S., M. D., of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pa., was born in Jersey Shore, Pa., July 13th, 1829. His early education was received in the Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pa., under the auspices of the M. E. Church. On leaving the seminary he entered the office of George J. Pfonts, M. D., in 1850, under whose direction he pursued his studies preparatory to his admission to the Pennsylvania Medical College in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated March 5th, 1853. Dissatisfied with the system in which he had been instructed, he went to Erie city, on a visit, where he formed the acquaintance of Dr. N. Seymour, a prominent homœopathic physician. Through his influence, and on witnessing the remarkable results of his system, he was induced to make a thorough examination of its principles. The results were so entirely satisfactory, that he unhesitatingly relinquished allopathy, and adopted the system of Hahnemann in its stead. In 1854, he went to La Crosse, Wis., and began the practice of homœopathy. In about three years, he was compelled by failing health to relinquish his business then and to return to the East. After remaining at home about a year, he went to Columbia, S. C., where he was the pioneer of homœopathy. He was successful here, but at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, was compelled to leave, or take up arms against the Union. In the fall of 1861, he came to Wilkesbarre, where, amidst great discouragements, he recommenced practice, and has succeeded by patient labor in building up a business which, while yielding a handsome income, gives evidence of his skill and merit, and of the progressive tendency of homœopathy.

PAYNE, JAMES HENRY, M. D., of Boston, Mass., was born in Albany, N. Y., June 4th, 1825, of English parentage. After completing his academic course, he entered the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1848–'49. His medical education was conducted under the guidance of Dr. R. A. Snow, of New York city. Before he decided to make the practice of medicine his profession, he was a firm believer in the principles of homœopathy, and had proved satisfactorily to himself the true law of cure, experimentally; and greatly to appearances against his success and future prospects in the medical profession, but he was determined to practise homœopathy. This determination he has strictly adhered to, although disliking the name, and thinking that no such epithet should be attached to any medical man, or body of men, who are educated in every branch of the science.

During the summer of 1848, he visited Maine, but with no intention of remaining there. After visiting through the State, he formed in Bangor many acquaintances, and was so much pleased with the place, that he decided to make it his home, and the field for the exercise of his profession. In the autumn, he returned to New York, and in March, 1849, located in Bangor. There he remained until November, 1860, actively engaged in his medical duties. When Dr. Payne first went to Maine, in 1848, homœopathy was hardly known, and had made but little progress in that State. In 1849, the scarlatina

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada.

James. H. Payne.

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

and cholera prevailed in Bangor to a greater extent probably, in proportion to the population, than in any other city in America. There were from three to sixteen deaths daily from cholera alone, out of a population of 14,000, for several weeks, and the allopathists were very unsuccessful. Although he used none but attenuated remedies, his success was perfectly satisfactory. A great many cases, after they had reached the collapsed stage, and had been for a long time pronounced hopeless by his old school brethren, were cured by his practice.

These facts were well known throughout the city and State. He was equally successful with scarlatina; and the impulse which those cures gave to the new school of practice has not yet ceased, and did more to promulgate homœopathy, and make converts to it, than anything else could have done. His success was not alone in those diseases. His practice was *general*, and he was equally successful in proportion with all other diseases, the result establishing the new school on a firm basis in that city and vicinity. In November 1860, as his practice had become extremely arduous, he removed from Bangor to Boston, to the deep regret of those to whom he had so faithfully ministered. An editorial notice of his intended removal appearing in one of the Bangor papers remarks that "Dr. Payne has strongly attached to himself an extensive circle in his medical relations, and has won the esteem of his fellow-citizens by his many estimable qualities, and all will unite in the wish for his continued prosperity in his new home."

In Boston he has made for himself a valuable practice, using no extraneous means for the attainment of his success, depending wholly upon close application to his business for that object. Devotedly attached to his profession, he has tried to be a credit to it, and means to practise it in his own way as long as his health will permit. When he went to Bangor he had but his education and a few hundred dollars. He has now an ample competency, made chiefly from his practice.

In 1855 he was married to Miss Harriet M. Whittier of Boston, Mass., by whom he has two children.

In 1867, he made an extended tour through Syria, Egypt, France, Italy, and all the continent. Besides this he has seldom been absent from his work, never appropriating a particular time each year for a vacation. His success in his practice has been commensurate with his devotion to it, and with his ability.

SEELEY, JAMES EDWIN, M. D., of Scottsville, N. Y., was born at Port Richmond, Staten Island, on June 28th, 1843. He is the only surviving son of Rev. J. T. Seeley, a clergyman of the Baptist denomination, who is well known throughout the State of New York as a most exemplary and efficient minister of the Gospel. In bringing up a family of three children, two sons and one daughter (one of the sons now deceased), Rev. Mr. Seeley recognized the value of education as superior to any other earthly legacy he could leave them, and accordingly gave them superior scholastic advantages.

The subject of this sketch commenced his education at Syracuse, N. Y., going through one of the public schools, and afterward the graded High School, but on his parents removing to Lima, Liv. county, he entered the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. After going through the requisite course of study in that institution, he graduated with honor; subsequently became a student in Genesee College, but being desirous of beginning the study of medicine during the progress of the war, he did not finish his course of literary studies in that institution. Early in the year 1860 he commenced to read medicine in the office of Dr. Webster, of Lima, N. Y., where he remained until the fall of 1861, when he entered the University of Michigan, in the medical department of which he attended his first course of lectures. At their conclusion, having secured letters of commendation and merit from his several professors, he obtained the position of Assistant Surgeon, United

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

States Navy, which position he held for a period of two years. Then becoming a prey to disease brought on by exposures to a southern climate, he resigned his position, and espousing the cause of homœopathy, became a member of the graduating class of 1865-'66, in the Homœopathic Medical College of New York. After receiving his degree, he settled in the spring of 1866, at Saratoga Springs, in partnership with Zina Clements, M. D., but not finding this association congenial, after a year's residence in that locality he removed to Mount Morris, Liv. county. A year later, having in the meantime received satisfactory recognition of his skill as a physician, he changed his residence to Hornellsville, Steuben county, where homœopathy was at that time unknown. Battling against all that "old-school" influence could bring to bear upon his efforts he succeeded in gaining over to his cause a large share of public patronage. In the fall of 1870, desiring a more lucrative field of labor, he disposed of his practice to Dr. H. C. Orcutt, of Vermont, and took up his residence in Scottsville, Monroe county, where he still remains.

In the spring of 1869, Dr. Seeley was married to Ida E. Bolles, the daughter of Dr. H. A. Bolles, a noted physician of Cortland, N. Y.

Dr. Seeley is an active member of the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society, and holds the office of Vice-President therein.

Earnest and firm in the cause he has espoused, a deep student of the principles of medicine, and successful in his application thereof, he has steadily won for himself the confidence and respect of the people among whom he labors.

---

MOORE, JAMES OTIS, M. D., of Haverhill, Mass., was born in Parsonsfield, York county, Me., April 28th, 1822. He is the youngest of ten children, and the third homœopathic physician among six brothers, the other two being Dr. Levi C. Moore of Vermont, and Dr. John Moore of Quincy, Ill.

The subject of this sketch acquired most of his preparatory education at Caroll Literary Institute, Effingham, N. H., and afterwards commenced his medical studies (allopathic), under Dr. Gilman L. Bennett, in his native town. He next attended medical lectures at Castleton Medical College, Vt., where he graduated in the autumn of 1848.

Then, having turned his attention to homœopathy, he studied it under his brother, Dr. Levi C. Moore, who had become a physician of that school in 1841 or 1842, and after a few months' application, was fitted to commence the practice of medicine. In April, 1849, he established himself in Saco, York, county, Me., the first homœopathic physician there, and had soon an extensive business in that city and the adjoining one of Biddleford.

At the commencement of the war, Dr. Moore was desirous of joining the army, and as no homœopathist was allowed to enter the Maine Regiments as surgeon, he actually enlisted as a private, but was dissuaded by his friends from entering the ranks. In 1863 he answered an advertisement for surgeon or assistant surgeon for colored troops, and having successfully passed his examination in Boston, received the appointment of assistant surgeon to the 22d Regiment United States Colored Troops; his want of experience in the army prevented his taking higher rank. Joining his regiment in January, 1864, he remained in camp until the February following, when it was ordered to Fortress Monroe under General Butler. From this time Dr. Moore was in active service, aiding sometimes in hospitals, and sometimes in the field, sent from one point to another, wherever his services seemed to be most required. In August, 1864, he was appointed to take charge of the health of the 1st Regiment United States Colored Troops, with which he was in battle before Richmond, also at the storming and the taking of Fort Fisher. In March, 1865, he was ordered before Rich-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

mond to join his old regiment, which was the first to enter the city after its evacuation by the Confederate troops. At the funeral of President Lincoln, the 22d regiment repaired to Washington to represent the colored troops in the procession, and it also assisted in the pursuit of Booth. The colored corps was then ordered to Texas, where it remained until October, 1865, when the division in which he was, being discharged, Dr. Moore returned home.

He practised medicine in Saco for a year, and then removed to Haverhill, Mass., where he is now engaged in a large and successful practice.

When Haverhill was instituted a city in 1870, Dr. Moore was chosen a member of the General School Committee, a position which he continues to fill.

He has this winter been elected City Physician, is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and also of the Essex County Medical Society of Massachusetts. Dr. Moore seems peculiarly fitted for these positions on account of his great knowledge, skill and experience.

---

CORNELIUS, WILLIAM, STAUGHTON, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Alexandria, Va., July 11th, 1834. His father was the late Rev. Samuel Cornelius, D. D., a prominent minister of the Baptist denomination, long known for his connection with the various philanthropic and benevolent societies of the country, and a student of the distinguished Rev. Wm. Staughton, D. D., of Philadelphia. Sent out by him to preach in Virginia, he soon after suggested the formation of the Baptist General Tract Society, which afterward became the American Baptist Publication Society. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the Columbian College at Washington, and one of the earliest and most active members and agents of the African Colonization Society, and then returned to the neighborhood of Philadelphia. Some years afterwards he was well known as "Father" Cornelius, in Michigan, where he devoted his time to ministering to and building up poor and struggling churches, helping to create an endowment for a Theological College at Kalamazoo, and in many other good works which do follow him. His uncles on both sides of the family were prominent ministers while living. His brother, also a minister, is a man of fine literary culture, a good speaker, and an able writer. Dr. Cornelius was the youngest of his family. He received an Academical education near Philadelphia, where he lived until the breaking up of the family by the death of his mother, when, though desirous of learning some mechanical business and civil engineering, he was placed in a drug store in Philadelphia. Diligently attending to his duties here, he afterward filled important positions in Detroit and other Western cities. After some time spent in this way, he went to St. Louis to enter into business, but his plans being thwarted, the disappointment in his aims induced him to spend the following year and a half in travelling over a great part of the West and South, and in visiting England and Germany, obtaining during that time a considerable hospital experience, and an extensive knowledge of men and affairs. Given up to die by a number of celebrated physicians, with chronic diarrhœa, with which he had been attacked shortly before landing in England, he returned home after being somewhat relieved through the skilful attention of a physician in Liverpool. While visiting his father in Detroit, a homœopathic practitioner known for his success in treating obstinate cases, volunteered a prescription, which was accepted, with the result, in a very short time, of bringing about a perfect recovery. Entering the office of the doctor as a student, with the distinct understanding that he was not by any means converted by witnessing but one cure, he remained under instruction three years, taking meantime a course of lectures at the medical department of the University of Michigan, and a second course at the Cleveland Homœ-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

opathic Medical College. While here, being of a logical turn of mind, he was delighted with the clear, theoretical demonstration of the Hahnemannian law, comparing so favorably with the contradictory and unsystematic teachings enunciated with such a pompous show of wisdom at the former institution; and after completing his studies he graduated at Cleveland in the spring of 1860. During the following week, making a visit to his relatives in Fenton, Michigan, and strongly urged by them to locate there for practice, he determined to remain long enough to test the theory which had appeared so plausible, and made this resolution, that he would fairly test the powers of remedies administered strictly in accordance with the law *similia similibus curantur* in the intermittent fevers which constituted two-thirds of the acute diseases of that section, and if obliged—as many of his homœopathic acquaintances, the books of homœopathic practice, and the Professors of the homœopathic college which he had attended, had assured him he would be obliged to do—to resort to material doses of quinine in order to effect a cure, he would be consistent enough to return to the old faith and practise under its banners. Closely studying the *Materia Medica*, and consulting Bœnninghausen, Yahr, and other writers on the subject, as well as such fugitive pieces as he found in the current medical literature of the time, he had the great satisfaction of succeeding perfectly in his plans.

In the fall of that year he was married to Miss Fannie M. Atchinson, a lady of great musical ability and acquirement, and one of the finest non-professional singers in the State.

The following spring he removed to Flint, the county town, where for six years he enjoyed the confidence of a very large portion of the most intelligent families, and the esteem of all. Given to observation, he here pointed out plainly the fact of the continuance through a given season of a single type of epidemic, varying year by year with the peculiar character of the atmosphere, the prevailing winds, etc., and modified only by some great electric disturbances or climacteric change. If, for instance, the spring opened with an intermittent of an arsenicum type, as the season advanced, and the intermittents gave way to the remittents, and these in turn merged into typhoid, the type would remain the same, and would manifest itself also in the bowel difficulties, and other ailments prevailing at the same time. He also verified by patient observation the theory of Bœnninghausen, of the specific and unvarying effect of remedies on the same sides or localities of the body, a most advantageous branch of medical knowledge, and facilitating the selection of a remedy by a physician endeavoring to prescribe closely, and forced to economize time in the press of his professional duties. He was also a contemporary observer with others of the fact that in a general epidemic of intermittent, the cases are rarely fatal, while the reverse is true when but few persons are attacked during the season, the malarial poison acting then with intense and concentrated power.

During such an epidemic, having always suffered from the depressing influences of the climate, though rarely off duty, he was prostrated by congestive chills, his life being long despaired of, and essaying before complete recovery to attend to his large practice, his nervous system became so depressed that he was obliged to change his locality. Preferring that of Philadelphia, he removed to Wilmington, Del., and giving a portion of his time to professional duties, he held a position of trust for a friend, devoting himself in part to philanthropic and religious work. In the church to which he belonged he held several offices, was a faithful teacher in the Sabbath school, and was an active member of a denominational Christian Association and City Mission. He was also for six years physician to the Home for Aged Women, receiving annually from the managers a complimentary notice, and they, as well as many of the poor of Wilmington, will long remember his ministrations. Always a friend of humanity, and desirous of seeing the principles of free government carried out to their fullest extent,

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

he became a member of the Republican party soon after its organization, and has always voted for its men and measures.

In January of 1873 existing circumstances and long cherished plans led him to relinquish his duties and remove to Philadelphia. He possesses marked literary tastes; is modest and unassuming in manner, a good speaker, a pleasing conversationalist, and an interesting correspondent—which quality he shares with most of the members of his father's family—and has many warm and appreciative friends. He is at the present writing engaged in preparing a part of the sketches for "Cleave's Cyclopædia of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons."

MASON, STEPHEN ROBEY, M. D., of Sheffield, Ill., was born June 18th, 1827, in Chichester, Merrimac county, N. H. He is the son of the late John Mason, of Illinois, who emigrated hither in the spring of 1835. During his lifetime he filled various offices of trust and honor with marked distinction, and was held in high esteem by his neighbors, for his honesty of purpose and decision of character.

The early life of Stephen Mason was spent in agricultural pursuits, at the same time acquiring an elementary education. At the age of sixteen years he commenced a regular course of study at the Princeton Academy, which was followed by private instruction under the tutorship of Rev. A. B. Church (a retired clergyman), preparatory to the study of medicine. During the winter season he taught, as many another man of mark and distinction has done, a district school, in order to defray the expenses of his education, and help him meet his daily wants without financial difficulty.

In 1847, he commenced the study of medicine, but being unfortunate in his selection of a preceptor, soon withdrew to teach another winter school.

The following year he entered the office of Dr. James S. Whitmire, of Matamora, Ill., where he remained until he graduated at the Rush Medical College of Chicago, in the year 1852. Returning home to his father's he commenced the practice of medicine in his old neighborhood, and in the same locality wherein he now resides. At that time his daily ride in the practice of his profession embraced a large tract of country, the settlers being scattered. Now this same country presents to view the "Farmer's Mansion," and numerous flourishing villages.

Liberal in medicine as in politics and religion, Dr. Mason commenced an investigation into the claims of homœopathy, and soon became a convert to its truths. This, as might have been, and probably was expected, cost him the patronage of his best customers, whom, however, he soon regained, and what was of less importance, his membership in the Henry County Medical Society, allopathic of course. He soon after became a member of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Association, and had little or nothing to regret in his expulsion from the Henry Society. In 1861 he travelled through the New England States with an invalid corps, and in 1864-'65, an invalid himself, in quest of health, he traversed the gold regions of Montana, Idaho, and British Columbia. Opening an office in Virginia City, Montana, he introduced the practice of homœopathy, and soon established himself lucratively upon the principles laid down by the immortal Hahnemann. This opening proved a success, and in 1867, he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

In 1852, Dr. Mason married Miss Mary Ann Brainard, formerly of Ohio, and took up his permanent residence in Sheffield, where he has practised twenty-one years as a physician, seventeen of which have been devoted to homœopathy. During this time he has acquired an extensive practice, and enjoys the friendship of his patients toward whom he endeavors to discharge his whole duty, answering their calls at all times and places, and giving his earnest attention to the poor as well as the rich. Dr. Mason has ever

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN