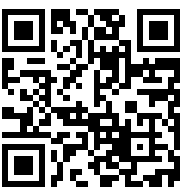
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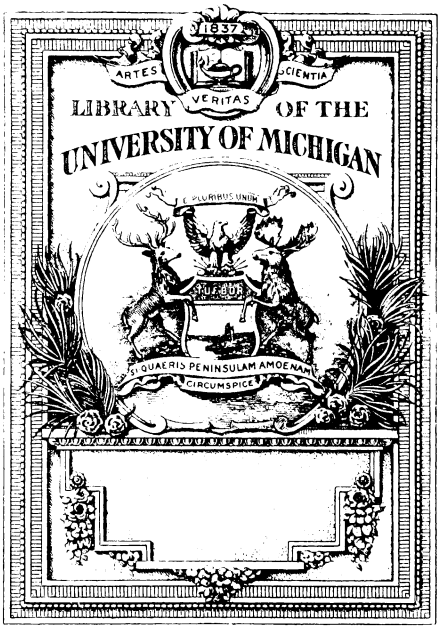
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THE

PIONEERS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

COMPILED BY

THOMAS LINDSLEY BRADFORD, M. D.,

Author of "Homœopathic Bibliography of the United States," "Life and Letters of Hahnemann," Senior of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society and Librarian at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

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Dedicated

To the Memory of Hahnemann and his

Loyal Followers.

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PREFACE.

The memory of men who have been instrumental in relieving human suffering is worthy of being preserved, and it has been the aim to present in the pages of this book all the facts that it has been possible to obtain concerning the early provers of medicines and the practitioners of Homœopathy. These, our pioneers, who, when Homœopathy was ridiculed by the majority of the physicians of the day, and when it was looked upon with doubt by the laity, yet had the courage of their convictions and insisted by precept and practice that it was the only true system for healing the sick.

The first part of the book is devoted to an account of the pioneer provers of the homœopathic materia medica. The devoted band of students who were Hahnemann's pupils in Leipzig from 1811 to 1821, and who recognized the genius of the savant, the teacher, the chemist and the physician, and were convinced of the truth of his method of healing. The men who assisted him by proving upon themselves various drugs and carefully noting their effects under his direction. It was from this union of bright intellects that Hahnemann was able to give to the world the "Materia Medica Pura," which ever since has been so useful to the practitioners of the homœopathic school.

The second part of the book is devoted to biographies of all the persons who were practicing Homœopathy previous to the year 1835. It is as nearly as possible a complete list of the homœopathic practitioners in every country in the world where our method had then been adopted.

To accomplish this task has not been easy. Files of medical journals in a number of languages have been collated, often page by page. Many books on biography have been examined. In the case of Stapf a translation was made from an old book in the library of the surgeon-general's office at Washington. Nothing could be found in our literature about that distinguished man.

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Translations have been made especially for this work. Thanks are due to Rev. Mr. L. H. Tafel, who made the translations from the German. Occasionally lack of space made it necessary to condense biographies, in which case the account has been selected which gave most clearly the story of the man's life. Most of the biographies are printed verbatim as found in the journals.

Reference is given at the end of each biography to all the books and journals that contain any account of the person in question.

The members of the homœopathic school cannot know too much about the struggles, under persistent opposition, of the men who carried the law of Homœopathy into different lands; who, by their devotion, their belief in its truth made it possible that the physician of our faith is to-day recognized by very many people as the exponent of the most successful and best system of medical practice.

With the hope that these sketches may be of value to some one we present this "bead roll" of faithful, earnest men, men who were compelled by the power of logic to believe in the tenets of Hahnemann, to the members of the homœopathic profession in the trust that from a knowledge of their lives and earnest purpose some good may result to Homœopathy.

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PART I.

PROVERS WHO ASSISTED HAHNEMANN.

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"Learning hath gained most by those books
by which the printers have lost."—*Fuller.*

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THE STORY OF THE

Provers who Assisted Hahnemann.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Materia Medica Pura of Hahnemann was first published by Arnold in Dresden in six parts, from 1811 to 1821. In this edition the symptoms observed by Hahnemann himself appear first and separately numbered. Under the heading: "Observations by Others," follow the symptoms observed by his pupils under his own directions and also those culled from the writings of others; these are arranged and numbered specially. Hering says of this:* "In his Materia Medica Pura, 1811 to 1821, he separated his own observations always from the symptoms by others. After Stapf had adopted the new doctrine and had brought over his friend W. Gross, and A. Haynel became Hahnemann's assistant, he got a class of students, and nearly all, willing provers. Hahnemann examined every report before the class carefully and with closest scrutiny. Every one had solemnly to affirm before the class that what he had written was the truth and nothing but the truth.

"Still Hahnemann kept his own symptoms separately, and what he observed himself was of greater importance to him. He did it to the torment of all who joined the New School and were obliged to read all the volumes as far as published, to find the similar drug, and he adhered to this plan and doubled the difficulty, not being credulous or incredulous, but he was more certain of his own symptoms. We all had to read both—first his, then that of others—in looking for a corresponding medicine.

"Even in the second edition he still kept up this, for all of us, distressing separation."

*N. A. Jl. Hom., Vol. xxii., p. 101.

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The second edition of the Materia Medica was issued also in six parts by Arnold from 1822 to 1827, the same arrangement being observed.

In the Chronic Diseases, 1828 to 1830, he, however, included his own symptoms, those of his provers and those obtained from other sources (Old School books), in one arrangement, numbering them continuously.

Of the third edition of the Materia Medica only Vols. I., II. were ever published, in 1830 and 1833. In these the observations are all arranged together and numbered continuously.

The medicines are in none of these books arranged alphabetically.

In the preface of Vol. I. of Dr. R. E. Dudgeon's translation of the Materia Medica Pura may be found the following list of the men who proved one or more drugs for the Materia Medica Pura of Hahnemann. The names of the medicines proven by each are also given.

HAHNEMANN'S FELLOW PROVERS.

ADAM, DR.—Carbo an., Carbo veg.

AHNER, G. A.—Acon., Cap., Cina., Menyan.

ANTON, C. CHR.—China.

BAEHR, AUG.—Ars., Bell., China, Coccul.

BECHER, HULDA—Chelidon., China, Digit., Ledum, Phos. ac., Spig., Squilla, Veratrum.

CASPARI, CARL—Carbo veg.

CLAUSS, W.—China.

CUBITZ, C. A.—Dulcamara, Opium, Staph.

FLAMING, JOHANN GOTTFRIED—Coccul., Hyos., Nux vom.

FRANZ, CARL—Angustura, Argentum, Arnica, Asarum, Aurum, Calc. acetica, Camphor, Cannabis, China, Conium, Cyclamen, Digit., Hyos., Ledum, Magnet north, Magnet south pole, Manganum, Menyanthes, Oleander, Phos. acid, Rhus t., Ruta, Sambuc., Spig., Stannum, Staph., Stram., Tarax., Thuja, Verat.

GERSDORFF, FRANZ VON—Amber, Carbo veg.

GROSS, WILHELM—Acon., Angus., Argent., Arnic., Arsen., Aurum, Bell., Can., Chel., China, Cocc., Dulc., Digit., Ferrum,

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Ignat., Mang., Mercu., Moschus, Olean., Phos. ac., Rheum, Ruta, Sambuc., Opii., Stan., Staph., Thuja, Verb.

GUNTHER—North magnet.

GUTMANN, SALAMO—Coloc., Dros., Men., Merc., Mur. ac., Olean., Opium, Phos. ac., Spig., Spong., Staph., Stram., Tarax.

HAHNEMANN, FREIDRICH—Acon., Arn., Ars., Aur., Bell., Bry., Cannab., Cicuta, Coloc., Dros., Euphras., Fer., Hepar, Hyos., Ign., Merc., Moschus, Nux v., Phos. ac., Puls., Rhus, Spong., Stram., Sulph., Thuja, Veratrum.

HARNISCH, ERNST—Angustura, China, North magnet, South magnet.

HARTMANN, FRANZ—Bell., Bismuth, Carbo an., Chel., China, Guaiac., Hell., North magnet, Menyanthes, Merc., Mur. ac., Oleander, Phos. ac., Ruta, Samb., Sarsap., Spig., Spong., Squill., Stannum, Staph., Thuja, Verbascum.

HARTUNG, J. C.—Bell., Caps., China, Cyclamen.

HAYNEL, ADOLPH FRANZ—Argent., Cocc., Mangan., Menyanth., Mur. ac., Spong., Stannum, Staph., Thuja.

HEMPEL, GUST.—Aurum, Cannabis, North magnet, Thuja.

HEMPEL, H.—Bell.

HERRMANN, CHRISTIAN THEODORE—Argent., Aurum, Bell., Bry.. Bis., Camph., Chelid., China, Cyclam., Ledum, Phos. ac., Ruta, Sarsap., Spig,, Stannum, Staph.

HORNBURG, CHR. G.—Acon., Arnic., Arsen., Asarum, Bell., Bry., China, Cicuta, Coccul., Colocynth., Digit., Helleb., Manganum, Menyanthes, Merc., Puls., Rheum, Rhus, Ruta, Spig., Spong., Squilla, Staphisagria.

HUGO—Cannabis s.

KUMMER, ERNST—Arnic., Bell., Hell., South magnet, Spigel., Staphis., Taraxacum.

LANGHAMMER, CHR. FR.—Angustura, Argentum, Arnic., Arsen., Aurum, Bell., Bismuth, Calc. acet., Chelid., China, Cicuta, Cina., Coccul., Coloc., Conium., Cyclamen, Digit., Drosera, Euphras., Guaiacum., Helleb., Hyos., Ipec., Ledum, North magnet, Manganum, Menyanthes, Merc., Muriat. ac., Oleander, Phos. ac., Ruta, Sambuc., Spig., Spongia, Stannum, Staphis., Taraxacum, Thuja, Verbascum.

LEHMANN, CHR. F. G.—China, Rhus t.

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LEHMANN, J. G.—Bell., China, Digit., Ipec., Spong.

MEYER, F. R.—Angust., Argent., Arsenic, Chelid., China, Digit, Phos. ac., Spig.

MICHLER, C.—Angustura, Bryonia, China, North magnet., Pulsat., Rhus t.

MOECKEL, A. F.—Bellad., Menyanthes.

MOSSDORF, THEODORE—Angust., Capsic., Helleb., Squilla, Verbascum.

MULLER—Dulcamara.

NENNING, CAJ.—Dulcamara.

ROSAZEWSKY—Ferrum, Taraxacum.

RUECKERT, E. FERD.—Acon., Bry., Digit., Dulc., Hell., Pulsat.. Rheum, Rhus t.

RUECKERT, LEOP. E.—Asarum., Bell., Cina, Colocynth., Manganum.

RUMMEL, F.—Merc.

SCHOENIKE—Opium.

SCHROEDER—Rhus t.

STAPF, ERNST—Acon., Arnic., Arsen., Asarum, Bell., Bry., Camphor, Cannabis, Cham., China, Cina, Coloc., Digit., Dulc., Hell., Hepar, Hyos., Ipec., South magnet., Manganum, Merc., Moschus, Muriat. ac., Opium, Phosph. ac., Pulsatilla, Rhus, Ruta, Spigel., Spongia, Squilla, Staphis.

TEUTHORN, J. CHR. DAV.—Chelid., China, Digit., Guaiacum, Ledum, Manganum, Menyanthes, Phosphor. ac., Rheum, Sarsaparilla, Squilla, Staphis., Thuja, Veratrum.

TRINKS AND HARTLAUB—Cannabis, Coccul., Dulcam., Ignatia, Rhus t.

URBAN, F. C.—Manganum.

WAGNER, GUST.—China, Dulcam., Spong., Thuja.

WAHLE, WILHELM—Acon., Cannabis, Coccul., Dulcam., Manganum, Nux vom.

WALTHER, FR.—Chelid., China, Ledum, Spigel., Squilla, Sulph.

WENZEL, JUL.—Manganum.

WISLICENUS, W. E.—Angust., Argentum, Arnica, Aurum,

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Bell., Calc. acet., Camphor, Capsicum, China, Conium, Dros., Euphras., Hell., Hyoscyam., Menyanthes, Mur ac., Phos. ac., Ruta, Sambuc., Spigel., Spong., Squilla, Stannum, Thuja.

Dr. Hughes, in his "Sources of the Homœopathic Materia Medica" (London, Turner, 1877), gives the names of the provers, but omits Adam, Caspari, Flaming, Von Gersdorf, Hartlaub, H. Hempel, Hugo, Muller, Nenning, Rummel, Schoenike, Schroder, and Trinks.

Hering says of these provers: "Next to the practicing physicians outside of Leipsic, E. Stapf and G. W. Gross, they (a few students who had formed a class in Leipsic to attend the lectures of Hahnemann) were the first who assisted Hahnemann in his explorations."*

---

* *Hahn. Monthly*, Vol. vii., p. 173.

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PART II.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE PROVERS.

ADAM.

Of Adam, who proved the animal and vegetable charcoal, nothing is known except that he was a Russian physician.

Hahnemann in two places in the Chronischen Krankheiten mentions Adam as Adams, although in the English edition of the Materia Medica Pura the name is given as Adam.

Dr. Bojanus says that Adam, who, in the year 1823, had become acquainted with Hahnemann in Germany, was the first to practice according to his teachings in St. Petersburg, Russia. It has also been claimed that he introduced Homœopathy into the kingdom of the Czar.

AHNER. ANTON. BAEHR.

No data has been obtained regarding these provers.

HULDA BECHER.

Of Hulda Becher Hering says:* "Went to parts unknown," and then gives a list of his provings. No other reference to him has been found.

CARL CASPARI.

He was the son of a village minister at Zschorlau, near Delitzsch.† He studied and graduated at Leipzic. He was the

* *Hahn. Monthly*, Vol. vii., p. 176.

† Rapou, Histoire de la Doctrine Medicale Homœopathique, Vol. ii., p. 130–36. Kleinert's Geschichte der Homoopathie, p. 130.

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grandson of the Prof. D. Schott. In 1822 he delivered a course of lectures on practical surgery, to the students at Leipsic, being at the same time attracted to the teachings of Hahnemann. Won by these unchangeable principles, he relinquished a brilliant future in a celebrated school for a place, perhaps obscure, with those who were subject to ridicule.

After serious studies he published a work entitled "My Observations Upon Homœopathy." He sought to reconcile the two doctrines. Having friends in both camps he attempted an impossible amalgamation between Homœopathy and Allopathy.

Surgery had been his favorite study, and his first researches into Homœopathy were to determine the reciprocal influence of this branch on the two parties in the art of healing. He published many memoirs upon the subject. He believed that surgery and medicine need no longer be divided, but that with the aid of Homœopathy surgical diseases could be more successfully treated. Rather than disturb his researches he refused the chair of Homœopathy at the University of Cracow, offered at the suggestion of the Consul General at Leipsic by the Russian Secretary of State, M. de Freigang. Caspari especially excelled in didactic writings. He was actively engaged in his literary work at Leipsic when, sometime in the beginning of the year 1828, he was attacked with the smallpox, during an epidemic, and, being delirious, during the absence of his nurse he got hold of a loaded gun with which he shot himself through the head. This painful accident happened on February 15, 1828.*

Caspari during the latter part of his life relinquished his notions regarding the union of the Allopathic and Homœopathic schools and became a zealous Homœopath.

It is said that Hahnemann did not like him, and this amalgamation plan is cited to account for this dislike. He was at the time of his death about thirty years of age.

Rapou says of Caspari, that he had made electricity in connection with Homœopathic therapeutics a special study. He had designed to write a monograph upon the subject, but the multiplicity of his other literary labors prevented it, and he accorded this a vast power of healing that clinical experience did not uphold him in.†

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* *Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv., p. 497.

† Rapou, Vol. ii, pp. 208, 210.

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Hartmann thus speaks of him:* "At this time (1826) two men were living whose premature death was a sad loss to Homœopathy, for both were gifted men, and their works testify that their powers of mind were such as the Creator intrusts to but few. I refer to Dr. Caspari and Dr. Hartlaub, Sr., concerning whom I can give no information except as regards their scientific character, for of their lives I knew but little. Dr. Caspari was the son of a very estimable country pastor, residing at Zschorlau near Delitsch, whose strictly religious character seems to have been inherited by his son, in whom it might have produced an over-excitement (though in this I may be mistaken), which rendered him not quite accessible by everyone; I must, at least, infer from his general deportment that he was possessed of an insufferable haughtiness, which seemed to be based upon a fancy that he was exalted above all others.

"I cheerfully acknowledge, however, that I might have seen more than really existed, and perhaps this false observation is to be attributed to my snail-house nature, the cause of which might have been found in my limited pecuniary means; but thus far my judgement was perfectly correct, that Caspari labored under an intellectual over-excitement, which manifested itself in eccentricities during his last sickness, and was, in fact, the occasion of his death. Caspari accomplished much at a time when Homœopathy needed perfecting in every direction; it matters not whether he was incited to undertake his many labors spontaneously, or upon the suggestion of others, it is enough that he always comprehended his subject justly and enriched the science by its development. Thus he felt deeply, with all Homœopaths then living, that the rapid spread of the new system among the people must depend upon the degree in which it enlisted the sympathy of the public. Fully possessed of this conviction he undertook the preparation of his work upon Homœopathic Domestic Medicine, in which he accomplished his purpose in a manner which leaves nothing more to be desired.

"Thus Caspari, by the preparation of his Dispensatory, occasioned the publication of the present Homœopathic Pharmacopœia. And who knows whether by his proving of *Carbo vegetabilis* he might not have excited Hahnemann to undertake the proving of both the charcoals. I am not quite positive as regards

‡ *All. hom. Zeit.*, Vol. xxxix., p. 289. N. W. J. Hom., Vol. iv., p. 233.

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this last fact, but remember that Hahnemann was at one time quite angry at Caspari and cannot tell whether it was because he was always displeased with those who anticipated him. From all that has been said it is evident enough that Caspari was a man of intellect and great attainments, and would have rendered Homœopathy many an essential service.''

WRITINGS.

De jejunii in morbis sanandis usu. Lipsiæ. Rueckmann. 1822.

Anatomico-chirurgical Treatise on Dislocations, together with a post-script on complicated Dislocations. Leipsic. Kohler. 1821.

System of Surgical Dressings systematically arranged and reduced to a Science. Leipsic. Zirges. 1824. (First edition. 1822.)

Medical House Friend, or Self-help in the Treatment of Diseases. Leipsic. Leich. 1823.

Injuries to the Head and their Treatment, from the oldest times to the present, with new ideas and a Treatise on Inflammation. Leipsic. Lehnhold. 1823.

Stone in the Kidney, Bladder and Gall-bladder; its origin and chemical diagnostic and therapeutic consideration. Leipsic. Fleischer. 1823.

Vade Mecum of Spring-Curing, or a treatise on the Judicious Use of Herb and Bath-cures, etc. Leipsic. Lehnhold. 1823.

My Experience in Homœopathy; an unprejudiced estimation of Hahnemann's System. Leipsic. Lehnhold. 1823.

Handbook of Dietetics for all Ranks. Arranged according to the Homœopathic principles. Leipsic. Lehnhold. 1825.

Homœopathic Pathology; also under the title: Library for Homœopathic Medicine and Materia Medica. Leipsic. Focke. 1827–28. Second edition. 1834.

Vol. I. Homœopathic Pathology. Vol. II. General Homœopathic Diagnosis. Vol. III. General Homœopathic Therapeutics.

Dispensatorium Homœopathicum. Edited by Hartmann. Leipsic. Baumgartner. 1829. (Latin.)

Homœopathic Dispensatory for Physicians and Druggists. Edited by Hartmann. Leipsic. Baumgartner. 1825. Fifth edition. 1834. Seventh edition. 1852. Also published under title: Homœopathic Pharmacopœai.

Homœopathic Domestic and Traveller's Physician. Edited by Fr. Hartmann. Leipsic. Baumgartner. 1826. Fifth edition. 1835. Tenth edition, 1851. (Has been translated into English.)

Catechism of Homœopathic Dietetics for the Sick. Leipsic. Baumgartner. 1825. Second edition, edited by Dr. Gross. Leipsic. 1831. Published also under the title: Catechism for the Sick.

Catechism of the Manner of Living for Young Wives. Leipsic. Baumgartner. 1825.

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Hand-Book for the Newly Married. Leipsic. Baumgartner. 1825. Second edition, edited by Hartmann. 1834.

Investigation as to the Medical Virtues of Charcoal from Beech-wood. Leipsic. Baumgartner. 1826.

Demonstration of the Truth of the Homœopathic Method of Healing as founded on the Laws of Nature, according to the Experience of Bigel. Leipsic. Baumgartner. 1828.

W. CLAUSS, C. A. CUBITZ, JOH. GOTT. FLAMMING.

No data of these gentlemen has been discovered.

KARL GOTTLOB FRANZ.

Karl Gottlob Franz was born May 8, 1795, in Plauen in the Royal Saxon Voigtland where his father was a respectable well-to-do citizen and baker.† After attending the high school here and being fully prepared for college, he went, in the year 1814, to the University of Leipsic to devote himself according to the wishes of his parents to the study of theology, but soon following his own internal impulse, exchanged this for the study of medicine. In Leipsic he attended the lectures of the most celebrated teachers in this department and acquired a thorough knowledge of Allopathic medicine. From his childhood, owing to a wrongly treated cutaneous eruption, he had suffered from various considerable chronic ailments, and he found himself compelled in Leipsic to seek medical help. He was induced by another medical student to apply to S. Hahnemann, who was then living in Leipsic and lecturing on Homœopathy.

This meeting decided the future scientific direction of Franz, for as he was indebted for the restoration of his health then very much shattered, to the medical treatment of Hahnemann, his conversations and communications concerning medicines and especially concerning Homœopathy induced him to give particular attention to the latter. Since the power of truth shows itself always and gloriously victorious with all pure, unprejudiced minds, and fills them with the deepest love for the truth the more they become familiar with it, so also, here. After having convinced himself theoretically and practically of

**Archiv fur die hom. Heilkunst*, Vol. xv., pt. 3, p. 167.

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the reality and worth of Homœopathy our Franz became its zealous friend and follower. As such he joined himself closely and trustingly to Hahnemann and the little troop who shared his views, and he especially enriched our knowledge of remedial agents with many and important symptoms which were the result of accurate and conscientious provings which he undertook with much intelligence, exactness and with considerable self-sacrifice.

The Materia Medica Pura of Hahnemann and the *Archiv fur die homoopathische Heilkunst* give weighty testimony to these meritorious efforts of our friend. His name is often found in them, and it will continue to be mentioned with honor among the most efficient investigators in this field as long as genuine provings are valued and estimated according to their true worth.

Although he was made happy on the one side by the ever brighter light of the newly gained truth, there was no lack on the other hand of hardships which lay in wait for him on this new and thorny path. To his fellow-students who did not know Homœopathy except from the presentation of their teachers and thus only in a very defective and perverted manner, Homœopathy was an abomination, and everyone who received it a fool; thus he was shunned, mocked, and was also distressed in many other ways under the pretext of medical trials. So his stock of medicines was repeatedly sealed up and confiscated, and he himself on account of unauthorized cures, as they were called, was subjected to considerable fines; though many others of his fellow-students did the same, only not in the hated Homœopathic manner.

In the year 1820 he was even involved by some physicians of Leipsic in a very distressing law-suit lasting several years, though it ended favorably for him.

In spite of these harrassing and discouraging trials, he nevertheless remained immovably faithful to the good cause and advanced it by word and deed, as well in its internal development as against attacks from without. In the year 1825 he thought it best to accept a medical diploma. On this occasion he wrote and defended his inaugural dissertation: "Monographiæ de labio leporino, specimen I." Shortly afterwards he accepted an invitation of the Countess von Trautmannsdorf to Vienna, who wished to have a Homœopathic physician near her to direct her

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Homœopathic cure. He remained in this relation at Vienna and at Pressburg for nine months and returned to Leipsic rewarded by the satisfaction of the Lady Countess which she also testified by valuable presents and keepsakes. He then devoted himself with zeal and success to his Homœopathic practice.

In the year 1827 he married and lived a happy though childless marriage life. In his extended practice he enjoyed the firm confidence of his numerous patients, and also the most favorable results in his purely Homœopathic treatment of the same, so that a happy future seemed to open before him, recompensing him for his many trials. Unfortunately, however, the germs of the chronic malady which had been latent since his youth, developed anew, causing the production of the most painful and destructive ailments, namely, those of the liver and of the bladder. Later, also that of the lungs; which organs in the autopsy after his death were found in a state altogether precluding the possibility of cure. These long continued and severe bodily sufferings, as may easily be conceived, operated to check his literary and practical activity, so that during the last years he could only practice but little and still less could he communicate from the rich treasure of his experiences to the art to which he was so entirely devoted. Nevertheless his last efforts and his last wishes were devoted to Homœopathy, and to his patients to whom he had ever been a loving, faithful and careful friend and physician. So he departed November 8, 1835, peacefully and quietly, after unspeakable bodily sufferings, faithfully tended by his excellent wife and several trusty friends.

His memory will ever be dear to those who were more closely acquainted with him and to all friends of genuine Homœopathy. Sit illi terra levis! STAPF.

Hartmann says:* Franz, at the time I made his acquaintance, was Hahnemann's assistant. He was a man of great intellect, but for many years was grievously oppressed by bodily sufferings which at length brought him to an early grave. He went to the University a year before I did, to study theology; he came to Leipsic out of health, and after taking medicine for years, wtihout any considerable progress towards the restoration of his

*N. W. Jour. Hom., Vol. iv., p. 186. Med. Couns., Vol. xi., p. 240. Kleinert's Geschichte der Homoopathie, p. 100. All. hom. Zeit., Vol. xxxviii., p. 321.

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health, which he had lost in consequence of a badly treated eruption, he came to the determination to take no more, and it is probable that, if he had carried out this purpose with his usual firmness, he would not have been introduced by a friendly medical student to Hahnemann and his new doctrine. He resolved to consult Hahnemann, and was not only cured, but found that Hahnemann's conversation upon medicine, and especially his clear and forcible exposition of his simple method of cure, had awakened in him quite other desires than those with which he had taken leave of his parents; he changed his purpose, became physician, then Hahnemann's Secretary, and indeed his very right hand man.

Assuredly few would have shown such perseverance as he did. As is well known, Hahnemann, at that time, no longer visited patients; those who wished to consult him came to his house, and where this was not possible they sent some friend; hence, Hahnemann had no further need of an assistant, and Franz would have been of no use to him had he not engaged in artistical and merely mechanical labors. He was a good botanist, at least he knew all the officinal plants accurately and their peculiar localities; he had spared no pains to make himself exactly acquainted with the peculiar soil of every species of plants; when he knew this he gave himself no rest till he had traced the plant, accurately, through all its known conditions and relations.

When it was once in Hahnemann's collection then no time was lost in preparing it as fast as possible for medical use; both then labored with diligence—no one was ashamed to perform the humblest labor, and the chemical laboratory was a sanctum from which we were as difficult to drive as a fox from his burrow; but, together with the artistic labors, there was a two-fold mechanical labor for which no one envied Franz; indeed, I would have prefered the most laborious out-door employment; in the first place was the arranging of the symptoms of the drug in accordance with Hahnemann's previously directed scheme, which must be done nearly every day, lest the new material constantly coming in from the prover should accumulate on his hands; secondly, the frequent copying of each particular symptom, so as to arrange them alphabetically in their various locations. This was Franz's almost daily labor, and he engaged in it every day with new zeal, never wearying, so that, by his in-

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creasing amiability, he might gain Hahnemann's esteem and confidence and that of his family.

It may be thought that he was a machine. By no means. A man of such fine intellect might well give himself up to mechanical labor, from love and esteem of such an extraordinary teacher, but so to mistake his position as to consider him fit for nothing else would argue but little knowledge of his character. He belonged to those most eager for the spread of Homœopathy, and after he was cured he became an earnest prover and greatly enriched the Materia Medica at this time and later with provings valuable for their accuracy. He was later engaged alone in the study of certain remedies, the scrupulous proving of which he undertook with great care and precision and with no trifling self-denial. Hahnemann's Materia Medica and the *Archives* (Stapf's) bear abundant testimony to his meritorious labors.

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In 1821, at the instigation of Dr. Clarus (of the Leipsic University), the Homœopathic medicines were taken from the house of Hornburg and Franz, on the part of the Court of the University and the first actuary and by the aid of the two beadles, and were burned in St. Paul's church yard.

A prosecution befell him in case of a lady who suffered from phthisis florida. As all patients of this description ever hope to regain their health by change of physicians, so did this one; she had felt passably well under Franz's treatment, but this did not satisfy her; she wanted more; she wanted to be cured—a very reasonable desire, which she hoped to realize by subjecting herself to the treatment of Dr. Clarus. The Counsellor came, and a bitter accusation of his predecessor ensued; he was reproached with many sins of omission to which the death of the lady was attributed, though she was previously doomed to a certain death; in addition to this a second and third accusation was brought against him; he had practised, being as yet unqualified, and more than that, had dispensed his own medicines. This was surely enough to put the unlucky Franz out of the way of doing mischief, if not forever, at least for a long time, and so it happened; he committed the affair to an experienced lawyer and betook himself for a time to his parents at Plauen, where he was compelled to stay half a year on account of this prosecution. Although nothing material could be urged

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against him, yet he was condemned to pay the costs which had accumulated beyond all reason, and Leipsic was lost to him as a field for medical practice.

It was Franz who suggested at the celebration of 1829 the idea of the "Central Homœpathic Union."

Rapou says: The labors of Franz exercised an important influence in perfecting our doctrines. He was an exact observer, a stranger to theoretic discussions, devoting his time to studies of the Materia Medica, and experimentation on the remedies; an operation painful and laborious which does not win a brilliant name, but which gained him great estimation in the minds of the more thoughtful.

I saw him with my father in 1832, he was then a man already worn out with experimenting with poisonous substances; his delicate organization had received serious injury. He weakened little by little during our stay in Leipsic, and we departed regretting that we were no longer able to profit by the treasures of his knowledge of drugs. Fortunately the *Archives* published many of his works and the Materia Medica Pura of Hahnemann is partly composed of his works.

Hering speaks of Franz as "the noble self-sacrificing man."†

Lohrbacher says:‡ Of the other disciples Franz was a person of some importance. According to Hartmann's account he was a man of rare gifts, and this is borne out by his drug-provings, which are distinguished by their delicate and acute observation as well as by their preciseness. They are an ornament to our Materia Medica. Being a good botanist he it was who collected the indigenous plants, from which tintures were prepared. He acted for many years as Hahnemann's amanuensis, and he preformed with diligence and perseverance the very tedious and mechanical labor of arranging the symptoms contributed by various provers into the schema invented by Hahnemann. He was a great favorite with Hahnemann as also with his fellow workers, whose hearts he gained by his mild and thoughtful nature. He died after years of suffering, in the prime of life.

He published nothing in book form.

**"Histoire de la doctrine medicale homœopathique," Vol. ii., p. 140.

†"Hahn. Monthly," Vol. vii., p. 175.

‡*Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxxii., p. 456.

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HEINRICH AUGUST VON GERSDORFF.

But little data has been obtained. In the *Zeitung* appears the following short note of his death: "Leipsic 30 September. This day died at Eisenach, President Dr. August Freiherr von Gersdorff in his seventy-eighth year. The deceased has done much toward spreading Homœopathy.

He was a nobleman living near Eisenach. In the proving of Carbo veg. Hahnemann speaks of him as State Councillor Baron von Gersdorff.

WRITINGS.

Cure of dangerous Diseases by Idiosomnambulism and by the Homœopathic Medicines prescribed by the patient when in a magnetic clairvoyant state. Eisenach, Baerecke. 1834.

GUSTAV WILHELM GROSS.*

Rummel, his friend and fellow-worker, after his death thus wrote of him:

Gustav Wilhelm Gross was the eldest of eight children. His father was the pastor, Joh. Gottfried Gross. He was born at Kaltenborn, near Juterbogk, September 6, 1794. His mother's maiden name was Christiane Eleonore and she was born a Schuricht.

After receiving his first instruction in the home of his parents he attended, from 1809 to Michælmas 1813, the gymnasium at Naumburg, on the Saale. He was obliged to give up his intention of going from there to Wittenburg to study medicine, since this university had been discontinued; and so he went at Easter, 1814, to Leipsic, and there applied himself to medical studies. This circumstance is important, for the reason that he there became acquainted intimately with Hahnemann, whereby his life's career received a definite direction, which, but for this acquaintanceship might have been delayed to a later period.

Unfortunately I have not been able to learn anything more definite concerning his early education. To his close acquaintanceship, and confidential intercourse with the founder of

*Rummel's account, in *Allg. hom. Zeit.*, Vol. xxxiv., p. 193. *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. vi., pp. 137, 425. Stapf's *Archiv*, Vol., xxiii., pt. 3, p. 132. See also Kleinert, p. 113.

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Homœopathy is due the fact that he then already belonged to those investigators who, under the eye and special guidance of the master, were helping to furnish the materials for building up the true system of healing; and, in fact, he began his experiments with *Chamomilla*.

It is certain that this practice in testing the virtues of medicines especially contributed to develop in him that fine observing faculty, which he had in an eminent degree, as well as to give such knowledge of remedies as is possessed by but few Homœopaths. He had seen the infancy of Homœopathy, had grown up with it and had observed many of the effects of its medicines upon himself; and all this, combined with his unusual faculty of observation, helped him to find his way in the wilderness of symptoms before they perplexed his powers of mind by their vast number. Moreover, the guidance given him by Hahnemann may have induced him to keep aloof from the purely fine spun theories of the schools and to pay more attention to the practical side of the art of healing, so as to become the successful physician that he was, in the true sense of the word.

Because his native place had meanwhile become Prussian, he left Leipsic in the fall of 1816, and won for himself on January 6, 1817, the degree of doctor of medicine in the University of Halle, on the Saal, by vindicating his *Dissertatio inauguralis medica, quae versatur in questione: Num usui sit in curatione morborum nomenclatura*.

Already, in the spring of the same year, he was practicing as a Homœopathic physician in Juterbogk; but he was obliged, because the Prussian medical statutes had come in force meanwhile, to undergo in the winter of 1817–18 the medical examinations authorized by the Government. Besides this he had to contend with many cares and privations, since his means were very limited, so that he was actually necessitated to perform his studies and labors in the dwelling room of a tradesman; and only his strong powers of endurance and his fervent religious spirit enabled him to live down his oppressive burden of toil and care.

These inconveniences continued to harass his practice for a number of years; for the newness of the Homœopathic method of healing roused many opponents, and his continued testing of medicines on his own person, which he did not disguise, led

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people to believe that he was really making only experiments with his sick people also.

From the Easter of the year he received his permit to practice medicine, up to the time of his death, he was constantly busy as a Homœopathic physician in Juterbogk, for he had declined a call to Magdeburg and another to Brunswick.

Although his residence was only a small provincial town, yet his success as a physician gradually procured for him an extensive practice in a wide field of operation, even as far as Berlin, several miles distant; and besides this patients frequently came to him from a distance or consulted him by letter.

His extensive practice as a physician did not prevent him from being busy with his pen. Already in 1822, he was an industrious collaborator, and the founder of the *Archiv fur die homoopathische Heilkunst*, which was published by Stapf, with the assistance of several young members of the new school of medicine. Besides provings of medicines and clinical articles, he contributed many solid essays and important critical works. Among these is his criticism of Prof. Heinroth's "Anti-Organon" in 1826, which was published as a supplement to the 5th volume of the *Archiv*, and also issued separately, and which is characterized with great compass and depth of thought. He began editing the *Archiv* in its 16th volume (1837), and worked, then as before, in connection with Stapf as a director and promulgator of the new ideas which he accepted and in the real Hahnemannian spirit.

When the founding and editing of the *Allgemeine homoopathische Zeitung* was proposed to me (Rummel), in 1832, I accepted the proposition only on condition that Gross and Hartmann should be associate editors. Both of these friends consented, and Gross faithfully and diligently aided the undertaking until the 31st volume, when death called him away much too soon. He never opposed the publication of what his own views disposed him to exclude.

Homœpathy favored me* also at the outset with the friendship of Stapf, who lived near me, and through him I became acquainted, almost at the same time, with Hahnemann, who after the publication of my "Light and Dark Side of Homœpathy" (Licht und Schattenseite der Homoopathie), became more friendly, and also with Gross, who lived at a distance and who

(*Rummel).

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favored me with his cordial friendship. We three saw each other frequently, especially in Hahnemann's house at Coethen, which was in many respects a desirable rendezvous for our friendly meetings.

There I learned to appreciate more and more the eminent worth of Gross as a man, friend and physician. His health was not materially affected at that time though he must have had to endure much hardship and excessive toil; but his features and the greenish gray color of his somewhat puffed up cheeks, then already gave warning of the unseen enemy which was to end his busy life.

On first getting acquainted with him one might have thought him to be of a phlegmatic nature, for he seemed somewhat cold and but little sympathetic; but when an idea reigned in his mind, his rather sleepy features became animated and he gave utterance with ready tongue and in eloquent language to his enthusiastic thoughts.

He was the very opposite of a charlatan; for he was earnest and truthful, and one could readily read his inmost thoughts. He won the full confidence of his patients, not by his outward appearance, but rather by his kindly nature and active benevolence.

New ideas animated not only his countenance, as already stated, but also his whole being. He grasped them, as it were, with a fiery zeal; and since his frankness would not permit him to lock up his soul-stirring thoughts for any length of time in his bosom to mature, he not only soon gave them words but also caused these words to make a deep impression. This peculiarity of his mind doubtless beguiled him into a certain over-hastiness and exaggeration, which he must have atoned for by many sad hours and many bitter reproofs of conscience. In fact, this peculiarity even caused him sometimes to incur the estrangement of Hahnemann, to whom he exhibited the despondent heart of a despairing father,* which the stern reformer interpreted as an apostasy.

He thereby showed himself not to be inflexible to the admonitions of his friends and to be less one-sided than would have been

*At the death of Gross' child, when he told Hahnemann that Homœopathy could not cure everything, and for which Hahnemann was greatly displeased.

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thought, as I have often observed; but the oft too little restrained remorse of his conscience drove him to bitter despondency.

He was so thoroughly convinced of the truth and superiority of Homœopathy that he followed unswervingly the teachings of its founder without bringing his own opinions to the test of a sacrifice in this matter; and so Hahnemann loved him dearly and esteemed him highly. But he did not hesitate for a moment to oppose Hahnemann when he saw the right on the other side, as was the case in the dispute between Hahnemann and Moritz Muller.

Bitter were the reproofs which he experienced from the literary side of his conscience; and he felt them the more keenly the more he manifested too slight enthusiasm in defending the truth of his views or opinions. Later in life he escaped the influence of these affronts to his conscience, in that he completely overlooked them. Herein also lay the reason why he participated less in the conventions of Homœopathic physicians than one would have supposed in view of his genuine enthusiasm for the cause. Although a member of the Central Union he stayed away from the meetings in the latter part of his life, and refused most decisively the position of director repeatedly assigned to him.

He no longer felt at home among the young generation, as he called them, as his old acquaintance but seldom attended. It must not be supposed, though, that he had got thereby into an isolated position. He maintained a spirited correspondence with friends and with several Homœopathic physicians, and took an active and eager part in all that could promote the success of Homœopathy.

The Silesian Union of Physicians, the Free Union, of Leipsic, and the Homœopathic societies, of Paris, Palermo and Madrid elected him an honorary member. The government, too, acknowledged his services and appointed him a member of the Chief Examining Board of Homœopathic Physicians.

Where it was very important that he should be an active worker, as in the case of the Hahnemann jubilee, he was on hand. He not only furnished most of the matter for the jubilee memorial, but also elaborated most of it himself and then cheerfully handed it over to me for remodelling, improving and appending literary mementoes.

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As in his public life there occurred many a gloomy experience to becloud his pure joy in the success of Homœopathy and of its future diffusion, so in his private life, sorrow was coupled with the blessing of a happy marriage. He married, in 1818, Marianne Herrmann, daughter of Pastor Herrmann, and they had five children. But death took from this happy family a promising son and a beloved daughter, leaving but two sons, a daughter and the wife. One of the sons became a physician and the other chose the position of a master builder.

Neither his own medical skill, nor that of his friend Stapf, nor a second sojourn at Karlsbad, had been able to restore his deranged and enlarged liver to its normal condition. And to these ills were added gouty pains, dropsy and oppression in the chest; and a sojourn during the last summer at the Baltic Sea, from which he hoped to obtain relief, seems to have been disadvantageous to his weak and enfeebled body.

In order to recuperate as much as possible, he went to live with his son-in-law (who had already became a widower), Pastor Weise, in Klebitz, near Zahna. Here an easy and peaceful death suddenly overtook him at six o'clock in the morning of September 18, 1847, a death much too soon for his sorrowing family, for the friends, for the sick who sought his professional skill and, more than all else, much too soon for the cause of Homœopathy. But his works still live in the grand results they have achieved for medical skill and science. [RUMMEL.]

Hartmann who was a fellow student, says:* Gross, too, was a friend most valued by us all, and my intimacy with him continued till his premature death. However unassuming and modest he was, it was not easy for one, full of the joy and buoyancy of youth, to associate himself with a man naturally so serious that he seemed almost cold and but little communicative, and it was only after a long intercourse with him, that I at last learned that Gross could not only be a cheerful but a truly sympathizing friend. Although at the university a year before myself, yet he was but a little before me in making Hahnemann's acquaintance.

When I first saw him at Hahnemann's house, I took him for a

* Kleinert's "Geschichte der Homoopathie," p. 99. N. W. J. Hom., Vol. iv., p. 185. Med. Couns., Vol. xi., p. 239. *Allg. hom. Zeitung*, Vol. xxxviii., p. 310.

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patient who wished to submit himself to Homœopathic treatment, since his whole outer man, his yellowish grey complexion, his bloated countenance, his backwardness in conversation, were all expressive of a diseased condition. As he left the room, however, before I did, I learned from Hahnemann that Gross had engaged in Homœopathy with zeal, and that he bade fair to be one of his best pupils; he earnestly recommended me to seek his intimacy, and I never had occasion to regret having followed his advice. It was necessary entirely to disregard his exterior, for by this he gained the affections of none, and consider only the inner man, the very kernel itself, for there one would soon find his benevolent and warm disposition, and then it was impossible ever to separate from him unless one's own quarrelsome or perverse disposition or distrust of his affection led to the rupture.

Time has shown that Hahnemann justly considered him one of his best pupils, for Gross was, in truth, during the whole course of his practice, the most zealous Homœopathist possible; he never swerved from the course pointed out, and earnestly contended for the cardinal points of the master's doctrine, and even where he was of a different opinion he subjected his views to those of Hahnemann. This devotion to Hahnemann he practiced for a long time, till the many sad hours which he experienced from the frequent and bitter reproaches of his younger, but differently thinking colleagues led him to change his mind and determined him to use the same frankness in expressing his divergent opinions that Hahnemann had used in declaring his views. This led to discussions which were extremely unpleasant, and he ever after leaned upon two stools, since he could never quite agree with either party, yet he did not suffer himself to be misled but ever remained a most zealous Homœopathist, and did all in his power to advance the new system of cure.

Notwithstanding his sickly appearance Gross never suffered from any disease while I knew him, hence Hahnemann did not hesitate to accept him as a member of the Provers' Union; he even hoped that Gross would derive advantage from the provings and hence, if it were possible even for him to determine this *a priori*, he selected those remedies which he hoped would affect the inner and apparently suffering organs of Gross and produce consequent external manifestations. Gross was the most skillful

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prover of us all, and the symptoms observed by him have a great practical value. Indeed I place them with Franz and Stapf, on an equality with Hahnemann's.

The following notice appeared in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*:* Dr. Gross was one of Hahnemann's earliest disciples, and from his first adoption of Homœopathy up to his death we find him actively engaged in the work of disseminating a knowledge of the new system, at one time in furnishing practical and theoretical papers to the *Archiv* and editing that journal in connection with Stapf, now engaged in the translation of his master's works into Latin, and again occupied with the editorship of the *Allgemeine homoopathische Zeitung*, in conjunction with Rummel and Hartmann, besides publishing divers small works and being perpetually occupied in the proving of new medicines, some of the most valuable of which we owe entirely to him, and most of those given us by Hahnemann being enriched by his experiments on himself and others.

Nor has his career been unmarked by deviations from Hahnemann's beaten path. Accordingly we find him practically opposing Hahnemann's precepts and giving larger doses than usual; again we find him incurring Hahnemann's severe censure for his Isopathic views. And after Hahnemann's death he immediately broached his extraordinary views on dynamization and the high dilutions.

Whatever may be the opinion of Dr. Gross's novel views and therapeutic eccentricities, none will deny him the character of indefatigable industry and untiring zeal in advancing the new system, nor is it possible to doubt the sincerity of its convictions nor his earnestness of purpose, and hereafter, when the sifting hand of time shall have winnowed the good seed from the chaff the name of Gross will be regarded and respected as that of one of the stoutest champions of our faith—as that of one of the largest contributors to our remedial treasury.

The Isopathic views spoken of above relate to the adoption by Gross of Jenichen's potencies. In an article in the *British Journal*, vol. v, on High Potencies, the author says:† Dr. Gross's 'newest experiences' are to be found in the first volume of the *Neue Archiv*, thirteen years after Herr von Korsakoff's

Brit. Jour. Hom., Vol. vi., p. 137.

†*Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. v., p. 131.

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paper appeared, to which Dr. Gross refers rather cavalierly as though he were unwilling that another should share the honors of so notable a step in posology. Unlike the destiny of the Russian nobleman's suggestions, which were met on all hands by a contemptuous silence, this second edition by Dr. Gross creates a vast sensation in the Homœopathic world, and raises an acrimonious paper war with much shedding of ink and destruction of useful foolscap.

'Your model cures,' exclaims Gross, 'are as nothing at all in comparison with the results gained by the high potencies! I know what you will say, you skeptics, you will say Gross has gone mad—*Gross ist verruckt geworden.*' * * * * * He induced Herr Jenichen, of Wismar, a zealous Homœopathic amateur, to prepare 317 dilutions of the usual remedies, varying from the 200th to the 900th, and even 1,500th.

In a note to the sketch of Gross, in the sixth volume of the *British Journal*,* attention is called to the "Organon," 5th edition, page seventy, on which Hahnemann says: "The eccentric upholders of this doctrine, especially Dr. Gross, vaunt this Isopathy as the only true therapeutic rule and see nothing in the similia similibus, but an indifferent substitute for it.

Lohrbacher says:† Gross, an apparently unsympathetic and cold character, of unattractive appearance, of a hypochondriacal and dreamy nature. A nearer acquaintance showed him to be possessed of energy and industry, a warm-hearted man for the cause and to his friends. As a drug prover he occupies one of the foremost places. By his participation in the editing of the *Archiv* and *Allg. hom. Zeitung*, as also by his other literary works, whether of a defensive or didactic character, he has earned a permanent title to our remembrance. In his practice he held firmly to the precepts of the master, with whom he remained in friendly intercourse to the end of his life, notwithstanding the serious differences that arose between Hahnemann and the most of his disciples; though he never hesitated to oppose him in matters in which he believed Hahnemann to be in the wrong.

A peculiar trait in his character was that he always espoused new ideas with zeal, and came forward with his views upon them before he had subjected them to a thorough and repeated

* *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. vi., p. 137.
† *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxxii., p. 455.

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proof. I will only allude here to Isopathy and the high potencies. The consequence of this was that he drew down on himself many attacks and corrections, which occasioned him many bitter hours and gave him the appearance of vacillation.

Rapou says of him:* Gross was one of the converts that Hahnemann made during his course at Leipsic, between the years 1814 and 1816. He came a little after Stapf and is after him the eldest of the Homœopathic physicians. These two men adhered more strictly to the opinions and principles of Homœopathy than did many others. When the *Allg. hom. Zeitung* was established, and Rummel abandoned the *Archiv*, Gross remained faithful, and his pen was in use for both journals. Gross had established himself in the first years of his practice in the little village of Juterbogk, situated near the Saxon frontier, upon the railroad from Leipsic to Berlin, and he never left that place, where he had easy communication with all his confreres. There, alone, in the midst of an agricultural population, he gave himself entirely, without distraction to his medical and scientific correspondence.

To William Gross is due the honor of introducing into our method the employment of mineral waters. He wrote a book upon the Teplitz waters. He also made a study of the Karlsbad Springs. He completed a study of the Karlsbad waters in 1843, with a pathogenesis of 185 symptoms obtained from three bathers, one of whom was a lady affected with a very light complaint, so that the toxic effects of the waters were produced in all their purity.

The village where he lives is situated some distance from the railroad, and I leaped joyously into the wagon that was to take me on the shady road thither. I congratulated myself on receiving new data for my medical memoirs during my stay in the country; I recalled my excursion with Attomyr.

Gross is a man of parts. I entered his dwelling and introduced myself to a man, bilious, jaundiced, of a hypochondriacal manner, who immediately penetrated to the purpose of my visit; he said to me in a tone but little affable: "Monsieur, ask without any delay that which you wish to know because I have only about twenty (vingtaine) minutes to give you." Twenty minutes to a confrere who had come three hundred leagues to visit him. It was little, but I lost no time in

*Histoire de la doctrine Homœopathique, Vol. 2., p. 430-600.

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psychological speculations and attributed this brusque and morose humor to an aggravation of the liver complaint from which Gross suffered. I entered at once upon the matter. The twenty minutes expired and I retired. Seating myself in an arbor in the village I noted my recollections of this short conversation.

Gross employs exclusively the high dilutions and sometimes goes as high as the 2000th.

Rapou here enters into an exposition of high potencies and hopes that Gross will be restored to health, mentioning the fact that he was in such an irritable and hypochondriacal condition that he was unable to do justice to the subject discussed. He says that Gross was of the small number of Homœopathic physicians who were devoted to the Homœopathic treatment of the diseases of children.

Stapf says* that he was at first destined for the clerical profession and was sent to the cathedral school at Naumburg, where he soon distinguished himself in the study of the dead languages, especially Hebrew. While there he caught the scabies, to the improper treatment of which he was wont to ascribe his delicate state of health in after life. He was induced to consult Hahnemann, in 1815, and soon became one of his most earnest disciples.

In the latter years of his life his practice averaged about 3,000 patients per annum, whose cases he always registered in the most careful manner. In 1827 Hahnemann invited Stapf and Gross to visit him and told them about his theory of psora. In 1834 a very severe illness was nearly fatal; and in 1837 he was affected with hepatic disease, and jaundice, and dropsy, from which he was not expected to recover.

In 1843 he was appointed, by the King of Prussia, a member of the Board of Examiners for Homœopathic physicians.

In 1845 his malady increased to a frightful extent, and so altered his appearance that he looked like an old man of eighty. He partially recovered by the care of his friend Stapf, who took him home to his house; but having again returned to the arduous duties of his profession his strength completely gave way, and on the 16th September, 1847, perceiving his dissolution approaching, he exclaimed: "I now have no more to hope for on earth, the account is closed, my path now tends upwards."

*_Neue Archiv_, Vol. xxiii., pt. 3, p. 132. _Brit. Jour. Hom._, Vol. vi., p. 425.

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Owing to his wretched health which exercised an unfavorable influence on his mind as well as on his body, Dr. Gross was not at all calculated to impress one favorably at first sight; but a short intercourse with him soon revealed the richness of mind and the nobility of disposition concealed beneath the forbidding exterior. He was esteemed and loved by all who knew him, as a physician he inspired the greatest confidence, as a friend the warmest attachment. His character was open, true hearted, truthful and honest.

Notwithstanding occasional disputes and differences with Hahnemann, he continued to correspond with the illustrious founder of Homœopathy almost uninterruptedly to the last, and was esteemed by him as one of his best disciples.

WRITINGS.

Inaugural Dissertation: Num usui sit in curatione morborum nomenclatura. Halle. 1817.

Critical Examination of the Anti Organon, by Dr. Heinroth. Also published as a supplement to the first five volumes of the Archiv. Leipsic. Reclam. 1826.

Dietetic Guide for the Healthy and for the Sick, with notice of Homœopathic Healing. Leipsic. Reclam. 1824.

The Homœopathic Healing Art and its Relation to the State. Leipsic. Baumgartner. 1829.

The Mineral Springs at Teplitz, with respect to their positive effects on Healthy Men, and as an Antipsoric Remedy. With 8 cuts. Leipsic. Reclam. 1832.

Concerning the Mode of Living of Parturient and Lying-in-Women and the Dietetic and Therapeutic Treatment of the New Born Child. Leipsic. Reclam. 1831. (From the Archiv f. d. hom Heilkunst.)

Concerning the Treatment of the Mother and the Suckling from the Moment of Conception. A Handbook for the Newly Married. Dresden. Arnold. 1833. Also published in 1834 under the title: Homœopathy and Life.

Co-editor of Archiv fur die homoopathische Heilkunst. Leipsic. 1837.

Co-editor of Allgemeine homoopathische Zeitung. Leipsic. 1832–47. He also assisted in translating the Materia Medica Pura into Latin, in 1826–8.

GUNTHER.

Of Gunther, who proved the *North Pole of the Magnet*, nothing is known.

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SALOMO GUTMANN.

He was the first Homœopathic dentist. Hering says:* He became famous by the very peculiar ocular inspection he forced upon Prof. Jorg before a class of provers made up by the latter for the purpose of breaking down Homœopathy.

Hartmann says:† Gutmann, a dentist, who from some source had heard of Homœopathy, located at Leipsic about this time (1816) or perhaps six months later. He sought Hahnemann's acquaintance, thinking it might be of interest to dentistry. He also joined the Provers' Union.

The following notice is of interest; it was published about 1834 or 1835:

NOTICE.

Pearls and precious stones, although they have only an imaginary value, are not unfrequently esteemed more highly by their possessors, are more carefully preserved and more assiduously cleansed and cherished than the *teeth*. And yet this precious gift of creative nature has been given to man as much for his preservation as for his adornment. While the loss of jewels, which yet may be replaced, is guarded against by every precaution, man allows his teeth to be neglected until owing to this carelessness and this omitted attention they decay and are lost. Then only man laments his carelessness, but it is then too late. Nothing, not even the highest art, can ever replace nature.

To prevent this painful loss the teeth should be cared for *while they are yet sound*, and properly prepared dental medicaments indispensable for this purpose should be used. Five minutes suffice to clean them, and this amount of time even the most busy man can daily devote to his teeth. Their longer preservation and the immunity from toothache sufficiently repay a man for this expenditure of time as well as for the small annual expense necessary to supply the proper dental medicaments and appropriate tooth brushes.

To facilitate the proper care of the teeth I make known the use of my dental medicaments, in the preparation of which I have followed the teachings of nature, eschewing the pernicious

*_Hahn. Monthly_, Vol. vii., p. 176.

†_Allg. hom. Zeitung_, Vol. xxxviii., p. 326. _Med. Couns._, Vol. xi., p. 269.

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principles of following the fashions and prevailing practices. I may, therefore, assuredly hope that every one who uses them, if he accurately follows my directions, will receive from them the benefits intended.

My method of operation is the following: The little tooth brush is moistened with water, pressed on the tooth powder so that a little of it may adhere to the brush, then the gums of the upper teeth are brushed from above downwards, but the gums of the lower teeth from below upwards; the gums are thus not brushed across their breadth but lengthwise. The gums must be brushed as carefully on the inner side as on the outside. When the tooth powder is black and very fine, there often remains, even after repeatedly rinsing the mouth, a black, ill-looking rim between the loose still unsound gums. To remove this take water into the mouth, and bending over the basin rub the gums in the way above mentioned and repeat this until the water flowing from the mouth is quite clear and the black rim can no more be seen when looking into the looking-glass. When the gums become sound again, and are firmly attached to the teeth, this disagreeable feature will disappear.

When this has been done the tooth brush should be moistened with the tooth tincture or with the mouth water, and the gums should be rubbed with it repeatedly in the manner above described. In this way the teeth will be cleansed at the same time. With the looking-glass it will be seen whether the tooth brush be properly directed and the gums rubbed in the manner directed, for everything depends on this. When the gums are not sound they will ache and bleed at first with this treatment, and with the use of the tooth tincture; but if this practice is persevered in, this pain soon ceases and the gums become sound. Let no one think that it is only necessary to clean the teeth without cleaning the gums, especially when the gums bleed and are painful; in such case brushing the gums is of very great importance.

These symptoms are the surest signs that the gums are in an unhealthy state and must be healed, which can only be effected in the mode indicated. We must also add that the best dental medicaments will effect nothing if a worn out tooth brush or one that is too large is used; for with such we can never so conveniently brush the gums of all the teeth as with very small brushes, which I have ordered made for the last twenty years

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and which I always keep on hand. With these the gums of the back molars can be cleaned on the inside and on the outside as easily as those of the front incisors, even if the mouth is small and the face full. This is not possible with the ordinary large tooth brushes even when the cheeks are lean and the mouth large. This brush, therefore, also does away with the various forms of tooth brushes lately invented, and all who use the small tooth brushes are so thoroughly convinced of their superiority that they will never return to the use of the ordinary large brushes.

LIST OF MY MEDICAMENTS.

Black tooth powder at the box at 7½ to 10 Ngr.

Red tooth powder, the box at 5 Ngr.

White mouth water at 20 and 10 Ngr the bottle.

Spirits to cure caries of the teeth. Hollow teeth, which cannot be filled or where the right time for filling is passed, are protected by these spirits from the rapid spread of the caries. The bottle is 15 Ngr. These medicaments can all be bought at the above prices at the store of Mr. Neubert in Zittau.

"My harmless remedies against toothache are also for sale in the drug store there. A little vial costs 5 and the larger 10 Ngr. The cultured public in Bohemia, to which this circular is chiefly addressed, are sufficiently familiar with the usual scope of action of the dentist; but this announcement may be new to them, that I insert artificial teeth, as well the single ones, as whole sets, not only without pain, but also without any swelling or subsequent troubles which so often attend this operation.

Of the truth of this assertion any tooth-patient who wishes to give his confidence can become convinced by the written or oral testimony of the public at Zittau. In Leipsic I shall stay during the three fairs in Hain Street in Koestner's house, No. 1, first floor. At other times in Dresden, Toeppergasse, No. 12, first floor. At present my residence in Zittau is in the lower Webergasse, in the house of Mr. Pretorius, third floor, where I shall remain till April 4th.

S. GUTMANN, Dentist.

WRITINGS.

The Toothbrush. Is its Use on the Teeth Useful or Injurious? Dresden. Adler Dietze. 1850.

The Dynamics of Dentistry according to the Principles of Homœopathy. Leipzig. Kollmann. 1833.

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On the Treatment of the Teeth and the Gums. Leipsic. C. E. Kollmann. 1828.

The Importance of the Teeth, their Care and Cure. Leipsic. Kollmann. 1827. Second edition, 1829.

Candid Words to Friend and Foe Concerning the Interdict of the Homœopathic Domestic Case of Tooth-Medicines. A small article in the History of Homœopathy. Greiz, Kenning. 1831. Also by Kollmann, in Leipsic, in 1833.

On the Simplification of the Rain and Shower Bath. Leipsic. Kollmann. 1835.

Advice to all Homœopathic Physicians.

FRIEDRICH HAHNEMANN.

Friedrich Hahnemann, the son of Samuel Hahnemann, was born at Dresden, November 30, 1786.* He attended the gymnasium at Torgau for his academical studies, from whence in the year 1808 he went to Leipzig to the Medical School. The "Organon" appeared in 1810, and in 1811 one Dr. A. F. Hecker made very bitter attacks upon it. Friedrich defended his father's book and published a "Refutation" of the attacks, through Arnold. Dresden. 1811.† In 1812 he defended his thesis, *De ulceris cancrosi ortu et Curatione*, and received his degree at Leipsic. Dudgeon says: After taking his degree at Leipsic he contracted a matrimonial alliance with a widow, who, I believe, still lives in Dresden (1851) with a daughter; but who, according to what I have heard, was not well qualified to make his married life happy. This marriage gave great offense to his father, and led to an estrangement between them which was never removed. (Lesser Writings p. 235). He soon after settled at Wolkenstein, a small town in Misnia. Here he purchased the drug store and was thus enabled to dispense his own medicines. He followed the system of his father faithfully. He was delicate in health, and was afflicted with spinal curvature. Hartmann says: His great powers of intellect, which even his adversaries acknowledged, and his peculiar manners,

*Hahnemann. Ein Biographisches Denkmal. Leipzig 1851. p. 123. *N. W. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. iv., p. 229. Also *Allg. hom. Zeit.*, Vol. xxvi. *Hom. World.*, Vol. xxvi., p. 265.

†"Friedrich Hahnemann's des Sohnes Widerlegung der Anfalle Hecker's auf des Organon der rationellen Heilkunde. Dresden. 1811."

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gained for him the esteem and patronage of the public, but were very far from ensuring the kind regards of his near and remote colleagues, who ever looked upon the increase of his practice with an evil eye and upon the constant diminution of their receipts, which were already sadly reduced, with a mournful countenance. Both Zschopau and its environs brought him a large revenue, and the houses in which he opened an office once or twice a week, and to which he came tearing down the mountains in an open four horse wagon, were thronged with patients. But his colleagues, who differed with him in opinion, were not content with merely looking at him with an evil eye; they joined their forces to make a general attack, to which the Royal Sanitary Commission of Saxony readily lent a helping hand, and presented the accusation to which, properly speaking, no rejoinder was necessary, since the younger Hahnemann was a graduate of the country and proprietor of an apothecary establishment; hence no accusation for dispensing his own drugs could rightly be brought against him. However, the efforts of the stronger prevailed. Hahnemann was summoned to answer for himself which, on grounds already stated, he was not willing to do; preferring to put himself at once beyond the reach of this vexatious and unjust prosecution, he left wife, child, (a daughter,) and country, and removed to another part of the world, where he has not been heard from for many years. After this but little is known of his movements. He became a wanderer.

An account in the *Homœopathic World*, evidently taken from the "Biographical Account" of Albrecht, is as follows:* It is proved that he went to Holland and afterwards went to England. There all traces of him were lost. In a letter, dated September 8, 1818, from Helder in Holland to his parents, he says: I now think it right to give you some account of myself but not a very long one. I have generally been in good health. In many respects I am changed. I am now more cautious, steady and composed than when I last saw you. I have encountered many difficulties, but all have turned out well. I cannot give you any idea of my position, as it is now in a state of transition to something better. You will not hear from me again before the

*Hahnemann. Ein Biographisches Denkmal. Leipzig. 1851. Hom. World. Vol. xiii., p. 381; Vol. xxvi., p. 265.

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end of the present year. Do not write to me until I am more settled. I possess an ample and sufficient income. My engagements are numerous, as God and honest men are everywhere to be found. I am in no danger of perishing, as I am unwilling to do anything to displease them. This letter is written in a handwriting that displays the utmost wildness; as different from ordinary writing as the fiery glance and rapid speech of the clear thinker differs from the rolling eye and exaggerated language of the insane. Further letters dated from London, 1819, appear to have convinced Hahnemann, from their manner and matter, that Friedrich was mad. Hahnemann said: "My poor son is certainly insane." One sentence is written in one corner of this letter, a large space is left blank, another sentence is in the middle and so on. A subsequent letter is written upon in detached places two or three inches apart, and in very minute characters. No trace of his after career or death was ever found, and the dreadful conviction settled over and darkened the mind of Hahnemann that his unhappy son had died in a madhouse.

This fate is doubly sad when it is remembered that Friedrich Hahnemann was a genius.* He spoke Latin, Greek, French, English and Italian, he understood as much of Arabic as could be required and desired from a highly educated physician. He was a very fair musician, played the guitar and piano, and had other acquirements.

The following letter, written to his sister on the first of April, 1819, shows the same eccentricity:†

Dear Amalie: I have just received a letter from my wife, and read the terrible words, your sister Minna is dead. The horror which I felt was excessive: nothing ever affected me so strangely. Sit down, my dear, and tell me all that has happened to the good creature. How is her child? Take care of it; do it for the sake of me, your brother. Tell me whether a good artist can be found at Leipsic, and what he charges for careful portraits of our father and mother executed in the style they would wish. I will send you the necessary sum to pay the artist. Did my parents receive my letter? Tell my wife that I will send her something next week. This week I shall not go to town to see the merchant with whom I am about to transact some business respecting my wife. D. B.

*"Leben und Wirken." "Ameke," p. 159.

†Fischer's Trans. of "Biographisches Denkmal," p. 112.

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This letter was also written in irregular, detached portions, and in very minute characters, and on small paper.

In a letter to his father dated London, May 23, 1819, he says:*

Dear Father: Not Bath, but London, is my present residence. That I write on Bath paper is merely habit.

You say I should dismiss all paltry fear. But you mistake prudence for fear. I am as friendly to the former as I am hostile to the latter. The prudent man neglects the unnecessary, the timorous man the necessary. In order to inform you that I enjoy a competency, and in order to learn how everything is going on, it was not necessary to give my address nor the date. But as soon as I learned how things had turned out I mentioned town and date. But I do not consider it necessary to make it generally known. Thus, for instance, it would be of no advantage to me if the people of Hamburg knew it, because I had there a bother with the apothecaries (and the doctors dependent on them), which came before the public, in the course of which I openly appealed to the conscience of the authorities The affair is not yet ended. I do not want to go further in the business. It is known that I am travelling.

I have given to some one in Hamburg some papers to keep. For I thought that besides my diploma of M. D., and my passport, I needed nothing more (I found them quite sufficient). This man will, before the end of this year, send by post what he has in his possession addressed to you. (You have only to pay the postage.) When this happens I do not wish you to write an answer to the Hamburg man, but only let me know of it. Should he send a letter along with the papers you may send it on to me. Mother may open the packet, count the number of pieces it contains and tell me how many there are, but don't send any of them here until I ask for them. I might have saved you this trouble if I had thought it expedient to commission the man to address these documents to my wife. *Sapienti sat.*

She does not know that I write such long letters to you. She does not even know *if* I write to you at all, far less *what.* Therefore, what you do not consider advisable to tell her about my correspondence, or about what I send to you, leave it untold. I have already repeated that I commissioned Amalie (his sister) to give something to my wife. It would be agreeable to me

**Hom. World*, Vol. xxvi., p. 266.

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were it forgotten. But you may tell her all you think needful, because I will neither deny nor affirm anything. I shall be, as it were, dumb. But if she talks of coming after me you can follow Plautus' advice: *Etiam illud quod scies nesciveris.*

According to my present mode of viewing things I think it right to make no, not any, change in the affair. That is to say, I will neither allow anyone to follow me, nor will I give her any explanation on this point. If it depends on me I will not say a syllable about it. My letters to her are extremely short. Before undertaking anything of the sort I think of talking the matter over with you and mother. I will only send her so much as will render it easier for her and the children to live. Nothing for any other purpose. Six weeks ago I sent her a bill for 8½ pounds sterling. (I thought this would just make fifty thalers, but they paid her nearly 52 thalers for it.) The next remittance I send will be for mother. Only after that will I send another to my wife.

Minna's death made a peculiar, I will not say a bad, impression on me. To be able to be serious is now a comfort to me, and everything of an opposite character is repugnant to me.

I am very glad in more than one respect that the second edition of your "Organon," and the fifth part of the "Materia Medica" have come out. I will procure them.

The bookseller Bohte (the h must be before the t) is a busy man. In his book catalogue he has already got the first edition of your "Organon" under the No. 3024. Though he understands more about commercial affairs, the scientific matters are managed by a member of the company, who is at the same time the royal librarian. * * *

Friedrich again wrote to his father from Truro, on September 12, 1819, saying that he would be at home in October, and asking that letters should be addressed thus: Mr. F. Hahnemann, Doctor and Physician, in Truro (in England).

His father answered as follows:

Dear Son: We are all in distress that you have not written to us for seven months. Your receipted bill, a sealed letter addressed to you, and your diplomas of doctor, magister and mineralogist have come from Hamburg and are lying here. In September you wrote that you were coming to Germany in October; in that short time you could not have received an

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answer from us. We expected you to arrive; you did not come; what are we to think? Dispel this uncertainty. We have some agreeable tidings to give you in writing. Write as soon as possible to your distressed family, and S. Hahnemann, your father.

Leipsic, April 24, 1820.

This letter is addressed not to Friedrich, but To Mstr. Samuel Hahnemann, M. D., and Physician, at Truro.

This letter bears no sign of having been posted, though sealed and directed.

Dudgeon says:* In an undated fragment of a letter I find the following caution given to his correspondent (probably his father) about writing to him: My address on this letter to be written as usual, and in German characters (but without naming this place), closely sealed. Then an outside cover, fastened with sealing wax, with the following inscription: Mr. E. William Smith, T. o. Gr. L., No. 70 Compton St., Clerkenwell, London.

He evidently was afraid to trust his own family with his address. Perhaps he feared they might tell his wife. The paper on which this is written, and the handwriting and style of the fragment correspond exactly to the undated letter given later on, which I imagine to have been the first he wrote from England, when he was in terror lest the Hamburg authorities should hear of his whereabouts and get him arrested.

In a letter to his mother, dated May 18, 1819, he says:

I need not assure you that every time I get something to read from you I feel a peculiar pleasure. But the receipt of your letter of this 19th of April was for me a still greater pleasure. The reason lay partly in the great hindrance to our correspondence that has existed hitherto, partly in the refreshment, so long withheld, of exchanging ideas in the language I inherited from you. I can well imagine what anxiety you must have experienced during my father's illness. Those were grave and impressive days. But on that very account they were the more important and valuable—the parents of deep feeling and of serious reflection, the grandparents of a knowledge of God and of virtue—without suffering, I may say, our existence here would be valueless, the worst fate—. [Then follows a blank.]

You ask how long a letter takes to go between us. This varies very much, because the wind required for a sea passage is not always the same. I am told that in quite favourable circum-

*Hom. World, Vol. xxvi., p. 348.

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stances the time occupied is from four to five weeks. I am sorry that you still have to pay postage. I make my letters as cheap as they can be made. A letter consisting of half a sheet and a thin envelope costs me one thaler, fourteen good groschen (Saxon reckoning). For your letters I have to pay something more But I wish you not to hesitate on account of this postage, for that is only a temporal matter and does no injury to our mind. Every one of you write as often and as much as you like. And do not always wait for letters from me. I will soon send you some money which you may use for meeting this expense, and the remainder you may keep for yourself, not give away.

He then continues in this letter to give his impressions of London life and of England. Further on he says: I do not think I wrote you that last year I did not hurry away from Germany, but undertook a number of journeys of an interesting character. Among other places I visited the divine Hartz, with all its remarkable sights, such as Baumannshohle, Stufenberge, Rosstrappen, the so-called Magdesprunge, Alexiusbade mines, stamping mills, smelting, refining, foundry, tin plate, iron and other works, powder mills, not to forget that most sublime object, the Brocken.

In a letter to his sister Louisa, of May 23, 1819, he relates how he was nearly drowned:* I have several times been in danger of my life. Thus, for instance, I was on board a ship which was smashed by a much larger ship. The fall of the mast, the crashing of the two ships, the tearing to pieces of the cabin (in which I was at the time), the cracking, the crashing of the other parts of the ship as they broke up, the breaking of the ropes, the cries of distress, the howling and calls for help, alas! in vain—the moaning and groaning of those who were injured, all together made a frightful scene. Luckily the lower parts of the ship kept so well together, that by pumping, the water could be kept under. A merchant in the anxiety of the moment got intoxicated. Without a hat and with a knife in his hand (he was about to take dinner) he jumped onto the large ship that was passing, and then looked piteously at us. I did not receive the slightest injury, though everything all around me was broken and smashed to bits.

He also wrote letters about this time to his other sisters,

* *Hom. World*, Vol. xxvi., p. 447.

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Eleonora, Frederika, Charlotte. In a letter to Amalie he says: I enclose here a bill for six pounds sterling, which Messrs. Kopler & Co. will cash in due time. You need not say anything about me to them. They will only look to the name of the drawer, if he is solvent they will pay.

As soon as you have got the money then call in the best painter, and see that it is a day when neither father nor mother has had to undergo any vexation or annoyance. Tell the artist to do his very best because if he does, he may get other jobs to do for us. You should also see that no disturbance takes place while the artist is at work. (He had in a previous letter written about engaging an artist to paint the portraits of his father and mother). The manner in which this immortalizing shall be carried out must be left completely to the originals of the portraits.

But if I might be allowed to say a few words on the subject I would suggest that father's head (and neck) should be painted quite unadorned, uncurled,* and unpowdered, also without anything not absolutely required; therefore without cap, or neck cloth, or collar.

The same with mother, as simple as possible. But for her a piece of white handkerchief would be becoming.

"I would not take upon me to dictate anything. Only this much, that neither of them should be beautified or flattered. He should paint them just as they are, not otherwise.

"LONDON, June 25, 1820.

My Dear Parents and Sisters: I can scarcely describe what has occurred to me during the last nine months, at the end of the last and the beginning of the ensuing year. When I had promised to be with you I was far more distant than ever. I have just arrived here, on my way to Scotland.

In a few weeks I intend to go to Truro, where I hope to find letters in order to take a passage from Falmouth to the Continent. I am well, with the exception of a slight melancholy which must be attributed to my bachelor life. I wish you all every happiness, and embrace and kiss you most affectionately. In my next you will hear perhaps more from Edinburgh.

FREDERICK HAHNEMANN.

*Hahnemann was in the habit, as early as 1819, of having his hair artificially curled.

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This letter is also written in the same disordered hand.*

The Biographisches Denkmal and Albrecht's Life of Hahnemann give June 25, 1820, the date of the last letter of Hahnemann to his father, as the time when all the traces of the wanderer were lost. It has been established that he was living in Dublin in 1823. It is quite probable that he afterwards went to the United States.

After his letter to his father of June, 1820, he must have made his way to Dublin. In a letter written by Hahnemann to Dr. Stapf, dated Coethen, July 19, 1827, he says:† A few days since I received from England a letter from my son, in which he promises to come over and see me this year for certain. I am very well pleased with the thought of seeing him.

Dudgeon says in a note that this letter from England seems to be the last tidings received from him.

In the *Homœopathic Times*, London, August 21 to September 4, 1852, may be found some facts relating to him.

Under the title, "Hahnemann in Dublin," Dr. R. Tuthill Massy wrote to the editor as follows: "A short time since I had a conversation with Mr. Boyton Kirk, of London; he then informed me that Dr. Hahnemann attended his brother, in Dublin, for fits, in the year 1823. The great Hahnemann, after prescribing, said that the child would have two more fits; he further stated the days and hours, and then said the child would never have another, which turned out correct to the moment.

The father, Thomas Kirk, R. H. A., the artist, so renowned in works of sculpture, took Hahnemann's bust in the year 1823, while the doctor had the spark and fire of manhood. This fact has been mentioned by more than one author; Lady Morgan has referred to it, and to Hahnemann's visit, in a number of *Bolster's Magazine*, published in Dublin.

It occurred to me that each of the English Homœopathists would like to see this head and have a copy, I therefore wrote to Mr. Kirk, of Dublin, and he has offered to do fifty casts, full size, from the original mould, for 10s. each; twenty-five for 15s. each; twelve for £1 1s. each; so that if we get fifty subscribers we can have them very cheap.

The above casts would be in plaster; but Mr. Kirr, of the

†Fischer's Trans. of "Biographisches Denkmal." p. 112.

**Hom.*, *World*, Vol. xxiv., p. 366.

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Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester, has offered to get the mould from Mr. Kirk, of Dublin, and to finish fifty in Parian china, for 100 guineas, which will closely resemble the marble bust of Hahnemann in the late Sir Robert Peel's collection, and which, Mr. Kirk tells me, Sir Robert prized beyond all the works, foreign or national, in his gallery.

Hahnemann wore a pointed beard in 1823, and with his beautiful head and elegant outline this bust has been frequently taken for that of St. Paul. You may put down my name for one in the Parian china.

(Signed) R. TUTHILL MASSY.

Worcester, August 14, 1852.

The issue for September 4th brought the next two letters, settling the authenticity of the Dr. Hahnemann, who was in Dublin, in 1823:

Your number of Saturday, the 21st inst., contains a letter from Dr. Massy, of Worcester, in which it is stated that the venerable reformer, Samuel Hahnemann, practiced Homœopathy in Dublin in the year 1823, and that his bust at present exists in the studio of Mr. Kirk, the well known sculptor of that city. The minutest incidents of Hahnemann's life are too dear to the Homœopathic public to be allowed to remain long secret; and his numerous personal friends, admirers and immediate disciples chronicled each event of his truly important career so accurately that it seems impossible so noteworthy a circumstance as a visit to the British Isles should up to the present have escaped the notice of his biographers. In no record of his life that has fallen into my hands is there mention of such a journey; on the contrary, all seem agreed that in 1823 he was enjoying at Coethen comparative repose and professional freedom, after his stormy sojourn at, and final expulsion from, Leipsic. As regards the bust in question, allow me to add that I have frequently seen it in the studio of Mr. Kirk, with whom I formed an acquaintance some years ago in Rome, which I was happy to renew in settling here in 1850. Mr. Kirk was then under the impression that the bust was that of the founder of Homœopathy; but the first glance suffices to convince anyone acquainted with Samuel Hahnemann's well known head that it never could have belonged to him, though a certain family resemblance is unmistakably traceable. It is, in fact, that of his son Frederick Hahnemann, who practiced

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here at that time, and made no little noise in the Dublin world, driving a coach and four, and keeping a handsome establishment in Dawson St. The face is expressive of fiery energy, the eyes possessing a penetrating vividness, which is wonderfully rendered in the clay; but the head, which is bald in front, though striking and remarkably fine, does not exhibit the massive squareness and breadth of forehead of the father, being rounder and less lofty. The lower part of the face is concealed by a large beard and mustache. It is evidently the head of no ordinary man, and never fails to attract the attention of those who visit the studio of my talented countryman. His age might be guessed at from thirty-five to forty. The bust was executed by the father of the present Mr. Kirk while Frederick Hahnemann was in attendance on one of his sons, whom he cured of a distressing malady and is one of the numerous proofs of the remarkable facility possessed by that lamented artist of infusing speaking life into the inanimate marble.

As a memento of one to whom fate attaches a melancholy mystery, independent of the interest connected with all that relates to the great Hahnemann, this bust would form an acquisition to the study or gallery of the Homœopathist or dilletante.

I had already requested Mr. Kirk to furnish me with a copy, as a pendant to a bust of the father, to which, as I before remarked, it bears a family resemblance.

I remain, etc.,

W. B. B. SCRIVEN.

40 Stevens Green, Dublin, Aug. 24, 1852.

Dr. Luther also writes regarding this bust, as follows: I have just seen last week's *Homœopathic Times*, and hasten, both for the sake of the credit of Homœopathy and as a matter of pious duty towards the memory of our great and good master, to correct the erroneous impression which your correspondent in your last number seems to have received with regard to the person of the name of Hahnemann, who was in Dublin in 1823. This personage was not the "great Hahnemann" himself, but his only son, Frederick Hahnemann, a man of a certain amount of talent, but very eccentric in his opinions and conduct.

When shortly after the appearance of the "Organon," Hecker criticised the new doctrine with great severity in his "Annalen,"

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Hahnemann as usual remained silent; but his son Frederick undertook the defense of Homœopathy (1811). This task he performed but indifferently. He also occasionally assisted his father in his investigations of the pathogenetic properties of various medicines; however, he does not seem to have risen above mediocrity. His restless disposition and eccentric habits, as well as domestic circumstance, induced him to leave Germany.

He went to Dublin, not to practice Homœopathy, but for the avowed and exclusive purpose of curing epilepsy. In this, if report can be trusted, he frequently succeeded; but his professional conduct exceeded even the ordinary limits of oddity and eccentricity, to make use of the mildest terms. He soon left Dublin again, and when Hahnemann, for the last time, heard anything about him he was somewhere in the West Indies. You may rely upon this account, as I have heard, during my long sojourn in Dublin, and from the most authentic sources, a great many particulars which were very far from flattering, and always embarrassing, as people, like your correspondent, were apt to confound the two Hahnemanns. Besides this I had, in April, 1843, a long conversation with Hahnemann himself on this very subject. I was on the point of starting on a tour through North America, and intended to return by the West Indies. Although Hahnemann had great reason to be dissatisfied with his son, and seldom spoke of him, it would seem that his then weak state of health, from which he told me he would never rally, had softened his paternal heart, and he evinced great anxiety that I should make extensive inquiries in the West Indies about his lost son.

Circumstances, however, prevented my returning by that route. Possibly Frederick Hahnemann is still alive, and may be met with by some of our numerous transatlantic friends. When I asked Hahnemann how I should know him, he said: He cannot deny his father as to features; he is humpbacked and eccentric in dress, manner and habits. These brief particulars about Frederick Hahnemann will, I trust, be sufficient for all public purposes.

I remain your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. LUTHER.

Dublin, Aug. 28, 1852.

The next article is in the issue for September 18th. Dr.

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Massy wrote to Mr. Joseph R. Kirk and received the following letter: In reply to your favor I beg to say that I have asked my mother the questions you desired respecting the Hahnemann who practiced in Dublin in 1824, and she tells me he was hump-backed and had a very old appearance, looking like a man of sixty; but my father told her he was not more than forty at the time.

With respect to the mention made of the bust, in an article written some twenty years ago, in *Bolster's Magazine*, supposed to be by Lady Morgan, she merely mentions the bust as an instance of fine modelling, but says nothing whatever about him. There is no doubt that this is the bust of Frederick Hahnemann, *not* Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of Homœopathy and father of the man whose bust I have.

At present I have in my possession a beautiful bronze basso-relievo head of Samuel Hahnemann, modelled by the celebrated French sculptor David to make a mould on, which I have done, and until I saw it I was always under the impression that the other was the founder of Homœopathy. (J. R. KIRK.)

The next we hear of any person resembling the erratic Friedrich is in America.

In a journal published by Dr. Dio Lewis, in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1851, appears the following article from the pen of Dr. Frederick Humphreys:*

FREDERICK HAHNEMANN—AN INCIDENT OF EARLY HOMŒOPATHIC HISTORY.

In the year 1841, when essaying to practice Homœopathy in the Northern part of Tompkins County, N. Y., with the few meagre helps then to be obtained in our language, and supposing myself a pioneer in this part of the country, what was my surprise to find myself occupying ground already consecrated by one of the immediate disciples of Hahnemann.

I then learned from numerous sources that in 1828 an individual of most singular appearance and manner had landed from a boat from the East, and for a season had made his sojourn in the vicinity of Ludlowville, and had extensively practiced Homœopathy in the country around.

He was a German and his speech was marked with strong

**The Homœopathist*, Buffalo, July, 1851 (Vol. i, No. 3).

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German accent, though generally correct. His height was about five feet ten inches, very round shoulders and a very prominent chest, giving him a decidedly hunchback appearance.

His age was about forty and his complexion very dark, almost inclined to copper color. He was very quick and vivacious in his movements and conversation, and exceedingly irritable and passionate in his temperament and disposition. His dress was peculiar, exhibiting but little regard for the fashions of the day — his face unshaved, his beard long, and generally attired in an old morning gown, gave him anything but an inviting exterior.

He represented himself as the son of Hahnemann. That his father was then at the head of the Homœopathic College of Germany, in Leipsic, and was in the enjoyment of an immense and lucrative practice. That he had left the old world from hatred to her laws and institutions and had determined to live and die in the land of liberty, the country of his adoption.

His success in the application of medicines, which were always given in the form of a very diminutive sweet powder, was such as to excite the wonder and astonishment of all with whom he came in contact, while his minute and to them childish and needless directions, as to the dress, diet, and habits of his patients, only excited their ridicule and contempt. His irritable temperament brought him into frequent difficulties with the people, who not infrequently took delight in making him the subject of their small jokes and petty annoyances.

The details of a single case which he treated and which finished his labors in that locality will serve to give as striking a picture of the man as anything we can offer.

It was the cure of a little girl of nine years of age who had been treated by the physicians for some two years for dropsy. As their skill had been exercised upon her to no purpose, the German was called in.

Upon an examination of her case he decided that this dropsy was only symptomatic, and that the real affection was a disease of the heart; and that the former would disappear upon the cure of the latter. The application of his first powder entirely relieved her of a pain in her left side which had existed from before the appearance of the dropsy, and which all the medicines she had taken utterly failed to reach.

His directions were very particular in reference to her diet,

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habits, etc. She was to have her own plate, spoon and knife, and on no account was she to use any other. She was not to sit or sleep with an aged person. Her diet was rigidly prescribed in quantity and quality; she was to smell of no flowers, or perfumes, and neither camphor nor acids were to be used about her, and if anyone smoking or chewing tobacco came into the room he was instantly to be expelled.

The treatment for a time was very successful. The child gained in strength and flesh and was quite comfortable, yet the anasarca did not disappear. The child's mother was very anxious to see the "bloat go down," and to her continued entreaties he only answered "it will do no good." Finally he yielded to her solicitations, all the while protesting that no benefit would result. He gave a powder, and the old lady declares that while she yet looked the swollen oedematous skin became corrugated and in a little time every vestige of it had disappeared. At the next visit the child was worse. He began earnestly to question the mother in a passionate manner if the minute details of all his directions had been severally complied with. The old lady, irritated by his manner beyond endurance, pettishly replied that she thought it was high time that something more was done besides attending to his whims. At the mention of this last word the Doctor broke into a passion of ungovernable rage. His fury knew no bounds. "Whim, whim!" he yelled; "hah! hah! you call my doctrine whim! hah! hah! whim! whim! I will no doctor her more, hah! hah! She will go to the fools and asses, hah! hah! She will die! whim! hah! hah!" yelled he as he stalked back and forth with the language and manner of a lunatic. When excited, as was often the case, he had a passion for throwing in this word hah! hah! between his sentences, and with such violence as to resemble more the barking of a small dog than the voice of a human being.

Finally unable longer to contain himself he seized his hat and rushed from the house into darkness and storm, repeating his hah, hah, and whim, whim, until the sound was lost in the distance; he made his way to a neighbouring house where he hired a person to convey him to the village, some miles distant, that night amid the rain and darkness.

In the morning a vexatious suit was commenced against him for the recovery of the money which he had received for attendance upon the child.

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A leather-headed justice readily gave judgment against him for the amount; when finding there was likely to be a recurrence of the same scene he hastily packed up and placed his baggage on board a boat on the lake and was never there heard of more.

The old lady at whose house the above scene occurred cannot forget those fiendish sounds of hah! hah! whim! whim! as they died away in the tempest and storm, nor can she entirely dissuade herself to this day but that she had a visit from the old Scratch himself.

It is upon record that sometime in 1832–3, when the cholera was making frightful ravages in the entire Northwest, especially at St. Louis, Dubuque, and Galena, a strange individual came out from the lead mines at the latter place. He was represented as a hunchback, very dark complexion, strong German accent, wore his beard unshaved and was attired in a long flowing dressing gown or robe. He cured several hundred of the people during the epidemic, giving them from a small vial, which had neither taste nor smell, and which seemed to act like magic. He received nothing for his services; but enjoined it upon all who were restored to become nurses and attendants upon the sick, a requisition by no means unnecessary at that period of universal panic and fright.

Whether he died during the continuance of the cholera or whether he returned to his former seclusion is to me unknown.

The same individual probably, 'is described as having practiced Homœopathy in the interim between the two dates mentioned above,' in some one of the western counties of Pennsylvania.

There was naturally a strong disposition to learn more of this strange individual, nor was I in any degree satisfied in my inquiries until many months ago I mentioned the circumstance in conversation with Dr. Hering. He assured me, after a careful comparison of the various circumstances, that in all probability this was no other than Frederick Hahnemann, the long-lost son of our venerable founder.

Hahnemann had a son, to whom he alludes in one of his published letters in the most touching manner.

In many respects Hahnemann resembled Washington. Both were exact and particular, even punctilious, with regard to the lesser matters of life. In writing, keeping records and accounts,

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correspondence, untiring industry and scrupulous regard to all the minutiæ of daily dress and decorum both were models. The son of Hahnemann was the opposite of his father. He affected to believe that society had degenerated and become entirely fictitious, and that considerations of health and comfort demanded our return to a condition of primitive simplicity. Hence, despising the customs and usages of surrounding society, attired in his morning gown and cap, with unshaved face, he sought to give a practical exhibition of the doctrine he maintained.

Between the father and son irreconcilable differences sprung up, and it is recorded of the former, with reference to the latter, that he never spoke of him.

Friedrich Hahnemann was married in Leipsic, but his marriage, like every other event of his life, was unhappy, and in a moment probably of gloomy resolution he left his family and embarked on board a ship for this country, and by them was never heard of again.

F. HUMPHREYS.

It is possible that after his residence in Dublin Friedrich did take ship and come to the new world, where he must have known that the doctrines of Homœopathy even then were beginning to gain a footing. There is no record in the German histories of Hahnemann after 1820. Albrecht says all traces were then lost. But, according to the letter of 1827, he was then in England, but did not make the promised visit to his father.

In a letter written by an English clergyman, and dated May 9th, 1850, he speaks of visiting Madame Liebe (Hahnemann's daughter), he says:* I learned from her that there is also living in Dresden a grand-daughter of Hahnemann, the only child of his only son, who has been dead many years. She is, also, a widow, with six children and her mother, and is in great poverty.

The *Allgemeine hom Zeitung*, Vol. lvi., p. 72, contains the following note: Friedrich Hahnemann's widow died in Leipsic on March 22, 1858, of tuberculosis.

WRITINGS.

Refutation of Hecker's Attack upon the Organon of Homœopathic Healing of S. Hahnemann. Dresden. Arnold. 1811.

De medicamentorum confectione et exhibitione per pharmacopoias. Jenæ. Croker. 1818.

*London *Hom. Times*, Vol. i., p. 665.

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ERNST HARNISCH.

No data obtainable.

CARL GEORGE CHRISTIAN HARTLAUB.

Hartmann says: Of the life of Hartlaub, Sr.,* though I was more intimate with him than with Caspari, I can say still less: his brother is still living, a true friend and advocate of Homœopathy, who can easily supply the deficiency of my narrative. He was Caspari's most intimate friend, and I have learned from his own lips that their conversation turned chiefly upon Homœopathy and the manner of advancing its interests. My opinion cannot be taken as decisive, since I was little acquainted with Caspari, yet it seemed to me that Hartlaub was a still more capable man than Caspari, at least his works bear a more decided impress of originality, and manifest more of that power of production, which seems wanting, or at least doubtful, in the works of Caspari.

In 1829 Hartlaub left Leipsic in consequence of an invitation from Counsellor Muhlenbein to take up his residence at Brunswick and assist the Counsellor in his extensive practice, to which he could no longer attend on account of the infirmities of advancing years. I cannot think that he was very happy in his new residence, at least the contrary was currently reported, and one might easily suppose that such would have been the case from Muhlenbein's imperious temper, which was often manifested with great rudeness. He died, if I mistake not, of a nervous fever—many years before Muhlenbein—much too soon for science, which deeply deplored its loss.

Rapou says: Hartlaub was the most prolific writer of our school. His works, less rich in theoretic dissertations than those of Caspari, embrace more regarding practical medicine.

He applied himself at first in arranging our pathogeneses in a practical form, and formed a judicious summary and methodical classification of the phenomena. This manner of labor in which Weber, Ruckert, Bœnninghausen and Jahr later won great renown, was a source of great honor to this practitioner of

N. W. Jour. Hom. Vol., iv. p 235. *Allg. hom. Zeitung*, Vol. xxxix, p 291.

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Leipsic. Notwithstanding his feeble constitution, his failing health and his short existence (he died young), he gave to our literature many extended works, the labor on which would seem to have required a long life or the concurrence of a society of savants.

About 1830 Hartlaub left Leipsic to settle at Dresden near his ancient colleague, Dr. Trinks, and with him commenced to edit a clinical journal. This journal appeared in 1830 under the title: "Annals of the Homœopathic Clinic." His aim was to contribute to perfecting our method by publishing constantly observations in detail on the treatment of many varieties of disease; it was to complete, to verify, the pathogenesis by means of the clinic, and to fix the new medicine on a firmer and surer basis. These Annals were published till 1834, at which time Hartlaub was called to attend the Duke of Brunswick. They were continued by the Silesian Homœopathic Society under the title: "Praktische Beitrage," till the year 1840, covering a period of ten years and offering to practitioners a valuable collection of results from clinical lessons.

Hartlaub died at Brunswick. Rapou says that Carl Preu, of Nuremberg, who was the first to prove the effects of the mineral waters on the healthy body, about 1826 interested Hartlaub also in these experiments.

WRITINGS

Nonnulla de venaesectionis in organismum universum vi, et in curan da niminatim inflammatione usu. Lipsiae. Voss. 1824.

Short Treatise on the Homœopathic Method of Cure. Prepared for the Laity. Leipsic. Focke. 1829.

The Education of Children. A Word to Parents and Teachers. Leipsic. Woeller. 1829.

The Same. Second edition, with title: The Homœopathic Physician for Children. Leipsic. Volckmar. 1833.

The Art of Preserving Health and of Prolonging the Life. Leipsic. Woller. 1830. Second edition, 1833.

Tabular Lists for Practical Medicine according to the Principles of Homœopathy. Large folio. Leipsic. Leo. 1829.

HARTLAUB, AND TRINKS (C. F. G.)

Annals of the Homœopathic Clinic. 1st year. 1830. 2 nos. Leipsic. Fr. Fleischer.

The Same. 2d year, 1831—2 nos. 3d year, 1832—4 nos. 4th year, 1833—4 nos.

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Pure Materia Medica. 3 vols. Leipsic. Brockhaus. 1828-31.

Systematic Effects of the Pure Effects of Medicine for the Practical Use of Homœopathic Physicians. Leipsic. Baumgartner. 1825-28. 6 vols.

Systematic Presentation of the Antipsoric Remedies in their Pure Effects. 3 vols. Also under the title: Systematic Presentation of the Pure Effects of Medicines, for the practical use of Homœopathic Physicians. Dresden. Arnold. 1829-30. 7–9 vols.

Principles of the New Healing Method Agreeing with Nature, called Homœopathy. Leipsic Kuenzel. 1834.

Catechism of Homœopathy. Leipsic. Baumgartner. 1824. 3d edition, 1829. 4th edition, 1834.

FRANZ HARTMANN.*

Of this distinguished man Rummel says: We follow the good custom of setting up a small written memorial in this journal for the champions of Homœopathy, although this harmless tribute paid to the dead has not escaped derision. Derision as well as recognition and love has been richly meted out to our lately departed Hartmann; such derision was not only shown him by his enemies, but also from the camp of his allies, from whom it hurts most. His life was a series of cares and sufferings yet he knew how to win many joys and a beautiful family happiness, and to gain many faithful friends through persevering industry and his native cheerfulness.

He was born in Delitsch on the 18th of May, 1796, where his father was school teacher. In the year 1810 we find him as a weakly boy of fourteen at the lyceum in Chemnitz, preparing for the study of theology, and instructing the children of poor weavers so as to satisfy his few wants.

Thus, young as he was, he already found distress; but also formed the determination to work himself up by his own exertions. Soon he became convinced of his unfitness for the career he had chosen and the wish of becoming a physician increased in him, because his former fellow student, Hornburg, in his vacation was already making successful attempts at curing. In Leipsic, whither he went as student in his 18th year, he became

* By Rummel, *Allg. hom. Zeitung*, Vol. xlvii., pp. 41-49. See also, *N. Am. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. iii., p. 566 *Phila. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. ii., p. 640 *B. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xii., p. 159. *Prager Monatschrift*, Vol. viii., p. 110.

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the room-mate of Hornburg, who had exchanged theology, his first choice, for medicine and who was a great admirer of Hahnemann.

This genial man and born physician had this among his weaknesses, that he neglected the study of the Old School medicine and in his conversations treated opponents of Homœopathy, among whom were also his future examiners, in a brusque and challenging manner, which afterwards brought him such bitter fruit.

For Hartmann, however, who modestly and unassumingly went his way, and who had soon learned that some of the courses of lectures were indispensable even if it were only on account of the examinations, this nearer acquaintance with Hornburg was advantageous, as he appropriated to himself a good deal, from his thorough knowledge of medicine and through him became acquainted with Hahnemann. This ardent spirit, the founder of Homœopathy, soon exercised his full power of attraction over Hartmann, who entered into the Provers' Union founded by him and also frequently visited his family circle. Here the full aura of enthusiasm for the new doctrine reigned, and this strengthened the disciples to work and also to bear the contempt and mockery which the other students meted out to them unsparingly. With all this Hartmann preserved a certain unprejudiced soberness which caused him to continue also his other studies, but which soon caused a strained relation between him and the more enthusiastic adherents of Hahnemann.

After the lapse of 2½ years, on the 29th of September, 1817, he departed for Berlin with little money, but with much trust in God, intending to further prosecute there his medical studies; but he returned to Leipsic at the commencement of the long vacation because he could there pursue his Homœopathic studies more zealously than in Berlin.

On the 21st of March, 1819, he received his diploma in Jena; this step seems not to have been well considered; he thought he would thus hasten his progress in his career, but in reality it delayed him and involved him in many procrastinations. The arrival of the Prince of Schwartzenberg who intrusted himself to the treatment of Hahnemann had caused a great excitement in Leipsic; it had encouraged the friends of Homœopathy, but it only still more embittered the enemies, and their wrath broke out into open persecution after the death of the prince.

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Hahnemann finally withdrew from the chicanery of the sanitary police by emigrating to Coethen, but only the more were these then concentrated on his adherents. In the midst of this tumult and these hostile conflicts Hartmann again appeared in Leipsic. Our young doctor had reported to the Dean, the Royal Councilor Rosenmuller, for the Colloquium (examination) incumbent on every one who received his diploma in another university, but at his death had neglected to repeat his report, and in the meanwhile he treated patients, although not legally entitled to so.

But Doctor Kohlrush scented out the Homœopathic powders with one of his patients and hastened to hand them over with a complaint into the hands of the Grand Kophtha, of Leipsic, the medical counsellor, Dr. Clarus.

This *ex-officio* persecutor of Homœopathy who hated it with all his heart received this matter with great indignation, and the fear that they would treat the Homœopath in no lenient manner at his Colloquium was certainly not unfounded.

Hartmann therefore left Leipsic on Jan. 1st, 1821, in order to go through the medical course in Berlin, but came too late for that year as he did not know that application had to be handed in in November, which he had neglected to do.

This put him out of humour, the more as he had refused the very attractive offer of Stapf: viz., to accompany him free of expense on a scientific journey, this offer he had refused merely that he might not delay his official examination. Stapf was traveling at the time at the expense of the Prussian Minister of War, to the Rhine, in order to observe the contagious ophthalmia in the army and if possible to cure it Homœopathically.

Very much discouraged, Hartmann returned to his native town of Delitzsch, where six days after the sad duty devolved on him of attending his father, and six weeks later his mother, to their eternal rest. Painfully as these sad events touched, aggravating his position which even before was not bright, he nevertheless felt that the necessity of looking out for himself acted usefully in a stimulating manner on his mind, which, by his many unsuccessful attempts to attain his goal, had at this time become depressed.

Since the proposition of Stapf to settle down in one of the smaller States as a physician was hemmed with difficulties,

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Hartmann reported in Dresden for a Colloquium. He thankfully acknowledges the readiness to hasten the matter which was shown by the Royal councillors, Dr. Leonardi and Dr. Kreysig. The former he had pleased and won for himself by his well-written thesis, so that the fear of being discovered and persecuted as a Homœopath proved vain, and after a successful examination he could settle the same year (1821) in Zschopau as a practicing physician.

Although he covered up his medical treatment as much as possible in order to avoid troubles which then even more than now were inseparable from the reputation of being a Homœopath, nevertheless the variation of his method from that generally prevailing was soon noticed, the more as he succeeded in making some brilliant cures. To this was added the fact that the son of Hahnemann had a short time before dazzled the people of the neighboring town of Wolkenstein by his wonderful cures, and had caused great sensation and had quite a run of patients, so that Homœopathy was not unknown in the vicinity.

From here he met at an appointed meeting in Freiburg, Trinks and Wolff, whose attention had been called to the new doctrine in Dresden. These neophytes eagerly interrogated their young teacher, who himself was in many respects as yet inexperienced as to remedies for certain definite forms of disease. The vivid questions and explanations on this occasion were the first impulse with Hartmann toward the therapy afterwards written by him, and proved therefore of great influence upon him.

Another very important event for the advancement of Homœopathy, was the appearance of the *Archiv fur die homoopathische Heilkunst*, founded by Stapf, Gross and M. Muller in 1822, and so successfully edited by Stapf. This was of particular influence on Hartmann, because it led him to become a writer, by which he became later on so universally known. Stapf had an especial ability in arousing his acquaintances to production, and Hartmann yielded to this influence, and his requests overcame his native shyness and he communicated his cures to the *Archiv*, beginning in 1823.

Praxis frequens sed non aures was the motto at Zschopau. In order to perhaps gain the latter, Hartmann in November, 1826, removed to Leipsic. As is well known, it is more difficult

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to become known and sought after in a large city, and this is especially the case in Leipsic, where, owing to the University, there is a strong annual growth of young physicians, and the way to a good career is generally through serving as an assistant to a renowned physician. The pressure of patients was not of course very great in the beginning, cares were not small and Hartmann had sufficient leisure to satisfy his inclinations for writing. That which might have paid him for moving, the closer intercourse with friendly and sympathetic physicians, was not found in a very great degree. There was even then no lack of Homœopathic physicians in Leipsic, partly the immediate disciples of Hahnemann, partly new converts from the Old School, and some of these came together, especially at the instigation of Haubold, in order to hold scientific discourses, while others isolated themselves. These meetings were the first beginnings of the Leipsic Local Union, from which the Free Union, which still exists, developed.

Despite this union, however, there was no lack in Leipsic of petty quarrels and of tell-tales. Wherefore? I know not, and if I knew it might be better to cover the past with the mantle of charity. It seemed as if too much regard was paid not to others, but by each one to himself; it seemed as if one day the intercourse was too familiar, and as if on the next day every one loved too well to diplomatically dissect any "on dit" which was reported. I had much intercourse at that time with the Homœopaths of Leipsic, and found their mutual relations by no means amiable. It was the period of storm and trouble for the younger Homœopathy, and in Leipsic was its focus. Then there were discussions between Hahnemann and the Homœopaths of Leipsic, which were not unreasonably explained as being caused by the secret accusation of some one individual or another. This perverse state caused suspicion and distrust instead of a close union, and this affected one and another more or less disagreeably: but it touched Hartmann most severely because he was not able to rise above it, but shut up his annoyance within himself.

I made his acquaintance at this time, and this became a real friendship which lasted till his death. I found in him an amiable man, a thoughtful, industrious physician, a cheerful companion, but one who easily was put out of humor by any rumor re-

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peated to him, or by arrogant behavior, and who would even be suspicious in case his friends wished to help him over such a trouble and conceal it from him (see elsewhere in the Zeitung). His irritability was not indeed sufficiently regarded by others, when booksellers who were his friends nevertheless published pamphlets containing personal attacks on him, and still less did fate spare him.

The preparations for the joyous jubilee of Hahnemann brought the Homœopaths nearer together. The celebration was the cause of the establishment of the Central Union and roused the thought of establishing the Homœopathic Hospital which Hahnemann so eagerly desired and which his friends also approved of, but which they did not desire to see hurried too much. But then the zeal of Schweickert spoiled everything; he urged a speedy commencement, and when by the restless efforts of the friends of the reformed therapeutics the hospital at last was near to its inauguration, he on whom they had reckoned to fill the position of chief physician withdrew, and M. Muller and Hartmann were obliged to take upon themselves the difficult positions of chief physician and of assistant. They were *personæ ingratæ* with Hahnemann, and he did not hesitate to proclaim this openly and so to make more difficult this doubtful undertaking, aye, to undermine it medically.

Hahnemann did not rest until Schweickert entered upon the office, which had hitherto been an unsalaried one, with a salary of 400 thalers, whereby the fund, originally small, was consumed all the more quickly. But this arrangement did not last. A few years later Schweickert suddenly left the hospital to its fate without having raised it to the flourishing state expected. Now followed the sad mistake of entrusting the position to a swindler who, when he was unmasked, could only escape a shameful dismissal by a prompt resignation.

Hartmann was now urgently requested to accept the vacant position of chief physician; and he did so after some delay, but laid it down again after two years. He was followed by Noack, after whose departure Hartmann again filled the position, and when the hospital, owing to its pecuniary difficulties, was changed into a polyclinic, he still, until his death, retained its direction as chief physician with the assistance at first of Dr. Cl. Muller only, later with the further assistance of Dr. V. Meyer.

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I could not entirely omit this disagreeable story of the hospital because it is too closely connected with the life of our friend, and because from this very source most of his vexations arose. The direction of such an institution, difficult in itself, and which was rendered more difficult by the as yet imperfect development of Homœopathy, and the high demands made on the institution, the little forbearance shown to the persons co-operating in it, and the other circumstances mentioned above, would have been sufficient to break down a stronger vitality. Hartmann knew not how to oppose a bold front to rude arrogance, but withdrew annoyed into himself, and felt the wounds more deeply than they deserved. Would he not have been able to have avoided much vexation if he had definitely and forever refused to have anything to do with the hospital? He might, but the circumstances were such that he could not do this without making its continuance impossible, and without doing violence to the wishes of his friends and the cause of Homœopathy. There was simply no one willing to be chief physician, and yet no one was willing to allow another to be so. Hartmann, besides, was less fitted for the public office of a clinical teacher than for the activity of a practicing physician and the great work of an author.

Let us then pass over to this branch of his activity which brought him many laurels, but was also not without its wounding thorns.

After his clinical reports in the *Archiv*, the first independent work was an article on *Nux vomica*, and when this found applause he worked out similar articles on *Chamomilla* and *Belladonna* for the *Archiv* and on *Pusatilla* and *Rhus tox.* for the *homoopathische Zeitung*.

Another little treatise on the use of *Aconite*, *Bryonia* and *Mercurius* in diseases (1835) is of a similar nature. *Dieting Directions to Everybody*, and *Diet for the Sick* were printed in 1830. He also edited nine editions of Caspari's *Family and Travelling Physician*, and revised and augmented the work. He did the same with *Caspari's Pocket Companion for the Newly Married*, and a Homœopathic Dispensary for the same; he also augmented this and edited it in the Latin tongue. His largest work, *Therapeutics of Acute Diseases*, first published in 1831, passed through three editions. In this he endeavored to facilitate the practice of

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Homœopathy for beginners, and to make it more accessible to physicians of the old school by adjoining to the collective names of pathology the therapeutic experiences and recommendations of the suitable remedies.

This form displeased Hahnemann, as he thought it was a concession to the old school. Nevertheless, this book has found a very wide dissemination and has most contributed to make known the name of Hartmann. With the same intention and in a similar manner, while already on his sick bed, he finished his work on children's diseases. Several of these writings, and especially the latter two, have been translated into French and English. How much of the annual publications of the hospital is due to him I cannot say. In the *Journal for Materia Medica*, published conjointly by Hartmann and Noack, he only elaborated *China* in his well-known manner, with especial regard to practice.

In the year 1832, I received a proposal from the publisher, Baumgartner, through a mutual acquaintance, to edit a Homœopathic Gazette. Despite the many opposing difficulties, I accepted the proposal, subject to the condition that suitable co-editors should be found. As is well known, these were found in the late lamented Drs. Gross and Hartmann. Since none of us, except, perhaps, Gross, nor he when closely viewed, favored extreme views, the *Zeitung* had its prescribed course which it had to keep, and which it will also maintain in the future. Although the views of the editors were not the same in all particulars, nevertheless in the many years since the existence of the *Zeitung* no discordance has arisen, and differences of views were always quickly reconciled. Hartmann, at first, had charge of the critical department and attended to the reviews of various journals; but later he was glad to assign the post to others, and contented himself with furnishing shorter notices, practical miscellanies, reports, especially those of the "Central Union," of which he was a diligent attendant, with arranging the matter for the press, and with the internal ordering of the *Zeitung*.

Besides the articles on *Pulsatilla* and *Rhus* which have been already mentioned, we would especially mention among his more lengthy contributions: "Concerning Hahnemann's Life," "Concerning the Sufficiency of Homœopathy," "Events," and

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the necrologies of his friends, M. Muller and Wahle, and "Review of the Past Year of this Gazette."

I will not leave unmentioned the fact that he wrote a small neat hand, and that his manuscripts were written very clearly, without many corrections, at once ready for the printer; his style was correct, though sometimes somewhat rambling.

Outside of his occupation as clinical director of the Homœopathic Hospital and his above-mentioned literary work, he attended to his extensive private practice with untiring energy. Cheerful, even if not free from care, he lived in his family circle, which was devoted to him, often visited and requested for information by many strange physicians, who visited Leipsic as a cosmopolitan city and as the cradle of Homœopathy. His more intimate acquaintances celebrated on the 29th of March, 1844, a jubilee in memory of the twenty-fifth year of his doctorate. During the year 1836 he filled the honorary position of president of the Central Union. The "Societe Gallicane," the "Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania," the "Academia Omiopatica di Palermo," the "Irish Homœopathic Society," and the "Society of Physiological Materia Medica," elected him a member.

Gradually complaints of the liver, the chest and the heart showed themselves, and finally he was afflicted with a painful degeneration of the legs, resembling elephantiasis, which for years confined him to his room, and to his chair, without quite interrupting his activity until this was finally ended by death, which released him from his sufferings at 9 A. M. on the 10th of October, 1853.

In one of the necrologies written by him he expressed the wish that his biographer might be able to say of him as he did of the departed: "Thou hast faithfully accomplished thy life-work," and I am able to say this with a full heart and surely with the concurrence of all who intimately knew him and loved him. RUMMEL.

We are greatly indebted to Hartmann for the knowledge we now possess of the first provings by the little family of provers. He commenced in the *Allgemeine homoopathische Zeitung* for February 25th, 1850, a series of articles, entitled: "My Experiences and Observations About Homœopathy." These articles ran

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through six numbers of Vol. 38, and two numbers of Vol. 39 of this journal.*

Interesting data concerning Hahnemann's life may be found in Hartmann's "*Aus Hahnemann's Leben*," in the *Zeitung*, Vol. xxvi.

Hartmann not only gives us a very good idea of the home life of the great master, but of the personality of the favorite students and provers. He says:† Our Old Provers' Union consisted of Stapf, Gross, Hornburg, Franz, Wislicenus, Teuthorn, Herrmann, Ruckert, Langhammer and myself.

Speaking of the persecutions to which the students were subjected, he says: My career was interrupted in a similar manner. I had long before announced myself to the then Dean of the Medical Faculty, Counsellor Rosenmuller, Professor of Anatomy, as foreign candidate for a higher degree. To my great misfortune this celebrated man soon died. I did not suppose a second announcement to be necessary, as I thought that the duties of the Dean were all laid down and exactly performed, and that connected to them was an accurate report of all events pertaining to the Medical Faculty. Although it was clearly my interest to inquire whether my wish had been made known to the new Dean, yet I did not fully realize the importance of having this obstacle removed, as I found myself engaged in a practice by no means unprofitable, and with youthful presumption and carelessness did not even suppose that an obstacle could be laid in my way.

But with all the caution which I exercised in my practice, the then second surgeon at Jacob's Hospital, Dr. Kohlrusch (a man who occupied the place merely on account of his skill as an operator, but devoid of any further scientific education), discovered that I attended one of his patients, and lost no time in forwarding to the President of the faculty a packet of my powders and to accuse me before this court, so bitterly opposed to all Homœopathists. The latter did not allow the affair to rest a long time; I was summoned before Clarus, overwhelmed with reproaches

*Translations in *N. W. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. iv., p. 158. *Med. Counselor*, Vol. xi., p. 196, etc. Also Kleinert's Geschichte der Homoopathie, p. 96.

†Kleinert, p. 97. *Allg. hom. Zeitung*, Vol. xxxviii., p. 308. *N. W. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. iv., p. 184. *Med. Counselor*, Vol. xi., p. 238. *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxxii., p. 453.

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and threatened with the severest punishment if I dared to practice again before the Counsellor ordered my examination. I confess I found myself in an unpleasant position; I should have been glad if my examination had been held the next day, for I had studied diligently and felt confident of my readiness; however, I must wait until this gentleman was pleased to call for me, and in the meantime I could earn nothing. My situation was soon decided by the Secretary of the Faculty, who was friendly to me; he dissuaded me from being examined at Leipsic, as I should fail in spite of all my knowledge and then my hope of being examined at Dresden would be frustrated.

The prospect was not very flattering; on the one hand, my youthful presumption urged me to brave the danger; on the other, my better judgment assured me that I, a single person, could by no means withstand the malicious power arrayed against me, that I should exert my strength to no purpose and that a certain overthrow awaited me. Affairs being in such a condition, no other resource seemed left to me than to seek another University.

On the first of January, 1821, I left Leipsic in order to enter upon my course in Berlin, and to become a citizen of Prussia. I supposed the law of 1817–1818 still in force, according to which candidates could present their applications to the ministry by the end of April. I, therefore, was in no particular haste to do this, but studied diligently in order to pass my examination with *eclat*. Early in January I was very much surprised one morning by the arrival of Dr. Stapf, from Naumburg, who came for the same purpose, having been commissioned by the Prussian Minister of War to examine the so-called Egyptian ophthalmia prevailing among the Prussian troops upon the Rhine, and see what could be done with Homœopathic remedies to check its progress. Thus commissioned he came to Berlin to receive further instructions. He improved this opportunity to find me and to propose that I should accompany him, which proposition I would have gladly accepted, as it would have been without expense, had it not been that it would have disarranged my plans in coming to Berlin, for a whole year. It was, therefore, necessary to entirely refuse the friendly offer, however painful it might be, and my refusal was quite as painful to Stapf, since he had no assistance but that of a novice in Homœopathy, a Russian not yet proficient, Peterson, I think, was his name.

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The invitation had turned my head a little and I went about, half dreaming, till a few days later, after mature reflection and examination, I fully resolved to accept it, and I was the more induced to this resolution from having learned in the meantime that the application for permission to make a State examination could only be handed in early in November of each year. Stapf had already departed, so this, my resolution, came too late, and I found myself deceived in my other expectations; yet to leave nothing untried, I presented my application in the latter part of January, in reply to which I received, early in February, a refusal for that year. Immediately upon its reception I packed up and returned to my parents at Delitsch, only to bury my father six days, and my mother six weeks, after my arrival at home; an afflictive event in every view of the case since I found myself thus suddenly thrust out upon the world entirely alone, and was, moreover, thrown back quite a half year by the necessary arrangement of the little estate left by my parents. Yet I could not but rejoice that I had been led to refuse the journey with Stapf, and consider it was the hand of Providence which thus gave to me alone, of three living brothers, the privilege of being with my excellent parents in their last hours and of closing their eyes. It is unfortunate when an obstacle of any kind is allowed to hinder the studies of a young man; if some excitement from another direction does not remove the obstacle he is but too apt to sink into a gloomy *far niente*, which readily degenerates into idleness, an error from which I should not have been kept had I not found myself irresistibly urged on by the solemn warning: Labor, if thou wouldst insure thy future success.

I had a few patients to treat, and being a single man they brought me in a sufficient income; but my position in Prussia was then too precarious, since I had no right to practice, and it was only through the kindness and indulgence of the circuit physician of that place that no notice was taken of me. After I had settled the most pressing affairs, I repaired to Stapf, at Naumburg, to advise with him relative to my further course. Many places were brought to my notice and refused again, as various hindrances offered which could not be removed. After a long and fruitless search, Stapf found a market town near to Neustadt on the Oder (I forget the name), the Justice of which

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was very friendly to him and to whom he earnestly recommended me. From the Justice I learned that the Medical Examining Board of this little place did not look with a favorable eye upon any stranger who came thither to favor it with his medical knowledge, and that hence it rarely happened that any one succeeded in an examination. My affairs in this place were therefore soon settled, and I retraced my steps as soon as possible to Naumburg, and soon resolved to pass my examination in Dresden, and to settle in Zschopau, in the Saxon Harz Mountains, which had been represented to me a friendly place and in need of a physician.

Hartmann now relates that he only remained in Zschopau five years, when he was obliged to go to Leipsic, on account of the poverty of the inhabitants. He also relates some anecdotes relating to Frederick Hahnemann, who practiced for a time in the neighborhood of Zschopau.

Hahnemann here got into trouble with the authorities, and Hartmann continues: Frederick Hahnemann's course showed me negatively what course to pursue in this little city in the mountains in order to be on good terms with both parties, the profession and the laity. Had not my method of treatment been suspected in the first few weeks of my practice and very soon recognized as Hahnemannian, I should not have found it necessary to conceal it, or in various ways to hide my true sentiments, so that I might not be taken for a Homœopath, at least, in the beginning of my career, as this would have been attended with many unpleasant circumstances. My remarkable cures soon gained for me a great reputation, but, from this poor manufacturing country, little profit. Afterwards I made no secret of my method of cure, and I remained undisturbed during my residence at Zschopau.

It was soon after settling at this place that Stapf, Gross and Muller commenced to publish the *Archives** whose numbers soon found their way into my hands I was deeply interested in this journal and influenced by a desire to become capable of contributing to its pages; it excited me powerfully, not only to renewed diligence in my practice, but to increased efforts for literary acquirements. However the matter went no further than a good intention, since my courage failed me and my time was

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so much taken up by my overwhelming daily labors that in the evening, when half dead, I had little energy for any labor. Thus my early desires would probably have never amounted to anything more than earnest desires nor ever have been realized had I not soon after received from my friend Stapf a kind letter containing a request that I should enter into their association and take part in their labors. My first effort was the communication of a case treated by me, which, however, gave me but little satisfaction, as it seemed to me that, considering the condition of Homœopathy, others could obtain but little advantage from it. I felt deeply that there must be some other, some better way to aid beginners at their entrance into Homœopathy, for it seemed to me that these few isolated cases afforded but little aid to them. However, a beginning is ever beset with difficulty, and a beginning must be made, though it might appear imperfect in its first rudiments.

The idea was present with me by day and night, and yet I could never satisfy myself with any plan till a happy circumstance dispelled my irresolution. I had been frequently consulted by letter by a fellow of the College of Health of Dresden in reference to a patient, and the Homœopathic treatment pursued proved successful; the favorable result had encouraged a young physician in Dresden and incited him to make a trial of Homœopathy; at the same time he made the acquaintance of Dr. Trinks, who had previously become somewhat acquainted with Homœopathy, and they both wished to confer with me on the subject in person, since our epistolary communications in which we had previously engaged proved unsatisfactory and took too much time. These communications passed mostly between a mutual friend, through whom we also agreed to meet at Freiburg, to which I was all the more willing, as it enabled me to make a visit to a patient—a noble lady—which I could no longer defer. There it was that Trinks, Wolf and I met in the year 1824, and after a friendly supper became so absorbed in discussing Homœopathy, and especially the Materia Medica, that the breaking day surprised us in our conferenee, and nature was constrained to consider our sleep for this night as accomplished.

This was the occasion upon which my ideas assumed a form which ever after possessed me more fully, but which was not

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realized and brought to a full accomplishment till after the lapse of some years, partly from the want of sufficiently ample experience and partly from the necessity of my engaging in an extensive course of study. It was Wolf who, provided with the four volumes of Hahnemann's Materia Medica, so closely plied me with questions about the effect of remedies in various diseases, distinguished by their collective names, that for the first time their effects assumed a distinct form, and I learned rightly to appreciate the single symptoms since I formed in my own mind an exact connection for each separate disease characterized by a general name, and thus learned to comprehend with more precision and promptitude the general character of each particular drug. Hence I am to this day under great obligations both to Wolf and Trinks, since I am indebted to them for marking out the way for the future Homœopathic Therapeutics, to the study of which I devoted my leisure moments for years.

Some time after this meeting I received a visit during the summer from Dr. Moritz Muller, of Leipsic, whose acquaintance I then made for the first time. He communicated to me everything referring to Homœopathy in the most concise manner, since his stay at Zschopau was very brief. He said that a new project was entertained by many Homœopaths, which was first broached by Hartlaub, sen., and with which Wolf and Trinks had expressed themselves as much pleased. It was a plan to form a society of corresponding physicians, who should, from time to time, communicate their practical experience as well as anything else pertaining to Homœopathy to the Secretary of the Society (Dr. Hartlaub, sen.), who should then print this in numbers at the expense of the contributors, amongst whom the numbers were to be distributed. From what has already been said, it was evident that Homœopathy had entered upon its first transition stage, through which, aroused from its infancy, it must necessarily pass since it already presented indications of a more active life, which should be directed to a more rapid development and more extensive acquisition, amongst which, in particular, the cultivation of the collateral branches was to be reckoned. Time has demonstrated the justice of this view, since from that period Homœopathy advanced with the strides of a giant both at home and abroad.

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In November, 1826, I left Zschopau and went to Leipsic, where I began a new career. During the first years of my residence there I had to struggle with many difficulties, for the throng of patients to the physicians with which Leipsic was already abundantly supplied was not very great, and I had plenty of leisure which I devoted to the preparation of my first work: "Upon the use of Homœopathy in Diseases, in Accordance With Homœopathic Principles," and other essays which appeared in the *Archives*. The critics were in these days lenient and forbearing towards works of this character, for they appeared none too often; and hence they always met a friendly welcome in the domain of Homœopathy, that other capable minds might be encouraged and spurred up publicly to unfold the powers of their minds. Some, and indeed many, would now hardly be worth printing, but then we learned something from every article, since everything was new to us, even those things which at this day have become notorious.

On this account we owe the critics thanks for the consideration with which they treated these efforts, never destroying but always encouraging new attempts, which thus brought a rich harvest to Homœopathy, which we certainly could not have expected had the unsparing critics of the present time held sway. Hence I cannot assert that my little work had any particular merit; but of this much I am certain, that the delight with which I heard it praised excited me with increased diligence to engage incessantly in literary labors, which, with my constantly increasing practice, left me little rest.

The first two years offered nothing of interest as far as Homœopathy was concerned, although they were memorable to me from having made the acquaintance of many of the elder Homœopathic physicians, among whom I may mention Rummel and Schweickert. The former took complete possession of me by his "Lights and Shadows of Homœopathy," after reading which it was my great desire to make his acquaintance.

With the latter I became acquainted at a consultation and esteemed him as a learned man; but I never felt myself drawn towards him, and the future gave me manifold proofs that he often interfered in an unfriendly manner with my affairs; in a word, we never seemed to be at the same pole, which was not altogether his fault, but partly mine, to which my timid retiring

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within myself before a determined and imposing bearing undoubtedly contributed. At the same time he was not always forbearing towards the frailties of others and often lordly, despotic and even intriguing, which will be apparent in the course of this narrative.

It was Dr. Haubold, a recent convert to Homœopathy, and one who was constrained by his own experience to acknowledge the falsity of the assertion made by many of our Allopathic colleagues, that it was an easy matter to acquire the Homœopathic method of treatment; it was Dr. Haubold, I say, to whom the inquiry suggested itself, whether it would not be of advantage to Homœopathists to assemble occasionally in order to consult together regarding the new doctrine and to submit important interests connected therewith, difficult cases, diseases, etc., to each other's judgment. The proposal seemed to me a good one, though Haubold himself surely will not deny that his own interest suggested it to his mind, since Hornburg and Franz particularly, whom he wished invited besides me, had already acquired great skill in the practice of Homœopathy. Be that as it may, the object was a good one, and we all felt in the course of time that the meetings were attended with no little profit even to us elder Homœopathists.

But as it always happens with such enterprises, there were many to look kindly upon it, whom it was, nevertheless, difficult to get together; thus our first meeting, in the commencement of the year 1829, consisted of the four already mentioned, who came together upon a formal invitation from Haubold. We were not long, however, in convincing ourselves that we were mutually profited by these meetings; after that no formal invitations were necessary, but we found ourselves—I think it was every fortnight—at the appointed day and hour, now with this, now with that one, for the purpose of living a few hours for science. Thus we went quietly on till July, when the late Dr. Müller received intelligence of our meetings and wished to take part in them, in which we all most cheerfully acquiesced and received him by acclamation. At this time we held our meetings every month; but as Hahnemann's Doctor's Jubilee was to be celebrated on the 10th of the next month a special meeting was appointed a few days before that date, at which many matters of importance were proposed and agreed upon for the com-

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ing festivity. The events of this festive day are already so well known through Stapf's *Archives* that they need not be detailed here; but the remembrance of those events substantiates the assertion already made, that the previous year prepared the way for important changes in Homœopathy, since at this meeting the suggestion advanced by our friend, Dr. Franz, since deceased, was accepted and matured, to establish a great and general union, which should meet every year on the 10th day of August, and consult upon the interests of Homœopathy and the best manner of advancing these interests at home and abroad. This thought could not certainly have been discussed with much interest had not we Leipsic physicians already learned how profitable such meetings were. The Union still exists under the name of the Central Union, and its meetings would be larger than they have recently been were it not that their usefulness had been questioned in several quarters. I am ready to acknowedge that the written essays which are there presented may not always be as useful as their various authors intended; it is also true that we soon after find the same essays in the Homœopathic journals, and on this account many avoid the expense of a journey to the place of meeting, which is often distant; but the assertion that oral discussions upon the points of Homœopathy, which are not yet sufficiently settled, would be much more advantageous is not so very evident, for in these discussions only those would take part who are gifted with fluency of speech, while others, quite as learned perhaps, and able to render good service with their pen, but not favored with these shining talents, are compelled to withhold their views. At such meetings there should be one or more secretaries, who should report the proceedings carefully and superintend their publication. But there are other objects to be gained by these meetings which are highly desirable and afford great pleasure—it is the forming a personal acquaintance with advocates of the same faith and actuated by the same spirit. This is an advantage which I have always highly prized, and men whom I have already known by their literary works either become invested with a new interest or are more estranged from me, since the personal bearing but too often carries the imprint of truth or falsehood, and by the aid of this I have often been able to deduce the sterling qualities or the deception, the boasting, the eccen-

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tricities, etc., from the printed essays, and from mature experience I have but seldom erred. The advantage is great, and I have secretly made an apology and reparation to many whose writings filled me with distrust, when their personal bearing and a better acquaintance with them, and their frank, open, straightforward and honorable views firmly convinced me of their worth, which, without a personal acquaintance, I could never have been brought to acknowledge.

In an obituary notice of Franz Hartmann published soon after his death occurs the following :* Dr. Franz Hartmann, one of the earliest and most zealous pupils of Hahnemann, died at Leipsic on the 10th of October, 1853. He was born on the 18th of May, 1796, consequently not very old when taken away from his mourning family and friends. His constitution had been naturally feeble, indeed it was a wonder how the venerable patient kept such a weak organization alive. He had labored for years under hydro thorax, but by a most careful and discriminating selection of the Homœopathic remedies he kept the enemy at bay from time to time, and when he had thus succeeded the face of the kind old gentleman would light up with a cheerful smile. Once when the writer of this visited him in 1848, Hartmann just then, having recovered from such an attack, indulged even in a pleasant joke at the cost of Prof. E. C. Bock, the celebrated leader of the pathological school in Leipsic, whom he (Hartmann) had deprived, as he jocularly remarked, of an autopsy. Bock, having pronounced Hartmann's disease incurable, had fixed the day of his death with a coolness and certainty of result that aroused Hartmann's most intense energy. From that moment, continued Hartmann, I was determined to cheat Bock of his post-mortem examination and cold diagnostic triumph ; I began to study closer than ever my own symptoms, took the remedies, and now you see me comparatively restored, although I should have died from suffocation a fortnight ago according to Bock.

In an article in the British Journal the author says :† For eight years before his death he was almost entirely confined to his room by a wasting disease that caused his legs to swell and exude. When we visited him in 1850 and 1851 he was

*_Quarterly Hom. Magazine_, April, 1854, p. 47.

†_Brit. Jour. Hom._, Vol. xii., p. 159.

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emaciated to a skeleton, and a martyr to the most agonizing sufferings; but still he continued to labor at his literary work, by which alone he could support his family. He loved nothing better than to hear of the progress of Homœopathy, and manifested the most eager interest in everything relating to its external and internal development. Disease and pain had produced an appearance of premature old age on his features—he looked at least twenty years older than he was; but his eye still sparkled with all the fire of youth when he was engaged in an animated discussion on some practical or theoretical point connected with Homœopathy, and his mind was as clear and his intellect as vigorous as it had been in his best days. He seemed to forget his sufferings, and the *res angustæ domi* they occasioned in the constant literary labors in which he was engaged.

He has left behind him a widow and four children to deplore his loss. His oldest son is settled among us at Norwich, where he enjoys the confidence of a large clientele. A few weeks before his death we received from Dr. Hartmann a long and cheerful letter, wherein he mentioned, *interalia*, that it was proposed to hold a meeting of the Central German Society for 1855, the centenary year of Hahnemann's birth, at Dresden, and thence to make a pilgrimage to his birth-place, Meissen How many of Hahnemann's immediate disciples will remain to muster at his birth-place on his 100th birthday?

Dr. Lorabacher says of Hartmann:* A simple, ingenious, practical man. With no desire to shine or put himself prominently forward, he endeavored to promote the new doctrine of whose truth he was convinced by continuous earnest work. The proofs of this are his provings, whereby our Materia Medica has been enriched by a considerable number of reliable symptoms, as also his literary activity which was directed to the publication of large works, among which we may mention his Therapie, to the writing of articles in the *Archiv* and *Allgemeine hom. Zeitung*, to the editing of the last named periodical, which he undertook at first in connection with Gross and Rummel, and subsequently carried on with the latter to the end of his life.

Of Hahnemann's earliest disciples he was the only one who after the first enthusiasm had evaporated permitted himself to assume, to a certain degree, a critical attitude, and did not

**Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxxii., p. 455.

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shrink from opposing some of Hahnemann's views, whereby he latterly incurred the anger of the founder of Homœopathy. His amiability, his open, honest character. gained him many true friends, who were a great consolation to him under the many misconceptions and hateful enmities by which he was assailed. I gratefully recall the friendliness with which he received me, when I came to Leipsic in 1845 to study Homœopathy, and with which he assisted me in my studies.

WRITINGS.

Dietetics for Everybody, presented according to Homœopathic Principles. Leipsic. Hauck. 1830.

Dietetics for the Sick who subject themselves to Homœopathic Treatment. Dresden. Arnold. 1830.

Practical Experience in the Domain of Homœopathy. Part I. The Use of Nux vomica in Diseases, according to Homœopathic Principles. Leipsic. Wœller. 1828.

Part II. The Use of the Medicines, Aconitum napellus, Bryonia alba and Mercurius according to Homœopathic Principles. Leipsic. Hartknoch. 1835. Translated by Okie. Phila. Dobson. 1841.

Therapy of Acute Diseases elaborated according to Homœopathic Principles. Two Vols. Leipsic. Schumann. 1831–32.

The same. Second edition. Leipsic. Schumann. 1834.

Special Therapy of Acute and Chronic Diseases according to Homœopathic Principles. Third rev. enlarged edition. Leipsic. T. O. Weigel. 1846–55. Three vols. American translation, New York. Radde. 1847. Hempel.

Spanish translation of same. Translated into French by A. Jourdan and from the French by Pio Hernandez y Espeso. Madrid. Vol. I part I, 1850.

French translation of the Homœopathic Therapeutics of Children's Diseases. Translated from the German, with notes by Leon Simon. Paris. 1853.

The Same. Translated into Spanish from the German. Madrid. 1853.

The Same. Translated into Spanish under the direction of Miguel Valero. Madrid. Julian Pena. 1853.

Co-editor of Allgemeine homoopathische Zeitung, 1832–53. Editor of Caspari's Domestic Physician, Pocket Companion for Newly Married, Homœopathic Pharmacopœia.

Co-editor Year Book of the Homœopathic Hospital at Leipsic. 1833–34. Journal fur hom. Arzneimittellehre. Leipsic. 1839.

Diseases of Children and their Treatment according to the Homœopathic System. Leipsic. T. O. Weigel. 1852. Translated by Hempel. New York. Radde. 1853.

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J. C. HARTUNG.

No data obtainable.

ADOLPH FERDINAND HAYNEL.

Hartmann says:* Hahnemann took two of his pupils to Coethen, Drs. Haynel and Mosdorf. Haynel led the life of a true nomad, was at Berlin at the first invasion of the cholera, then at Merseberg for the purpose of assisting Dr. Rummel, where I saw him again; finally he visited me in 1830, in Leipsic, where he provided himself with a large stock of Homœopathic medicines with the intention of going to North America; since which time I have not heard from him.

Hering says:† Dr. A. J. Haynel died at Dresden, August 28, 1877, æt. 81. He was an inmate of Hahnemann's family for more than ten years, and proved a number of remedies for him. About the year 1835 he came to America and resided first at Reading, Pa., then at Philadelphia. In 1845 he lived in New York, and still later in Baltimore, from whence he returned to Europe several years ago.

Hering thus speaks of Haynel in another place: One of the oldest of Hahnemann's pupils and indeed the first who was a member of his family—the only student living of the first Leipsic period of Hahnemann's career—Dr. A. J. Haynel—even now (1868) hale and hearty and actively furthering our cause—mentioned in a conversation with Dr. P. P. Wells that he had given Spongia in heart disease, etc.

Dr. Gray, in an address before the New York Hom. Med. Society, said that Haynel established Homœopathy on a firm basis in Baltimore as early as 1838.

Dr. Raue says: I knew Haynel having often met him at Dr. Hering's. He had been an inmate of Hahnemann's family and he had been engaged to Caroline, Hahnemann's daughter but for some reason the affair was broken off, and that is likely the reason why Haynel left Hahnemann. While in Philadelphia he was very ill with typhoid fever and Hering treated him; he was at death's door when Dr. Hering was induced to give him just

* *N. W. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. iv., p. 210. *Med. Couns.*, Vol. xi.

† *Hom. Times*, (N. Y.), Vol. v., p. 216.

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one drop of red wine on the tongue, and this was the turning point in the sickness and he commenced to get better. Hering was greatly pleased. When the cholera appeared in 1851 Haynel was in Baltimore and was quite successful with a certain remedy. He sent a box of powders containing this remedy to Hering, but did not tell him its name. Hering wrote asking the name, but Haynel refused it. What is the name? I will not tell. This caused a coolness between them that continued for some time. It was not long after this when Haynel went to live with his sister at Dresden. Then, no doubt remembering Hering's kindness, he repented of his refusal to tell the name of the cholera remedy and wrote to Hering and revealed the secret. The remedy was *Bryonia*. Haynel's sister's son went to Baltimore while he lived there, and he sought to start him in practice; but the young man was just from the universities of Germany and he preferred to practice according to his own belief.

Haynel was a quiet, reserved man, corpulent and with a smooth shaven face.

WRITINGS.

Analecta ad historiam circuitus sanguinis. Jenæ: Schreberi et soc. 1820.

GUST. and H. HEMPEL.

No data obtainable of either.

CHRISTIAN THEODORE HERRMANN.

Hering mentions Herrmann as the apostle of Homœopathy in Russia.* Rapou, writing in 1832, says:† I regret that I did not see in Brunswick Dr. Herrmann, who had for some time practiced in Russia and who has shown us the actual state of our method in that vast empire. (*Archives*, Vol. xiv., part 1.)

Hartmann says of Chr. Teuthorn and C. Th. Herrmann:‡

* *Hahn Monthly*, Vol. vii., p. 175.

† Rapou's "Histoire de la doctrine med. homœopathique," Vol. ii., p. 600.

‡ "Geschichte der Homoopathie." Kleinert. Leipzig. 1863, p. 97. *N. W. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. iv., p. 184. *Med. Counsellor*, Vol. xi., p. 238.

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They were not enthusiastic; after a time track was lost of them, so far as I am concerned, for in spite of careful inquiry I never heard their names mentioned in connection with Homœopathy, hence nothing further is to be said of them.

After careful search through the German journals it is impossible to find any record of the lives or death of these men.

CHRISTIAN GOTTLOB HORNBURG.*

Christian Gottlob Hornburg was born in Chemnitz in the Royal Saxon Erz-Geberge, October 18, 1793, where his father, who is still living (1834), is a stocking weaver. Quite early in his youth he attended the lyceum there, where he was educated with the intention of becoming a philologist and pedagogue; here he greatly distinguished himself.

He gained the prize offered by a learned society, through an original Latin poem. In the year 1813, without any means of his own, but trusting to the support of some philanthropic individuals, he visited the University at Leipsic in order to devote himself to the study of theology. But in the course of one year already he developed a decided inclination for medicine, and encouraged by a well-meaning and intelligent friend to whom he communicated his intention namely, the merchant Becker in Chemnitz, who promised to support him in this new career, he passed over to the exclusive study of the healing art.

Besides other medical lectures, he attended with particular preference those of Dr. Hahnemann, who had then lately arrived in Leipsic from Torgau and commenced his lectures. With these lectures and with the correct views thus acquired concerning the nature and quality of medicine as practiced heretofore, and with his acquaintance with the new reformed art of healing, a new life began for him. It could not be but that his clear, vivid and free spirit should enter most deeply into these views. Unfortunately these studies were suddenly and violently interrupted by the death of his patron whose support alone had enabled him to continue at the University, and being deprived of all financial aid he was compelled to leave Leipsic and to return to his native city, where he found for some time a

* By Dr. Stapf in *Archiv fur die hom. Heilkunst*, Vol. xiv., pt. 2, p. 120. See also, *Allg. hom. Zeit.*, Vol. iv., p. 78.

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scanty support through his labors in the office of a lawyer of that place. But as favorable projects for continuing his studies appeared after a time, he returned to Leipsic to complete his medical course.

A few years later he honorably passed the theoretical examination as baccalaureate, after which he attended the public institutions, the lying-in hospital and the clinic, during the years 1818 and 1819, while he pursued with increasing zeal the study of Homœopathy. Intimately acquainted with this new doctrine, and advanced in many ways by Hahnemann's personal intercourse and favor, he even then accomplished many Homœopathic cures with success and fame, and proclaimed himself, with his natural frankness, in his own forceful manner, only too regardless of consequences, in favor of the new method of healing and opposed to the old.

By this, as well as by his successful cures of certain cases given up by other physicians, he drew on himself a number of enemies, but also gained a sort of fame and sympathy, and even attracted the notice of the authorities. His course of action, which was not indeed strictly legal, but which in others, who were not devoted to Homœopathy, was nearly always permitted to escape reproof, often gave offense, and became the occasion of many disagreeable reminders and persecutions. No occasion was allowed to pass to denounce him on account of his unauthorized cures, because he had not yet acquired the license for practicing. Still how many *baccalaurei medicinæ* can do this in Leipsic quite openly and without fear; but these are of course honest adherents of the legitimate (?) art of healing!

Thus he became involved in the most disagreeable judicial trials and punished with fines, yea, with imprisonment. Yea, in November, 1819, his Homœopathic case of medicines was by order of the authorities taken from him by the actuary and the apparitor of the University, and there is a legend that the same was formally buried in the Paulina cemetery.

During the years 1814-1820, Hornburg did yeoman service with respect to extending our knowledge of remedial agents, as he, with great self-sacrifice, acute penetration and conscientious fidelity, instituted provings of the medicines on himself; the proofs of this are abundantly found in Hahnemann's "Materia Medica Pura."

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Several attempts to secure a medical diploma in various universities failed, as they wished to treat him most rigorously and to make the matter as difficult as possible since Hornburg had an ill-name on account of his love for Homœopathy. It may be, indeed, that Hornburg may not have acquired and retained the highest degree of readiness in the Allopathic doctrines, which he did not esteem very highly, and which is nevertheless insisted on when an examination is made especially severe. In the year 1818 he married a Miss Kuettner, with whom he lived in contented wedlock, but without any children.

The zeal with which Hornburg lived and worked for Homœopathy, his solid knowledge in this department, his many successful cures, and especially his openness and readiness to give information to every searcher after truth, gained him many friends; especially many physicians in other places, who desired to become better acquainted with Homœopathy, turned to him and always returned from him well instructed and satisfied. Thus in living intercourse with the friends of Homœopathy, in restless practical activity, undismayed by his many persecutions and trials, he lived till the year 1833, and, as he was naturally of a vigorous bodily constitution, he would have retained his health for yet a long time, but that, in consequence of the grippe which was epidemic in the spring of 1833, and by which he also was seized, a trouble of the chest that had been latent in him now developed more and more. He succeeded, indeed, by the use of the most appropriate remedies, in substantially improving his condition; but a violent emotion which seized him on hearing of the publication on August 6th of a judgment condemning him to two months' imprisonment acted so injuriously on his health, already so weakened, that he was seized on August 9th with a violent hæmorrhage just as he was about to travel to Coethen for the celebration of August 10th; the hæmorrhage was several times repeated the same day.

This judgment against Hornburg was in consequence of a criminal trial on account of his treatment of a woman suffering from a violent attack of pneumonia, and who did not die from his treatment, but only after she had for nine days been treated by a medical officer who was known to be one of the most violent opponents of Homœopathy. The disease of Hornburg

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developed with an invincible violence and changed into actual pulmonary consumption, of which he died on February 4th, 1834.

Attended by his more intimate friends and a great number of the inhabitants of Leipsic, his earthly remains were entombed on February 7th.

As a physician he was distinguished by a deep and active love for his career, by a rare acuteness and clearness of observation, exact knowledge of Homœopathy, undisturbable equanimity, firmness and security in action whence he enjoyed the fairest success and extended recognition in a practice which was very wide and extended quite beyond the boundaries of Leipsic, yes, of Saxony. As a *man* he was efficient, sincere, open, liberal, and zealous. When the advancement and defense of what he considered to be the truth was at stake, he indeed not seldom appeared to be regardless of others; and the great good that was in him was enveloped in forms so rough, and he violated the laws of a higher and more subtle refinement, and of the necessary prudence and urbanity which may well be conjoined with the purest and most ardent zeal for the truth to such a degree that he only too often gave his friends as well as his enemies occasion to lament these foibles.

Hering says:* Next came the great practitioner amongst the poor, Chr. G. Hornburg, one of the oldest disciples of Hahnemann, but who never could obtain a diploma, and therefore had to practice under certain persecutions (his box with medicine was once buried by the authorities with great eclat in a public place). He it is whom we have to thank for the first cures of pleurisy and pneumonia with Aconite. He had proved on himself and others, particularly women, for the second volume of the Materia Medica Pura, Causticum.

Rapou says of Hornburg:† Christian Hornburg was among the number of the students at Leipsic who composed the first audience of Hahnemann. He was like Franz, one of those generous and rare dispositions who adopt frankly that which they take to be the truth, and do not hesitate at any sacrifice to reach it. Each one of these students followed a different branch of knowledge. Caspari devoted himself to didactic

* *Hahn. Monthly*, Vol. vii., p. 175.

† Rapou. "Historie de la doc. Hom.," Vol. ii., p. 141.

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writings, Franz to pharmaceutical researches, Hornburg selected a way more direct, sure and efficacious—that of practice. Filled with the experience of Hahnemann he become a brilliant and successful practicing physician. To him belongs the glory of greatly contributing to the triumph of our doctrines by clinical results. It is the success that extended the growth of the Homœopathic laity, and gave zeal to effectually counterbalance the fury of the Allopathic physicians. He died in 1833 of a neglected phthisis.

Hartmann says:* Hornburg was a very clear-headed fellow, of humble origin, who had been educated at the Lyceum at Chemnitz, where he had managed to not only pay his fees, but to assist his very poor parents by singing in the choir and by tutoring. He lacked in finish, for he never had been able to associate intimately with persons of thorough culture and refinement; during the time of my acquaintance with him he never could readily lift himself above the common place, at least not for any length of time, without feeling the pressure of his situation, and thus he found it difficult to move at ease in a refined circle. His remarkable conversational powers, however, enabled him to cover this defect, since he knew better than anyone else to imitate and enact ridiculous situations, scenes and memorable incidents and stories with such a humor and power of mimicry that no one ever thought of weighing his uncouth expressions, figures of speech, or gestures.

If later this weakness became obvious, his happy cures stood him in good stead—a very talisman—and pleaded for him powerfully. He thus gained a self-reliance and a certain tact in his appearance which at times became an almost recklessness; it was nothing unusual during his almost daily walks to one of the suburbs of Leipsic, where he commonly met prominent citizens, also daily guests, to make in the heat of conversation very imprudent speeches concerning the professors and officers of the medical faculty; if these remarks were received without dissent they were evidently repeated, as might be inferred from the severity of his examinations. This course on the part of his examiners should have brought him to his senses and should have led him to be more cautious in his speech, but his intense zeal for Homœopathy, his firm faith in its superiority over the

* *Med. Counselor*, Vol. xi., p. 198. Kleinert's "Geschichte der Homoopathie," p. 90.

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older methods of cure, the stimulating effect of Hahnemann's lectures, the real pleasure manifested by Hahnemann when he repeated to him the sharp witticisms passed, only tended to confirm him in his chosen path; and thus his speeches grew in boldness and became still more cutting, led to his failure in his second examination, the proper examination for the doctor's degree, and developed such a bitterness of wrathful indignation, that to the very day of his death he could not rid himself of it.

It was a pity about Hornburg, for in him a great and talented mind was lost. He did not use a very large number of remedies, but the few he employed he knew so thoroughly, and by constant use had so fully learned to understand their sphere of action, that with the few he accomplished much more than most others could with a large number of remedies less perfectly understood. Of the so called antipsorics he only used *Sulphur*, *Calcarea*, *Silicea*, *Nitric acid* and a few others.

But he was eminently practical, and nature had been lavish to him in the bestowal of her gifts; often a few questions enabled him to recognize with certainty the disease, and to select, with unerring precision, the correct remedy. To him the daily duty of a physician seemed a recreation, a matter of play; but in the sick room one could see at a glance the seriousness with which he devoted himself to his art, and one could not help loving and respecting him. With a keenness of sight peculiar to himself he often selected the seemingly least important symptom as the one especially characteristic and most valuable in the selection of the remedy, and he seldom erred; with the same intuitive accuracy he would make the most daring prognosis, and point out medicinal aggravations from beginning to end. I have often witnessed this, and have had many a warm discussion with him to combat this spirit of daring in him; but I never succeeded, for he would always meet me with a long list of satisfactory cures, looking upon unfavorable cases as the exception to the rule. He demanded of others the same ability, and if they were not able to command the same measure of perfection he deemed them lazy; for it never occurred to him that he might be gifted above them. As a man, to know Hornburg was to love and revere him; he was a faithful friend, good-natured, sympathetic, frank, obliging, ever ready to counsel and to aid; and only his manifold bitter experiences, the complete ignoring of his true

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worth, the slanders which followed him, the ever-recurring intrigues which beset him, the whisperings of hate which he was forced to hear, furnished the first impulse to that growing distrust of all men, even of his best friends, which cast such a shadow upon the last few years of his life. This was the man who, by his example and by his introducing me to Hahnemann, exerted so great an influence upon my whole life. Perhaps even without him my inclination might have drawn me into the medical profession, but it is very doubtful if I should have embraced Homœopathy; for in those days to express faith in it exposed the student to all manner of ridicule.

Hartmann says that Hornburg was the earliest friend of his boyhood, and that when he at eighteen repaired to the Leipsic University he became Hornburg's roommate, and in three months' time had been introduced by him into the inner circle of Hahnemann's patients.

Lorbacher says:* Hornburg and Stapf were the two to first become closely connected with Hahnemann. Hornburg is represented to us as a man of great gifts, of extraordinary practical talent, which gave him much certainty in the diagnosis of disease, as well as in the discovery of the right remedy, so that he soon obtained the repute of a successful practitioner. But he was deficient in refinement; his boyish manners, as well as his disrespectful behavior, especially toward all opponents of Homœopathy—he spared neither professor nor medical authorities—created for him many enemies and drew upon him much persecution, whereby the latter part of his life was much embittered, and may have been in some respects unfavorable to the spread of Homœopathy. And yet I am not prepared to say that occasionally a rude attack at the proper time may not be more effectual in advancing a cause than a delicate diplomacy. At all events, Hornburg, by his contributions to the provings of medicines, as well as by his mode of directing the attention of students to Homœopathy, has rendered permanent service to our cause.

Brit. Jour. Hom., Vol. xxxii, p. 454.

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HUGO.

No data obtainable.

ERNST KUMMER.

Hering says that he was the youngest of the class, and that he died as a practicing physician in Saxony. He was one of the first who prescribed according to characteristic physiognomies.*

WRITINGS.

Diss. Obstetricia Brevem Partus Humani Normam Omnino Servantis Historiam Sistens. Jenae. Schreiberi. 1822.

CHRISTIAN FREIDRICH LANGHAMMER.

Hartmann says:† A few words must be said about Langhammer. I would prefer to pass him in silence if I could do so, but the frequent mention of his name by Hahnemann necessitates my speaking of him. He was a small, somewhat ill-shaped man, and this defect of body seemed to be reflected in his mind. Ten years my senior, this dwarfed mental condition could only be accounted for by an unwillingness to make the necessary exertion, lack of diligence, the cherishing of barren ideas and speculations, and a fondness for the *far niente*, characteristics which he could not master, even at the University, which, however, were brought into prominence by his poverty.

At heart he was a good fellow, but timid, diffident, suspecting, all this largely because he was conscious of his intellectual weakness. It may create surprise that I describe so painstakingly the faults of Langhammer, but I am talking about the first provers' union and the results of their work as shown in the provings. The symptoms of each prover partake more or less of his individuality. A man's individuality, however, does not wholly depend upon his natural temperament or gifts, but is also a true mirror of the passions, habits, etc., which affect not only his acts, but his sensations, expressions and the functional activity of his organism. This was the case with Langhammer.

If he did not live in a world of dreary imaginings he was wont to give his mind to sensuous dreams of ecstacy. This ac-

**Hahn. Monthly*, Vol. vii., p. 176.

†*N. W. J. Hom.*, Vol. iv., p. 189. *Med. Couns.*, Vol. xi., p. 243.

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counts for certain peculiarities in the mental and sexual symptoms of the remedies proven by him, and their similarity in the various remedies. His other symptoms have scarcely any particular value, owing to a lack of exactness in the description of his sensations, and of clear, precise language. Hahnemann was usually obliged to name for him appropriate terms, of which he then made the selection.

Gross in the *Archiv* says of Langhammer: * Most of the provers who are introduced by name into Hahnemann's work are personally known to me, and I remember one person whose observations in a certain direction appeared to me from the very first liable to suspicion. I mean Langhammer, who was my fellow student at Leipsic, who with much feebleness of body was certainly a healthy young man, but lived in very straitened circumstances, by which his otherwise timid disposition was made still more retiring and rendered more liable to sorrow and care. For this reason all the moral symptoms which he observed in himself are of little or no value.

Let any one compare the symptoms of Ledum palustre (147.150); Cicuta virosa (203.204): Calcarea acetica (227.229); Cyclamen European (189.192); Acidum mur. (211); Ruta grav. (254); Conium mac. (278); Spigelia anthelmintica (530); Verbascum thapsus (140); Stannum (447): "Feels discontented with his neighbors, and shuns them; withdraws into solitude with tendency to weep; anguish as if he had committed some crime; deep reflection on the present and the future"—often repeated in the same words, but are conditions which must in his circumstances have been pretty natural to my good friend Langhammer, so that, practically, they lose all their value.

Also a great number of symptoms under the different medicines show that he was quiet, absorbed in himself, not inclined to speak.

Hering says: † Chr. Fr. Langhammer was one of the most zealous provers, and one of the most careful and successful. He was a hunchback, rather peculiar, and often the butt of ridicule to the class, but much favored by Hahnemann. He cured a

* *Archiv fur die hom. Heilkunst*, Vol. xx., pt. 1., p. 76. *Brit. Jour. Hom.* Vol. xix., p. 626.

† *Hahn. Monthly*, Vol. vii., p. 176.

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blind girl, of great beauty and some income, who married him out of gratitude, and they lived together very happily. He looked upon his old classmates with great contempt, because his success in life had offended them. A stream of slanders has since been poured over him, and, of course, all has been carefully repeated by the would be critics.

Lorbacher says :* The least important among the members of this early circle of Hahnemann's disciples was undoubtedly Langhammer, a man deformed in body and mind, without energy, who spent his time in unprofitable brooding, and who never could acquire any enthusiasm for the cause. Unfavorable outward circumstances, for the successful combating of which an energetic nature was necessary, may have contributed materially to his depressed disposition. On these accounts the value of his contributions to the Materia Medica is, to say the least, doubtful.

An interesting account of the provings of Langhammer may be found in the *Homoopathische Vierteljahrschrift*, Vol. xiv., p. 406.

J. GOTTLOB LEHMANN.

In the *Zeitung* appears the following :† On January 9, 1865, the former assistant of Hahnemann, Hofrath Lehmann died in Coethen in his seventy-seventh year.

Dr. Lehmann became Hahnemann's assistant at Coethen about 1831-2, and remained with him during his stay in that place, and after his departure for Paris took his place, where he remained until his death. Hahnemann and himself continued to be firm friends till the death of the former. Lehmann prepared his medicines for him during all this time.

Some jealousy was excited during the hospital troubles by Hahnemann appointing Lehmann as General Supervisor to the Hospital. It was Dr. Lehmann who was sent by Hahnemann to install Dr. Schweikert as Director of the Hospital.

Albrecht thus quotes from a letter about Lehmann:‡ Hahnemann at Coethen, being unable to attend his numerous patients, though engaged till a late hour at night, obtained the assistance

* *Brit. Jour. Hom*, Vol. xxxii., p. 457.

† *Allg. hom. Zeitung*, Vol. lxx., p. 40.

‡ "Biographisches Denkmal," p. 106.

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of Dr. Lehmann. He attended Hahnemann's patients for three years, afforded his employer the most complete satisfaction, and prepared the medicines with the greatest care. He won Hahnemann's heart more and more, not only by a zealous devotion to his master, but by his candid unhesitating opposition elsewhere. Hahnemann knew how to appreciate these qualities. Had he not raised himself to the highest station in the world of science by unwearying opposition to the old system? Had he not penetrated to the source of his new doctrine by his freedom of investigation? He reposed the highest confidence in Dr. Lehmann. Even during Hahnemann's residence at Paris, Lehmann prepared his medicines. His letters addressed to him from Paris breathe the warmest friendship. At the request of Hahnemann he had his bust taken. The busts of these two great men should, like the originals, stand together. So Hahnemann directed.

CHRISTIAN F. G. LEHMANN.

No data obtainable.

FRANZ MEYER.

No data obtainable.

THEODORE MOSSDORF.

He was born in Dresden. He married Louisa, the youngest daughter of Hahnemann. When Hahnemann went to Coethen from Leipsic in 1821, Dr. Mossdorf accompanied him. In the State document creating Hahnemann Hofrath, the Duke Ferdinand of Coethen granted permission for Dr. Mossdorf to act as Hahnemann's assistant, granting him the rights of preparing and dispensing his own medicines, and decreeing him a patent of naturalization. He received from the Duke a yearly allowance of sixty thalers for medical attendance on the Duke's servants.

In August, 1832, Hahnemann writes to Duke Henry, the brother of Ferdinand, who had died a short time before, saying that he had for some years availed himself of permission to have

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an assistant, and continues: "Whom I would have still retained had his moral conduct been only tolerable."

There was some serious disagreement between Hahnemann and Mossdorf* and the latter left Coethen.

WRITINGS.

Synopsis calculorum urinariorum. Jenae. Schreiberi. 1820.

MORITZ WILHELM MULLER.

The editor of the *Allgemeine hom. Zeitung* thus writes:† The ranks are ever becoming thinner and the circle closes more narrowly around the old faithful votaries, friends and representatives of Homœopathy, and soon under the present circumstances even these few will have given up to the new generation that place which in the former tempests only the inspired courage and the joyous perseverance of the old Homœopathic physicians could have maintained. Must it not give deep grief to us, who are left behind, when we see one after another of these old representatives of Homœopathy part from us and lay his weary head to rest? Surely even every one of the younger physicians will drop with us a tear of sadness and of deeply-felt grief on the grave of the brave champion for the holy cause, for our dear friend who has been snatched away too early for the cause of our science, namely, our beloved Moritz Wilhelm Muller.

He was born August 11th, 1784, at Klobitz, near Wittenberg, where his father, Wilhelm Muller, was pastor. Almost in the order of their birth, he, as the third son of his parents, was also the third to die, and only the youngest of the four brothers still survives. He was taught in his paternal home the first rudiments of all knowledge, and his memory as well as his faculty of comprehension must have been very acute in his youthful years, as he was able, even in the last years of his life, to give such remarkable proofs of his learning. He was at an early age ready to attend a school which prepared students for the university, for when only eleven years of age he attended the Gymnasium of Torgau, where he remained till his seventeenth year.

**Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxxvi, p. 262.

†*Allg. hom. Zeitung*, Vol. xxxviii., p. 33.

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From there he went to the University of Wittenberg, where he devoted himself to the study of medicine.

In physiology he was especially instructed by Krug, but in medicine proper by Kreysig, Seiler and Erdmann. Here also he learned to know Schweikert, Sr., who at that time determined to choose the academic career. These two ardent spirits felt much attracted to each other and became friends. This was the reason why Muller, after having convinced himself for two years also of the excellence of Homœopathy, by his striking arguments convinced Schweikert, who was then engaged as practicing physician, as well as school physician in Grimma. When Muller had entered on his twenty-first year he saw that the imperfect polyclinical arrangements (there was no clinic at all) in Wittenberg were not suitable for the gathering of practical experience. He, therefore, left this seat of the Muses to acquire in Leipsic what he still lacked. He was evidently born under a lucky constellation or his wishes would not have been fulfilled so soon and in a manner so unexpected to him.

Without any especial patron, when scarcely half a year at Leipsic, he became assistant at Jacob's hospital and surgeon's assistant there under the foremost clinical teacher; at the death of this worthy man Reinhold, at the end of November, 1809, three years later, he was entrusted with the direction of this hospital and clinic, and the magistracy, as a free gift for filling this post, gave him a municipal medical office.

After having favorably passed his examination as Magister, to gain his diploma he defended his Commendatio historica: De schola Lipsiensium clinica, on the 23d of December, 1809. He was promoted on the 19th of January, 1810, for which occasion he wrote a thesis—De febre in inflammatoria.

By the death of Reinhold he also entered on his lucrative practice, and his kind, predisposing manner, which he retained till his death, gained for him such complete confidence that he was much sought for as a circumspect, talented practitioner. In the meanwhile the year of war, 1813, so fatal to Saxony, approached. The war-typhus, which had spread over the whole of Europe, together with the great army fleeing from Russia, gave abundant work to the physicians of Europe, whose number was not excessive, so that even private physicians were obliged to assist in the hospitals. This was, however, more the case in the year

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of the actual war, when many houses, churches, schools and other public buildings had to be turned into hospitals. To direct these new hospitals requisitions were made on renowned physicians in private practice, who took students of medicine and of surgery for their assistants. Our friend Muller was thus appointed to take charge of such a hospital. His hospital was rather remote, about a mile from the city on the Phonberg. His two daily visits there lead us to suppose that he did not have much free time at his disposal, especially since the typhus hospital fever was doing murderous execution in the city and also among the sick intrusted to his care. While he was acting as a substitute in this hospital, he was later on lecturing on Materia Medica, a science to which he was always devotedly attached.

When tranquility had been restored, in the year 1814, on October 31 he married Miss Rosetta Neuss, with whom he lived till his death in greatest happiness, which would have been more undisturbed if his wife had not been several times in danger of death from illness.

Two of his children are still alive, a son and a daughter. The former, Dr. Clotar Muller, is already known by his works and his deeds. And the latter has for several years been married to a man of the highest scientific attainments, whose preference for history has made it most desirable for him to enter into the academic career.

Muller was a deep thinker and his mental powers were most active with a subject with which he seemed least sceptical, and this was his practice from the beginning of his medical career even to the end of his life. His genial expressive countenance made it appear at first sight that he was no common man. His glowing enthusiasm for a cause that he had learned to love was moderated by a critical disposition, which was characteristic of him and kept him from rashness. He always applied to dogmas the measuring rod of experience, and his acute spirit glided over all the weak places, before he gave his assent and made it known by word of mouth. These words were indeed precious, unsought, clear, and, keeping to the subject matter, sharp, but without bitterness. Thus he became one of the first and one of the best critics of the Hahnemannian doctrines, without seeking or nourishing enmities against the author like the later Hygeists. Nothing in science remained strange to him; he was always

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striving to advance, and this the more quickly as he soon had learned to know the weak side of practical medicine by his penetrating observations and experiences. He did not, like many others, rest self-satisfied in the knowledge he had acquired, nor did he selfishly rest on his laurels. He was ever urged forward to enlarge his knowledge for the benefit of his suffering fellow-men, and nothing escaped him from which he could derive any good for this purpose.

With this active zeal it would have been impossible for him to remain unacquainted with Homœopathy. He had already an excellent practice which would not only have sufficiently occupied another man, but would almost have crushed him; nevertheless Muller found time sufficient to become acquainted with every new movement, and to convince himself as to its reality and value. So it was also with Homœopathy. After this had attained to some acceptance in Leipsic, patients from other places applied to Hahnemann, among whom Prince Schwartzenberg was especially eminent. I remember very well that time in the year 1819, when Muller sent his amanuensis to me with the request to lend him for a short time my copy of the "Organon" to read through. Shaking my head, I handed it to him with the remark that so celebrated a star of the first magnitude in the allopathic firmament would hardly accept Homœopathy with firm faith. But as we are sometimes deceived in this life, it was so in this case. The power of truth manifested itself most gloriously and victoriously in Muller's unprejudiced and pure spirit. He became filled with an increasing love for Homœopathy the better he became acquainted with it, and became its zealous friend and adherent with no thought as to the opinion of his former friends, with no thought that his conversion to the reformed medical art (as Muller himself was the first to denominate it) brought him for a time great pecuniary losses, as a number of his patients were not of the same opinion with him, and sought another physician.

Soon he heartily and confidingly joined the then so small company who had the same convictions, and by his words and deeds gave also to others manifold opportunity to pursue a similar end. This may appear from the *Leipziger Tageblatt*, of 1821. A pernicious epidemic of scarlatina was then prevailing in Leipsic, when he wrote an article in that paper under the head-

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ing, "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good." In this article he urgently recommended Hahnemann's treatment of the disease. Several like minded physicians combined with him and formed a society under the protection of which the first Homœopathic journal, the *Archiv fur der Homoopathischen Heilkunst*, was called into life. The first number of this journal contained some solid articles from his pen, and for a long time he took an active part in it. In many ways opportunities offered themselves to show his penetration and activity of spirit as well as his rich experience and energetic zeal for the good cause, for only a few of us were as well able as he to give a true explanation to appearances unfavorable to Homœopathy, to counteract intrigues, to prevent collisions with the state, with municipal and medical authorities and with the druggists. Many Homœopathists involved in lawsuits, persecuted and disgraced, were rescued by his sharp, incisive pen from their desperate situation. Yes, despite of his noble and dignified style he did not hesitate in such cases to give the sharpest points to his foil of attack; this several times exposed him to fines, by which the authorities hoped to paralyze his energy. But they mistook Muller's character. He was not to be easily rebuffed. When he was convinced of the truth of a cause he recognized no higher anthority than justice; the medical officers highest in degree could not daunt him when they exposed themselves by shallow reasonings and false statements. This may be proved by the titles of two of his pamphlets.

In the year 1828 he received the very honorable request to treat an august member of the reigning family in Saxony Homœopathically, and the order stated that he could act according to his own choice and would not be obliged to first consult the court physicians.

Our friend Muller was very active in the preparation for the celebration of Hahnemann's jubilee in 1829. He was a special originator and joint founder of the Central Society, and just at the time when this society was most active and influential he was its director, and very zealously and circumspectly guided the work of the committee which was then much occupied with establishing the hospital at Leipsic.

Whoever knows with what chicaneries the establishment of a new hospital, especially of a Homœopathic hospital, the first not

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only in Saxony but in the whole of Europe had to contend with, may be able to form some idea of the many unnecessary communications to the city council, the ministry and the medical authorities, which all fell to the part of our friend to prepare. For he was the notable man among us, and by his prudence and skill he understood how to bring the matter to a successful issue, and he accomplished this in the short space of five weeks.

The definite resolution to establish a Homœopathic hospital was adopted by the Central Society on the 10th of August, and as early as the end of September, 1832, Muller received a letter full of praise and thanks from Hahnemann, to whom he had constantly reported all the steps taken in the matter. By this letter Muller felt himself well repaid for all his cares and trouble, and he was from then onward even more ready to make any sacrifice so that the work which owed its success almost to him alone soon came into actual operation. After these honest and altogether unselfish efforts and exertions he must have been not only astounded but deeply agitated and mortified to see Hahnemann publish in the Tageblatt of Leipsic a deeply insulting article against several honored Homœopathic physicians of this city, warning the public against the Homœopathic treatment they would receive at their hands. And this after Hahnemann's flattering letter of September 1st.

That libellous article could only have been caused by unhappy back biting and gossip ! However much Muller's activity may have been impeded, his spirit broken, and his participation in everything pertaining to Homœopathy paralyzed, he nevertheless undertook the direction of the Homœopathic hospital for the first half year, and delivered lectures on Homœopathy which he printed by installments in the *Allgemeine hom. Zeitung;* but he refused to have a special reprint of these lectures made, though an offer was made him to that effect by a bookseller.

Through his many-sided activity there was formed in the year 1833 after the local society here had quietly disbanded, the Freie Verein fur Homoopathie (Free Union for Homœopathy). In this he co-operated till his death, but lived more for himself and his family and did not willingly go into print except when the hospital founded by him unavoidably demanded it.

Though he had suffered much from the founder of Homœop-

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athy,* and perhaps even more from false friends, he did not become bitter, but retained his noble, not to say, stately bearing with respect to those unprofitable matters, and thus increased the esteem in which he was held by his true friends, and these friends included probably most of the genuine scientific Homœopaths, for to win the victory over himself when a man is justly displeased is worthy of the true man.

In his widely extended practice mostly among the higher classes he enjoyed the firm confidence of his patients and the best success in his purely Homœopathic treatment. This in part made him forget the troubles which envy, malice and intrigue had so abundantly heaped upon him. He eagerly followed and industriously studied every advance in the science of medicine, in order that he might not fall behind the younger physicians who would become acquainted with these new phenomena even while at the University. But besides this he occupied himself in his leisure hours with history, geography and politics. His extraordinary memory for names and for numbers was astonishing, and he could name for almost every day of the year some historical event that had occurred, without appearing to desire at all to boast of such knowledge. With geography it was the same, on the whole globe even the most insignificant place was not unknown to him, and often, when making a new acquaintance from a strange place he seemed better informed with respect to it than the person who came from there, so that he often would be asked with surprise whether he had traveled there.

As a father he lived most happily, and never desired to leave the circle of his beloved ones to seek happiness outside which he could not find at home. And if he could not refuse to join in some amusement outside, he would seek to shorten his part in it as much as possible, so as to return as soon as possible to his family circle. He was a man of honor, a noble man, a true friend, whose active sympathy in every relation of life could be counted on. This I can testify from my experience, with heartfelt thanks, since for almost twenty years he faithfully stood by my side as a sympathetic physician in the severe diseases which visited myself and my family. He knew no enmity, he bore no

* It may be mentioned that Hahnemann did not treat Hartmann, the author of the above sketch, very well at this time. He came also under the ban that the stern old man had cast on his followers and disciples.

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grudge against the malignant persons who had injured him, he often would defend a man who had injured him, against others.

I might mention that he had several times quite seriously fixed the time of his death on some definite day, and thereby disquieted his family and his friends, and he never wearied in fixing on some new date. This of course had, as a consequence, that we jokingly teased him about it, nor did we take it seriously when he assured us at the approach of the cholera with even greater impressiveness than before, that he would succumb to cholera if seized with it. On account of this he was very cautious as to what he ate, and would commit no dietary blunder. On the 22d of September he visited me cheerful and joyous. I therefore apprehended nothing serious when I heard next day that he had diarrhœa several times, but that he was in good humor nevertheless, though as a precaution he had not left his bed. On the 24th, at half-past four A. M., vomiting had appeared, soon an icy coldness and lack of pulse were added, yet he complained of but little pain. In the first hour of the afternoon all hope for his recovery had vanished, and in the evening after 6 o'clock he had quietly passed away. He has left many friends, and those who were acquainted with him more closely will keep his memory faithfully within their hearts. Sit ei terra levis. HARTMANN.

WRITINGS.

De febre inflammatoria quæstiones. Lipsiæ. Schonemann's Disput. Handl. 1812.

De schola Lipsiensium clinica. Lipsiæ. 1812.

Cholera, Homœopathy and the Medical Authorities clash. Facts published for the benefit of the Homœopathic Endowment Fund by the Local Society of Homœopathic Physicians in Leipsic. Leipsic. Schumann. 1831.

Contribution to the History of Homœopathy. From Documents. From Notes by Dr. M. Muller. Leipsic. Reclam. 1831. (From the Archiv. x. I.)

Justification of Dr. Jos. v. Bakody in Raab concerning the groundless attack by two physicians of that place, with judicial proofs. Leipsic: Kunzel. 1832.

C. MICHLER, A. F. MOECKEL, ROSAZEWSKY, SCHONIKE, SCHRODER, and URBAN.

No data obtainable.

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CAJETAN NENNING.

It has been impossible to discover when and where Nenning was born, or many facts about him. His name is so often quoted and so much doubt has been expressed in regard to the verity of the great number of symptoms furnished by him to the Materia Medica that it is of interest to present all the facts obtainable.

In the symptomatology of Dulcamara Hahnemann incorporated certain symptoms taken from the Materia Medica of Hartlaub and Trinks, and signed "Ng." He also mentions in the Chronic Diseases (Ng.) as a prover of *Alumina*, *Ammonium carb.*, *Ammon. mur.*, *Causticum*, *Dulcamara*, *Graphites*, *Kali carb.*, *Magn. carb.*, *Magn. mur.*, *Mur. acid*, *Natrum carb.*, *Nitrum*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Silicea*, *Sulphur*, *Sulph. acid.*, *Zincum.* By "Ng." the provings of Cajetan Nenning are designated.

Nenning was a very voluminous collector of provings, although it is said he never observed a single symptom upon his own person. A writer in the *British Journal** gives the following table of his contributions to the Materia Medica between the years 1828 and 1836, published in Hartlaub and Trinks's "Annalen" and "Materia Medica," and Stapf's "Additions to the Materia Medica."

	Symptoms.		*Symptoms*
Æthusa cynapium,	143	Ammonium carb.,	465
Agaricus muscarius,	26	Ammonium mur.,	448
Alumina,	662	Bovista,	266
Baryta carb.,	309	Niccolum,	446
Cantharis,	489	Nitrum,	359
Causticum,	173	Oleum animale,	525
Castoreum,	276	Phellandrium,	369
Chelidonium,	138	Phosphorus,	531
Dulcamara,	51	Plumbum acet.,	287
Graphites,	178	Sabadilla,	18
Helleborus niger,	77	Sarsaparilla,	347
Indigo,	266	Senega,	19
Kali carb.,	365	Strontiana,	206
Kali hyd.,	303	Sulphuric acid,	249
Laurocerasus,	739	Tinctura acris,	285
Magnesia mur.,	646	Tongo,	185
Magnesia sulph.,	355	Tabacum,	104
Millefolium,	77	Zincum,	456
Natrum carb.,	594		
Natrum sulph.,	340	†Total,	11,447

* *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxi., p. 470.

†See Dr. Roth on Revision of the "Mat. Medica," *Hon. Vierteljaheschrift*, Vol. xiv., p. 151.

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Nenning, in 1833, in the *Allgemeine homoopathische Zeitung*, himself states that none of this vast array of symptoms was observed in his own person. Hahnemann, although he incorporated certain of these symptoms in the "Materia Medica Pura" and the "Chronic Diseases," yet himself doubted their accuracy. In a footnote to *Alumina* in the second edition of the "Chronic Diseases," he says: By these two letters merely (a real anonymity) Hartlaub and Dr. Trinks designate a man who furnished the greatest number of symptoms in the provings of medicines for their "Annalen," which often appear in very negligent, diffuse and vague expressions. I could merely extract therefrom what was useful under the supposition that he has acted as an honest, careful man. But it is hardly to be excused that the homœopathic public should be expected to give absolute credit to an unknown person designated merely with the two letters N———g in this most important and serious work, which requires circumspection, acuteness of the senses, subtle gift of observation and strict criticism of one's own sensations and perceptions, as well as a correct choice of expression in prosecuting a work which is an indispensable foundation of our healing art.

In Mr. L. H. Tafel's translation of the "Chronic Diseases" (p. 188), Dr. Hughes makes the following comments on Hahnemann's footnote:* This note of Hahnemann has led to a good deal of mistrust of the symptoms of the anonymous observer in question, which has been increased by their excessive number, Dr. Roth having counted more than eleven thousand in the several contributions to our "Materia Medica" made by him between 1828 and 1836. The same critic also says that he has found great sameness in his pathogenetic lists. Dr. Hering, however (Allen's Encyclopœdia, v. 3., 640), has explained why "Ng."—the surgeon Cajetan Nenning—had to keep his name concealed, and has shown that his symptoms were obtained by genuine provings on healthy subjects. Nenning himself has given in the *Allg. hom. Zeitung*, for 1839, a similar account to explain the copiousness of his symptom lists.

In the preface to *Magnesium carb.*, in the second edition of the

*This edition of the "Chronic Diseases" was translated by Mr. L. H. Tafel, of Urbana, O., edited by Dr. Pemberton Dudley, while Dr. Richard Hughes, of England, furnished the footnotes. It was published by Boericke & Tafel in 1896.

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"Chronic Diseases," Hahnemann says: The symptoms indicated by this sign, "Hb. u. Tr.," are from the "Reine Arzneimittellehre" of Drs. Hartlaub and Trinks, but not marked by the letters of the original prover; but they quite bear the stamp of the ever ready symptom manufactory of "Ng."

Hahnemann, in a note to Par. 143 of the fifth edition of the "Organon," says:* Latterly it has been the habit to entrust the proving of medicines to unknown persons at a distance, who were paid for their work, and the information so obtained was printed. But, by so doing, the work which is of all others the most important, which is to form the basis of the only true healing art, and which demands the greatest moral certainty and trustworthiness, seems to me, I regret to say, to become doubtful and uncertain in its results, and to lose all value.

When the first volume of Allen's "Encyclopœdia of Materia Medica" was published, in 1874, this footnote by Hahnemann just quoted was placed in the proving of *Alumina* (Vol. I., p. 206). This aroused Dr. Constantine Hering, and in Vol. III. of the Allen (p. 640), under corrections, the following letter from him is printed: The greatest error in your Volume I. is the translation and reprint of one of the greatest blunders Hahnemann ever made; footnote, page 206. It would be a long story to tell how Hahnemann could have been talked into such a horribility as this note. Only the impudent, malicious and ignorant opposition of Trinks can excuse it a little. What Hahnemann says in his letter to Stapf explains the indignation he felt against the horribly ignorant and devilishly malicious Trinks. Hartlaub was only his tool. All that Hahnemann says about the anonymousness is nonsense. There was no such thing. "Ng." was a surgeon near Budweis, in Bohemia, a candid, upright, well-meaning man, not very learned; his name was Nenning, and everybody knew it. According to the laws of his country he had no right to practice except as a surgeon. A lameness of the right arm disabled him from following his calling. His wife commenced a school and instructed girls in millinery; she supported the family by this. Nenning became acquainted with Homœopathy, and soon was an ardent admirer. He had the grand idea to aid the cause by making provings on the girls in his wife's millinery shop. He succeeded in persuad-

* Dudgeon's translation of "Organon," London, 1893, pp. 129, 274.

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ing them. Unluckily enough, he came in connection with Hartlaub in Leipsic, instead of with Hahnemann himself. All Austrians were forbidden by a strict law to send anything outside of Austria to be printed; hence not only Nenning, but all other Austrians, appeared in our literature with only initials, Watzke as G—, etc. This shocking law was abolished, but Hartlaub continued his N—g. In Roth's "Razzia" a most infamous use was made of this note by Hahnemann.

Since 1828, when Nenning first appeared in public with *Plumbum*, a medicine in which I was personally interested, as having been the first prover of it, "Ng." was studied with the greatest attention by myself, and in forty-eight years nothing but corroborations and confirmations have been experienced. My proposition to you is to cut this sham of our Master out of the plate.

Dr. Richard Hughes, in "Extra-Hahnemannian Sources of the Homœopathic Materia Medica," also tells the above story and says:* Nenning has himself given in the *Allgemeine homoopathische Zeitung* for June 10, 1839 (Vol. xv., p. 261), a similar account, to explain the number of his symptoms. If I have, perchance, so he writes, made too many provings, for it is remarked that I have furnished too many symptoms, that should, in my opinion, deserve sympathy rather than ridicule. The exhortation of Hahnemann not only to enjoy, but to put our hand to the work animated my zeal, and the active support of Hartlaub rendered it possible for me to do that which perhaps strikes Hahnemann as surprising. A number of persons, partly related to me, and partly friendly, were gathered together by me, and, in consideration of board and payment, made experiments. Along with them were also my two daughters, and with complete reliance on the honesty of them all I gave one medicine to one, and another to another, writing down all that they reported It was a matter of conscience on my part also not to omit the smallest particular; and that thereby frequent repetitions have arisen I grant readily, but I thought that just in that way the sphere of action of the medicine could be best recognized. If I failed in this it was the general failing of the provers at that time, and it is, therefore, not fair to judge me by the rules of the present provers. If I also

**Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxxv., p. 107. Also, "Sources of the Homœopathic Materia Medica." London. Turner. 1877.

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received a proportionate support, still no one has a right to believe that I invented or multiplied symptoms in order to obtain a larger honorarium. Nothing but perfection and the exhortations of Hahnemann were my inducement; if I did not attain that, at any rate I cannot reproach myself with dishonesty. It is true that lately Dr. Hromada has had it cast up to him that he used salaried provers, as I did; but I still consider this the best way to get good results, provided you can trust the honesty of the individuals. Few persons can be found who will stand such trials a second time; and if you follow strictly all the rules and regulations prescribed in later times nothing good will be gained for a long time.

Hughes says that Roth counted more than eleven thousand symptoms of Nenning in the contributions to the Materia Medica between 1828 and 1830, and that the compilers of the "Cypher Repertory" felt themselves warranted in omitting Ng.'s symptoms altogether.

Hughes continues: It seems, then, that Nenning's symptoms were obtained in the true way, viz., by provings on the healthy body; but that the payment of the provers and the want of discrimination exercised in receiving their reports throw some share of doubt upon the results. I cannot think, however, that they warrant their entire rejection. The only thing which such symptoms need is clinical verification—testing, that is, by being used as materials wherewith to work the rule *similia similibus curantur*. If, when submitted to this test, they (as a rule) prove trustworthy, we may safely assume them to be genuine and admissible into the Materia Medica. Now, we have the testimony of three of the most industrious symptomatologists of our school—Bœnninghausen, Hering and Wilson—that they have found no reason to distrust Nenning's symptoms, and to use them as satisfactorily as those of other observers. No statement to the reverse of this has come from the other side; so that we may accept Nenning's contributions as at least provisionally established to be good and sound additions to our pathogenetic material.

Dr. Roth, of Paris, doubted Nenning, and said:* The symptoms of Cajetan Nenning ought on no account to remain in the

* *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxi., p. 468.

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Materia Medica. The prover has himself admitted that his provings were not conducted with due caution.

In 1862 Mr. David Wilson began in the *Monthly Homœopathic Review* to pick to pieces Dr. C. J. Hempel's translation of the "Chronic Diseases," and here this disputed question as to the reliability of Nenning again appears.*

Then in Vol. VIII. of the *Review* Drs. Wilson and Dudgeon published letters polemical on accuracy in translation.

In April, 1864, Dr. Wilson says of Dr. Dudgeon: † It will be seen that he persists in writing sneeringly of Dr. Nenning, because it suits Dr. D—'s purpose to sacrifice the truth. He ignores what Dr. Bath said of this prover in the *Allgemeine hom. Zeitung*, 1839, and to which Dr. Carroll Dunham has called attention in the October number of the *American Homœopathic Review* (Vol. IV., p. 186).

The statement of Dr. Dunham, which Dr. Wilson also quotes, is: ‡ Hahnemann's note to *Alumina* was printed before this publication of Nenning. It is not surprising that Hahnemann scrutinized with unusual caution symptoms furnished by an *at that time* anonymous prover. When, however, he says: I was only able to extract what seemed useful from them, it would appear only *fair* to infer that *after* this unusually sharp scrutiny Hahnemann had admitted as valid and trustworthy those symptoms by "Ng." which he proceeds to include in the "Chronischen Krankheiten." We incline, therefore, to accept those symptoms as coming *with the endorsement of Hahnemann*, in addition to the signature of Nenning.

Dunham gives a *resumé* of the discussion in the British journals, quoting from Hahnemann, and then continues: The British journalist goes on to say that "Ng." contributed such a host of symptoms to the "Chronic Diseases" that if he proved them all himself he must have suffered the tortures of the damned in proving them.|| He intimates that "Ng." declined to reveal himself, possibly from a consciousness that he was a "bogus prover," and wishes that every one of his symptoms were elimi-

* The discussion regarding Hempel's translations may be found in *Monthly Hom. Review*, Vols. vi., vii., viii.; *Brit. Jour. Hom.* Vols. xx., xxi.; *Am. Hom. Review*, Vols. iii., iv., July, Aug., Sept., 1862

† *Monthly Hom. Review*, Vol. viii., p. 241.

‡ *Am. Hom. Review*, Vol. iv., p. 187.

|| "Love's Labor Lost." *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xx., p. 689.

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nated from our Materia Medica. He finally thanks Dr. Hempel, as already stated, for his "rough and imperfect winnowing" of the Materia Medica, and cannot see "the use of restoring such rubbish." This view of the case, while admitting Dr. Hempel's utter faithlessness as a "*Translator*," presents him to us as deserving of thanks in the character of an "*Expurgator*."

Therefore, Mr. Wilson's question; "How far is Dr. Hempel to be trusted as a '*Translator*' of Hahnemann's works," will still be pertinent if modified as follows: "How far is Dr. Hempel to be trusted as an Expurgator of Hahnemann's works?"

Dr. Dunham continues: The voluminous works of Hahnemann may be supposed to contain errors like all other human productions. The function of the faithful and acccurate and judicious expurgator is assuredly an honorable one, and his labors should receive the hearty thanks of the profession. But how if the alleged expurgator be unfaithful and inaccurate to the last degree?

Dr. Hempel never assumes the position of expurgator. He claims only to give a translation in perfect accordance with the original. Mr. Wilson states, and the *British Journal* admits, that he did no such thing. The *British Journal* makes the expurgatorial assumption *for him*, and bases it on the statement that the defects of the translation are all comprised in his omissions of the symptoms of "Ng." which the *British Journal* says are "rubbish."

Now "Ng." did *not* decline to reveal himself. On the contrary, he published, says Dr. Bath, over his own name, Cajetan Nenning, his method of proving and of collecting symptoms from other provers, in a statement which is so clear, straightforward and manly as to convince the reader at least of his entire honesty and good faith.

Now for the "tortures of the damned." "Ng.'s" symptoms must be good for nothing because they are so numerous! Thus argues the *British Journal*. Does the same reasoning hold good with reference to Hahnemann who, in his ten volumes of provings, has given us ten times as many symptoms as Nenning? The simple fact is that both Hahnemann and Nenning give as their own not only symptoms observed on themselves, but also symptoms observed on other persons who proved drugs under their personal supervision.

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Dr. Dunham then proceeds to show where Hempel's omissions are not correct, and gives the percentage of the symptoms of several provers that are omitted by Hempel, concluding as follows: The author of "Love's Labor Lost" says: We cannot help feeling distrustful about his (Nenning's) recorded symptoms, and we only wish that they were every one eliminated from our "Materia Medica," for we are convinced that they do not add to its utility, and we are much inclined to think that the assumed initials "Ng." should be read "No go."

ERNST FERDINAND RUECKERT.

Dr. Rueckert's brother thus writes of him: * I have been requested by several parties to write something to serve as a memorial of my deceased brother, who left this world six years ago; and since no one else has been found who would wreathe with laurels the grave of this roving wanderer I undertake this solemn duty. Nevertheless I do this with a heavy heart, well convinced that the biography of a physician who has become well known, even to the more general public through his numerous writings, would have been more fittingly composed by the pen of a person not related to him, than by his own younger brother.

I must, therefore, in advance, ask the indulgence of the reader if in some things I may not appear sufficiently impartial, or too diffuse, and if I mention also the failings of my brother as a man, contrasting these with his goodness:

Our eldest brother, Ernst Ferdinand Rueckert, was born in Grosshennersdorf, near Herrnhut, March 3, 1795; he was instructed there till the year 1807 by my father himself, who was pastor. He learned very easily, so that he also made good progress in the high school at Niesky, near Goerlitz, where he remained until the year 1812. He had an especial facility for learning the languages and quickly advanced in his classes.

His intention was originally to study theology; he therefore entered, on the 24th of June, 1812, into the school of the gymnasium at Zittau, and received on the 27th of September of the same year, in his eighteenth year, the *Testimonium maturi-*

* *All. hom. Zeitung.*, Vol. xxxviii., p. 81. (Nov. 26, 1849).

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tatis, and went to the University of Leipsic. Now the time had come when the leading traits of his character could show themselves freely and openly. His fellow-students who are still alive may testify whether I judge rightly of my brother when I say that he was extremely good-natured, very cheerful in company, and entertaining by his witty notions. Whatever he undertook he seized with a mighty zeal, aye, he was enthusiastic and depicted its consequences in the future in the brightest colors; but he was lacking in endurance and firmness, therefore he could easily be turned away again from his first intentions and be led off to others. This was his misfortune and it followed him through life. In good company and under a good leader he was a most solid man, while giddy company easily led him astray. The beginning of his unsteady life was made already in 1813, when he renounced his first intention of studying theology and changed to medicine. After the great battle of Leipsic he effected the change and continued his studies until 1816.

He was then already acquainted with Homœopathy, and he was one of the first of Hahnemann's pupils, together with Dr. Hartmann and Dr. Hornburg. We find his name as prover of several remedies: *Dulcamara*, *Aconite*, *Rheum*, *Rhus*, *Bryonia*, *Hellebore*, *Digitalis*. From 1816 to 1817 he visited the Medico-Chirurgical Academy in Dresden. He received his doctor's diploma at Jena in 1819, and had his *Colloquium* upon the same year in Leipsic, as he had chosen Grimma for his resting place in order to begin there his practical career. But his unsteady spirit drove him away from there in a short time. He was lacking in the firmness necessary to overcome the first obstacles which every practical physician must meet when he commences, and already the following year he thought that he recognized in the town of Mutchen the goal of his sanguine hope, and he exchanged this little town again in 1819 for Bernstadt in the Upper Lausitz. He soon found more to do here than in the two former places, and several years after he had left Bernstadt I still heard families, where he had made successful cures, speak of him gratefully.

But misfortune here also followed the poor man. Soon after his arrival another physician, an Allopath, settled in the little town, who, although not hostile to him, nevertheless by his winning personality soon gained the whole practice.

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Highly discouraged by this the vacillating man thought to cheer himself by company, and then lost the proper position, so that he found it best to change to Loebau. But even here he was not yet destined to find a lasting position, since his relations with his colleagues made his rising in practice difficult, so that he determined to give up the medical career entirely and to endeavor to make his living as a teacher.

He soon succeeded in finding a position as a tutor in a noble family in Livonia, and he cheerfully left his native land in 1822 and arrived, after a stormy voyage, without having become sea-sick, in Riga. The happiest time of his life he now spent in Livonia, until the year 1829. Living part of the time as a tutor in various families, the other part in educational institutions, he was esteemed and loved by all.

The study of the languages, which had always been so easy to him, was revived and cultivated now in his leisure hours, and he had soon advanced enough to be able to translate historical works from Russian into German.

But not valuing his success sufficiently he desired to see again his native land, and he arrived in Hahnemann's house in Coethen soon after his jubilee celebration of August, 1829, and was received kindly by Hahnemann and worked for him till Easter, 1830. Introduced anew to the art by the master, my brother began practicing as a physician a second time, first in Bautzen, where he remained a year; then he moved to Camenz, where he remained several years; lastly he found his asylum at Konigsbrueck under the particular protection of the Count von Hohenthal.

His domestic life was also rich in experience during these last years, as he married twice, having lost his first wife by death. He bore patiently every severe affliction, owing partly to his cheerful temperament which enabled him soon again to see the rays of the sun even through the thickest fog, and partly owing to his firm faith in Christ of which the germ had been laid even in his tender youth. Finally as a weary wanderer after a journey full of thorns and thistles, after a lung disease had first undermined his strong health, he fell asleep in the eternal rest in the year 1843 at the age of forty-eight years.

With great zeal, industry and perseverence he made use of all his leisure time during his last twelve years to be active for Homœ-

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opathy, and especially to facilitate as far as possible the difficult task of finding the proper remedy in any given case. The most excellent of his works which even at this day has its classic value, and will retain it, is the "Systematic Presentation of all the Homœopathic Medicines known to this Time," a work which in a short time (1835) had its second edition, and is even at this day found in the hands of innumerable physicians, and will continue to be so, for the symptoms are there given just as they are found in the provings. Would that such names as Atriplex* could not be found in it, as they remind us of an author who by his fabrications will remain a disgrace in the history of Homœopathy.

A second, larger work, which also in token of its usefulness rose to a second edition, is: "A Brief Survey of the Effects of Homœopathic Medicines on the Human Body," in which also, unfortunately, some sham remedies are found; this appeared in 1834.

The third and last larger work is: "Sketch of a Future Special Homœopathic Therapy," 1837, a work which in its time filled a gap not unimportant in Homœopathic literature, although its tendency was questioned by Griesselich, who has also departed to his eternal home.

Many an observation might indeed yet be struck out in this work, and in my opinion, at least, the effect of the remedies might be given a little more in detail, even though briefly. During the twelve years that have passed since the appearance of the work the published cures wrought by means of the various remedies have been greatly augmented, and I myself have for some time been occupied in collating them and at the request of several of my colleagues, as has been stated in the previous volume of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, I shall as a trial make a beginning in printing some parts of this work arranged in a somewhat different order.

The fourth, smaller work from his pen is: "The Effects of Homœopathic Medicines under Certain Conditions represented in a Tabular Manner," 1833. The fifth work is "Cutaneous Diseases." The sixth work is a translation from the English of Jacob James' "Practical Experiences in the Domain of Homœ-

*By Atriplex the writer means Fickel a rascal of whom mention will be made further on. [ED.]

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opathy," 1842. The seventh, "Knowledge and Cure of the most Important Diseases of the Horse, etc., Description of the Diseases of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Goats and Dogs." The eighth, "Description of the most frequent Herbs and Ferns, both the wild and the cultivated, so also of some official Mosses and Mushrooms of Saxony, etc., with Statement of their injurious Properties."

Without giving any further judgment as to these works, we may see from them that he was willing to do everything possible to assist in the development of our art and science. The best reward of these labors is when many a patient through the easier finding of the fitting remedy has found relief from his sufferings.

TH. J. RUECKERT,
Practising Physician in Herrnhut.

Hartmann says of him:* Rueckert was an original man, but unsteady in all he undertook, wavering, with no perseverence, and yet very well informed; he rather skimmed over the surface of the sciences, and never attained any profound knowledge of them because he the more easily overcame the difficulties which the entrance to any science presents than the slighter ones that he met in his further progress; add to this the fluctuation which prevailed throughout his whole life, and which he might earlier in life have gotten rid of, perhaps, under the guidance of a more serious and steadfast nature, and we can understand his extensive but superficial knowledge.

But notwithstanding all this inconstancy, one could not but love him for his captivating manner, his sparkling wit, his courteousness. On the other hand, it was difficult to gain his friendship, since he was ever distrustful of others, from which distrust he never could free himself, even when he was fully convinced of its unreasonableness. He was a kind of necromancer; he interested himself much in supernatural things and would sit by the hour together staring at a speck, and quite forgetting everything about him; hence he preferred to be alone and hired a summer house to which he might resort for solitude. Here I have often seen him, for my windows were directly opposite to his residence and I often worked at night, walking backwards

* *N. W. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. iv., p. 188. *Med. Couns.*, Vol. xi., p. 242. Kleinert's "Geschichte der Homoopathie."

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and forwards, in summer and winter, by day and by night, with huge strides; frequently he delivered philosophic discourses from his window to the cats, who paid their respects to him in his garden.

Rueckert was quick at seizing anything, but the ties of order and regularity sat heavily upon him; he soon flagged in his good resolutions, and carelessly threw away what he had just undertaken, to seek some new phantom. It was thus with his drug provings; the Materia Medica Pura owes him but little, and the symptoms that are marked—Rueckert—were not reported by him, but by a namesake of whom my recollection is but indistinct.

Lorbacher says:* Ernst F. Rueckert, whom Hartmann confounds with a younger brother, co-operated in proving medicines under Hahnemann's direction. He published some original works on Homœopathy, and along with Lux may be considered the founder of Homœopathic veterinary medicine.

WRITINGS.

Systematic Presentation of all Homœopathic Medicines known hitherto, including the Antipsorics in their pure Effects on the Healthy Human Body. 3 Vols. Leipsic: L. Schumann. 1831 33. 2d Edition, 2 Vols. Leipsic. 1835.

Brief Survey of the Effects of Homœopathic Medicines on the Healthy Human Body, with Hints as to their use in various Forms of Disease. 2 Vols. Leipsic: Schumann. 1831-32. 2d edition. Leipsic: Melzer 1834-35.

The effects of Homœopathic Medicines under certain conditions, presented in Tabular Form. Leipsic. Melzer. 1833.

Cutaneous Diseases, or Systematic Presentation of the various Eruptions. Elaborated in the Homœopathic Manner. Leipsic: Melzer. 1833.

Principles of a Future Special Homœopathic Therapie. Leipsic: Andra. 1837. With new title. Leipsic: Hunger. 1841. Trans. by Hempel. New York: Radde. 1846.

Diagnosis and Care of the Most Important Diseases of the Horse, elaborated according to Homœopathic Principles, for Agriculturists. Meissen: Klinkicht. 1839.

Description of the Diseases of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Goats, and Dogs, with Directions as to their Cure according to Allopathic and Homœopathic Principles. For Agriculturists. Leipsic: Friedlein and Hirsch. 1841.

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* *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxxii., p. 457.

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LEOPOLD E. RUECKERT.

The only data occurs in the German Gazette: On April 9, 1871, died at Jena, in his seventy-fourth year, the professor of theology, Leopold E. Rueckert, brother of Dr. Theodore J. Ruckert.*

FRIEDRICH JACOB RUMMEL.

Dr. Schneider thus writes of this eminent physician: Friedrich Jacob Rummel† was born April 26th, 1793, in Lauchstædt, where his father was merchant and deputy postmaster. He received his preparatory training for the university in the Monastery school at Rossleben and after its completion in 1812 he went to the university to study medicine. After having pursued these studies for one year at Halle and three-fourths of a year at Leipsic, he followed (after the battle of Leipsic) the call to the Saxon people to take part in the war for the liberation of the German fatherland, and he entered among the volunteers, but later on, as there was a lack of military surgeons, he was employed on account of his qualifications, as company-surgeon in another detachment of troops.

After the peace at Paris he left the military service, and to complete his academic studies he went to Gœttingen. He wrote a dissertation *De corneitide*, and was promoted in 1815 to Doctor of Medicine and Surgery.

He first practised a year in Lauchstædt, then went to Berlin to undergo the State examination. Having received his diploma as physician and obstetrician he settled in 1818 in the city of Merseburg. He soon found here ample occupation, but was after a time compelled to give up his obstetrical practice which he had successfully carried on; this was because he was so much affected by attending a severe delivery that he was prostrated for several days after it.

Convincing facts changed our friend Rummel in the year 1825 from an opponent into a friend of Homœopathy, and he at once

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* *Allg. hom. Zeitung*, Vol. lxxxii., p. 128.

† *Allg. hom Zeitung*, Vol. xlix., p. 9.

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devoted himself to it with the warmth and zeal of a man true to his calling and free from prejudice, seeking but for light and truth.

As early as 1826 he sent an article to Hufeland's Journal: "Observations concerning Hahnemann's system." (5 pt., pp. 43-74.). Soon after this he wrote a larger work which is more generally known: "Homœopathy with its Lights and Shadows." During this literary activity he also more and more perfected himself in the practice of Homœopathy, for which he gained an ever increasing number of adherents.

Through the intervention of Stapf he now came into closer relations with the founder of Homœopathy and became a member of the small circle of younger physicians who with Hahnemann, and under his direction, formed the first Prover's Union, to which we all owe the pure Materia Medica, so replete with blessings to all futurity.

In the year 1832 he in conjunction with Gross and Hartmann founded the *Allgemeine homoopathische Zeitung*, and furnished very many excellent articles for it. In June, 1833, he followed a call to Magdeburg where he was assailed and frequently maligned and persecuted by the numerous enemies of Homœopathy, for his opponent there, in company with Alexander Simon, of Hamburg, still dared to present the leading stars of the new school as fools, and to accuse them of the sin of omission, a medical criminal misdemeanor, when they in cases of disease which became fatal had not used the prescriptions of the school of medicine recognized by the State. Nevertheless, Rummel here continued to gain more and more friends and adherents to Homœopathy, and also vindication from the assaults of his opponents, and finally compelled even these to respect him. Besides he introduced several young men to Homœopathy. In the year 1834 in conjunction with Muhlenbein he founded the North German Provincial Homœopathic Union.

In the years 1836 and 1845 he was president of the Central Society, and always exercised a beneficent influence through his friendly fellowship, his practical tact and mediating toleration.

Besides this he was restlessly at work to secure for Homœopathy the recognition of the State, and he contributed with equal zeal in the years 1842 and 1843 to secure for Homœopathic

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physicians in Prussia the right of dispensing their own Homœopathic medicines under milder legal restrictions. In consequence he was chosen, in Magdeburg, a member of the committee for examining Homœopathic physicians who desired to acquire the authority to dispense their own medicines. His honest efforts were also recognized on the part of the State, as Rummel was appointed, in 1846, as Royal Sanitary Counselor.

To his energetic efforts the monument of Hahnemann, solemnly unveiled at Leipsic in 1851, owes its existence, and the last act showing his love for the common good was the foundation, out of the surplus of the monies collected for the monument, of a fund, the interest of which is to be used for premiums for the prize essays on Pharmacodynamics, which the Central Society for Homœopathy may from time to time designate.

In his private life Rummel always showed a cheerful, kindly, lovable character. As domestic physician he was a sympathizing friend, to his patients a careful conscientious physician, besides he was a highly honored colleague, a faithful husband and a loving father.

Only one distraction and recreation from the labors of his calling he loved exceedingly—the enjoyment of the beauties of nature. He was therefore accustomed to make a journey every year. The strokes of fate he bore with manly resignation. Even the total deafness from which he suffered, from the year 1846 till his death, was unable to disturb the kindliness and cheerfulness of his spirit. Though it compelled him to relinquish by far the greater part of his practice, and to concentrate his active mind more upon himself.

In the year 1832 the cholera in Merseburg fell in all its malignancy almost the first upon his own family, so that he lost from it his wife and a daughter, and was himself brought to death's door by the same disease; but he recovered with the assistance of Dr. Heine, who was paying him a visit.

In the fall of 1846 he was seized with a typhus fever with rheumatic troubles, which again brought him near the grave and completed the loss of his hearing.

On the 28th of September at last his final illness occurred. At his return from business calls in the forenoon, after having been previously quite well, he was suddenly seized with weakness and fatigue, and in the evening he frequently felt a slight chill. At

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night there came vivid dreams and dryness of the tongue. On the 29th there was a more decided feeling of illness with inclination to diarrhœa and thickly coated tongue. Still by using a carriage he made some professional calls. But from the 30th of September the patient remained in his room and prescribed for himself what seemed suitable. * It was not before October 4th that I was requested to visit him. This was the first time since I had been located here with him, for he had only suffered in 1846 a few times from a swollen cheek owing to toothache.

I found a violent typhus gastric fever (tongue coated thickly and tenaciously, with tendency to small diarrhœic stools, lassitude, languor, irritability, decrepitude, restless nights, with lively talking in his sleep, and at night so great dryness of the tongue that the patient compared it to an old highway of stones on which not a drop of water could stay, with normal pulse. During the day more drowsiness, but otherwise the same state. On the 6th of October the patient had risen as usual in the morning and had taken a cup of tea with toast, when he was suddenly (about seven o'clock) seized with violent colic and with two profuse, very fetid, diarrhœic stools and a violent chill which drove him to bed. As soon as I called I gave him *Veratrum*. The pains in the abdomen were soon relieved, nor did the diarrhœa recur soon, and the chill was followed by heat, which soon brought quite a copious sweat. The pulse now became feverish and was at times intermittent (which was also said to have been the case at the beginning of the illness). The patient who, however, seemed to retain his cheerfulness, at times talked deliriously and once there was singultus.

Under these circumstances I invited my colleague Rath, who had also visited the patient, to visit him with me. The disease had enormously developed up to October 9th, when also Fielitz, from Brunswick, had hastened to a consultation. The use of *Arsenicum* which had followed upon *Veratrum* was of no avail in checking the disease; at six P. M. the traces of incipient paralysis of the lungs and skin were unmistakably present. The stupefaction of the brain had in the meantime reached so high a degree that the patient never uttered any foreboding about his condition, and passed away in the night between the 9th and 10th of October at 2:30 A. M., without suffering. Numberless

*A foot note states that the Drs. Hartmann and Haubold were also with him.

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are the tears of love, friendship and gratefulness that are shed for this noble man.

H. G. SCHNEIDER.

Dr. Gustav Puhlmann in his History of Homœopathy in Germany thus mentions Rummel:* Dr. Frederick Jacob Rummel was born April 26, 1793, and died October 10, 1854. In 1826, after seven years of Allopathic practice. he adopted Homœopathy and joined the Provers' Society. In 1833, while co editor of the *Allgemeine hom. Zeitung*, he removed to Magdeburg, and there worked unceasingly for the recognition of Homœopathy by the government. He was particularly assisted in 1842 and 1843 by the fact that the Prussian physicians were under milder legal restrictions and were allowed to dispense Homœopathic medicines. By his efforts Hahnemann's monument was erected at Leipsic in 1851, and he was also the originator of the "Hahnemann Fund" which is controlled by the Central Society, and out of which prizes are awarded for the best essays on certain subjects prepared by the members of the society.

Rapou says:† In 1824 Rummel practised the old system of medicine at Merseberg, near Stapf, and such of his patients as were not cured went to seek aid from the celebrated Homœopathist of Naumburg, from whom many obtained the aid that the old method had failed to give. Rummel, excellent man, of great honesty, of true heart and lofty intellect, waited upon Stapf to study his system of medication; he only yielded step by step to the clinical results, and in his legitimate doubt evidenced the same tenacity that had characterized the blind resistance of others. I cannot refrain from quoting here that which he wrote a little time after he commenced to practice the new system. To physicians who, like him, abandoned their ordinary methods of practice, it will be of interest: "It has been two years since Homœopathy claimed my attention, a very short time to surmount the difficulties it offers to beginners, time sufficient, nevertheless, to comprehend its principles and to understand its spirit. Very often I was surprised by my remarkable success in the treatment of old chronic cases; often I could only relieve or palliate them; sometimes also I was obliged to return to Allo-

* Trans. "World's Hom. Convention," Vol. ii., p. 28.

† "*Histoire de la doctrine medicale homœopathique*," Vol. ii., p.p. 405, 419, 421.

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pathic measures lest my patients grow weary of my futile attempts. This last event satisfied me that I knew but little of the resources of my new method. I became convinced that this system of healing was more direct and more speedy than Allopathy; still there are, I thought, a great class of maladies, the nervous for example, that do not yield to its powers." * * * Rummel gives then the various diseases where he found Homœopathy most useful.

Rummel, however, soon became an active and faithful follower of Hahnemann. Rapou continues: Ten years after his entrance into Homœopathy, Rummel was called to Magdeburg, where he settled; there an action was brought against him for dispensing remedies, a suit that caused some comment. He defended with energy that which he considered the right of all Homœopathists, and a condition of the existence of our school. He gained the suit and was happy to furnish so favorable a precedent to those of his confreres who were less active in taking the matter before the courts. Rummel was now less intimate with Stapf, his ancient master, but had for some time been asso ciated with Gross and Hartmann in founding a weekly Homœopathic journal, the *Allegemeine homoopathische Zeitung*, a journal devoted to facts and shunning polemics, so perpetually in our school in the last dozen years.

Rummel, who is of a very conciliating temperament, and who readily yields accessory points to those who accept fundamental truths, was, at the time of my second journey, the object of a particular proselytism; he had been induced by argument to make concessions that his experience did not warrant. The partisans of exact Homœopathy already mourned the loss of one of their best defenders.

Rummel wrote letter after letter in the *Allegemeine Zeitung* in response to Greisselich, where he clearly expressed his opinions in regard to the new method, and declined all communication with the partisans of the pretended specific reform.

Rummel employed the high dilutions. On my last journey I visited him at Magdeburg. I found him suffering with deafness, but he understood the aim of my visit and kept me and talked to me for three hours on practical subjects of interest. He was at this time considered in Germany to be the representative of sound Homœopathic doctrine. He is of the number of Homœo-

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pathic physicians who have examined dilutions under the microscope and found visible molecules of the diluted substance. His confreres doubting this observation he bade me send to Kallenbach for examination two preparations of the 200, one of *Arsenic*, the other of *Platina*. Arrived at Berlin I took them to the microscopists.

Rapou then gives a very interesting account of these early microscopic trials of Homœopathic dilutions.

Rummel as is well known was one of the first to rush into the lists and to deny most emphatically that Hahnemann considered the "Organon" the sum total of all the medical sciences and declared superfluous all other studies. He maintained that a thorough and intimate knowledge of all the various branches and studies taught by the Allopaths was absolutely necessary to fit a man for the successful practice of Homœopathy. "Far removed," he said, "from waging destructive warfare upon science, Homœopathy is bound to acknowledge nothing but true science, and to free medicine from the purely conjectural. We do not propose to ignore the experience of the Allopaths when they stand the test of reliable experience, but we want to throw light upon their explanations and hypotheses; we do not propose to deny the usefulness of their method of cure in any case, but we are bound to show where physicians interfered with nature instead of studying it after the manner of Hippocrates; where they rudely suppressed the curative powers of nature, while prating constantly about guiding these efforts; where they cured symptomatically, and yet talked of methods suggested by the first cause; we propose to show them how little common sense is hidden beneath their high sounding phrases; how true common sense here is a recognition of the limit set us, enabling us to recognize the laws, but not the primary causes, of vital phenomena."*

In an article published in the *British Journal of Homœopathy* (Vol. xxxiii., p. 608) the author thus speaks of Rummel: Rummel of Magdeburg, the first of the converts to Homœopathy. Brilliantly gifted with suitable acquirements, penetrated by genuine humanity, and consequent gentleness and kindness, he had soon recognized the importance and significance of Hahnemann's doctrine, and at once his life was devoted to the perfecting, de-

*"Kleinert," p. 150. *Med. Couns.*, Vol. xi., p. 307.

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fending and extension of it. As a watchful warrior he stood unwearied at his post to repel the attacks of the enemy with sharp weapons, and never allowed himself to swerve in the strife from the various personal attacks and annoyance, which he had to endure. It is especially due to him that Homœopathy found legitimate recognition and protection in Prussia. He took as lively a part in all controversial questions within as he did in the battle without, and sought to decide them.

One of the most interesting passages in this category is his discussion with one who was in all respects his equal, and who represented the South German party, viz: Greisselich of Carlsruhe, when he sought to shake the foundations of Homœopathy. The course of this controversy carried on with so much spirit and good sense will give great pleasure to every reader, and it were to be wished that it should serve as a model in all scientific disputes. His work, "The Bright and Dark Sides of Homœopathy," is of special importance for the emancipation of Homœopathy from the person of Hahnemann, as well as a series of articles in the *Archiv* and the *Allg. hom. Zeitung*, which he, in conjunction with Hartmann and Gross, established, and which he continued to edit till his death.

The last part of his life was devoted to exertion for the purpose of giving a visible expression to the general respect for the Master by erecting a monument. With unwearied zeal he set on foot subscriptions for this purpose, and had the great happiness during the evening of his life (when he was afflicted with total deafness) to attend the unveiling of this monument. He obtained a lasting souvenir in Homœopathy by establishing out of the surplus of the subscriptions a prize for the physiological proving of a medicine.

In the *Allgemeine hom. Zeitung* (Vol. xlviii., p. 161) an obituary notice appears on the first page of the number. Died of typhus fever in the early morning hours of October 10, 1854, Dr. Rummel, of Magdeburg, on the first anniversary of the day on which his friend and fellow-editor, Dr. Hartmann, died.

WRITINGS.

Remarks concerning the Hahnemannian System. (Hufeland's Journal, 1820.)

Cure of Cholera. Merseburg. Nulandt. 1831.

Homœopathy viewed in its Lights and Shadows. Leipsic: Reclam. 1826.

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Review of the History of Homœopathy in the Last Decennium, with a Biography of Muhlenbein. Leipsic: Schumann. 1839-40.

Necessity for the Equalization of Homœopathy with the older Medical School. A petition of several Homœopathic physicians of Prussia to the Ministry of Education, etc. For consideration in the intended medical reform. Magdeburg: Heinrichshofen. 1848. (Reprint from *Allg. hom. Zeitung*.)

Concerning the Festival at the Unveiling of Hahnemann's Monument. Magdeburg: Baensch. 1851.

Co-editor *Allgemeine homöopathische Zeitung*. 1832-53.

CHRISTIAN AUGUST SCHOENICKE.

"Died May 29, 1865, Christian August Schoenicke in Bautzen, at the age of sixty nine years.* He was a true follower of Homœopathy and for many years a member of the Central Society." This is all the record that can be found in the journals.

JOHANN ERNST STAPF.

Johann Ernst Stapf was born the 9th of September, 1788, at Naumburg. His father, Johann Gothofredus Stapf, was first pastor to the church of Mary Magdalen. His father taught him the first principles of religion and Latin, Calov's works among others, in order that he should be prepared to enter, when eleven years old, the provincial school that flourished at Porta, of which he always retained pleasant recollections. He had as instructors, Heimbach and the Very Rev. Illgen, Fleischmann and Schmidt, as also his grandfather on the mother's side, Prof. Gernhard, dean of the school. After remaining there three years, his health failing, he left that school and returned home to his native city, and here he devoted himself to the study of natural philosophy and especially chemistry, following the line of study that his college curriculum was intended to lead him to. Besides this, he attended the school of nobility at Naumburg, of which the learned Fuerstenhaupt was Rector and Staffel, Co-rector. In 1806 he entered the Leipzig Uuiversity, of which Eccius was President. His instructors were: Platner and Clarus, in philosophy; in anatomy, Rosenmüller and Clarus; in physics, Hinden-

* *Allg. hom. Zeit.*, Vol. lxx., p. 192.

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burg; in botany, Schwaegerchen; in the literary history of medicine, Kühn; in physiology, Platner and Burdach; in materia medica, pathology and zoochemistry, Burdach; in natural history, Ludwig; in chemistry, pharmacy and the art of dispensing, Eshenbach, whose assistant in chemistry he was for two years; in obstetrics, Joerg; in the theory and practice of surgery, Clarus, Gehler and Eckoldt; in general and special therapeutics, Reinhold; in chronic diseases, Haase; in clinical medicine the immortal Reinhold, and Müller.

He also traveled in the train of Mme. Elisa von Recke and Chr. August Tredge, illustrious personages, visiting the Bohemian baths, Carlsbad, Teplitz, Eger, studying their nature and diseases, in the summer of 1809, making at the same time an extensive and illustrious circle of friends; returning he was generously received by the noble families of Quandt and Winkler. The 10th of June, 1820, he sustained the examination for Bachelor, reading his thesis a few days later, entitled "De eudiometria, novaque aeris benignitatem explorandi methodo," and on the 14th of February he sustained the examen vigarosum. The 6th of April he delivered the thesis "De antagonismo organico," defending it against everybody, Prof. Kühn being moderator.*

Stapf was the first to embrace the principles of Hahnemann. Rapou says: † Stapf is the most ancient disciple of Hahnemann and more celebrated than the others. He commenced to study Homœopathy in 1811, and in 1812 practised only with the remedies mentioned in the first volume of the *Materia Medica Pura*. He was at the time the only partisan of our method, and he developed it well.

Stapf had his days of persecution, but for a long time all has been peaceful with him. He is no longer regarded by his confreres as a charlatan, but as a physician with a European reputation and is given their friendship.

Stapf is a type of the pure Homœopathist. He disdained Isopathy. He is the great favourer of the remedy—*Lachesis*.

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*Transl. from: Kühn (Carl Gottlob). [Pr.] febrifugina remedia quæ cortici peruviano vicaria succedunt, considerantur. [With life of Stapf included.] 4to. Lipsiæ, 1810.

† "*Histoire de la Doctrine Medicale Homœopathique*," Paris, 1847, Vol. ii., p. 395.

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Hering introduced it into Europe through him. Since 1830 our brother of Naumburg has prepared it for the German Homœopathists. He also made experiments with it. Stapf, like Hahnemann, considers the habits of the patient regarding coffee, wine and tobacco. The important thing is to remove during medication the cause of the trouble. He employs olfaction of the higher dilutions. He commenced his studies upon high potencies the last of 1843 and published the results in June, 1844.

Ameke says: Hahnemann's oldest admirer and disciple, Stapf, of Naumburg, met with the same fate. He, too, was scorned and ridiculed in every possible way like his Master, and lived for many years as one under a ban among his professional brethren.

There is no doubt that Rapou's account of the date of Stapf's conversion is true. We find by letters written him by Hahnemann in 1814 that he had been for some time engaged in proving medicines. Hahnemann says to him in 1814: "Your good sentiments towards myself and our art give me much pleasure and lighten many burdens of my life." He mentions his provings of certain remedies by name, tells him that he will not overtax him, asks him to write for the *Allgemeiner Anzeiger* in favor of the Homœopathic system. (*Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv., p. 206.)

Hartmann in speaking of the original Provers' Union in the year 1814 says: Stapf was no longer living in Leipsic, but only came occasionally from Naumburg, where he was settled. The benevolence beaming from his eyes readily won for him the hearts of all; a more intimate acquaintance with him soon showed that in every respect he was far in advance of us in knowledge, although he had not long been honored with the title of doctor, and the regard was awarded to him unasked for, which was due to his extensive scientific acquirements and his natural talents as a physician. His conversation was instructive in more respects than one, and he seemed hardly conscious of his superiority over others, while he was all the more esteemed on account of this very modesty. But, as desirous as all were of obtaining information from him, and ready as he was to gratify those seeking it, yet it was not in the power of one possessed of such a temperament as his to adhere to any one thing for any great length of time. To this trait his remarkably quick and accurate powers of perception might have contributed.

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He was the first pupil of Hahnemann, and was by the master very dearly beloved. He continued to correspond with him until the day of his death, and always showed the greatest confidence in him and his medical methods. While with the most of the rest of his pupils he was at times cold and repellant, there is nowhere in his writings one word to show that there ever was the least difference of opinion between Hahnemann and Stapf. It was to Stapf, in connection with Gross, that Hahnemann first divulged the secret of the chronic diseases, or psora theory, calling them to Coethen for the purpose in 1829.

Hartmann says: *Early in January, 1821, I was very much surprised one morning by the arrival of Dr. Stapf from Naumburg, who came to pass his examination (at Berlin) having been commissioned by the Prussian Minister of War to examine the so-called Egyptian ophthalmia, prevailing among the Prussian troops upon the Rhine, and see what could be done with Homœopathic remedies to check its progress. (Hartmann was also there for the same purpose, examination.)

He improved his opportunity to find me and to propose that I should accompany him, which I should have done had it not been that it would have disarranged my plans in coming to Berlin, for a whole year. It was therefore necessary entirely to refuse the friendly offer, however painful it might be, and my refusal was quite as painful to Stapf, since he had no assistance but that of a novice in Homœopathy—a Russian not yet proficient—Petersen, I think, was his name.

Lorbacher says of Stapf:‡ Endowed with brilliant talents, a wealth of knowledge, and personal amiability, he was the active and vivifying element in the small circle, for which his peculiar and somewhat mercurial vivacity and his sparkling wit eminently qualified him. That both the above named qualifications remained to him in a high degree in advanced life I had an opportunity of becoming personally convinced during a visit I paid him at Naumburg. The hours I passed in his company are among the pleasantest recollections of my life. A firm friendship which nothing could disturb bound him to his Master

*_N. W Jour. Hom._, Vol. iv., p. 227. _All. Hom. Zeit._, Vols. xxxviii., xxxix.

‡ _Brit. Jour. Hom._, Vol. xxxii., p. 454.

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to the end. By his participation in the provings of medicines and the great number of accurate and reliable symptoms he contributed, as well as by his *Archiv* and the number of scientific articles he furnished towards the foundation and establishment of the new doctrine, he has raised a lasting monument to his memory.

Stapf was the prover of thirty-two medicines. He was an indefatigable worker and was much esteemed by his fellow physicians for his extended knowledge.

To him is due the honor of originating the first Homœopathic journal in the world. In 1822 he became the editor of the "*Archiv für die homöopathische Heilkunst.*" It was published at Leipsic, three times a year. He continued its editor until 1839. It was the organ of the German Homœopathic Union. He published several pamphlets upon the subject of Homœopathy. In 1829 he collected and edited the fugitive writings of Hahnemann which he issued under the title: "Kleine medicinische Schriften, von Samuel Hahnemann." Dresden. Arnold. 1829. This book was presented to Hahnemann on the occasion of his fiftieth Doctor-Jubilee, August 10, 1829. He also published a book known as Stapf's additions to the Materia Medica Pura. It is a collection of the provings originally published in the first fifteen volumes of the *Archiv*.

Stapf wrote for the *Archiv* under the nom du plume of "Philalethes," and we find Hahnemann in letters to him, asking him about the articles and also praising them. In the sixth volume of the *Archiv* are several essays, and in them he describes his conversion to Homœopathy, which was by reading the Organon soon after its publication.

During the last years of his life he seems to have held himself aloof from his former associates on account of ill health.

At the time of the dedication of the monument to Hahnemann at Leipsic, on August 10, 1851, Stapf was present. Russell in his "Homœopathy in 1851," says: Hereupon the aged Dr. Stapf, the oldest and dearest friend of Hahnemann, stepped forward and deposited at the foot of the statue a wreath of laurel. It was touching to see the feeble old man, who seemed to be deeply moved by the part he had to perform in the ceremony, as he tottered with uncertain steps to bestow the emblem of immortality on the effigy of the dear friend of his youth and man-

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hood, with whom he had borne the scorn and persecution of an illiberal world, and whom he would ere long rejoin.

He died at Kosen, on the 11th of July, 1860, in his seventy-first year.* At a meeting of the Leipsic Homœopathic Society, held July 21, 1860, the President expressed sorrow for the death of his associate, Stapf, and said: Stapf's meritorious services to the cause of Homœopathy are too well known to need particular mention here. During the last years of his life, as his bodily powers were no longer sufficient to still co-operate in the prosecution of the heritage directly entrusted to him by the Master, it was his express wish that the feud among Homœopathists might cease, and an honorable peace take its place. And so, may the peace which he so heartily wished when living reign among us now that he is dead.

Lutze thus chronicles his death:† On the 11th of July, 1860, there died at Kosen the first and greatest scholar of Hahnemann, the Sachsisch Meining'sche Medizinalrath Dr. Ernst Stapf, in his seventy-first year. Peace to his ashes, and rest. now his long pilgrimage is over.

WRITINGS.

De antagonismo organico meletemata. Lipsiæ: Hæhm. 1810.

Lucina. Berlin: Maurer. 1818.

Additions to Materia Medica Pura. Leipsic. (From articles publ. in first fifteen volumes of *Archiv.*) Trans. by Hempel. New York: Radde. 1846.

Editor of *Archiv für die homöopathische Heilkunst.* Leipsic. 1822–39.

Lesser writings of Hahnemann. Dresden: Arnold. 1829. (Kleine medicinische Schriften.)

J. CHR. DAV. TEUTHORN.

Teuthorn proved fourteen important medicines, but did not long continue a disciple of Hahnemann. Hartmann, a fellow-prover, soon lost sight of him. Lohrbacher says:‡ We may leave out of consideration Teuthorn and Herrmann, who seem to have been inconsiderable personages, and of whose appearance as Homœopathic physicians nothing is known.

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* *Allg. hom. Zeit.*, Vol. lxi., pp. 24, 32, 48. *Die hom. Volksblätter*, Vol. iii., p. 128. *Prager Monatschrift*, Vol. viii., p. 127.

Schweikert's *Zeitung*, September 7, 1831. (Account of portrait painted by Fräulein Louise Seidler.)

† *Fliegende Blätter für Stadt und Land über Homöopathie.* A. Lutze. July 10, 1860, p. 112.

‡ *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxxii., p. 453.

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CHARLES FRIEDRICH GOTTFRIED TRINKS.

The following biography was written by the old friend of Dr Trinks, Dr. Hirschel, soon after his death. It was translated by Mr. Walter H. Dunn, of Cambridge, England, and published in the *Monthly Homœopathic Review*:*

Trinks was born at Eythra, near Leipsic, January 8, 1800 His father, Daniel Gottfried Trinks, was a miller. At nine years of age he was sent to the village school. Fortunately for Trinks, his father's brother, Christian, was connected with this school. He being a well-educated man, soon perceived that in his nephew he had a boy of more than ordinary ability entrusted to his care. Under his direction Trinks made his first acquaintance with Latin and French, with history, mathematics, and some branches of natural science. With Greek he scraped an acquaintance with no other aid than that of a Greek grammar.

In 1814 he was removed to the Grammar School of Merseburg. Here he worked hard, his industry being rewarded by the love of his teachers and the generosity of his uncle, through whose liberality he was enabled to devote himself to the study of medicine. Unhappily his uncle died shortly after his entrance at the University of Leipsic. With his death his means of living became greatly straitened. His mother having always opposed his desire to become a physician, in the hope of turning him to more profitable account as a miller, limited his allowance to some six shillings a week. Trinks was in earnest, and a poor dinner never yet stood between the man who is really in earnest in the acquirement of learning and the accomplishment of his design.

What Trinks wanted in money he made up for in energy. Before going to Leipsic the surgeon of his native village, Bodentein by name, had given him some instruction in the elementary parts of practical surgery.

With this gentleman, who removed to Leipsic, he resided during his career at the University, which commenced at Easter, 1817, by his being enrolled a pupil of Beck, a well-known physiologist of that day. He remained at the University until July, 1823, taking his degree of doctor of medicine in the September following. The title of the thesis defended by him on this oc-

**Monthly Hom. Rev.*, Vol. xiii., p. 122.

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casion was as follows: "De primariis quibusdam in medicamentorum viribus recte æstimandis dijudicandisque impedimentis ac difficultatibus." In this essay the author displayed that love of therapeutics which he never ceased to feel during the whole of his career, and to his intimate acquaintance with which may be traced his success as a practical physician. In this youthful production he displayed, in correct and classical Latin, the sources of error in acquiring a knowledge of remedies which have arisen through theoretical speculation and fallacious experiments. He pointed out the difficulties surrounding the prescription of medicines caused by variations in the susceptibility and power of reaction of the organism, those presented by age, sex, constitution, mode of life, and by the combination of drugs in estimating aright the nature of medicinal action. The influence of the Homœopathic school upon him is here observable in his desire for experiment, for obtaining the specific and dynamic action of drugs, and in the need he sees for a simple arrangement of remedies.

Previously to the time when this thesis was defended he had been acquainted with some of Hahnemann's colleagues, with Franz and Hornburg, and subsequently with Hartmann, Langhammer and others. No one, however, had greater influence over the young student than Hartlaub, senior, who earnestly directed him to the new therapeutic light, their mutual interest in which formed a bond of union and enduring friendship. Hahnemann, whom he frequently saw on the promenade at Leipsic, he visited first at Coethen in 1825, again in 1832, and once, subsequently, with Councillor Wolf.

In 1824 Trinks settled in Dresden. He and Ernst von Brunnow were the earliest Homœopathists there. His intellectual clearness, his critical acumen and ability as a physician soon gave him that prominent position required for the success of the new school, to the development of which he devoted an energy and a zeal which could not brook imperfection in anything towards which they were directed. Notwithstanding his increasing professional engagements he felt dull and lonely in Dresden and removed to Bremen, only, however, to return to Dresden at the end of the year 1826. His practice and reputation spread rapidly and provoked the enmity of his Allopathic neighbors so far as to lead to his being summoned before the magistrates on

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the charge of dispensing his own medicines, a practice prohibited in Germany, but long since permitted to Homœopathic physicians. In December, 1827, he married. In 1830 Trinks attended the first meeting of Homœopathic physicians held at Leipsic, and assisted at the foundation of the Central Society of German Homœopathic Physicians. In 1832 he made the acquaintance of Griesselich, whose views, coinciding with his own, induced him to contribute largely to the *Hygea*.

The only volume of importance published by him was that in which he was a joint author with Noacks—the well-known Noack and Trinks' Handbook of Materia Medica; but the essays he has contributed to the periodical literature of Homœopathic medicine are numerous.

The two diseases in the study of which he felt most interest were typhus fever aud cholera. On the former he was engaged in the preparation of a monograph at the time of his death. In August, 1867, at a meeting of the Central Society, he excited the admiration of the members present by his excellent, albeit extemporary, address on cholera.

In person Trinks was tall and stately; his head handsome and well developed; his blue eyes expressed the earnestness and power of penetration which marked his character; while the roseate hue of his cheeks gave the old man quite a youthful freshness of countenance which he never lost to the last.

Intellectually he was clear, keen, and critical to a fault. It was in polemical rather than in original oratory that he excelled. He was an eminently practical man with but little poetical taste. He possessed a well stored and a wonderfully retentive memory. This preference for fact over theory, his love for the real rather than the ideal, contributed largely to make Trinks what he was, a thorough physician. Homœopathy he loved, because in its school alone did he meet with that full development of the principle of pure observation he felt to be so necessary for the practice of medicine. A thoroughly independent thinker, it was not long before he found himself somewhat opposed to Hahnemann; and on one occasion he had a warm discussion with Bœnninghausen, when he endeavored to introduce mixed medicines into the practice of Homœopathy. He most earnestly opposed everything in the shape of mysticism, everything having the aspect of humbug with which it was sought to connect

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Homœopathy. On these grounds he declared himself an enemy of the so-called high potencies and a supporter of the lower dilutions.

Trinks' manner to one seeing him for the first time was often blunt and even somewhat repulsive. In diagnosis and prognosis a want of caution in communicating his apprehensions to patients was often remarked in him. His dietetic rules for those under his care were very rigid, his prescriptions, carefully selected, were adhered to with a tenacfty which, though often regarded as unwise by those around him, was generally rewarded by satistactory results.

Books afforded him the only recreation from professional duty he cared to enjoy. His habits were of the simplest, and their being so doubtless conduced materially to maintain that degree of sound health which during forty-four years of arduous professional labors knew not the interruption of a single day. His reputation as a physician, and his services to persons of high rank, met with suitable acknowledgment in his decoration with several royal orders and his advancement to the position of Medical Councillor.

Throughout the North of Germany Trinks was regarded as the most distinguished physician who had practiced Homœopathy since the time of Hahnemann. His sound and varied learning, his thoroughly critical character, the care he bestowed upon his patients, and the success which attended his treatment of disease, together with his important and valuable contributions to medical literature, rendered him much sought after by patients, and his opinion highly esteemed by his medical brethren.

He died at Dresden on the 15th of July, 1868, after an illness attended with much suffering. His widow, a son holding a judicial position in Leipsic, and a daughter, the wife of a military officer, survive him.

Dr. Trinks died at Dresden, June 15, 1868, at the age of sixty-nine years.* One of Hahnemann's earliest disciples, he was also one of the greatest gains to the new system. A man of indefatigable industry and self-sacrifice, he contributed largely to the construction of the Homœopathic Materia Medica, and his name will be found constantly recurring among the band of provers who aided Hahnemann in his herculean task. He edited

*_Brit. Jour. Hom._, Vol. xxvi, p. 693.

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with Hartlaub the valuable *Arzneimittellehre and Annalen*, which gave to the world so many excellently proved remedies and practical observations. In conjunction with Noack, or we should say almost single-handed, for Noack soon gave up, he published the Materia Medica that bears their joint names. He was incessantly contributing papers of the most useful sort, practical remarks, criticisms, to the Homœopathic periodicals almost to the day of his death. In these papers he always showed himself fully up to the science of the day, and to the last he took the keenest interest in the progress made in all branches of medical science. At an early period of the history of Homœopathy, when Hahnemann was in danger of being led away by some of his enthusiastic but incautious disciples to promulgate crude and untested notions, Trinks' common sense prevailed with the founder of Homœopathy and prevented him committing himself to views that could not stand the test of experience.

Trinks enjoyed a large practice and retained for life the confidence of a large circle of patients. He was a man of genial disposition and had a fund of wit and humor which sparkled in his conversation and often appears in his writings. He was buried at his birthplace, Eythra, a village not far from Leipsic, and was followed to his last resting place by a numerous company of admiring and sorrowing friends.

WRITINGS.

De primariis quibusdam in medicamentor. Viribus recte æstimandis dijudicandisque impedimentis ac difficultatibus. Lipsiæ: Brockhaus. 1823.

Homœopathy, an Open Letter to Hufeland. For the Benefit of the Homœopathic Endowment Fund. Dresden: Arnold. 1830.

Samuel Hahnemann's Merits in regard to the Healing Art. An Address at the Meeting of Homœopathic Physicians in Dresden. August 10, 1843. Leipsic: Schumann. 1843.

Handbook of Homœopathic Materia Medica. Edited by Noack, Trinks, and Müller. Leipsic: Weigel. 1843-48.

[See also Hartlaub and Trinks.]

F. C. URBAN.

No data obtainable.

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G. WAGNER.

Dr. Langheinz in an article, * "Relation of Peruvian Bark to Intermittent Fever," says of Wagner: Still more defective appears the last of the proving histories to be adduced, viz., that of G. Wagner. Nothing but the idea of enumerating here, in connection, as many as possible of the symptoms of the Materia Medica Pura could justify or excuse its insertion here; for out of seventeen symptoms only nine have the time specified. Besides which we know neither the condition of the prover, the dose, the form, nor the time of taking it!

JOHANN WILHELM WAHLE.†

On the fourth of April, 1853, died in Rome, after a six months illness, Dr. Johann Wilhelm Wahle, a true friend and protector of the Homœopathic method of healing; the immediate cause of death being repeated strokes of apoplexy. While we are inclined to attribute his death (which occurred far too early for the interest of science) to the fact that his stout build of body could not acclimatize itself in Rome, we are not disposed in any way to doubt the assertion of the family who believe his death caused by persecution. It is well known that Wahle, I believe about the year 1848, in the time of the disturbances in Italy, was arrested and imprisoned for several days, during which time he was more than elsewhere exposed to the influence of the Italian climate.

The consciousness of his innocence, which, indeed, was also soon satisfactorily established, sustained him, and although the most just and honorable satisfaction was given him he could not in his acknowledged uprightness get over his grief for the bitterness of his disgrace, since he thought that his moral standing had been injured. His family think that ever since that time they have perceived in him traces of illness which, manifesting themselves more distinctly every year, caused an ever more eager wish to be delivered from it by returning to his German fatherland.

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* *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxiv., p. 377.

† *Allg. hom. Zeit.*, Vol. xlv., p. 369.

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Whatever the cause the fact is undeniable, and we survivors can only lament Wahle's death without criticising the wise rulings of Providence

Wahle was born in the year 1794, in Radisleben near Ballenstaedt, a little town in the Duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg. His father, who was at the same time shoemaker and farmer, had no other intention than to bring up his son to the same occupation. But the talents of the boy showed themselves so prominently that the pastor of the place himself took the trouble of instructing him in the Latin language. This had at least the effect that Wahle on his confirmation, when he had to choose his future career, did not enter his father's workshop, but went as an apprentice in Ballenstaedt, with a barber, and after serving his apprenticeship came in his journeyings, then customary with journeymen, to the city of Leipsic. When he had made himself well acquainted with the state of affairs there, being eager to enlarge his knowledge, he attended medical lectures from 1819 to 1823. Much of what he heard may not have suited him; at least we may think so from the fact that he desired to make Hahnemann's acquaintance. This occurred just at the time when owing to the death of Price Schwartzenberg, under his treatment, the public judgment was not so favorable, and a beginner in medicine would easily have been excused if he had kept far from Hahnemann.

Nevertheless the impulse in Wahle to learn something better than his calling at that time was so strong, that in the year 1820 he made himself better acquainted with Hahnemann's system, soon after made his personal acquaintance, and faithfully supported him in his provings of medicines. But this intercourse did not last long, for Hahnemann soon accepted a call to Coethen and left Leipsic. After this Wahle joined some of the few beginners in Homœopathy who lived in a closely united circle (in ecclesia pressa), and he sought to continually enlarge his knowledge of this new doctrine, using all the leisure time at his disposal especially for the proving of medicines.

By this he acquired such a remarkable gift of observation that few could excel him therein, and his practiced eye together with his skillful use of Homœopathic medicines gave him the supereminence over many who mockingly looked down on him because they had regularly learned by rote the old conventional formulas

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of medicine. Despite of this they could not deprive him of the reputation of a very skillful practitioner. In time his position became even more difficult, his successful cures bordered on the fabulous and gained for him an ever increasing fame among patients far and near, as being a most successful healer. He therefore entirely gave up his former occupation and married. With the increase of his fame the attention of the medical police was also more pointedly drawn to him, for the authorities had in no way ceased in the fury of their persecution of Homœopathy. They were indeed no more able to lay any impediments in the way of this new doctrine, and only indirectly sought to be rid of its adherents by an ever renewed edict against their dispensing their own medicines, raising thus as their breastwork the apothecary's privilege.

Still they did not despise any smaller aids in order to neutralize more and more the courage of Homœopathic physicians. To avoid the frequent oppressive measures on the part of the authorities, Wahle had gladly accepted the proposition of his friend Dr. Haubold to treat the more difficult cases which would excite the attention of the public, under his protection, as his assistant. In this way quiet action seemed for a time secured to him, but a new law expressely passed to affect the Homœopathic physicians soon destroyed this *modus vivendi*, for they were forbidden to employ an assistant who had not studied in Leipsic, who had not made clinical visits and passed the baccalaureate examination. With the Homœopaths this law was strictly enforced while other physicians, who were in a like case, received all manner of indulgences. Fortunately our friend Wahle had already received a doctor's diploma from Allentown in America, and his voluntary determination to leave Leipsic received a distinct direction through the mediation of the Royal Counsellor, Dr. Wolff, in Dresden. This physician had been asked by Dr. Braun whether he could recommend to him a good practicing Homœopathic physician for Rome, and he recommended Dr. Wahle, of Leipsic, as a man in every way desirable. Thus Wahle, in the year 1840, emigrated to Rome, and his removal was lamented by many whom he had restored to life and health, and who regretted the future loss of his services.

Our friend Wahle left Leipsic to his own advantage, for with all his industry and all the acknowledgment of his worth he

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would never at Leipsic have acquired so extensive a circle of usefulness as he found in Rome, where his extraordinary practical talents introduced him into the most cultivated circles in which he had access to the highest personages and received their confidence. Love for Homœopathy with him always advanced with equal steps with the love of diseased humanity, and the latter continually incited him to new investigations, whereby he was often enabled to make possible what had formerly seemed impossible, and more and more to prove the sufficiency of Homœopathy.

His reputation as an author is just as well established in Homœopathy as his fame as a successful practitioner has spread throughout the whole of Europe. With respect to this his articles on encephalitis and on croup should be mentioned, where the truth is given in a faithful and unvarnished manner. We have, indeed, no independent works from his hands, but the *Archiv* and the *Allgem. hom. Zeitung* contain many observations and relations of experience from his pen, among which the provings of Kreosote and Cimex lectularius deserve especial mention. Many other provings made on himself and on others with great circumspection and exactness were written out completely by him and only awaited the critical file to prepare them for the press, when death called him away from the completion of his work.

As a man, equally as a father of a numerous family, he stood worthy of honor. The great sympathy manifested when his death became known confirms the esteem, love and intense devotion which he enjoyed and which are the fairest laurel-wreath on his all too early grave. He is reaping the reward of the harvest cultivated with so much assiduity, and many tears of sadness and mourning on the part of his poor, now forsaken parents, flow at his departure from this life. (Signed) H. †

De Veit Meyer says:* Again one of the disciples of Hahnemann has gone to the eternal home. On April 9 of this year (1853) Dr. Wahle died in Rome where he had practiced his noble profession for the past ten years. His name and work are well known to all Homœopathists. He passed through the severe struggle which Homœopathy had to endure in its infancy. He

* *Hom. Vierteljahrschrift*, Vol. iv., p. 239.

† Hartmann.

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came out of the conflict as a conqueror. After he had endured innumerable and varied discords and attacks in his native land, he repaired to Rome where he kindled a new torch, as a genuine Apostle of our doctrine.

Here also he waged a new warfare and achieved a new victory. Here he diligently sowed the new seed and reaped a delightful and rich harvest. With the same honesty of belief and with the same zeal he had formerly shown, he labored here in the seven-hilled city. His fame spread abroad and hundreds sought his help, which he distributed in unstinted measure but, alas, for only a short span of life. There now weep and mourn for him those whose sufferings filled his mind with tears and his heart with sorrow. We plainly saw what love and confidence he enjoyed. Actuated by a feeling of gratitude to Hahnemann he came to Leipsic to participate in the erection of a monument to his memory.

The report of his presence there was scarcely noised about when a great multitude of his former patients flocked to him for consultation. It was wonderful to see how he led back backsliders to Homœopathy by some significant word, or by reminding them of what he had done for them. He departed from Leipsic as reluctantly as from a place to which he would never return. He had scarcely arrived again at Rome when he was attacked by a disease which soon proved fatal. We mourn in him a valiant colleague, a profound thinker, a shrewd observer and a true friend. Would that it may be permitted us to rear an everlasting memorial to him by the publication of his highly important literary remains. And may we right soon be enabled to inscribe in the annals of Homœopathy a record of this stirring and fruitful life whose dissolution has afflicted us so grievously.

Farewell, dear friend, thou who didst present us with thy favor and love for a few moments of acquaintanceship! Rest from thy weary pilgrimage! Rest, yea, rest in peace! May the grave give to thee that peace of which so many of the sons of earth sought to deprive thee!

Leipsic, April, 1853.

In the *American Homœopathic Review* for January, 1860, is an article by Dr. Carroll Dunham upon Mezerium, in which he says: The late Dr. Wahle, of Rome, one of the most distinguished of

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Hahnemann's own pupils, and well known by his acquirements in the science of Materia Medica, considered the provings of Mezerium, which were first published in the fourth volume of the *Archiv*, to be both erronous and defective.

It is no very uncommon thing to find a Homœopath who considers a portion or the whole of our Materia Medica defective. But the peculiarity which distinguished Wahle was this: whenever he saw an error or a defect, he thought it his duty rather to go to work and correct the error or supply the defect than simply to expose them and denounce the Materia Medica, taking credit meanwhile for his own acuteness. Accordingly he instituted a new proving of Mezerium.

Kleinert says:* Wahle was an indefatigable Homœopathic worker, prover and exceedingly skillful connoisseur of remedies who began his career as a common barber, and died a renowned physician, in Rome, at a very early age.

He published no books, but was an extensive writer for the Homœopathic magazines.

Hughes says of him (Chronic Diseases, p. 328) in a foot note to *Arsenicum*: The remainder (of symptoms) are Hahnemann's, obtained in his later manner, and Wahle's (eighteen in all), a prover unnoticed in the preface, but whose name frequently occurs among the second series of the Master's followers.

FRED. WALTHER.

Hering says:† Fred. Walther who went to parts unknown, proved with the class under the eyes of the Master.

No other data has been found.

JULIUS WENZEL.

No data obtainable.

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* "Geschichte der Homöopathie."

† *Hahn. Monthly*, Vol. vii., p. 176.

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W. E. WISLICENUS.

Of Wislicenus but little data can be found. Hartmann says:* Wislicenus who is still living at Eisenach (1848) also belonged to the Provers' Union. His retiring disposition, his quiet, friendly nature, united me to him all the more closely, as I found it in harmony with my own cheerful yet timid disposition, and because we almost always attended the same lectures, which increased our intimacy and allowed us to pursue our private studies together. We also engaged with each other in the proving of drugs, and endeavored to aid each other in selecting the most suitable expression for the sensations which we experienced, and we informed each other of the changes which occurred in our external appearance, in our dispositions and upon the surface of our bodies. Often have we been grieved and distressed by some drug symptoms observed upon ourselves which frequently made it necessary at the next proving to take a weaker dose, as Hahnemann had previously directed us, because he always doubted regarding symptoms which disquieted us, whether they were the effect of the drug or of some particular disease.

In the *Allegemeine hom. Zeitung*, Vol. 69, p. 32, July 22, 1864, the following note appears: Wislicenus, Leipzig, July 22, 1864. On the 14th of the month died the last remaining scholar of Hahnemann, Dr. Wislicenus, Sen. at Eisenach. Peace be to his ashes.

Hering says: † W. E. Wislicenus, from a learned family, favorably known both in Europe and America.

Lorbacher says: ‡ Of Wislicenus the elder, all that we know is that he was a quiet, modest man of reserved disposition, which in later years increased as a sort of anthropophobia. Still, as a diligent and conscientious prover, he has earned a title to our gratitude.

Rapou says: || At Eisenach in the Duchy of Weimar, long ago, there practiced one of the first practitioners aud writers of our school, Doctor Wislicenus, who labored successfully to base the new method upon clinical experience; who has contributed many

*N. W. Jour. Hom., Vol. iv., p. 188. *Méd. Couns.*, Vol. xi., p. 242. "Kleinert."

† *Hahn. Monthly*, Vol. vii. p , 196.

‡ *Brit. Jour, Hom.*, vol. xxxii, p. 456.

|| Rapou, "Hist. de la doct. med. hom." Vol., 2. p., 549.

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useful observations and excellent articles upon the blood, upon the treatment of syphilitic affections, which may be found in the first six volumes of the *Archiv*.

Ameke says that in 1821 Wislicenus made trials of Homœopathy in the Garrison Hospital at Berlin, under the control of military surgeons. The results were favorable. The military doctors took away the journal of the cases kept by Wislicenus under their superintendence, in order to read it at their leisure. In spite of his earnest entreaties they forgot to bring it back again. (Ameke, p. 312.)

This is all that the compiler has been able, after extended research to discover concerning the lives of these, the men who laid the foundation for the Homœopathic Materia Medica. It may be of interest to mention that quite a mumber of provings by them were published in the *Archiv* of Stapf, from 1825 to 1840

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PART II.

PIONEER PRACTITIONERS

OF

HOMŒOPATHY.

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"As you grow ready for it, somewhere or other you will find what is needful for you in a book."

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Pioneer Practitioners of Homœopathy.

ACHILLOIDES. The *Zeitung* list of 1832 and Quin in 1834, both locate such a person in Thessaly.

ADAM. Was one of the provers of the Materia Medica Pura. A writer in Vol. 38, of the British Journal of Homœopathy says that Dr. Adam, who had made the acquaintance of Hahnemann and whose name is familiar to us in connection with the proving of Carbo animalis, about 1823 settled in St. Petersburg, where Homœopathy was quite unknown. Adam was more devoted to agriculture than to medical pursuits, and contributed little or nothing to the spread of the new doctrine. It appears from a letter of Dr. Stegeman's dated February 2, 1825, and published in the *Archiv*, that he was then practising Homœopathy with zeal and success in Dorpat, Livonia. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 38, p. 305. See Provers, p. 10.*)

AEGIDI, JULIUS. Commenced his practice as an Allopath, but was led to embrace the principles of Homœopathy by being himself relieved of a chronic trouble through Hahnemann's personal treatment. He was physician to the Princess Fredericka of Prussia, and practised in Dusseldorf, Konigsburg and Berlin. He was one of the contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, at which time he was district physician at Tilsit in Prussia. In the *Zeitung* list and in Quin's list he is located at Dusseldorf. He was a prolific writer, and his medical and social influence were very widely felt.

At one time Dr. Aegidi proposed to Hahnemann to administer a mixture of two highly potentized remedies each corresponding to different parts of the disease. In the potentized state the medicines thus mixed would be incapable of chemical reaction but would each act separately in its own sphere. Dr. Bœninghausen approved of the idea and Hahnemann was induced to present the matter to the meeting of the Central Society for 1833.

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Hahnemann was persuaded that this would probably lead to the polypharmacy of the old school, and he decided to exclude this doctrine from the new edition of the "Organon."

Jahr afterwards mentioned Aegidi's discovery, and Aegidi answered Jahr in an article published in the *Archiv* for 1834. Aegidi disavowed this method in 1857.

This matter caused Lutze, in his sixth edition of the Organon, to declare that Hahnemann favored alternation of remedies. Aegidi had previously repudiated the notion, however.

Hahnemann, in a letter dated 1831, says: "Did Stapf, as I requested, give you the news for publication that Dr. Aegidi, of Tilsit, has accepted the call as homœopathic physician in ordinary to her royal highness, Princess Fredericka of Prussia, in Dusseldorf, with a yearly salary of 600 thalers, traveling expenses, and the written official permission to prescribe his own medicines, and that he has entered on his office?"

In the *Zeitung* for May 18, 1874, is the following: A highly honored veteran, Dr. Julius Aegidi, Privy Councilor, etc., who until the very last practised Homœopathy with unwonted vigor and interest, and one of its last remaining veterans, is now gone, having departed this life May 11, 1874, in his eightieth year. He died of uræmia at Freienwalde, Germany.

The Monthly Homœopathic Review for August, 1874, says that he died at Freienwalde in his seventy-ninth year. Dr. Aegidi was one of Hahnemann's earliest disciples. (*Mo. Hom. Rev., vol. 18, p. 526; Kleinert, 151, 230, 250; N. E. Med. Gaz., vol. 9, p. 384; Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 88, p. 168; Revista Homeopatica, vol. 20, 64; El Crit. Medico, 15, 96; L'Hahnemannisme, July, 1874; Rapou, 2, 263–77, 553–82, 669; Revue Hom. Belge, vol. 1, p. 92.*)

ALBRECHT, C. A. In the list of contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829 there are two Albrechts mentioned: Burgomaster Albrecht, at Konigslutter and C. A. Albrecht, at Dresden. In 1825 this C. A. Albrecht was a government official in Brunn. He was a faithful correspondent with Hahnemann and devoted his time to the manufacture of homœopathic medicines. Being himself an invalid, he was very thorough in his studies of the action of remedies. He was not a physician, but is very closely connected with Homœopathy. He, in 1851, published a biog-

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raphy of Hahnemann, a second edition of which was published in 1875. (*World's Con., vol. 2, p. 200. Rapou, 2, 452.*)

ALLEON. The name appears in Dr. Quin's list of homœopathic physicians published in 1834, at which time he was practising at Annonay, a town in France, in the Department of Ardeche.

ALESSI. Dr. Alessi was one of the physicians appointed of the commission to supervise the trial of Homœopathy by De Horatiis in the Military Hospital of the Trinity, at Naples, in 1829. He was so impressed with these experiments that he became a Homœopathist. (*World's Con., vol. 2, 1674*)

AMADOR, RISUENO D'. From British Journal: Homœopathy has to lament in the death of this distinguished individual the loss of one of its brightest ornaments. Although from his situation as Professor of Pathology in one of the most illustrious medical schools, that of Montpellier, he could not give a free and unconstrained expression to his convictions, yet he took every opportunity to declare his acquiescence in the doctrines of Hahnemann, whereby he so excited the ire of the medical faculty that they prevailed on the then Minister of the Interior to promulgate an order expressly prohibiting all mention of Hahnemann and Homœopathy within the walls of the University. In a paper read by him subsequently, before the scientific congress at Nimes, of which an abstract is given in our 4th volume, he virtually renews his profession of belief in Homœopathy. He was a brilliant orator, an elegant writer, a philosopher and a poet, and was held in high esteem by the adherents of the old school, although his homœopathic convictions occasionally turned the wrath of his former eulogists against him. The disease of which he died was of long standing, but he was at last cut off rather suddenly on the 3d of August last, at Bagnere de Bigorre, a watering place in the Pyrenees, whither he had repaired for the sake of his health. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 8, p. 141.*)

AMMAN. The name appears both on the list of 1834, of Quin, and that of the *Zeitung*, of 1832. He was then practising Homœopathy at Darmstadt. He was also a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829.

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ANDRIEUX. Was an adjunct professor of the Faculty of Montpellier and lived at Agen. He declared himself in favor of Homœopathy about 1835. He also made some observations upon mineral waters. (*World's Con., vol. 2, p. 152. Rapou, vol. 2, p. 55.*)

ANFOSSI. Quin, in his list of homœopathic practitioners of 1834, mentions this name; he was then located at Arquata, Italy.

ANNIBALLI is mentioned in Quin's list. In 1834 he was practising Homœopathy in Rippattoni, Italy.

APELT. Apelt was a pioneer of Homœopathy in Leipsic. According to the *Zeitung* list of homœopathic practitioners of 1832, Apelt was then a battalion physician stationed at Leipsic. Quin also places him there in 1834. Rapou says that it was he, who with Peez and Van Hornig, made in 1838 an important study of the Wiesbaden water and a rich pathogenesis of it. He joined the Leipsic Homœopathic Society in 1830. (*Rapou, vol. 2, p. 60.*)

ARNAUD. In the British Journal is the following: We have to record the death of one of the French veterans of Homœopathy. Dr. Arnaud was once a president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of France, and was well known as an enthusiastic Homœopathist and most successful practitioner. His death occurred November 13, 1869. His remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends and colleagues. (*Bib. Hom. 'que, vol. 3, 286. Brit. Jour. Hom., 28, p. 415.*)

ARNOLD, WILHELM. In the *Zeitung* is the following: Leipsic, June 13, 1873. A veteran of Homœopathy is dead. Dr. William Arnold, 73 years of age. He died on June 11th (1873) in Heidelburg.

Rapou says: I went to Vienna, where reside Drs. Wilhelm Arnold and Seguin. Arnold, a private professor in the Faculty, undertook, in 1829, to prove by facts the falsity of the Hahnemannian doctrine. In this he experimented with remedies upon a healthy body and found, to his great astonishment, the exactitude of the observations of Hahnemann. He has adopted a somewhat mixed system of specifics and devotes considerable time to the study of pathogenetic phenomena. He has made

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important researches upon Opium and an interesting observation on a cure of strangulated hernia with Nux vomica, for which the allopathic physicians had employed every effort at reduction. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 86, p. 200. Rapou, 2, 610. Kleinert, p. 165. Zeits. f. Hom. Klinik, 22–103.*

ATTOMYR, JOSEPH. Joseph Attomyr was born on the 9th of September, 1807, in Diakovar in Slavonia. His father was an honest wheel-wright. It was probably the activity of mind displayed by this studious boy which caused the parents to desire for him a higher education. They therefore gladly accepted the proposition of a closely related kinswoman in Esseg to assist the boy and to send him to the Gymnasium (High-school). In the year 1825 he removed to Vienna and became there assistant practitioner in the Garrison Hospital, and soon after he was assigned to the Imperial Regiment of Cuirassiers of Auersberg, No. 5, stationed at Ketskemet. In Vienna at that time Dr. Marenzeller was making quite a sensation through many brilliant cures in the highest circles, having been called thither a year before by His Majesty, Emperor Francis I., to prove the efficacy of Homœopathy at the sick-bed. Marenzeller was at that time the most celebrated name in the Capital and the most prominent representative of Homœopathy, which was for the same reason most violently opposed by other physicians. Among others Dr. Mückisch also aired his opposition to the new method. Joseph Attomyr, then practising in the garrison hospital, read this abusive pamphlet with the greatest interest and came to Ketskemet as a blind opponent to Homœopathy, and he found there Dr. Mueller, who treated and successfully cured the cavalry soldiers according to Hahnemann's principles. He had to acknowledge facts; his brief infatuation yielded to the convincing successes of Dr. Mueller and to the doughty words of the competent, honorable man who was an enthusiast in Homœopathy and who soon found a devoted follower in the susceptible youth. What could be grasped in one brief year the zealous disciple grasped with great eagerness, and being supplied with some theoretical preparatory knowledge, and supported by the undeniable results of the homœopathic remedies and the Hahnemannian doses in the most varied acute and chronic diseases, he obeyed the orders to appear in Vienna to begin his medico-chirurgic studies in the Josephs Academy. He studied with

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great zeal and persistent industry; but at the same time he read everything written for and against Homœopathy, and communicated what he read to his colleagues; he gathered a small circle of adherents around him and this caused him to come in conflict and opposition with the greater number. At every occasion he espoused the cause of Hahnemann and defended his principles against the attacks of ignorant malicious companions. Through these discussions, which were daily renewed, he had an attack of coughing up blood, causing him to be received into the clinic. After spending there fourteen days he left the hospital, while he had a short and hacking cough. The imminent examinations called for new mental exertions, and his chest-symptoms would not yield. Attomyr therefore journeyed to his friend Mueller at Ketskemet, to be treated homœopathically. Here he visibly improved and was able in two months to return to Vienna. About this time Hahnemann's "Chronic Diseases" appeared—a new occasion for violent conflicts with contrary-minded colleagues, and new material for daily passionate wordy conflicts. In consequence his bloody cough returned, followed by purulent sputa with a consumptive fever, which brought the poor youth to the brink of the grave. In this difficult situation his good genius led him in reading the "Chronic Diseases," to *Sepia*. It was especially Symptom 717 which led him to select this especial remedy. He took one dose, and this gradually effected his cure. Even his opponents could not deny the astonishing effect, for they had declared this case of pulmonary tuberculosis as incurable and had given him up as surely lost. Hardly had he recovered when he was ordered either to go into the hospital or into the lectures. He did the latter, though it came very hard. One more troublesome year after his recovery he spent at the Josephs Academy, studied with redoubled zeal, and was one of the most distinguished and gifted pupils; nevertheless, he received an inferior classification at the examination and was therefore excluded from prosecuting his studies in this institution.*

A similar treatment was dealt out to Franz Melicher, who was also a decided Hahnemannian. Both went to the University of

*Further particulars about Attomyr's period of study at Josephs Academy till his graduation in Munich may be found in a pamphlet entitled: *Attomyrade. Germany.* 1832.

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Munich, where they were kindly received and where they received their diplomas as doctors at the end of March, 1831. Attomyr returned to Vienna and was immediately received as family-physician by Count Carl Csàky, and he followed him in that capacity to Zips, in Upper Hungary. Both of them had to make their escape in the same year to Vienna, their life being threatened by revolting peasants; this especially our noble Attomyr was sorry to have to do, for he was very eager to prove the efficacy of Homœopathy against cholera.

The continued ravages of this plague and the severe punishment had quieted the masses. Attomyr returned to Upper Hungary in 1832 and practised in Leutschau, where he at that time was the only homœopathic physician. The Diet of 1833 called the Count to Pressburg; Attomyr attended him and labored zealously for the Hahnemannian doctrine by the sick-bed, as well as with the pen. From here he wrote his "Letters about Homœopathy," directed to Leipzig. About this time he was seized with a severe fever of a typhus nature. His well-approved friend, Dr. Anton Schmidt, gave him medical aid, and induced him to accept, after his recovery, the position of physician in ordinary to the Duke of Lucca. Three years he remained in this position, although it was entirely contrary to his character. Glorious nature was his refuge; mineralogy and botany his recreation. He arranged the ducal mineral collection, and instituted a botanical garden at Marlia. After three years he again returned to Zips to Count Carl Csáky, intending to settle in Mindscent, one of the Count's estates. He commenced to build a house just in agreement with his desires. He wanted it to become his resting-place; but it remained half-finished, for his restless spirit was driven out into the great waves of humanity, there to gradually regain his tranquility. The Diet again assembled at Pressburg, and Attomyr again went there, a real apostle of Homœopathy. He found only too much employment here, which caused a physical exhaustion, which soon took away all desire and pleasure to treat patients, and increased his constant desire of closing his life in rural retirement. In spite of all advice of his friends, he rented a house and small farm at Hadersdorf, near Vienna, to live there in retirement. He intended to attend the lectures at the Foresters' Academy, in the neighboring Mariabrunn. But the pension promised him by the

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Duke of Lucca failed to come. He could only secure its renewal by legal process, so our poor farmer *in spe* remained for the present at Pressburg. At the conclusion of the Diet he moved to Pesth, and practised, successfully as usual, by the side of his revered friend and former teacher, Dr. Mueller, loved and esteemed. But disagreeable circumstances again drove him back to Pressburg, where he finally settled in the year 1844. Here I found him a year later, contented and serene, living for suffering humanity, for science, for nature, and for a small circle of intimate friends. The adherents of Hahnemann had also day by day become more numerous in Hungary, while the voices of the opponents had become ever rarer and their assaults weaker. Carried forward by the conviction and the successes of its genuine and thorough-going representatives, Homœopathy was even then triumphing over its fading rival, and those among the people who had *the courage to think for themselves*, sought and found assistance, without being tormented, without endangering their vital strength, without the loss of precious fluids, and in the shortest possible time. Attomyr's cutting weapon was therefore allowed to rest. His morbidly irritated being had for some time become tranquil, the youthful storms had done roaring, the chagrin about the half hearted Homœopaths had simmered down, and in the mature man with the kindly glittering eyes, with the benevolent smile and the child-like mind, no one would have again recognized the author of "The Letters on Homœopathy" and of the cotemporaneous polemic articles of the *Archiv*. All his thoughts and endeavors were turned to the development, perfecting, improvement and diffusion of Homœopathy, which he considered as the greatest blessing to humanity, as the most important discovery of the century. He enriched homœopathic literature by articles in the journals and by independent works*; with friendly readiness he

*Our readers will no doubt have a vivid recollection of his last two weighty articles in our journal: "*The Significance of the Minerals in Our Materia Medica and Pharmacodynamics*," and "*What is the Meaning of Characteristic?*" and they lament, no doubt, with us most deeply, that death has imposed eternal silence on so active and clear a spirit. Of independent works of *Attomyr* we possess besides the before-mentioned "*Letters on Homœopathy*" (1st No., Kollman, Leipzig, 1833; 2d and 3d Nos. Leipzig, Koehler, 1833 and 1834): (1) *The Venereal Diseases, A Contribution to the Pathology and Homœop. Therapy of the Same* (Leipzig, 1836,

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supported every physician who showed a leaning to Homœopathy, and in spite of the weak state of his health, he gave a self-sacrificing personal assistance to many patients. In the summer of 1850 he was seized with a cough with an expectoration of blood and afterwards of pus, but he succeeded in removing it. Every succeeding winter, however, brought him a cough with more or less purulent expectoration, but summer would always restore him. Despite the weakly state of his health, impelled by a rare love of knowledge, he spent three full months of the last summer of his life in the General Hospital of Vienna, partly in order that he might take up some anatomico-pathologic studies, partly that he might practice auscultation and percussion. A short time afterward his heart was yet more rejoiced by the meeting of the Central-Verein für Homöopathie in that same Vienna, which twenty-five years before he had to leave owing to his enthusiasm for Homœopathy. His appearance in the session of the 10th of August, 1855 (see Vol. 50, p. 22 of this journal) was the last flashing up of a spirit hastening to its glorification. Its beneficent ray penetrated the minds of all, and all there present no doubt preserve a joyous though sad memory of the occasion. Attomyr was acutely sensitive to the very cold November of the same year, and often complained of an inability to get warm. Despite of all warning and advice, he was generally dressed very lightly, and despite the furious wintry storms, he continued to visit his patients on foot. Finally, on the night from the 12th to the 13th of December he was confined to his bed by a rheumatic fever. This was attended with pains in the occiput, throbbing and diffusing themselves over the whole scalp, painful to the touch; pains of the muscles of the back, drawing, tearing pains following the course of the intercostal nerves, accompanied with short, dry tussiculation, after a time becoming moist and causing the expectoration of some grayish, tough mucus. *Acon.*, *Bryon.*, *Hepar s. c.*, *Chamomilla*, *Dulcamara* and *Ignatia* gradually dissipated all the pains; with moderate

T. O. Weigel); (2) *Theory of Crimes, Based on the Principles of Phrenology* (Leipzig, 1842, G. Wigand); and, finally (3) *Beginning of a Natural History of Diseases*, Vol. I, *Brain and Spinal Marrow* (Vienna, 1851, W. Braumueller). This last work shows the enormous industry and idealism of Attomyr; it is, however, unfinished.

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perspiration, and there was a continued secretion of urine, leaving a sediment; after 14 days the fever ceased. He only slowly began to mend, and it was the fourth week of his illness before our poor friend could leave his bed for a short time. After six weeks he had recovered again so far that he could smoke and go to his writing desk. But on the 24th of January, without any provocation, he was seized with drawing, tearing pains following the course of the sciatic nerves down both the thighs, so that he was compelled to keep his bed. He himself determined yet on *Nux vom.*, but the pains continued, and made it impossible to rest at night. *Rhus*, *Lycopod.* and *Graphites* gave some relief, but soon his vital force was broken down. During the night of the 29th, for the first time his consciousness fluctuated, and there was an involuntary micturition. From now on the patient refused all nourishment, and would not even take water except with aversion. Medicines he would generally spit out. Delirium, lack of recognition, indistinct utterance, cadaverous fetor from the mouth and sopor followed each other during the last eight days, and on the 5th of February, 1856, at 9:30 P. M. he ceased to breathe.

The noble soul only slowly left its ruinous tenement, as if the love of mankind caused it to linger; or was his departure delayed by the wishes and prayers of so many friends and admirers? But mightier than our wishes and desires was the determined, unalterable will of the Almighty, according to whose decree His favored and devoted son should rise into a higher sphere of activity. Thanks and pious wishes accompanied Attomyr to a better home, and his memory will be preserved by all to whom he was enabled to extend his benevolence. Painful, grateful and full of longing is the elegy of the faithful companion of his life, who herself weak and suffering, laments unselfishly her support and her consort so near to her soul. Not less fervent and sincere my warm gratitude follows my glorified friend to all the far-off regions, for he has acquired a holy right to my thanks, since he tended my beloved ones like a protecting genius when a severe blow had separated me from them.

May he be blessed! He has truly acquired a title to heaven!

A. E. NEHRER.

PRESSBURG, April 16th, 1856.

Rapou says of the St. Joseph Academy cure: This cure roused

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the pupils to earnest study of the doctrine; the doctor-professors sought to hinder this research, declared Hahnemann's theories nonsense, but the students were not to be cajoled. They addressed an open letter to Dr. Toltenny, Professor of Pathology, asking him to be allowed to continue their experiment Toltenny disliked to take this request to Isfordink. While they were deliberating over this problem, an article appeared in Vol. 9 of the *Archiv* exposing the vices of the ancient therapeutics. The Academy Joseph accused Attomyr of being its author, and it was decided not to longer permit the presence of such an agitator in the Institution. To give a legal appearance to this iniquitous act, they waited until the examinations, then near. It was decided in secret conclave to dismiss from the Academy the partisans of the new method. This caused general fear among the students, each sought to hide the remedies and to sell the books; to efface all traces of Homœopathy. The students now fell away from Attomyr excepting two or three. The academic council decided to make a domiciliary visit to Attomyr and his adherents. The day of the examination came and by false records Attomyr and some others were compelled to leave the establishment, where for five years he had been esteemed. His friend, Frank Melicher, was thus treated, and a third named Conrad Romer. Melicher had already received the degree of doctor from another faculty, and took a place among the Polish physicians; he there obtained an honorable decoration, and settled in Berlin.

Attomyr, without pecuniary resources, driven from the Institution, had been without doubt lost to the art but for Dr. Antoine Schmidt and his good master, the physician of the regiment, Dr. Müller, who came to his assistance. With their aid he went to Munich where the director of the medical studies, Clinical Professor Ringseiss, received him with friendship. At the instigation of Attomyr this physician applied himself to homœopathic experiments. (See Ringseiss.)

Rapou says: "I passed much time in the society of Attomyr, with whom I discussed many points in our doctrine. There is in Attomyr a poetic excitement, a chivalrous devotion to the interests of our school, an independence of opinion united to wise originality that attracts and charms; ardent by nature, not chilled by contact with the coldness of science." Rapou then enters into

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a discussion of Attomyr's medical views. Attomyr went from Pesth to visit Stapf and profit by his experience. He visited Germany. Returning to Hungary he wrote in three volumes the "Letters on Hom'y." publ., in 1833–1834. These are composed of clinical observations, piquant anecdotes, polemics and bright descriptions.

The British Journal says: "Homœopathy has lost one of its most zealous and talented adherents in the decease of this well-known and deservedly esteemed Hungarian physician. Dr. Attomyr's name has been long very prominently known to the students of Homœopathic literature as well by his numerous contributions to the *Archiv* of Stapf, as by his separate treatises and useful works. The last work on which he was engaged was the "Primordien einer Naturgeschichte der Krankheiten," a highly original and ingenious arrangement of our pathogenetic knowledge and clinical experience, but of which only two volumes were completed at the time of his death. We suspect this work was not encouraged by the profession as much as it merited, probably because of its novelty. We have frequently found these two volumes of great service. Among his later works is a monograph on the physiological effects of poison developed in fatty substances, which shows a great amount of research. Dr. Attomyr's was without doubt a most original mind, and some of the works he engaged in have a character of eccentricity and quaintness about them that have excited much ridicule. Dr. Attomyr died at Pesth, where he had long practised his profession with success, on the 5th of February, 1856."

In Quin's list of 1834, Attomyr is given as practising at Homona, Hungary. It appears in the same way in the *Zeitung* list of 1832. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 14, p. 527; World's Con., vol. 2, 21; Kleinert; Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 51, p. 152; vol. 52, p. 33; vol. 52, p. 33, 143; Rapou, vols. 1, 2.*

BAERTL, JOSEPH. The Monthly Hom. Review for June, 1868, says: Dr. Baertl was an eminent practitioner of Homœopathy in Austria. He has contributed several essays of practical value to homœopathic literature, some of which are translated in the British Journal of Homœopathy. He died in March, 1868, at his home in Vienna.

The *Zeitung* list of 1832 gives Baertl as a practitioner of Homœopathy in Moor, Hungary; Quin, in 1834, places him at

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the same place. He was one of the contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. In this list he is mentioned as regimental physician to the 5th Regiment of Hussars. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 76, p. 120. Mon. Hom. Rev , vol. 12, p. 383.*)

BAKODY, JOSEPH. Dr. Joseph Bakody was born of poor parents in Wieselburg, Hungary, on February 21st (or 1st), 1791; he attended the elementary schools in Raab, where he found a patron in the Canon, the Count Stahrenberg, who consented to pay his expenses in the university if he should succeed in being the first among his fellow-pupils. In this he really succeeded, and the expenses of Bakody's medical studies and his promotion to the dignity of *Doctor Medicinæ*, were paid by the liberality of the aforementioned Canon. Bakody received his diploma in 1820, at Pesth, having written his inaugural dissertaon "*de salutari naturæ et artis counubio.*" He commenced his career as physician in Papa, near Raab; one and a-half years later he moved to Raab on account of a disease of the eyes of his patron, who desired to be treated by Bakody.

Scarcely had he come to Raab when his attention was directed to Homœopathy by two laymen, apothecary J. Buchberg and Andr. Schwaiger, the bookseller. The latter provided Bakody with hòmœopathic books, the former with homœopathic medicine. Bakody read the books, and showed surprise and curiosity, whereby these friends of Homœopathy were moved to drive with him to Kommorn to the staff surgeon Braun, who gradually completed the work begun by Buchberg and Schwaiger. Bakody soon publicly declared himself in favor of Homœopathy, and with this began his war with his allopathic colleagues, which reached its acme in the time of the cholera. Bakody had 154 patients, of whom only 6 died, while his allopathic colleague asserted that he (Bakody) only treated 8 patients, all of whom died. This caused Bakody to save his honor and that of Homœopathy by testimonials, judicially attested. In consequence, there appeared in 1832 the pamphlet: "Justification of Dr. Jos. Bakody in Raab against the groundless attacks of two physicians of that city with testimonials judicially attested." Soon after this his patron, Count Stahrenberg, died. This fact chiefly contributed to his leaving Raab and moving to Pesth, where during the last nine years before his death he was one of the busiest of the homœopathic practitioners. His death was caused

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by a sort of *Febris apoplectica*, after a brief period of sickness, on the 2d of November, 1845. At the dissection of the body there were found a few spots in the skull as thin as paper; these had been worn thin by excrescences on the brain. Doctors Mueller, Hausmann and Rosenberg ministered to him unintermittingly, day and night, in a loving spirit. The disease seemed to have been caused by excrescences on the dura mater and thence to have beeome incurable.

Homœopathy loses in him one of its most worthy priests, his patients a loving, sympathetic physician and society a most upright, modest and honorable man. Bakody, in his facial outlines, his bodily build, and in his bearing, had a very great similarity to our good friend, E. Stapf. This similarity was also extended to two of his daughters. It is possible that the brain-disease that was developing in Bakody was a cause of the absentmindedness that was peculiar to him. It was not unusual for him to go off without his hat. To the education of his children, Bakody devoted a considerable part of his leisure hours and of his considerable income. He left behind him a very choice library, which in its medical department contains all that has been written since the beginning of Homœopathy either in favor or against the same; as also a complete supply of homœopathic medicines. It is very much to be desired that a homœopathic physician may be found who may buy the homœopathic books and medicines, so that they may not be scattered or fall into uninitiated hands.

The cases of death which are now becoming more numerous in our camp, show that the generation which stood at the cradle of Homœopathy and heard and shared in its first joys and its first sighs is passing away and is giving way to a new generation, which will have only a dim conception of the struggles and the persecutions which their predecessors had to encounter. Bakody's life quite especially had been painfully moved and embittered by the blind fury of his opponents. The martyrdom suffered for our convictions is one of the most difficult, but for that reason, also, one of the most sublime sacrifices, which life at times requires of us. Bakody brought this sacrifice to Homœopathy, and the mound raised above him will not lack the tears of many thousands of his patients and friends, as was once

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the case with the martyrs to another, equally powerful conviction. May he rest in peace!

Sweet is the rest in the attic
On which raindrops patter low,
So there is rest in the coffin,
Where friendly teardrops flow.

—DR. ATTOMYR,

It is related of him that so great was the opposition to him after his conversion to Homœopathy that at a consultation Dr. K—— threatened him with a cane; Dr. P—— wanted to throttle him, and Dr. T—— wished to split his head open with a chair —until at last at the outcry of the patient, a baker's journeyman, freed him from his assailants. This scandal was so well-known in Raab that street urchins would mimic this battle of the doctors.

Dr. Bakody was practising in Raab, Hungary, when on the 27th of July, 1831, the cholera broke out there. It spread rapidly. Dr. B. made an exclusive and extended application of of Homœopathy to this scourge and says: "I found Homœopathy surprisingly salutary against that terrible scourge the cholera, as I had before found it in other maladies. * * * I was also forced twice to suspend my medical practice, having experienced two attacks of cholera caused in part by an uninterrupted and excessive fatigue. But God be praised, Homœopathy has twice restored me with astonishing promptitude, and I soon found myself in a state to resume anew, with great efforts, the duties of my profession." Out of 223 cases of cholera treated by Dr. Bakody, but eight died. At the time when he was having such great success, Dr. Karpf, an Allopath, carried complaints of him to the Municipal Council of the town, saying that he prevented the true medicine from exercising its salutory influence, as everybody wished to be treated by him. He suggested that Dr. Bakody be put in prison until the close of the epidemic. The people, however, were not to be blinded by such prejudice; they saw that Dr. Bakody could not treat them all and so addressed a petition to the allopathic physicians demanding that they at once embrace Homœopathy, and also inviting other homœopathic physicians to come to Raab. This petition was addressed to the editor of the Gazette at Pesth, but when it was presented to the Health Officer, Dr. Leuhoscek, he prevented it from being printed. (*Am. Jour. Hom. Feb., 1835; from Bib. Hom., No. 2,*

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1832; Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 29, p. 369; vol. 31, p. 305; Rapou, vol. 1, p. 145; vol. 2, p. 585.)

BALDI. The name appears on the list of Quin of 1834, where Baldi is given as first physician to the king of Sicily.

BALOGH, PAUL VON. The name appears in the *Zeitung* list of 1832, and in Quin's of 1834, at which time he was practising Homœopathy in Pesth, Hungary. He was also one of the contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. Rapou says: "Dr. Balogh, corresponding member of the Society of Medicine of Lyons, held a very distinguished station among the Homœopaths of Pesth. Soon after graduation he traveled to the principal German universities, and ended his scientific tour by a visit to the celebrated founder of Homœopathy. He was struck by the lofty reason and profound knowledge of the chief of our school, and he adopted his method at the beginning of his medical career. He is one of the few who never have practised according to the old school. His time is devoted to the study of the new school and the social and literary regeneration of his country. All his talent as a writer, a linguist (he spoke well seven languages), and his ripe erudition are consecrated to the success of that national reform. Member of all the learned societies of Pesth, he carried off many prizes at the academy of that town. To Homœopathy he has attracted a great many patients, but despite that he is a Hungarian literary man, and never has his pen refused to do service in medical questions. Armed with a letter of introduction to him from my father, he received me with friendship, gave me all his time, taking me to see his patients, and giving me lessons on clinical observation. His opinions are little different from those of Hahnemann. He maintains the extreme exactitude of regimen, employs high dilutions, and believes in the psora theory. He gave not only the globules that had been moistened, but those not medicated since the beginning of his practice, and found daily their action efficacious. He had acquired rare knowledge of remedies." Rapou devotes several pages to a discussion of Balogh's practice. (*Rapou 1, 422, etc.; 2, 569.*)

BAMBERG, HEINRICH. On the 25th of November, 1853, Heinrich Bamberg, Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, died in Berlin of inflammation of the bowels. He was born Febru-

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ary 22d, 1801, at Meseritz, in the Grand Duchy of Posen, and received there his first education; his schooling was concluded by a four years' course at the Gymnasium in Berlin. In the year 1822 he was enrolled in the University of Berlin, and especially attended the lectures of Knape, Rudolfi, Hufeland, Rust and Grafe with great assiduity. He graduated on the 29th of December, 1826, after defending his dissertation, *De Hydrocephalo acuto*, and then began his medical career in his native town. In the cholera of 1831 his colleague in the city died at the very outset, and the heavy burden of treating the patients in this town severely visited by the epidemic, fell singly on him. The magistracy publicly acknowledged his faithful and careful fulfillment of his duties (*Vossisch. Zeitung*, 1831, No. 247), and Minister Flottwell expressed to him personally his gratitude. When he married in Berlin, in the year 1833, he made the acquaintance of Stueler, the Medical Counsellor, and was won over to Homœopathy through him, and this the more easily as this milder treatment corresponded with character, and he generally took a lively interest in the progress of science. Since the new method of healing was not so well received in his native town he removed to Berlin in the year 1835, where he became a friend and helper to many sufferers, and was faithfully devoted to Homœopathy till his death; he created for himself a happy, medical sphere of usefulness. Only for two years of this time he lived on the estates of Count Schwerin, in Wolshagen, out of regard to his own health; also there he continued his practice of medicine.

He worked for our journal for several years most industriously, carefully and uninterruptedly, making reports from the English homœopathic journals. But the work which gave him most pleasure was "A Summary of the History of Medicine from its Earliest Origin to the Present Time." This work should have appeared next Easter, but he did not live to complete it. For many years he had collected material for this work and with unending industry he had devoted to it all his leisure hours.

He had for some time back been suffering from abdominal troubles, spasms of the stomach, etc., but in the autumn his healthy appearance, his joyousness and serenity showed that he had fully recovered. The more unexpected came his death, after only three days' sickness, far too early for his mourning

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family, the patients who sought his help, and for medical science and art. RUMMEL. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 47, p. 15. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 12, p. 318.*)

BANO, AUGUSTIN LOPEZ DEL. Was a distinguished homœopathic physician of Seville, Spain. He was a member of the Military Board of Health and Deputy to the Cortes. He translated the Organon into Spanish. (*World's Con., vol. 2, p. 324. Rapou, vol. 1, p. 178.*)

BARACZHAZ, GREGOR CAPDEBO VON. Baráczhàz was born in Elizabethstadt, in Transylvania, in the year 1777. He studied medicine in the University of Vienna, receiving his diploma in 1801. Having returned to Hungary he became district physician in the district (comitat) of Temes. He introduced important improvements in the sanitary administration there, which were afterwards systematized by decrees of the district and which are still in force.

After practicing Allopathy for twenty-nine years, Capdebo went over to Homœopathy in the 53d year of his age. His wife, in consequence of apoplexy, had suffered for a long time from hemiplegia. Capdebo and the best physicians of his neighborhood had tried all remedies in vain. He poured out his complaints to his old friend, our now deceased colleague, Dr. Forgo. He advised him to try Homœopathy. Capdebo laughed, but Forgo offered to treat his wife homœopathically. After a prolonged struggle Capdebo agreed, and Forgo in a short time cured the wife of Capdebo. The latter was astonished, but not yet convinced; but he himself requested Forgo to make a trial of Homœopathy on his son, who had been deaf for years, and remained such despite of all allopathic remedies. Forgo accepted the proposal, and cured the son with one single remedy in a very short time. Now Capdebo thought it worth while to investigate Homœopathy. He sent for books and medicines, and his trial of the new method proved a success. Capdebo entirely relinquished Allopathy and devoted himself with his whole soul to the new theory. How successful he proved is shown by the fact that as his journal shows, he treated 14,000 patients in ten years; this included a number of foreigners who had come from a great distance. The practice of Homœopathy had so far occupied all the time and vigor of Capdebo, that he

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had neglected the administration of his landed property, causing a considerable loss to his family. His health also had suffered from his excessive medical practice, so that at the advice of his relatives, he gave up his practice. But scarcely had he recuperated somewhat, when he renewed his activity, which only ceased with his death, which ensued in Pesth in the sixty-second year of his life, on December 29th, 1839.

The poor in the neighborhood lost in Capdebo not only a kind physician in their diseases, but also a generous helper in their distress. Capdebo was universally esteemed, and owing to his captivating geniality he was beloved by all who knew him. The ladies never spoke of him but with tears when they mention his goodness of heart; especially when they speak of his marriage which was universally acknowledged to be an ideal one.

The opponents of Homœopathy have often said that only young, enthusiastic, inexperienced, poor physicians without practice turn to it. This reproach, altogether false as it is, has again in the case of Capdebo been altogether refuted; for he was an experienced physician of twenty-nine years' practice and already 53 years of age, when he took up the study of Homœopathy. Besides this, Capdebo was a wealthy landed proprietor, so that it could not be supposed that he took up this practice for the sake of making a living.

During the last year Capdebo was engaged on a large practical work, the completion of which was prevented by his death. The undersigned hopes to come into the possession of this manuscript, but for the present he only wishes to rescue from oblivion so worthy a disciple of Hahnemann; for there are few who deserve as well as Capdebo to have his memory preserved in the heart of all true friends of homœopathy, but of those now living and of those who will arise in the future. Peace be to his ashes! —ATTOMYR. (*Archiv. 22–2, p. 184.*)

BARTH. According to the *Zeitung* list of 1832 Barth was then practicing Homœopathy at Greitz, in Saxony. Quin also gives the name in the list of 1834.

BAUDIS, ISIDOR. The name is on the *Zeitung* list of 1832, and on that of Quin of 1834; Dr. Baudis was then practising Homœopathy at Hederwar, Hungary. In the list of contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, which was published in

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pamphlet form and also in the *Archiv.*, the following appears, Isidor Baudis, physician in ordinary to the Count at Hederwar, in Hungary.

BAUMANN. Practised at Lehr, in Baden. His name appears in the *Zeitung* list of 1832. Dresden. On Nov. 6, 1879: departed this life a veteran of Homœopathy, Dr. Baumann, at Mimmingen, after a lingering illness. *(Zeit. f. Hom. Klinik., vol. 28, p. 192. Pop. Zeits. f. Hom., x, 137.)*

BAUMGARTEL. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy in Glancha, Saxony. His name appears on the *Zeitung* list of 1832, and on that of Quin of 1834.

BAYARD. Quin gives the name in his directory of 1834 as being—Exercitus Medicus at Libourne, a town in France, about twenty miles from Bordeaux.

BAYER, FATHER. Rapou mentions having met Pere Bayer who had been in Baltimore, Md., and had united the functions of priest with lay practitioner of Homœopathy. He says he was much respected by all classes and that the Indians venerated him. He had studied with Dr. Siegrist, of Switzerland. (Rapou, 1. p. 95.)

BEYER, CARL VON. In the list of contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829 appears the name Carl von Beyer, under field physician to the 48th Infantry Regiment at Oedenburg, in Hungary. His name is in the *Zeitung* list of practitioners of Homœopathy in 1832, and in that of Quin of 1834. *(Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 54, p. 56.)*

BEELS. Quin gives the name in his list, locating him in Rotterdam. After the name there is, however, an interrogation point.

BECKER, BENJAMIN. Was born in Sumneytown, Montgomery Co., Penna., March 22, 1796, of German parentage. His father, Dr. J. J. Becker, came to this country in 1775, settled in Sumneytown in 1795, and died there in 1813. When fifteen years of age young Becker assisted his father in preparing medicines, and in minor surgical operations, and often accompanied him to the bedside of his patients, thus acquiring some knowledge practically of disease. After the death of his

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father, being anxious to pursue his studies, but without means, he was compelled to labor for several years to gain the necessary money. In 1818 he married the daughter of a Quaker family. In 1819 he attended his first course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1820 he located at Lynnville, Lehigh county, and soon had a good practice. In 1824 he removed to Hamburg, near the line of the Schuylkill canal, then being excavated, where he soon had a large practice in consequence of numerous accidents among the laborers and of the prevalence of ague remittent fever, which followed its construction. The year following a severe epidemic of dysentery appeared, which was unusually fatal; Dr. Becker differed from the allopathic opinions of that day regarding its treatment, and under his more advanced plans his success was so general and the improvement of his patients so rapid that he acquired a most enviable reputation for his skill and a large increase in practice. In 1833 the Board of Directors of the Schuylkill County Poor House appointed him steward, physician and clerk. In July, 1835, he removed to Orwigsburg, where, in consequence of some remarkable cures which came to his notice, he became interested in the study of Homœopathy and finally adopted it in his own practice. In consequence of this he was obliged to pass through the usual ordeal of ridicule, sarcasm and proscription at the hands of his former colleagues, but he fought his own battles and found his practice constantly increasing; in fact, in consequence of the numerous calls he received from Lebanon and vicinity, he soon found it advisable to move thither; and the result was that he had soon a very extensive practice in all the adjoining towns, and thus introduced Homœopathy into Lebanon, Harrisburg, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Perry, Snyder, Juniata, Northumberland and Luzerne counties. In 1839 he removed with his family to Orwigsburg, surrendered his practice to his associate, and during the next seven years traveled in the West, and in five successive journeys he practised Homœopathy in Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, California, Colorado, and Utah; everywhere with credit to himself and with honor to the cause. In 1866 he received a well-merited degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. (*Trans. World's Con., vol. 2, pp. 702–757. Cleave's Biography.*)

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BECKER, REV. CHRISTIAN J. was one of the original directors of the Allentown Academy. In his younger years he had attended medical lectures in Baltimore. At the advent of Homœopathy in Northampton county he was located at Kridersville, Pa. He soon began to take great interest in the law of Homœopathy, its study and practice. He became a successful practitioner and a member of the Medical Society of Homœopathic Physicians of Northampton County, being one of its original members. (*World's Con., vol. 2, p. 774.*)

BEHRENS. Quin, in his directory of physicians practising Homœopathy in 1834, mentions Behrens, who was then located at Wetzlar, Prussia.

BEISTER. In 1834 Quin locates him at Lyons, France.

BELLUOMINI, GUISEPPE. Dr. Belluomini's name appears in the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and Quin's list of 1834, at which time he was in practice in London. He was, after Drs. Romani, Taglianini and Quin, the first to practise Homœopathy in England. Rapou says that in 1843 he returned to Italy, there to end his days in repose. Dr. Belluomini was associated with Dr. Mauro in the translation of Hahnemann's "Chronic Diseases" into Italian. He died at Turin in 1854. Dadea says that Belluomini first gained knowledge of Homœopathy from the Italian translation of the "Materia Medica Pura" about 1825; at that time he was practising in Viareggio, in Tuscany. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 12, p. 534. Vol. 14, p. 193. Rapou, vol. 1, pp. 76, 133, 143. World's Con., vol. 2, p. 107. 1073.*)

BENE, FRANZ VON. In the list of contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829 the name appears. He is designated as Medical Counselor and Professor of Special Therapeutics in the Hungarian University at Pesth. The name is also on the *Zeitung* and Quin lists.

BERNHARDTI. The *Zeitung* list of 1832 places this physician at Altenburg, Saxony. Quin, in the list of 1834, also mentions him.

BETHMANN, HEINRICH. Dr. Heinrich Bethmann was born October 1st, 1797, on the Burgk, in the principality of Reuss-Greiz. His father was Gottlob Bethmann, who was beadle there, and his mother Sophie Marie *nee* Walther, from Glaucha.

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He received his first instruction in the public school of his home; but besides this in his later school years he had private instruction from the school teacher, the Candidate Helfer, and from Pastor Rein, in Moesplitz, who also, in his thirteenth year, prepared him for communion and confirmed him. After leaving school he came to his uncle Walther at Limbach, near Chemnitz, to learn from him the practice of medicine and pharmaceutics. When later on his uncle accepted a position as chief surgeon in the military hospitals at Freiber and Chemnitz, Bethmann was appointed there as assistant surgeon, and he labored, now in the French hospitals, then again in the Austrian; he passed through various diseases, and was finally dismissed with the rank of chief surgeon, in acknowledgement of his activity and skill.

As he had not only acquired much practical knowledge in this position, and with his simple way of living, had also laid by a little capital, he spent a part of the latter in making an extended journey through some parts of Germany into Holland and England. He visited Amsterdam and London especially with the intention of making himself acquainted with the position and the functions of a naval surgeon, as he desired to find such a position in order to go to the East Indies or the West Indies. But on closer acquaintance with the official and functional position of such surgeons he changed his views and returned to Germany. He now went to Leipzig with the intention of there studying surgery, in order to combine the theory of his art with the practical part, in which he already was proficient. But the more the spheres of the higher sciences opened before him the more he felt a call to widen the range of his studies. So it came that he devoted himself for five years to the study of the whole of the medical sciences, not without undergoing for part of that time many privations and restrictions. In his last years he combined with his studies some medical and surgical practice. During this time, *in consequence of some practice on himself*, he came to recognize the great value of the homœopathic method of cure, to which from that day on he devoted his whole zeal and activity. In the year 1823 he went to Giessen and there acquired, under Rector Crome, his diploma as Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. Then he returned home, where he first lived for a year as practising physician on the Burgk, but afterterward settled down in Remptendorf, where he was appointed

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next year as physician over the district of Burgk. On the 24th of November, 1825, he married Miss Dorothea Taeuber, from Lobenstein. But his faithful consort was taken from him as early as February 22d, 1827, in consequence of a difficult parturition. A son from this marriage is yet alive. In order that he might give to this dearly-bought child another mother as soon as practicable, he married on September 9th, 1827, Miss Christiana Eleanora Hoffmann, of Zoppothen. But this marriage was soon terminated, as his young wife died on the 22d of April, 1828, from a violent inflammation of the lungs. A third, a very happy marriage union, was formed on November 3d, 1829, with Henrietta Wilhelmina Grau, from Schoenbach, near Altenburg, who in time presented him with a daughter, who is still living.

With the fairest hopes he now saw a happy future smiling before him. But the many painful experiences during the past years, combined with unceasing exertions in his restless official career, impaired his health; and only by the greatest care and the most strict order of life, he succeeded in averting more severe disease.

In the year 1832 he received from Dr. Hahnemann an invitation to move to Coethen in order to continue there his practice as Hahnemann's assistant. He accordingly went to Coethen; but he found various difficulties in the way of his accepting the position, and refused the offer. As little was he inclined to enter on several other offers to remove to another place to practice. The quiet rural scene and his domestic arrangements in Remptendorf had become too dear to him, and too well agreed with his wishes and views of life, for him to easily separate therefrom.

Nevertheless, the state of his health of late years became continually more precarious, and only the greatest care and the indefatigable faithful nursing and the loving assistance on the part of his dearly beloved wife made it possible for him to continue his practice, in large part by letter. With heartfelt gratitude he recognized the loving self sacrifice and devotion of his wife, whose sterling worth only fully manifested itself in those days of trial, and he often expressed his conviction, that the preservation of his life was solely due to this happy union, and that only thereby was he still enabled to benefit suffering humanity by his activity.

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On August 8th, 1843, his earthly career terminated at the age of 45 years and 10 months; he was buried on the 11th of August.

Bethmann was possessed of a goodness of heart such as is rarely witnessed; what he was as a scientifically educated physician and as a Homoeopath, best appears from our journals. He was distinguished by the most amiable modesty, and it was his expressed wish that his life, as his decease, be passed over in silence. I therefore refrain from any further words, but as he belonged to science, his wish could not be altogether granted. We owe it to ourselves to make mention of him; and to all who knew him more intimately, his name will ever remain imperishable.

The disease which gradually caused his death, was a chronic inflammation of the windpipe, which in the beginning was neglected by the active man, who only lived for his profession. This disease later on assumed a malignant character, and scorning all remedial art, it terminated his life far too early for his friends and his family.—GR.

Rapou says: "In 1835 Dr. Bethmann, of Burgk, furnished the exact indications, partly clinical and partly pathogenetic, of the Iodine and Bromine waters of Adelgeid, near Heilbrunn, in Bavaria. The pathogenetic effects were observed in patients of different sexes who had come to those springs for treatment." (*Allg. hom. Zeit. vol. 26, p. 78. Rapou, vol. 2, p. 60.*)

BERGMANN. Dr. Bergmann, practitioner and homœopathic physician in Linz, is, at seventy years of age, dead. (*A. H. Z., December 13, 1875.*)

Leidbeck writes "Bergmann died of smallpox soon after I had sent my account to Dr. Grieselich, in 1835, about the state of Homœopathy in Sweden." (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 91, p. 200, vol. 92, p. 48. World's Con., 2, 342.*)

BERTRAND was a physician in Paris. He died January 25, 1883, at the age of seventy-four. (*Bibl. Hom., vol. 14, p. 160.*)

BEYER, VON. Dr. Joseph Von Beyer died at Prague, on March 20, 1857, after a lingering and painful illness. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 54, p. 56.*)

BIGEL was one of the pioneers of Homœopathy in Russia. His name appears among the contributors to the Hahnemann

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Jubilee of 1829. He is mentioned as physician to the Grand Duke Constantine in Warsaw. In the *Zeitung* list of 1832 he is located at St. Petersburg; also in the Quin list of 1834. Dr. Bojanus says that: "In 1824 Dr. Bigel, of Strasburg, was appointed physician to the Grand Duke Constantine Paulovitch, and accompanying him to Dresden he there became acquainted with Homœopathy during a fierce medical controversy then raging, and was led to the study of Hahnemann's *Organon*. Convinced of the truth of Homœopathy, Bigel published in 1825 his *Justification de la Nouvelle méthode Curative du Dr. Hahnemann nommé Homœopathique*, the effect of which was proportionate to the high position and talents of its author. In 1829 he was entrusted by the Grand Duke Constantine with the care of a hospital for the children of soldiers in Warsaw, and he treated them homœopathically. In 1836 he published a Domestic Homœopathic Guide. Dr. Bigel introduced Homœopathy into Warsaw."

Everest writes: "In the year 1824 Bigel, the chief physician of the Grand Duke Constantine, accompanied to the baths of Ems the Duchess and her family; and on their return they spent some time at Dresden, in which city Homœopathy had at that time a few warm partisans. Attracted by the conflict between the advocates of the new and old systems, which had made much noise and excited considerable attention, he resolved to spend the leisure time afforded him by his accidental stay in the Saxon metropolis in investigating the question he found so acrimoniously litigated. 'Je lus (he says) Hahnemann et ses adversaires avec la froide impartialité d'un homme qui cherche la verité;—like every other individual without one single exception who has done the same, the sceptic became a convert— the convert a partisan. He studied Hahnemann and renounced his own practice, and that renunciation he followed up by publishing in 1827 in his native tongue (the French) a work in three volumes in which he zealously advocated and recommended to his countrymen the doctrines he himself had adopted. Bigel published this work at Warsaw, where he resided. Few copies of it, if any, reached Paris, and in what is called the capitol of the civilized world, the world's latest blessing was still a spring shut up, a fountain sealed.

Hahnemann, in a letter written April 10, 1829, says: "In Warsaw, Dr. Bigel has received from Grand Duke Constan-

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tine 500 sons of soldiers for homœopathic treatment, and Dr. Cosmo de Horatiis, in Naples, has received from his king the transfer of a large homœopathic clinic. Thus things are progressing in foreign parts." (*World's Con. vol. 2, p. 247. Brit. Jour. Hom. vol. 38, p. 306. "Popular View of Homœopathy, New York," 1842, p. 126.*)

BILLIG, JOH. HEINRICH SIEGFRIED. Died during the month of September, 18—, an old homœopathic physician, Joh. Heinrich Siegfried Billig. The name appears on the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and on Quin's of 1834. He was then practising Homœopathy in Leisnig, Saxony. (*Allg. hom. Zeit. vol. 51, p. 40. Hom. Viertelj. vol. 6, p. 478.*)

BIRNSTILL, JOSEPH. Was born at Rastadt in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, August 9, 1809. He was educated at the Universities of Freiberg and Heidelberg, studied medicine at Wurzburg, Bavaria, under Prof. Schonlein and then studied for two years at the Paris hospitals. He was converted to Homœopathy by Dr. Griesselich. He left Germany for political reasons, in May, 1833, landed in New York July 10th, and soon after went to Dunkirk, at a time when the name Homœopathy had scarcely been heard in Chautauqua county. His knowledge of our language was so limited that he could converse only in German or with the aid of an interpreter. As at this time there was hardly a person that could speak German, the doctor labored under great disadvantages. He was quite successful, however, mostly in chronic cases. He remained here for eight months, when he removed to Westfield, in the same county. He gradually acquired a knowledge of English, and his practice increased, especially in chronic cases that had been abandoned by other physicians. Meeting with no sympathy from the other physicians, after two months he went to Buffalo where he remained but a few months, when he returned to Westfield and resumed practice. His success had brought him many friends among the most intelligent families. When he applied for membership to the Chautauqua County Medical Society with authentic evidence of having received the degree of doctor in medicine, he was rejected solely on the ground of his homœopathic practice. He was liable to prosecution and a fine, but continued to practice, and made important cures. His poverty

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and foreign birth, with the ridicule of the old school physicians, finally drove him away. He went to Erie, Pa., in 1839, and thence to Massillon, O., where his health failed and he removed to Worcester, Mass. Here he practiced for three years, and in 1847 went to Boston, where he remained two years, and in 1849 removed to Newton Corner, where he had an extensive practice till he died February 16, 1867, aged 56 years. In 1849 the Quarterly Homœopathic Journal, edited by Drs. J. Birnstill and B. De Gersdorff, first appeared. It was published by Otis Clapp, and was continued for two years. A new series was begun in 1853, edited by Drs. J. Birnstill and J. A. Tarbell, which also was published two years. Dr. Birnstill was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1865 at Cincinnati. His death was occasioned suddenly by haemorrhage from the lungs. The funeral services were conducted by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member, the stores of the village being closed during the ceremonies. The account of the closing scene at the grave was thus published in the Newton Journal: "An intimate friend of the deceased, Professor Kraus, of Harvard University, then advanced to the foot of the grave and looking down upon the coffin, spoke as follows: 'Farewell, true and noble heart! We send our parting greeting after thee into the silent grave. Thou hast been faithful in the relations of life as husband, father, friend, physician, citizen. Gentle and peaceful be thy rest. When we are sad we will remember thee whose death now plunges us in sorrow, but whose companionship in life so often dispelled our griefs! When we are glad we will recall the hours when thou didst share our joy. Older in years than most of us, thou wast as young as we. May the earth lie softly on thy true and faithful breast! Farewell.'" This address was couched in German, and was both chaste and classical. It seemed to awaken a sympathetic chord in the minds of the many Germans present. The Masonic body again opened their circle to admit the Orpheus Club, which advanced to the foot of the grave and sang, with great pathos and beauty, two pieces appropriate to the scene of mortality before them. (*Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893. (World's Con., 1876, vol. 2, 455. N. E. Med. Gaz. vol. 2, p. 69.*)

BLANC. Was one of the early practitioners of Homœopathy in Paris.

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BLASI, ANTONINO DE. Was one of the pioneers of Homœopathy in Italy. Was editor of Annali di Medicina Omiopatica par la Sicila, in 1837.

BLAU. Leipsic, February, 1, 1861, Dr. Blau of Gotha is dead. Was an early practitioner of homœopathy in Ichtershausen, Thuringia. His name is among the contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. Both the Zeitung and Quin lists locate him at Ichterhausen. (*Allg. hom. Zeit. vol. 62, p. 48. Fl. Blatter, Jan. 10, 1861*)

BŒNNINGHAUSEN, CLEMENS MARIA FRANZ VON. In the *A. H. Z. vol. 68, p. 56*, appears the following note: "As we send our journal to the press, we receive the very sad news that on the 26th of January, 1864, our C. von Bœnninghausen succumbed, in his seventy-ninth year, to a stroke of apoplexy. Under the first impression of this news, which will find among all our colleagues an equally sad echo, we are only able to exclaim to day a farewell to the noble departed. Our science has lost in him one of its first leaders, our journal one of its best co-laborers, the Society of the Physicians of the Rhineland and Westphalia its head and its pillar, our Central Society a much honored member, and we, personally—a faithful friend and loving teacher. May the earth rest light upon him!" And in the following number this biography: Our sense of fervent gratitude and high esteem for our departed friend and colleague C. von Bœnninghausen, the constant and esteemed contributor to our journal, lays upon us the sad duty of accompanying his bier with a few words of love and acknowledgment, and to set him a monument which no one who has come to know and comprehend his efforts and labors may pass without feeling the deepest sadness and the greatest respect. We would gladly for a long time yet have escaped this painful duty, but the Parces consult not the wishes and desires of men, and Atropos cuts the thread of life with relentless hand. Happy for us, if she do not approach the spinning Clotho with premature swiftness with her sharp steel. And the departed seems, indeed, to have been an especial favorite of the Goddesses of fate, for he reached an age such as is granted by Providence only to few of the sons of earth. And if we view this life and consider with what excellent qualities and virtues it was equipped, the constant activity in the

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endeavor to benefit his fellow men and posterity, surely, the all-consuming death cannot wipe out this life, for it will live in the history of our science, it will continue to be a glorious example for our young men, who will be able to kindle the torch of their courage and vigor at his activity even in his old age. Let us not delay, therefore, to bring before our readers this life, faithfully and truly, as the deceased himself described it to us about two years ago.

Clemens Maria Franz von Bœnninghausen, Doctor of Laws and of Medicine, was born on the 12th of March, 1785, at Heringhaven, an estate belonging to his parents in Overyssel, a province of the Netherlands. His father, Ludwig Ernst von Bœnninghausen, lieutenant colonel and chamberlain of the Prince of Münster, Knight of a Dutch Order, *van de unie*, died as early as May 5th, 1812; his mother, Theresia, nee baroness of Weichs on the Wenne, died April 7th, 1828. Of his five sisters and brothers, among whom there was only one older, one a half-brother, all have preceded him for several years.

His ancestors whose name and coat of arms are found even in the thirteenth century, and one of whom as an Austrian General Field Marshal was raised by Emperor Ferdinand, by a diploma dated May 20th, 1632, to the estate of imperial baronet, belong to the oldest nobility of Westphalia and the Rhineland. Since nearly all the Bœnninghausens in the last 300 years had devoted themselves to the military career, their possessions were only of moderate extent.

The first years of his youth Bœnninghausen constantly lived in the country, where his body, indeed, was well developed by riding, swimming, hunting and similar bodily exercises, but his mind was only sparingly developed by his tutor. When he, therefore, in his twelfth year came to the gymnasium (High School) in Münster, he received a place very near the bottom of the class, but he worked his way up even in the first term, so as to rise to the first bench, a place which he continued to hold. After attending the gymnasium at Münster for six years, he entered the Dutch University of Groningen, where he spent three years, attending not only the judicial lectures but with especial predilection the more important lectures in natural history and medicine.

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On the 30th of August, 1806, he defended his inaugural dissertation, *De Jure venandi*, and received the diploma of *Doctor utrinsque juris*. On the 1st of October of the same year he was appointed lawyer at the Supreme Court at Deventer, and thus entered on his judicial career, which was, however, a brief one.

In the autumn of 1807 he accompanied his father to Utrecht, whither his father was deputed as the representative of the Electoral Committee of Oberyssel to Louis Napoleon, who was then King of Holland and residing at Utrecht. The son was admitted to the audience as the speaker, he being better acquainted with the French language. A consequence of this was the undesired nomination of Auditor of the Privy Counsel; this nomination arrived afterwards very unexpectedly. His career at the Dutch Court from that time on took a very unusually rapid course. Leaping over his colleagues who were in part older, he was within a year nominated to be Auditor to the King, and hardly fourteen days afterwards as *General Secretary des requetês*. In this position, influential but very laborious, which was rendered more burdensome during his last half year through his function as Royal Librarian and Chief of the Topographical Bureau, as well as by the treasurership *des secours*, Bœninghauser remained until the resignation of the King of Holland, on the 1st of July, 1810. When Bœninghausen through this act which caused him the severest grief, had lost his extremely kind and benevolent master, he refused all further employment in the Dutch Civil Service, and in September, 1810, he returned to the paternal hearth, to devote himself to the study of agriculture and of the sciences more closely connected therewith, and especially to botany, which gradually became his favorite study.

Having married in the autumn of 1812, he in the spring of 1814 removed to his hereditary estate of Darup, to develop its resources, and he gradually entered on correspondence with the most prominent agriculturists of Germany, especially with Thaer and Schwerz. This gave occasion to several contributors to the "*Maeglin sche Annalen*," among which his article on "the Culture of Rye according to Twent," seems to call for especial mention, as Thaer caused a separate edition of it to be printed (Berlin, A. Ruecker, 1820); by his counsel and example, he continued to labor for the improvement of agriculture in Westphalia. Among these works we would mention the

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establishment of the Agricultural Society for the District of Muenster. This was the first society in the western part of our kingdom and in an enlarged form it is still in existence. Its first meeting took place on the 3d of May, 1819, in the capital of the district of Coesfeld, then under his charge. Besides several other pamphlets in this department, we would mention "Statistics of Westphalia Agriculture in 1828 (242 pages, 8vo.)," published at Munich in 1829.

At the reorganization of the Prussian Provinces, Rhineland and Westphalia, he was offered, in the year 1816, the position of President of the Provincial Court of Justice for the Westphalia district, in Coesfeld, where his estate of Darup was situated; he accepted the position and retained it till 1822.

During this period the necessity of registering the surveyed lands in the provinces of Rhineland and Westphalia was recognized, and Bœnninghausen as the sole Judicial President was called to the conferences held about it at Godesberg near Bonn, so as to give in his opinion, as a practical and theoretically cultivated agriculturist, with respect to the technical part of the valuations. In consequence, Bœnninghausen and Mr. Bolshausen were appointed General Commissaries for the registration for these provinces. This new office caused almost continual travels in the communities to be registered, but at the same time an increased opportunity of investigating the Flora of these provinces, which was diligently made use of and enabled Bœnninghausen to publish as the first fruits a "*Prodromus Florae Monasteriensis*," concerning the abundant floral riches of these provinces. This contained much that was new and showed the similarity of our Flora to that of England. About this time the direction of the Botanical Gardens at Münster was transferred to him; this he conducted for a number of years and it brought him into communication with many of the first botanists of Europe. His agricultural and botanical writings found sufficient applause, to cause him to be honored not only with the diplomas of many learned societies, but to receive also the highest botanical distinction, as C. Sprengel (*Syst. veg.* III, p. 245), and Reichenbach (*Uebers des Gewaechsreichs*, p. 197), each named a genus of plants after him.

A serious derangement of his health, hitherto so firm, took place in the fall of 1827; this was declared by two of the most celebrated physicians to be the purulent tuberculosis and became

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even more desperate in the spring of 1828; this was the first occasion of his becoming acquainted with Homœopathy. For when all hope for his recovery was given up, he wrote a farewell letter to his old and never forgotten botanical friend A. Weihe, M. D., at Herford, who was the first homœopathic physician in the whole of the provinces of Rhineland and Westphalia, though Bœnninghausen was ignorant of it, since their frequent correspondence had only touched botanical subjects. Weihe, deeply moved by the news, answered at once and requested an exact and detailed description of the disease and its concomitants and expressed the hope that he might be enabled by the newly discovered curative method to save a friend whom he valued so highly. Bœnninghausen of course followed most conscientiously the kindly advice given him and received medicine from Weihe and gradually recovered, so that at the expiration of the summer he could be considered as cured.

From this time onward Bœnninghausen was not only a firm believer, but also an active promoter of Homœopathy. After exhorting and attempting in vain to create an interest among the physicians of Münster, with whom he came into frequent contact as being himself a member and one of the founders of the Medical Society, he himself put his hand to the work, refreshing with industry and zeal the half-forgotten medical lore acquired at the University of Groningen, and had the pleasure of becoming of use to many a one who sought his aid. Only two of the most aged of the physicians, Drs. Lutterbeck and Tuisting, whose attention had become fixed on Homœopathy, owing to some surprising cures of their own patients, who eventually had turned to B. for aid, became converted to Homœopathy, continually sought counsel and instruction from B., and remained faithful to the newly-found truth even till their death. Some foreign physicians of France, Holland, America, etc., were also attracted by B's. growing fame, and were gained for the new doctrine. But not being an approved physician, and, therefore, not entited to a medical practice, he had to fear great trouble and obstruction in his career; he, therefore, during his first year directed his activity chiefly to literary work by which he endeavored to make more easy and thus to further the practice of Homœopathy; finally, however, by a royal order of King Fried-

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rich Wilhelm IV., dated July 11th, 1843, he was empowered to practice without any restraint.

Most of the works of B. date from this first period, works which were then in the hands of all German Homœopaths, and were used exclusively even by Hahnemann till his death, and which have found many imitators, translators and plagiarists. For he soon recognized the fact that the foundation of all true healing rests on an exact knowledge of the virtues of the medicines; he, therefore, made it his chief aim to discover the characteristics of the remedies and to place these side by side so that the investigator could without great loss of time either refresh his memory or find in the original sources what was needed. B. in the beginning devoted to this work his winter months when he was more at leisure, but after completing the registry of the surveys and having requested and received his dismissal from Civil Service, he devoted all his leisure to these literary works and to his homœopathic practice. This is fully proved by his independent works, as well as by his communications in the *Archiv* and in the *Zeitung* and in the *Homœopathe belge*.

As Bœnninghausen had formerly corresponded with Thaer and Schwerz and later with Sprengel, Koch, Link, Decandolle, etc., so since 1830 B. regularly and constantly corresponded with Hahnemann himself and with Stapf, Gross, Muhlenbein, Weihe, etc., till their death. After the decease of the venerable founder of our school and of the "Veterans of the Old Guard," he continued his correspondence with the celebrities of this science both in his native land and in foreign parts. In the year 1848, he instituted a yearly assembly of the homœopathic physicians in Rhineland and Westphalia; this continues to the present time. In consequence he was elected member of most of the homœopathic societies still in existence, as well as of the few that have already passed away; the Homœopathic Medical College at Cleveland (North America) made him *Medicinæ Doctoris* by a diploma dated March 1st, 1854, and the Emperor of France appointed him a knight of the Legion of Honor, April 20, 1861.

In spite of his having already entered on his 78th year, his health, thanks to Homœopathy, leaves nothing to be wished for, and his mental as well as his physical powers permit his constant activity in a science to which he has dedicated the remainder of his life of continued action.

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Of his seven sons two have followed the example of their father. The older (Carl, born November 5, 1826,) has now for several years been living at Paris, and, indeed, in the most prosperous surroundings, having married the amiable adopted daughter of the highly respected widow of Hahnemann, with whom he lives, and by his access to the library legacy of this celebrated man he will soon be able to communicate to his colleagues much of interest from the manuscripts and diaries left behind.

The younger son (Friedrich, born April 14, 1828,) had first entered the judicial career, and after completing his studies at the University, he had passed with honor through the first two examinations, first for the *Auscultatur* and then for the *Referendariat;* when he determined to devote himself to the medical career. He accordingly passed through the required university course in this department and through the official examination. As is right and proper he desired first to see with his own eyes the success achieved by both schools before he will decide for the one or the other. The result is even now, however, no more a question, and B. may confidently count on having two thorough and faithful successors in Homœopathy, as he also, from his other five sons, has only joy, such as is rarely the portion of a father of so large a family.

This is the image of the long and rich life of our excellent Bœnninghausen, as he himself sketched it down, full of thankfulness to fate which preserved him from external misfortune, and full of the highest reverence to our teacher and master, to whose grand creation he consecrated half his life. From the moment when he saw his shattered health restored by means of the then little known Homœopathy, he vowed to himself that he would study the new curative method, in order to be able to work for its diffusion. And how well he fulfilled this vow! Surely not in the manner of most men, but with an unselfishness and strength of character such as is found but rarely nowadays among men. Having received a truly classic education, intimately familiar with the natural sciences, he found no difficulty in spite of his advanced age in acquiring the necessary medical knowledge to successfully begin the study of Homœopathy. Soon he had received its principles "*in succum et sanguinem,*" and with the clearness of his insight, he had felt that the Materia Medica of Hahnemann forms the basis and most important ele-

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ment of the whole of Homœopathy. In consequence he made this domain the almost exclusive subject of his studies. With what zeal and with what success he devoted himself to it is shown by his extensive, exceedingly successful practice, as well as by his many literary works and labors. His knowledge of the effects of the remedies became ever more enlarged and deep, so that after the death of Hahnemann there was no one who could vie with him in this knowledge. Very often in our extended correspondence with the deceased we had occasion to admire, yea, to be amazed at his mastery in this respect. Distinguishing clearly, even to a hair's breadth, was his diagnosis of the remedies, and this was not based on mere external and secondary symptoms, but it seized upon the internal and the totality of the effects of the remedies. A brilliant example of this he gave, in his parallel between *Causticum* and *Calcarea*, contributed to this journal. He was well aware of the fact, that a number of those Homœopaths, who by all means wish to reform Homœopathy, without possessing the knowledge and the true comprehension of the subject necessary thereto, were opposed to his endeavors, and in many ways defamed him; but neither revilings nor sarcasm were able to turn him from the path after he once had seen it to be the right one. From the beginning of his activity for Homœopathy he stepped in the footsteps of Hahnemann, and he followed the same path most strictly and conscientiously to his last breath. But he did not follow the maxims and doctrines of the master blindly or without free determination. Honoring him above all and protecting him from every defamation, he, nevertheless, did not consider him infallible in every point, while he recognized his great discovery as without blemish and perfect. Therefore all his endeavors were expended toward making the practical side of Homœopathy perfect and to facilitate its practice at the sick-bed. The greater number of his independent works, as well as his more numerous articles and treatises, with which he furnished especially Stapf's *Archiv* and our journal, especially aim at this one point. As the first and highest commandment in the successful homœopathic treatment of a patient, he with Hahnemann considered the strict and exact individualization; the accurate examination of patients and the detailed sketching of the image of the disease, which he shortly before his death warmly recommended to all

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the younger physicians in a special treatise. Even in the last years of his life he published a second edition of his Therapy of Intermittent Fever, the first part of which has just now appeared in a totally revised and augmented form.

Thus our departed friend labored for half a century with restless activity for our Homœopathy with an energy which belongs to a man who has devoted his life to a holy truth. As such he considered the doctrine of Hahnemann, as a precious inalienable jewel, which must be carefully cherished and guarded from every impure admixture. Ever more glorious, so he wrote us in one of his letters, will Homœopathy unfold its banner, ever more brightly will it beam in the firmament of science, ever more full of curative virtue she will show her wonderful powers, if she is not decked with any false finery, nor disfigured with any borrowed attire or ornaments. Homœopathy is a natural growth and independent in its nature, and every alien admixture is but to her detriment. The germ of its development lies in her own nature, and it, therefore, only needs an intelligent gardener, who will give it the necessary and correct culture, and also faithful watchmen, who will relentlessly destroy every parasitical plant that would approach it.

And as he thought and spoke, so he also faithfully acted. He would not deviate an inch from the doctrine and rules of Homœopathy, and only within it and through it he thought and found the way for its development and perfection. As such a rule he also viewed the minimizing of the dose and its rare repetition. In consequence, during his last decennium he used only the high potencies, usually the 200th, prepared by Lehrmann in Schoeningen. He did not endeavor to theoretically explain the efficacy of these minimized doses, but he endeavored to prove it by brilliant successes. We would here only mention the cures of animals communicated by him in the last volume of this journal; these he told in the most unassuming manner, but they indubitably prove anew the excellent efficacy of these high potencies. He combatted the principle laid down by many Homœopaths, that acute diseases called for stronger doses than chronic diseases, and showed the inconclusiveness of this assertion by his many cures of croup with these same high potencies; the same fact has also been lately demonstrated in many cases by practice. This operation with such very small

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doses is not a matter for everybody to indulge in, for it requires a special and exact knowledge of remedies, such as the deceased possessed and such as not everybody else has at his disposal. We are far from desiring to enkindle again the vexed dispute about doses, but we think we ought to declare that the deceased, by his consistent and successful practice, proved that the homœopathic principle of the minimum dose is an indisputable truth, and belongs as much to the totality of Homœopathy, as its first principle, the law of *similia*. In this manner B., following in the footsteps of the Master, has benefitted Homœopathy by confirming and perfecting it; and by this means he has contributed not a little to the more general reception of the homœopathic doctrine. For this, as well as for all his great services to Homœopathy, the fervent gratefulness and most faithful love of all his loyal colleagues attends him to his grave, into which he took with himself the fair consciousness of the most honest fulfillment of his duties and of his useful activity. He could depart in peace, for he had faithfully and conscientiously used the time granted him and finished his work. His spirit never sought for rest, for new work was to him a new recreation. Seldom, therefore, have the leisure hours of a learned man given birth to a fairer work than the one left us by the deceased, namely: "Notes to the Aphorisms of Hippocrates." This forms a treasury of his learning and classic culture, and a testimony to his unassuming modesty.

These qualities, indeed, were the ornament of his whole life and activity. He never desired to impose with the fulness of his knowledge, nor to impose on others his convictions, no matter how fully he was permeated by them. He bore no ill will to his adversaries and opponents, who did not always oppose him with the respect he deserved, nor did he pay them back in their own coin; if they did not appear worthy of a reply he left them unnoticed; or, in the other case, he endeavored to convince them of their errors in a scientific manner. Never an expression or a word flowed from his pen which in any way violated social propriety or the respect due to a colleague. Chivalrous in the true sense of the word, he hated all discord, and he early accustomed himself to honor the merits even of his opponents. As in science so in general, he loved truth above all things; this shining pearl of his life was encircled by a rare honesty and

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gratefulness, amiability, and goodness of heart. And, as if heaven desired to reward these virtues already here, it granted him a long life, free from care, a sturdy health, and a vigor enduring even to an advanced age, and it also granted his desire for a brief and painless death-bed.

"It was only since the beginning of the last winter," as his son, Dr. Friedrich v. Bœnninghausen, writes us, "that my dear father suffered from phlegm on the chest, causing from time to time an increased cough, and during the expectoration, which was loosened with difficulty, asthma. About New Year, owing to a cold, caused by the prevailing cold north-east wind, there was an aggravation, causing some apprehension. But owing to the excellent effect of the rightly chosen remedy, his health improved from day to day, so that he could again without trouble take up his customary occupation and manner of living. On Friday, the 23d of January, he seemed vigorous and complained of nothing. His appetite was good, his walk had agreed with him, and he could attend to his work and his correspondence without any exertion or fatigue. The greater was my surprise and grief when I was called next morning to my dear father and found that he had had a stroke. Even the first examination yielded a sad prognosis. He was completely paralyzed on his left side, and the whole left side of the body was without sensation or motion. More distressing yet was the state of the lungs; also no action could be perceived on the left side, so that the respiration was continued but with difficulty and weakly by the right lung. The pupil of the left eye was very much contracted and insensible to the light. Despite the congestion to the head, the sensory was almost undisturbed, so that he himself, with his customary acute distinction of symptoms, emphasizing clearly and correctly the characteristic signs, took part in the selection of the remedies and in his own treatment. Though the selected medicines very soon manifested their favorable action, and improved the paralytic symptoms, causing a beneficient warm perspiration, the state of the lungs did not allow us to entertain any serious hopes. The energy of the respiratory organs steadily diminished, the œdema gradually spread over a larger extent of the lungs, the rattling and the stertorous breathing rose up higher and became louder. Notwithstanding there remained a pretty clear consciousness even to his dissolution,

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which took place almost imperceptibly after a steadily progressive diminution of the respiration, in a quiet and gentle manner, at 3.45 A. M., on January 26th.

"Thus the dearly beloved head was taken from the midst of his family, the head around which all the members had gathered in joy and love; thus the aged champion of the only true method of curing, to which for half a century he had devoted almost all his powers, and who a few days before had still been so sturdy and endowed with youthful vigor of spirit, suddenly and unexpectedly lay before us a corpse. What feelings and thoughts surged within me as I again and again, and finally viewed the face of my good father, still so kindly and tranquil, even in death, for he had not only been my father but also a grand teacher and master. Both his science and his family have lost in him their most noble father!"

But this noble father will never be forgotten, we proclaim to the mourning family, to lamenting science. Even though his body may have returned to dust, his spirit will continue to live in his works, the memory of his life will be an encouraging example for all of us, and we all should determine to work just as sedulously, as honestly and as faithfully on this great creation of Hahnemann. May many such be found, so that the loss we have suffered may not be felt too keenly!

And so receive, O, dear one, once more our heartfelt thanks for your faithfulness, your loyalty and your self-sacrifice—and from us personally our thanks for your affection which in your great love you granted us. We knew how to value it and were proud of it. Rest in peace.—MEYER.

In the *Allg. hom Zeitung* (*vol. 68, p. 133*) is the following: Pulsatilla was the remedy through which the late Bœninghausen was cured from a severe pulmonic disease, and which converted him to Homœopathy.—DR GROSS.

The undersigned is especially personally grateful to B., for through his labors alone was he enabled to establish the distinguishing characteristics of the remedies of our Materia Medica which are akin in their actions in comparative diagnoses.—DR. H. GROSS.

Dr. Dunham, who was a great friend of Bœnninghausen pub-

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lished the following in the *American Homœopathic Review* for April, 1864:

With deep sorrow we record the death of this distinguished physician. For many years he was a warm personal friend of Hahnemann. He was associated with Hahnemann's immediate pupils, Stapf, Gross, Muhlenbein, Hartmann and Rückert, in those early labors which placed Homœopathy on an immoveable foundation as a practical method, he survived an indefatigable laborer in the good cause, long after Hahnemann and his pupils had all passed away.

To the day of his death he was in constant intercourse, by correspondence or through the journals, with all the earnest hard working younger homœopathic practitioners. He was, therefore, the link connecting the past generation of the Master, and the active generation of to day, at once the venerable relic of the former and a trusted leader of the latter.

And now this link is broken. The last "Veteran of the Old Guard" has gone to his rest. The genial voice is hushed forever. The clear, serene and honest eye is closed. The sagacious judgment which so rarely erred, the ever active brain have ceased from their labors on earth. The kindly heart, whose even beat no selfish impulse ever quickened, pulsates no longer.

For us remain, for those who were his personal friends, a deep and abiding sense of a great loss, for the profession in general, the ripe fruits of his experience and scholarship in his published works, and the bright example of his busy life.

Clemens Maria Franz, Baron von Bœnninghausen, Doctor of Civil and Criminal Laws and of Medicine, was born March 12, 1785, on the ancestral estate of Heringhaven in Overyssel, a province of the Netherlands. His ancestors, whose names and arms may be traced back into the thirteenth century and one of whom was made an Austrian Field Marshal by Ferdinand II., in 1632, belonged to the oldest nobility of Westphalia and the Rhine. Inasmuch, however, as for three hundred years past, they had devoted themselves exclusively to the profession of arms, their property always remained quite moderate in amount.

Von Bœnninghausen's early youth was passed in the country, where his bodily vigor was fostered by riding, swimming, hunting and other manly exercises, while his mental faculties were

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but sparingly cultivated. When, therefore, in his twelfth year he entered the high school in Münster he found his place at the foot of his classes. But his diligence during the first half year was so great that, at the end of that period he had reached the head, a position he always retained.

After remaining six years at this school, von Bœnninghausen went to the University of Groningen, where he spent three years, devoting himself not only to the studies proper to the profession of law, to which he intended to devote himself but also, and with great zest, to the study of Natural History and of Medicine.

On the 30th of August, 1806, he received the degree of Doctor of Civil and Criminal Laws, and about the 1st of October in the same year he began his career as advocate.

This career was destined to be brief. In August, 1807, von Bœnninghausen accompanied his father to Utrecht, whither the latter was sent as delegate from the Electoral Committee of Overyssel to the then king of Holland, Louis Bonaparte (father of Napoleon III.,) who at that time resided at Utrecht. Being more familiar with the French language than his companions, the young von Bœnninghausen was admitted to the audience to act as interpreter. In consequence of this circumstance he soon received the quite unexpected appointment of Auditor to the State Council. From this time on, his career at the Court of Holland was a remarkably rapid one. Within a year he was promoted over the heads of some colleagues much older than himself, to the post of Auditor to the King, and a fortnight afterwards to that of *Secretaire gènèrale des requetes.* This laborious but influential office, to which were subsequently added the duties of royal librarian and chief of the topographical bureau, he continued to hold until the abdication of the King of Holland, July 1, 1810.

After the loss of his very kind and benevolent chief, of whose council he was the youngest member, under circumstances so very painful to him, von Bœnninghausen declined every position that was offered him in the service of Holland, and returned in 1810 to the paternal estate to devote himself to the study of agriculture and of the auxiliary sciences, especially that of botany, which gradually became his favorite pursuit.

He married in 1812, and in 1814 removed to his inherited

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estate of Darop. Here he gradually entered into correspondence with the most prominent agriculturists of Germany, especially with Thær and Schwerz. Several essays from his pen appeared in the *Moglischen Annalen*.

He endeavored by advice and example to improve the agriculture of Westphalia. Among his efforts of this kind was the founding of the Agricultural Society for the district of Münster, which still exists in a more extended form and which was the first association of the kind in the western part of the Prussian Monarchy. On the organization of the Prussian provinces of the Rhine and Westphalia in 1816, the position of Landrath for circle of Cœsfeld, in which his estate of Darop lies, was offered to von Bœnninghausen. He accepted it and filled it until 1822. During this period the necessity of an appraisement of the two above-named provinces of the Rhine and Westphalia was recognized, and von Bœnninghausen being the only Landrath, was summoned to the conferences held on the subject at Godesburg, near Bonn, in order that he might testify, as both a theoretically and practically educated agriculturist, on the technology of the appraisements. He was subsequently, in 1822, appointed General Commissioner of Appraisements for the two provinces.

This new office involved almost constant traveling about in these provinces; but this, again, gave him increased opportunities for the study of their flora. He published in 1824 a "Prodromus Floræ Monasteriensis," which contained much that was new, and which showed the similarity between the Westphalian flora and the English. At this time also was entrusted to him the direction of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Münster, which he conducted for many years and through which he came into relations with many of the first botanists of Europe. In consequence of his agricultural and botanical writings, he received many diplomas from learned societies, and C. Sprugel (Syst. veg., III., 245), and Reichenbach (Uebers. des Gewachsreich, 197), awarded him the highest honor known to a botanist, by each naming a genus of plants after him.

In the autumn of 1827, his health, which had hitherto been very robust, became seriously impaired and his disease, which was pronounced by two most distinguished physicians to be purulent consumption, grew so rapidly worse that in the spring

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of 1828, all hope of his recovery was abandoned. This was the first occasion of his acquiring a knowledge of Homœopathy. Having given up all hope of recovery, he wrote a farewell letter to his old and cherished botanical friend Dr. A. Weihe, of Herford, who was a homœopathic physician, the first in the whole of Westphalia and the Rhine, a fact, however, of which Bœninghausen was not aware, inasmuch as their frequent correspondence had treated only of botanical subjects.

Weihe, much concerned at the intelligence of Bœninghausen's illness, requested an accurate description of the case, expressing the hope that he might be the means of saving his valuable friend through the aid of the newly discovered method of cure. Bœninghausen complied with his request, followed implicitly the directions he received, and gradually recovered, so that, by the end of the summer, he was regarded as cured.

From this period he was not only a decided adherent, but an active and earnest advocate of Homœopathy. After ineffectual endeavors to arouse an interest on the subject among the physicians of Münster with whom he came into frequent intercourse as member and one of the founders of the Medical Society, he put his own hand to the work, revived the half-forgotten knowledge of medicine acquired at the University of Groningen, and had the good fortune to be of service to many who sought his aid. He had not, however, a license to practice as a physician, a fact which might have subjected him to many impediments and disamenities had he undertaken to engage in a general medical practice. For this reason, for a few years he expended his energies to a great extent upon literary labors which had for their object to study thoroughly the practical part of Homœopathy and to facilitate and extend its application. At length so generally were his learning and success acknowledged that, by a cabinet order of His Majesty King Wilhelm IV., dated July 11th, 1843, all the rights and immunities of a practising physician were bestowed upon him.

It was during the former period, from 1828 to 1843, that most of the systematic works, for which we are indebted to Bœninghausen, were composed and published. These were of a practical nature, designed to aid the student of materia medica and the physician at the bed-side. They were cordially received, were preferred by Hahnemann to all others, and were used by him to

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the time of his death. They have served as models, originals, or points of departure for most of the manuals, guides and repertories that have been published. During this period, too, Bœnninghausen was a constant and prolific contributor to the *Archiv*, of the new series of which, the *Neues Archiv*, he became associate editor along with Stapf, after the death of Gross; to the *Allgemeine homœopathische Zeitung* and to the *Homœopathe Belge*.

In these labors and in the discharge of his functions as a practitioner, his days were filled with honorable toil. His fame as a successful practitioner and as the acknowledged master of our Materia Medica, brought him many visitors from among professional men. These his genial cordiality converted into warm and steadfast friends. Advancing years dealt with him tenderly and death has at last overtaken him at his post of duty, still earnest in his labors, warm in his friendships and at peace with God and man.

Bœnninghausen was in constant correspondence with Hahnemann from 1830 till the death of the old master, and he more than once permitted the writer to examine a large volume of letters from Hahnemann, the last of which was written six weeks before Hahnemann's death.

In 1848 he founded the Society of the Homœopathic Physicians of Westphalia and the Rhine, the yearly meetings of which still continue. Almost every homœopathic society has elected him a member. The Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, in 1854, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine, and, on the 20th of April, 1861, the Emperor of the French, Napoleon III., whom, when a boy, Bœnninghausen then, Councilor to Louis of Holland, had known, made him Knight of the Legion of Honor.

Of Bœnninghausen's seven sons two have chosen the profession of medicine. The elder (Karl, born November 5th, 1826,) after practising for a year or more in Westphalia, in his father's neighborhood, where his success in treating a severe epidemic of typhus demonstrated his possession of rare endowments and great knowledge, is now settled in Paris under most fortunate circumstances. He married the amiable adopted daughter of Hahnemann's venerable widow. He resides with Madame Hahnemann and has access to the literary relics of our illustrious master. From these we may hope that, "in the fullness of

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time," much that is most valuable and interesting will be made public.

The second son Frederick (born April 14th, 1828,) had at first determined to study law, and had actually made considerable progress therein. The example of his brother, however, induced him to abandon this profession for that of medicine. He repaired to the University of Berlin, where after the usual period of study, he graduated as his brother had done, with great distinction, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine with a license to practice. Having up to this time paid little or no attention to Homœopathy, he now returned to the paternal roof for the purpose of watching the result of his father's practice, and of comparing these results with those with which he had become familiar in the allopathic hospitals in Berlin. He proposed, after sufficient comparative observations of this kind, to make his choice between Homœopathy and Allopathy. The nature of this choice could not be doubtful. His unqualified and enthusiastic preference was given to Homœopathy. After one year of careful study he engaged in general practice near Münster, where, we believe, he still resides.

It will be perceived, from the above sketch, that the life of our friend and colleague was full of a diversified activity. In his official employments, as well as in his agricultural and botanical studies, he had always in view some well defined practical object, and this was generally something of a beneficent character. And when he began to labor in the field of homœopathic medicine, his energies were exerted in a corresponding direction. Although deeply learned in ancient and modern philosophy, his mind was essentially of a practical turn. Those subjects had most attractions for him which presented the problem of definite labor for definite results. The theories and speculations and system-making, which have charms for many Homœopathists, seemed to Bœnninghausen to have but a secondary importance.

He perceived that the matter of prime necessity was such a study of the materia medica as should bring out into bold relief the characteristic peculiarities of each individual remedy, so that the practitioner might easily and surely single out that remedy which might be most similar in its symptoms to the disease under treatment, To such a study he devoted himself. The success of his practice is the measure of the success of these

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studies as well as an indication of Bœnninghausen's sagacity in selecting this as the most important subject of study.

As a result of these studies he published a small work containing the "Characteristics of Homœopathic Remedies" and also a "Concordance of the Relations of the Remedies to each Other." About the same time he published his "Therapeutic Pocket Book, or Manual for the Student of the Materia Medica and for the Physician at the Bed-side," a work designed chiefly to aid the student of the Materia Medica in following the course which Bœnninghausen had found so successful. He published also a "Repertory of the Materia Medica," and which is on the whole the best yet constructed. In these works Bœnninghausen brings prominently into view, the great importance of the characteristic symptoms and the value of the conditions and concomitants of the symptoms, as marks of individualization.

It may be remarked that the work on "Characteristics" has never been translated into English, a similar but immeasurably inferior book of Jahr's having been unhappily preferred by the publishers. The "Therapeutic Pocket Book" was translated into French and into English. But Bœnninghausen pointed out to the writer the fact that the French translation was so carelessly made that the lists of remedies in several cases are placed under different headings from those under which they properly belong, thus making the work a false guide. This was done by Dr. Roth, the same who in his studies of materia medica is now making such charges of inaccuracy and carelessness against Hahnemann, and whom Dr. Hering has just convicted of grossly careless misquotation in his remarks upon Sabadilla. The English translation by Dr. Laurie has the same faults, having been translated from the "*improved French*" translation, and not from the original German. In America, two translations have appeared by Dr. Hempel and Dr. Okie.

Bœnninghausen published also a little pamphlet on the "Treatment of Intermittent Fever," which was translated by Dr. Hempel.

In the last letter which the writer received from him, dated November 9th, 1863, he says: "I have now in press, at Leipzig, a treatise (as complete as possible) on the 'Treatment of Fevers,' a new edition of my pamphlet on this subject published in 1833, but not only considerably enlarged, but better arranged."

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It is believed that he had nearly completed a work on the "Treatment of Epilepsy," as well as a new and enlarged edition of his "Repertory."

An essay on the treatment of "Whooping Cough" was published in 1856. An English translation with additions is now in the hands of the publisher.

The crowning literary work of his life, however, was that which appeared early in 1863, the "Aphorisms of Hippocrates, with the Glosses of a Homœopathist," a large octavo volume so full of learning and of sagacious observation as to have won enthusiastic commendation from the entire allopathic press. A French translation will soon appear at Brussels. Bœninghausen was anxious that the English translation should be made and published in America, where he believed that Homœopathy had made greater and sounder progress than in England, and, but for the disturbances in business occasioned by the existing war, it is probable the translation would already have appeared. He desired that it should be preceded by a biographical sketch of the author, and it is from materials furnished him for the compilation of this sketch that the writer has derived the data for the foregoing hasty memoir. The English translation will be adorned by a finely engraved portrait, from a painting by Roting in the possession of the writer.

Bœninghausen began to practice Homœopathy according to the practical rules laid down by Hahnemann. When the high potencies were first introduced, he, at the instigation of Gross, began very cautiously to make experiments with them, first upon domestic animals and afterwards, when encouraged by the results, very cautiously upon his patients. Seven years was devoted to these experiments, the results of which were always recorded and carefully collated. Finally he became convinced of the superiority of the higher over the lower potencies and for twenty-two years, up to the time of his death, he used only the high potencies, at last exclusively the 200th in all cases. It was his custom to record every case for which he prescribed. In 1862, he informed the writer that he had just begun the 112th volume of his "Clinical Record." Of these 112 volumes, it is safe to estimate that at least eighty contain records of cases treated almost exclusively with high potencies. A rich mine of experience for the conscientious and intelligent explorer!

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Bœnninghausen adhered closely to Hahnemann's practical rules in prescribing. He was careful never to repeat the remedy until the effects of the dose already given were exhausted. He thoroughly disapproved of alternation of remedies.

In a work on "Domestic Practice" by Lutze, Bœnninghausen has been referred to as recommending a combination of remedies. This is utterly false. The writer has in his possession, and will ere long publish, a letter in which he utterly denies any such recommendation, expresses most hearty reprobation of the practice and gives a history of the origin of the proposition to combine two or more remedies in a single prescription.

On resigning the offices which he held under the Prussian Government, Bœnninghausen removed to Münster, where he built the house in which he lived when the writer visited him and in which he died. In this house it was his custom to receive patients daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. From 2 to 5 P. M., he spent in diversion, generally in walking about the suburbs, or along the beautiful promenade which surrounds the city, occupying the site of the former ramparts, or else in the Botanical Garden attached to the Ducal Residence. It was in these hours of relaxation that his genial social qualities, his wit and his full and varied knowledge were seen to best advantage. The writer will ever remember how, in course of one of these walks, Bœnninghausen, having gently rallied him on some evidences of home-sickness which he thought he had detected, gravely told him that he would take him to see a compatriot who resided in Münster. He accordingly led the way to the Botanical Garden, and there, with charming courtly ceremony, presented the writer to a stately Tulip tree (Liriodendron tulipifera), which he said he had imported from America forty years ago, and which he said he believed was the only immigrant from the United States in Westphalia.

His interest in the history and progress of Homœopathy in all parts of the world was very great. Especially was he interested in its development in America, a country from which he had received many tokens of esteem and admiration.

On receiving a copy of the volume of "Transactions of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York," published in 1863 by the Legislature of the State, he expressed great pleasure, using the following language:

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"I have been very agreeably surprised by the progress of Homœopathy in your country. Your Government, indeed, does not cease to favor everything which is truly salutary to mankind. In truth it may well serve as a model for all other Governments. Its merit is all the greater, in that the calamity of war does not hinder it from extending a protecting hand over the public weal."

Thus, active, earnest in every good work, filling with honor positions of high public trust, but devoting his faculties with equally conscientious fidelity to the cure of peasant and noble, indifferent to nothing that concerns the welfare of mankind, ever ready to point out to the seeker after knowledge the paths which he had himself so successfully trodden, thus lived, trusted, honored and beloved this distinguished physician and christian gentleman who has now gone to his rest.—D.

In the same copy of the *Review* Dr. Lippe writes of his friend:

DR. VON BŒNNINGHAUSEN.

BY AD. LIPPE, M. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The sad news has reached us that again one of the veterans of Homœopathy has left. On the 26th day of February, the good and noble Baron Clemens Maria Franz von Bœnninghausen, died at Münster, at the age of 79 years. How can we prepare a merited monument to our departed colleague?

Bœnninghausen leaves as a legacy to posterity his manifold writings and elaborate works. Among these he has given us, before closing his earthly career, a lasting evidence of his vast learning and acquirements, of his very thorough appreciation and understanding of Homœopathy, in his last and great gift, his "Aphorisms of Hippocrates," with notes by a Homœopathist. So overwhelming was the effusion of his learning throughout this work that even the medical journals of the opposition found themselves compelled to praise his profound abilities. Bœnninghausen devoted his whole life to Homœopathy and the further development of the science. As a friend and pupil of Hahnemann his unbounded admiration increased daily by his intercourse with him, and after the great Master's death he studied all his writings, and by these he became still more penetrated by and convinced of the truth of Hahnemann's observations and the great work accomplished by him. Follow-

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ing Hahnemann's doctrines and guided by them he developed Homœopathy. His intimate knowledge of our Materia Medica is evident and indisputably proved in every page of his "Relations," "Repertory," and "Pocket Book." His great conscientious accuracy is admired by all who consult his writings and valuable works, and those who, like myself, have had the honor and happiness of a delightful intimacy with him will often recall the charm of his ever instructive conversation, his unparalleled simplicity of manner and the goodness of heart of this most excellent man.

While he leaves us all these gifts we may well ask ourselves what would be the best mode of preparing the monument which this great man has merited by the service he has rendered to progressive Homœopathy, and thereby to suffering humanity? Our departed colleague has pointed out how he had wished to prepare the well deserved monument of our master—Hahnemann—and I here quote from one of his excellent articles, written soon after Hahnemann's death and translated for and published in the *Homœopathic Examiner*, for 1846, Vol. IV. His text is on "The Three Precautionary Rules of Hahnemann," he says, "unless the signs deceive me, we are now at the commencement of a new epoch, marked by the death of our Master, whose genius hovers around us, an epoch when the excrescences shall have been chopped off and the genuine metal separated from the dross. Let us henceforth be more firmly united, all of us who desire the good, but let us exclude from our ranks with unrelenting severity any one who sneers at the good cause, schismatics and all those who attempt substantiating opinions and hypotheses for careful observations. But let us at the same time honor the memory of the great reformer in medicine, by subjecting his doctrines, results of fifty years' observations to repeated and comprehensive examinations and trials, and by candidly communicating our experience one to another. This would be the best mode of preparing the monument which the great man has merited by the services he has rendered to suffering humanity."

Bœnninghausen by this illustrates and endorses the three precautionary rules of Hahnemann.

The happy epoch which he then anticipated has not yet come, the conditions he points out by which this epoch may be ushered

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in with certainity, "the chopping off of the excrescences, the separation of the genuine metal from the dross with unrelenting severity," these have not yet been fulfilled, but unless the signs of the times deceive me, this condition is now being consummated, and the desired happy epoch must soon come.

The three precautionary rules of Hahnemann, the results of fifty years' experience, and now also the rules of Bœnninghausen, would form a good basis for experiments to be subjected to repeated and comprehensive examinations, and trials, and the results thereof candidly communicated one to another; by so doing we can prepare the best and lasting monument to this great and good man, and thus by a desired and decided union, meet his wishes and honor his memory by honoring the memory of our great master.

Puhlmann says that Dr. Carl von Bœnninghausen (born 1777, died 1862) was a contemporary of Jahr. He published, as early as 1832, a "Repertory of Antipsoric Remedies," and later "Homœopathic Therapeutics of Intermittent Fevers," "Homœopathy, a Manual for the Public," and other works. His most important work (long out of print) is the "Pocket-book for Homœopathic Physicians, for Clinical Use and for the Study of the Materia Medica Pura." He established, in 1846, the Society of Homœopathic Physicians of Rhineland and Westphalia. In 1860, at the age of 83, he issued his "Aphorisms of Hippocrates with Comments by a Homœopathist." Like Jahr, he adhered to all of Hahnemann's dogmas, and especially to the theory of potentization. He prescribed almost exclusively the 200th potency.

THE WORKS OF BŒNNINGHAUSEN.

"The Cure of Cholera and its Preventatives," according to Hahnemann's latest communication to the author. 1831.

"Repertory of the Antipsoric Medicines," with a preface by Hahnemann with respect to the repetition of the dose of a remedy. 1832.

"Summary View of the Chief Sphere of Operation of the Antipsoric Remedies and of their Characteristic Peculiarities, as an Appendix to their Repertory." 1833.

"An Attempt at a Homœopathic Therapy of Intermittent Fever." 1833.

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"Contributions to a Knowledge of the Peculiarities of Homœopathic Remedies." 1833.

"Homœopathic Diet and a Complete Image of a Disease." For the non-professional public. 1833.

"Homœopathy, a Manual for the Non-Medical Public." 1834.

"Repertory of the Medicines which are not Anti-Psoric." 1835.

"Attempt at Showing the Relative Kinship of Homœopathic Medicines." 1836.

"Therapeutic Manual for Homœopathic Physicians," for use at the sick-bed and in the study of the Materia Medica Pura. 1846.

"Brief Instruction for Non-Physicians as to the Prevention and Cure of Cholera." 1849.

"The Two Sides of the Human Body and Relationships." Homœopathic studies. 1853.

"The Hom. Domestic Physician in Brief Therapeutic Diagnoses." An attempt. 1853.

"The Homœopathic Treatment of Whooping Cough in its Various Forms." 1860.

"The Aphorisms of Hippocrates, with Notes by a Homœopath." 1863.

"Attempt at a Homœopathic Therapy of Intermittent and Other Fevers," especially for would-be Homœopaths. Second augmented and revised edition. Part 1. The Pyrexy. 1864.

(*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 22, p. 351. Am. Hom. Rev., vol. 4, p. 433. World's Con., vol. 2, p. 36. Kleinert, 314. Lute's Fl. Blatter, Feb. 24, 1864. Med. Couns., vol. 11, p. 492. All. hom. Zeit., vol. 68, pp. 56, 64, 133. Rapou, vol. 2.*)

BOHLER. Dr. Bohler, of Plauen, died January 2, 1878. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy, at Plauen, Saxony. The name is on both the *Zeitung* and Quin lists. (*Allg. hom. Zeit. vol., 96, p. 16. Zeit. f. hom. Klinik, vol. 27, p. 15.*)

BONDINI. According to the list of Quin published in 1834, Bondini was practicing Homœopathy at that date in Civitella del Tronto, Italy.

BONNET. Bonnet's name is in Quin's list of 1834, when he was at Lyons.

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BONNET. This is another practitioner whom Quin gives as being in practice in 1834 at d'Amberieux.

DE BONNEVAL, HENRI. The *Bibliotheque Homœopathique* for July 10, 1882, contains the following: We have lost one of the veterans of our old guard—Comte Henri de Bonneval, who was taught by Hahnemann himself in the principles of our new doctrine. He died at his chateau, La Tresne, near Bordeaux. His graciousness, scientific renown and charity had given him for years an exceptional position in his vicinity.

He came from a noble family and an ancient, who had long been distinguished for service to the State and the King. It was about 1825 or 1826 that he completed his preparatory studies. He was arrested in his career by a malady which even threatened his life, and cured against all expectation by a celebrated physician who had introduced a new and strange method; he decided to study medicine and embrace the doctrine by which his health had been restored. He was a practitioner for fifty years. He was very good to the poor. He held consultations at his different houses, and demanded nothing from his poor people. He gave a great deal away in charity. A eulogy by M. de Larson may be found in the *Bibliotheque Homœopathique*. (*Bibl. Hom., vol. 13, p. 412. Vol. 14, p. 55.*)

BONORDEN, THIL. HEINRICH. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, at which time he was settled in Herford in the Prussian Province of Westphalia. In the *Zeitung* list of 1832, and the Quin list of 1834, he is located at Hernorda.

BORCHARD. In 1834 was practicing Homœopathy at Bordeaux, France. His name appears on the Quin list of 1843.

BORMANN. July 27, 1857, Dr. Bormann, of Grimma, is dead. He had carcinoma of the rectum. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy in Grimma, Saxony. The name is on both the *Zeitung* list of 1832, and Quin's of 1834. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 54, p. 184.*)

BOURGES. Was one of the early homœopathic practitioners at Bordeaux, France. (*World's Con., vol. 2, p. 152.*)

BRAND, C. P. Brand's name appears in the list of contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee, as Doctor of Medicine and Cor-

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responding Member of Joseph Medico-Chirurgical Academy of Vienna, regimental physician of the 35th infantry regiment, at Pilsen, in Bohemia. It is also in the *Zeitung* list of 1832.

BRAUN, MAXIMILIAN. Was born in Achdorf, near Landshut, Bavaria, on October 12th, 1751. He studied medicine in Vienna in the time of Stoll and on his recommendation, he attended, after his graduation a rich Englishman, who had been directed by Stoll to take a sea voyage, acting in the capacity of companion and attendant physician. Braun journeyed over the seas for a considerable time with his invalid, and as the latter drove away the ennui of a long sea voyage by working at his lathe, Braun learned from him the art of turning. The later operations of Braun in the department of mechanics show his predominantly developed impulse to building (to speak phrenologically), and the mechanical operations of surgery owe to him many improvements—yea, even new inventions. Having returned from his voyage, Braun entered into the military service of Austria, during which he served in several campaigns and finally advanced to the rank of surgeon of the staff in garrison and of Imperial Councilor. A sort of hammock for patients with broken bones—a very serviceable sick-bed for severe diseases, or such where the patient for a long time is forbidden to move his body—various splints and trusses distinguished for their simplicity and ingenious construction, have made the name of Braun famous in surgery. Various pamphlets, describing these contrivances, written by Braun and others, have been published.

His acquaintance with Homœpathy, Braun, as well as the deceased Forgo, myself, and many other older Homœopaths of Hungary, owed to the regimental surgeon, Dr. Mueller—our Nestor—equally distinguished as man and as physician. In the year 1823 Braun came, on official business, to Totis, where Dr. Mueller was stationed with his regiment. Braun undertook to reprove Dr. Mueller because he had heard of him that he gave "to all his patients one and the same sort of drops." Mueller met him very frankly, and also took the trouble of explaining to him the uniformity of his "drops." Braun listened to him in great surprise and asked for books, so as to examine the matter more closely, and—the seed fell on fruitful ground, and for fifteen years—*i. e.*, till the death of Braun—it brought fair fruit

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in the healing of many thousands of patients. I need not adduce any other proof of the uprightness and love for truth of Braun but the one fact that he in the advanced age of 72 years still entered on the study of Homœopathy. The homœopathic pharmacy furnished a very suitable occupation for the mechanical genius of Braun. By his trusses he had become well acquainted with many ruptured persons, which gave him frequent opportunity for trying and proving the homœopathic method of cure on such patients, as I have reported elsewhere. In Comorn, where he lived after his appointment as staff surgeon, he was so frequently called upon by the peasants of all the surrounding villages, that he treated several thousands of such patients every year. These (poor) people who paid their good-natured doctor with eggs, flax, fruit, copper money, etc., will much lament his decease.

Braun died in Comorn on November 17th, 1838, of old age. He was of strong and large build, and in his features had a strong resemblance to Hahnemann. This resemblance was much heightened by a baldness of similar dimensions. The Hahnemann medal might well have passed for Braun's medal. His leisure hours he passed at his work-bench. Till his death he himself sawed all the wood he burned, both summer and winter. The simplicity of his mode of living, which dated from his campaigning, was almost cynical. In one kettle was his soup, beef and rice, or some other farinacious food—*viola tout*, the same day after day. This kettle was brought to him punctually at 12 o'clock; wherever Braun might be standing, there his dinner was served to him. No table was set; he ate his soup from a small dish, then instead of a plate, there was handed him a square, very cleanly kept piece of board, on which he cut his meat, eating it with salt and bread. After his dinner, he at once went to work again, and if we except an hour's walk, he took no rest. In his last years his feet refused their service, while the rest of the body remained in its undiminished vigor. In order that he might nevertheless take the fresh air he had a small, light carriage made for himself, in which a young and sturdy attendant pulled him about.

He so much honored Hahnemann that the only reason of his getting annoyed at his age was because this prevented him from making a journey to Hahnemann "that he might see the cover-

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ing in which this sublime, glorious spirit dwelt." As to myself, the good old man always treated me with particular affection and both in conversation and in letters he always called me his "dear son." Braun's death took place during my fatal years of roving, when bad people of every kind endeavored to spoil my career, pushing me northward when I desired to go southward, and to the south when I wished to go northward—otherwise I would not have failed * to have performed the last loving service to my dear old friend, and to have wept at his pulseless heart as a last unction to him.

Braun's name appears as one of the contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. Also it is on the *Zeitung* list of 1832, and that of Quin of 1834. Braun in the Hahnemann list has a number of titles, staff physician, corresponding member of the Medico-Chirgical Academy Joseph in Vienna, etc., etc., at Comorn in Hungary. (*Kleinert, 339. Archiv. f. d. hom. Heilk., vol. 20, pp. 3, 165. Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 77, p. 200. Rapou, vol. 1, p. 124. Vol. 2, p. 243.*)

BRAUN, (Rome). Dr. Ladelci says: Dr. Braun, a dilettante in medicine treated in Rome in the year 1833, cases with homœopathic remedies. (*Brit. Jour Hom., vol. 4, p. 458.*

BRAVAIS, Junior. Was in 1834, practicing Homœopathy at Annonay, France. The name is on the Quin list of 1834.

BRAVAIS, Senior. Bravais's name appears on the Quin list of 1834, at which time he was practicing Homœopathy at Annonay, a town in France, in the department of Ardache.

BRIXHE. Was an early Homœopath, of Brussels.

BRUGGER, IGNATIUS. Was born at Upper-Eichel, Ober-Amt Schopheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, July 31, 1809. His father died when he was two years old, and his

*For several years I have endeavored to gather information as to our departed colleague, until after much correspondence. I succeeded in collecting the few data given above. In the last years I find that we have become more indifferent to one another. Though I cannot make this reproach to myself. Whomever I have loved, I may indeed learn to hate, but he can never become quite indifferent to me. A rose-colored letter from Stapf, full of brightness and love, a greeting from Hahnemann, the mere word "Homœopathy," encountered in a book that is not medical, can electrify me now, as it did fifteen years ago. (Written without signature, perhaps by Gross.)

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mother six years later. When about six years of age the orphan was sent to the day school which he attended for five years; he then hired himself to a farmer for his bread and clothes, remaining with him until fifteen, at which time he for several months received lessons in German, French and Latin languages from a teacher in Rheinfelden, Switzerland. In November, 1826, he entered the Gymnasium at Freiburg, Baden, and there he remained until April, 1827. He then entered the Lyceum at Constance, Baden, and there pursued his studies for two and a half years; after which he went to the University at Freiburg: there he attended lectures on philosophy, medicine, surgery and obstetrics, until April, 1834, when his course of study being at an end he came to America, arriving in New York in October, 1834. He at once sought out Dr. Detwiller, of Hellertown, Pa., who received him kindly, and invited him to study Homœopathy with him, and to assist him in his practice. He accepted the generous offer and remained with Dr. Detwiller several months, and then commenced practice in Bucks county near Quakertown, but soon removed to Sheppardsvill and not long after went to Philadelphia, where he remained but a few months. In January, 1838, he located in New Berlin, Union county, where meeting with more success, he remained until 1856, when he established himself at Lewisburg, and was for two years associated with Dr. J. F. Harvey. In January, 1842, he married Miss Mary M. Smith, of New Berlin. He passed the rest of his life in Lewisburg, at which place he died. (*World's Con. vol. 2, p. 762. Cleave's Biography*).

BRUNNOW, ERNST GEORGE VON. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, at which time he lived in Dresden. As he was not a physician, his name is not in the *Zeitung* nor Quin lists. He was, however, of immense influence on the early propagation of Homœopathy. In the *British Journal* for April, 1847, is the following: Ernst George von Brunnow, born at Dresden, the 6th of April, 1796, died there the 5th of May, 1845. Though not a medical man, Von Brunnow has rendered essential services to the cause of Homœopathy by his literary labors, in connection with the subject. Of a noble Courland family, he began in 1829 to devote himself to the study of philosophy and law. His indifferent health prevented him pursuing this path, and he confined himself to the

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cultivation of the lighter departments of literature. He enjoyed considerable reputation as a novelist, his "Troubadour" and "Ulrick von Hutten," being still popular. Failing to obtain relief from his bodily sufferings from Allopathy, he put himself under Hahnemann's treatment, and obtained such benefit as convinced him of the excellence and truth of the Homœopathic system, and converted him into an ardent champion of the cause. He translated into the French language the "Organon" and several other of Hahnemann's lesser works, and had a considerable share in the Latin translation of the Materia Medica Pura. His last work in connection with Homœopathy is a small pamphlet entitled, "Ein Blick auf Hahnemann und die Homöopathik." Leipzig, 1844. We cannot better sum up this brief notice of him than in the words of his German biographer—His whole nature evinced profound feeling, and his melancholy, dark, brilliant eyes betokened clearness of intellect and the noblest of hearts. Without guile, firm and true in his friendship, sympathizing, unselfish, with an enthusiasm for the beautiful and the sublime, such is our recollection of the noble, the departed Ernst von Brunnow.

Rapou says that he was a rich man, with leisure and great talent for writing. He devoted himself entirely to the new doctrines. He prepared an excellent exposition of Homœopathy for men of the world and translated the "Organon" into French.

Stapf thus writes of him: If every one who has labored with active love for the internal and external development of Homœopathy has a just claim to our grateful recognition, and this, whether he be physician or laymen, then Ernst von Brunnow has quite especially merited to be lovingly mentioned in this journal, and that we should erect a simple memorial to his memory.

Brunnow was born in Dresden, from a very honorable family of Courland on April 6th, 1796, and died in the same city on the 5th of May, 1845. Having been sickly from his earliest childhood, he was most carefully educated at home until he, in the year 1819, devoted himself in Leipzig to the study of philosophy and jurisprudence, and later on he prepared himself in the Bureau of Justice in Dresden for a higher official position. Increasing bodily ailments, however, soon compelled him to give up this

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course, and being favored by fortunate external circumstances he lived to himself and his literary undertakings. An honorable testimony as to what he attempted and succeeded in with regard to the field of belles-lettres, where he was quite at home. is afforded to us in a collection of poems, several excellent novels, and especially some very valuable historical novels, among which the "Troubadour" and "Ulrich von Hutton" deserve especial mention.

But he was destined to become useful to science and humanity also in another manner. The severe bodily sufferings to which he was subjected, and for which he had not even a palliative in Allopathy made him try Homœopathy, and this new method of healing, as administered by the hands of Hahnemann himself, succeeding in essentially improving his condition and in making it at least tolerable. He went through the same experiences as other excellent men in similar circumstances. Overcome by the deep truth of Homœopathy and by the blessings which it can bestow on mankind when rightly administered he not only became its most zealous friend and votary, but he also endeavored after he had most fully became acquainted with its essentials and with its literature, and had made friends with its most distinguished adherents, to contribute with all his strength by words and deeds to its more general acceptance. For this purpose he translated several works of Hahnemann, the "Organon" and his pamphlet on coffee, etc., into the French language. For this task he was better prepared than many others by his perfect knowledge of that language. Von Brunnow also took an active part in translating the *Materia Medica Pura* into Latin. Only those who worked with him and who have carefully watched the progress of Homœopathy can rightly appreciate how much he has contributed to it by his excellent translations into French, and by some smaller works about Homœopathy which he wrote himself. He also made good use of his manifold social relations in circles which were as distinguished as they were extensive, so as to defend Homœopathy, which was then so little known and so much misjudged.

During the last years of his life, solely in consequence of external influences, he had become favorably disposed to a tendency to Homœopathy, which in consequence of its peculiar scientific appearance might well appeal to his susceptible spirit,

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but which widely differs from true and pure Homœopathy, as he formerly knew and acknowledged it; this tendency, however, unless all signs of the times are deceptive, will probably prove but a passing phantom, which will soon again give place to the old and eternal truth. In this spirit he also wrote his last homœopathic pamphlet: "A Glance at Hahnemann and Homœopathy, etc." (1844.) Part of the contents of this composition we would willingly excuse with Gœthe's saying: "Man will err as long as he strives." In concluding this simple memorial, we would quote the words of another biographer of our beloved friend, because they are as true as they are beautiful, and as suitable as if they had come from my own soul, so that I would not know how to describe him more suitably: "His whole being showed a warm sentiment; from his melancholy dark-shining eyes, clearness of spirit, and a most noble heart beamed forth. Without guile, firm and faithful in friendships, sympathetic, self-sacrificing, enthusiastic for everything beautiful and great—this is the image of the noble departed Ernst von Brunnow, as it lives in our souls. *Ave cara anima!*—E. STAPF.

A writer in the *Zeitung* says: In the night from the 4th to the 5th of May, 1845, died at Dresden, after several weeks of suffering, Baron Ernst Georg von Brunnow, well-known to the friends of the reformed healing art by his translation into French of Hahnemann's Organon, with a very readable preface prefixed to it, entitled *Exposé de la Rèforme de l'Art Médicale;* by his French translation of Hahnemann's pamphlet on coffee, and by his co-operation in the Latin translation of the Materia Medica Pura, undertaken in common with the Drs. Stapf and Gross; and finally by his work: "A Glance at Hahnemann and Homœopathy."

He was born April 6th, 1796, at Dresden, and was the oldest son of a Saxon officer in a high position, who came from Courland. He lost his father when very young, but he enjoyed until two years ago, the life and presence of his beloved noble mother. In the years 1815-19 he studied law at Leipzig, and was afterward for a short time assessor in a Government office at Dresden. But he soon left the civil service owing to ill health, and labored for his fellowmen in the advancement of the good and the beautiful through literary works. As an author, he became known through his "Epos and Lyra," his "Troubadour," his "Ulrich von Hutten," and his "Oberst von Carpezan."

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His zeal for truth, and his endeavors to advance art and the sciences for the common good of humanity, endeared him to all his friends. For Homœopathy, he worked with a self-sacrificing love, and he was ever a zealous promoter of the same, though withal with a good common sense. His talents kept equal pace with his zeal; he was one of those highly gifted authors, who labor and create from an internal impulse. (*Brit. Jour. Hom. vol. 5, p. 253. Kleinert, 149, 165. Archiv f. d. hom. Heilk., vol. 22, pt. 2, p. 186. Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 29, p. 32. Rapou, vol. 2, p. 86.*)

BRUTZER. The *Zeitung* contains the following: On March 5, 1877, at Riga, at the age of eighty-four, State Councilor and Chevalier Dr. Brutzer, for a long time a homœopathic physician.

Bojanus, writing for the World's Convention of 1876, says that Dr. Brutzer, of Riga, in 1833, made a bold stand in favor of the new system. He put the question openly to a medical society of which he was a member, "Is it becoming in a conscientious physician under present circumstances to refuse to study Homœopathy?" Two years later he repeated the question and quoted cases from his own homœopathic practice. This created much commotion and Dr. Brutzer resigned from the society. Persecution followed, but he gained a strong party among the more intelligent of the public, who presented him with a large silver cup in acknowledgment of his fearless championship. Since then both he and the system he defended have derived advantage from his great talents, noble character, and enormous activity, and full of years and memories of an honorable life, he still lives at Riga.

* * * * * * *

Amongst the men whose names and works are part of the history of Homœopathy, Brutzer occupies a prominent position. He was dissatisfied with the scientific arguments propounded in the *Organon*. He held that the essence of Homœopathy does not rest on the use of medicines producing like symptoms but like conditions. He would replace "Similia similibus curentur" by "Idem efficientibus eodem debellantur," and the name Homœopathy by Isocraty or Isonergy. But whatever the value of such criticisms as these, he entertained some just views on the condition of the Materia Medica, which he characterized as defective, since it contains mostly subjective symptoms; paying no

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heed to the anatomical, pathological and chemical changes produced in the organism. To this imperfection he attributed the frequent want of success of homœopathic remedies, and considered it to be the source of the famous psora theory. He urged the reproving of remedies, with a studious regard to pathological anatomy, the aid of chemical analysis, and the light derived from experiments with animals with poisonous doses. Thus, he thought, we should learn the general characteristics of remedies, and by a proper classification of them, materially aid the selection of the proper remedy in a given case.

In 1836 there appeared in the German *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, No. 32, an article signed by two allopathic physicians, Drs. Seidlitz and Weisse, announcing that the St. Petersburg Society of Corresponding Physicians proposed to give a prize of fifty Dutch ducats for an essay. The announcement was as follows: "The St. Petersburg Society of Corresponding Physicians," starting from the conviction that all cases of disease treated homœopathically are only examples of the natural course of morbid conditions in the organism, such as rational physicians can rarely see, and that only when they abstain from treatment, wished: That the histories of cases contained in the whole homœopathic literature should be reviewed, critically elucidated and arranged, so that the course of development of whole classes and genera of diseases, as also of particular diseases, should be exhibited in the clearest possible way; the result of these researches must be compared with the normal development of disease in the Hippocratic sense. At the same time the phenomena which usually precede the favorable as well as the unfavorable termination of diseases treated homœopathically as also the metaschematisms of morbid affections are to be prominently exhibited. At the same time all polemics against Homœopathy as a system, and against homœopathic practitioners, were to be avoided and the prize was to be awarded to the essay which should *most fulfill the expectations of the society*.

This remarkable offer was ridiculed by the Homœopaths, and even some allopathic writers said it was unscientific and did not deserve notice. The prize was awarded the following year to a Dr. Simson, of Breslau, who, in the preface of his treatise, declares that he has written with the "purest scientific intentions, and with the deepest abhorence of everything which has

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the slightest relation to Homœopathy," declarations which evidently touched the hearts and opened the collective purse of the "Society" to the prize-seeker.

Dr. Brutzer then offered a prize of 100 Dutch ducats for an essay that should give a fair and scientific statement, and elucidation of the cases of disease published in homœopathic works, and draw logical inferences from them, *even should these, far from fulfilling the expectations of the Society go directly counter to them.* Brutzer appointed a committee of five foremost members of the medical faculty to award the prize, and named two years as the limit of competition. He advertised the offer extensively. Essays were sent to Brutzer from Goullon, Sr., of Weimer, and Dr. Heubel, of Wulk. Heubel got the prize, but his essay was not published. Goullon was not satisfied, and Brutzer wrote that he only offered the prize as a demonstration against the allopathic society, and wondered that any one could take his offer in earnest. Dr. Heubel then wrote that he had got the fifty ducats paid him. Brutzer wrote a work published in Riga in 1838: Attempt at a Scientific Foundation of the Homœopathic Principle. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 94, p. 96. World's Con., vol. 2, pp. 255, 263. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 38, pp. 310, 315.*)

BUONGIOVANNI, LUIGI. Quin gives this man as surgeon to the military hospital of the king of Sicily, in his list of 1834.

BURDACH. Both the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and the the Quin list of 1834, locate this man at Triebel.

BUSSY. Quin gives the name in his list of 1834 as Bussy, Professor Chemiæ, Paris.

BUTE, GEORGE HENRY. The following was published in the *Hahnemannian Monthly* at the time of his death:

George Henry Bute was born in the Duchy of Schaumburg Lippe Bueckeburg, on the 20th of May, 1792. During the latter period of French dominion in Germany, he was obliged to leave his parental roof in order to escape military conscription. He then led a roving life for several years, serving, for instance, on a Dutch man-of-war. He visited during this service the southern parts of Europe, even Constantinople, deserted at Genoa, traversed all Germany on foot, and embarked for the United States,

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where he landed at Philadelphia in August, 1819. He obtained a situation with and worked for some time in the then famous garden of Mr. Pratt; got acquainted with the Moravians through their bishop, R. Rud. Herman, and entered, in 1822, the Moravian Boarding School at Nazareth, Pa., called Nazareth Hall, as teacher. He married, at Nazareth, Miss Mary Bardill, daughter of a Moravian missionary, in April, 1825, returned to Philadelphia, where he was employed in a store until after the arrival from Germany of his younger brother Charles, when the two started a sugar refinery. In 1828 he received a special commission to proceed to Surinam (Dutch Guiana) as a missionary, and accordingly departed for that country. Being stationed in the city of Paramaribo, he became acquainted with Dr. Constantine Hering, who, having been sent there by the Saxon government as botanist and geologist, was practising Homœopathy also. Young Bute placed himself under Dr. Hering's tuition, studied with great zeal and enthusiasm, but was obliged, on account of feeble health, to return, in 1831, to the United States. He landed in Boston and proceeded to Nazareth, to perfect himself in his chosen and much-loved profession. He soon went to Philadelphia, where the Asiatic cholera had broken out in a virulent form, and in the treatment of which he met with great success, and demonstrated the truth of Hahnemann's system.

He acquired a widespread reputation and great practice, and was joined in 1833 by his friend, Dr. Hering, from Paramaribo, and they worked together for some time. Soon his health gave way, and after six years of active service in Philadelphia he was obliged to withdraw to the country, and again selected Nazareth, which was his residence up to the time of his decease. He never ceased to labor by writing, experimentation, and practice, to advance the great cause of Homœopathy. The death of his faithful partner, his wife, in 1869, affected him very deeply, and he began to show signs of failing strength in body, his mind and intellect, however, remaining bright and clear. He failed rapidly from the commencement of last winter, and it soon became plain that his days were numbered. At the beginning of last November he visited his much-loved garden for the last time (he was an enthusiastic friend of gardening), and from the latter part of that month he never left his room or bed, until he passed away to his eternal rest, at the

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age of 83 years, 8 months, 23 days, after a long and tedious, and often very painful and distressing, sickness, with sleepless nights and restless days, on February 13th, 1876.

The following notes as to Dr. Bute's contributions direct to Homœopathy, were kindly furnished by his old friend and colleague, Dr. C. Hering:

He was the first prover of the indigenous plants, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, *Cistus Canadensis*, *Chimaphila umbellata*, *Chimaphila maculata*, *Rhus venenata*, and *Rhus glabra*. He also proved *Rhus tox.* and *Rhus radicans*, and made comparisons of the different *Rhus*. He was the introducer of the West Indian *Moncinella*, and made some of the provings of *Juglans cinerea*. He proved *Sarracenia asimina* and *Ustilago maidis* in 1840. He made provings of *Cypripedium humile* and *Phallus impudicus*.

A lady whom he had cured with *Daphne mezereum*, on being told the remedy, handed him from her flower pot a twig of the *Daphne Indica*, with the request that he would prove it. He did so, and it has been of great use in many cases.

He contributed to the Allentown provings of *Lachesis*, *Mephitis*, *Calcarea phosphorica mixta* and *basica*. Some of his symptoms of *Alum* he sent to Hahnemann, who inserted them in his *Chronic Diseases*. He also observed valuable symptoms of *Conium maculatum*.

A Baptist minister from Canada, suffering from an old intermittent, for which he had taken all that the old school and Homœopathy, as far as tried, could furnish, applied to Dr. Bute for relief. General anasarca having set in, he asked, in his extremity, for a tincture to prove. Bute, remembering that his mother had always been in the habit of carefully pouring away the water in which she had boiled eggs, because, she said, "people got the fever from such water,,' and recollecting once having witnessed a cure of intermittent in a man who opened an egg and poured brandy into one-half of the shell and drank it off, he now proceeded to make a tincture by breaking a newly laid egg, taking away the yolk and greater part of the white, and putting the rest in a bottle with alcohol. This *albumen ovi*, as it was called, made a complete cure of the clergyman's intermittent, and has been found of great service in many desperate cases since.

In a letter concerning himself Dr. Bute says: "I am a native

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of North Germany and was born May 27th, 1792. In the year 1829, I received a special commission to proceed to Surinam (Dutch Guiana), and while in the city of Paramaribo, fortunately became acquainted with Dr. C. Hering, established there as a homœopathic physician. This meeting was doubtless the most important event of my life, the turning point, as it were, of my mind. He here cured me of spotted fever, a disease which in that climate is *always death*. I therefore craved a knowledge of that wonderful new medical system. Convinced of the soundness of Hahnemann's doctrine I placed myself under the tuition of my friend, Dr. Hering, studying arduously until I became a proficient in the theory and practice of Homœopathy. My constitution, however, being unable to withstand the insalubrious climate of Surinam, I was compelled to leave the country after a stay of nearly two years. With shattered health I sailed for Boston in 1831, thence proceeded to Nazareth, Pa., where I settled and practiced. The Asiatic cholera having broken out in a virulent form in Philadelphia, I considered it my duty to repair to that city immediately, both by knowledge and skill to assist the thousands of sick and dying, and at the same time to demonstrate to the world the truth of Hahnemann's system, by proving beyond cavil that Homœopathy is the best and, indeed, the only true practice for that fatal disease. My reputation became so widely spread that at the end of two years practice in that city I was so overwhelmed with patients that in spite of the utmost activity, I found it impossible to properly attend to all. While in this strait I wrote to my friend, Dr. Hering, in Paramaribo, urging him to come to Philadelphia, and assuring him of a large field for his talents and labor. But as Dr. Hering found it difficult to leave his work in Paramarabo, he did not arrive until March, 1833, and then in ill health, with a fistula in the thigh. He soon after joined me in practice, we two establishing our office on Vine street. After some years of active practice in Philadelphia, my own health became so impaired that I was obliged to withdraw to the country. I again selected the village of Nazareth as my abode, and since that period I have never flagged in my efforts by writing, experiment and practice to advance the great cause of Homœopathy, and disseminate its truths among the people Dr. Hering in one of his magazine articles says: All the homœopathicians had in this

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awful (cholera) epidemic the greatest success; even here in Philadelphia; Dr. George Bute, my first student, had in 1832, been trusted by the authorities with a hospital in Cherry street. (*Hahn. Monthly, vol. 11, p. 383. Am. Hom. Obs. vol. 13, p. 232. World's Trans. vol. 2, p. 711. N. Am. Jour. Hom. vol. 22, p. 218*).

CABARRUS. Was one of the early practitioners of Homœopathy in Paris. (*World's Trans., vol. 2, p. 152.*)

CALDAS, FRANCISCO DE PAULA. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy in Alcala la Real, Spain. (1830–35.) (*World's Con., vol. 2, p. 324. Rapou, vol. 1, p. 178.*)

CAMERON. Was practicing Homœopathy in London in 1835. (*World's Con., vol. 2, p. 107.*)

CARAVELLI. Was practicing Homœopathy in 1834, according to Dr. Quin, in Giulia Nuova.

CARLIER, JEAN BAPTISTE. Died in Brussels, April 9, 1873. Dr. C. commenced to practice Homœopathy in Brussels as early as 1831, and he with Dr. Varlez, were the veterans of the system of Hahnemann in that city. He was one of the founders of the Belgian Homœopathic Society in 1837. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 87, p. 8. World's Con., vol. 2, p. 308.*)

CARRAULT. Quin gives the name in the list of 1834, at which time he was practicing Homœopathy at Rouen, in France.

CATENET. Quin gives the name followed by an interrogation point, and with the title Chirurgus Nosocomii. In 1834 he was practicing Homœopathy in Bordeaux, France.

CENTAMORI SETTIMIO. Dr. Ladelci says: Dr. Centamori, having heard of Homœopathy from Dr. Braun, about 1833, and having seen some cures, began to study and familiarize himself with the new discoveries of the immortal German, in order to enable himself to multiply the facts in favor of his doctrines. He was therefore exposed to the usual abuse and hostility of the adherents of the old school. The success of his practice surpassed his expectation. A persecution of Dr. Centamori was commenced by the physicians and apothecaries of the old school; he was accused of administering poison, and was prohibited from practicing medicine because he was only a surgeon. To surmount

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this Dr. C. went to Bologna and took out his degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1837, when the cholera visited Rome, Dr. Centamori was very successful in its homœopathic treatment, but the rector of St Peter's dying of cholera while under his treatment, he was accused of poisoning that prelate. At a later period he went, as his physician, with the Grand Duke of Lucca on his travels. Dadea says that Dr. Mauro, returning to Rome in 1830, converted to Homœopathy the district physician of Velletri, who not being able from advanced age to undertake the arduous study and laborious practice of the new doctrine, instilled its first principles into the mind of his son, Dr. Settimio Centamori, whom we shall presently meet among the most distinguished practitioners of Rome and Italy. (*Brit. Jour. Hom.*, *vol. 4, p. 459. World's Con., vol. 2, p. 1074. Rapou, vol. 1, pp. 121, 123.*

CHANCEREL (pere). Was an early homœopathic practitioner of Paris, of the time of Petroz, Curie, Gueyrard the elder, and the others of the first galaxy of Hahnemann's time.

CHANNING, WILLIAM. Was born in Massachusetts about 1800. He graduated at Rutgers College, New York, in April, 1830. He joined Gram's party in the New York County Medical Society for the establishment of the recorded and public examination of candidates, and having been elected in that body to the office of censor with Gram and Wilson for colleagues, he often heard Homœopathy mentioned. He was led to study the subject, and when in 1832 the cholera appeared in New York, he tendered his services at the hospitals. He made a public trial of the efficacy of *Camphor*, *Veratrum* and *Cuprum*, as prescribed by Hahnemann. He thought so well of the results that he published them over his own signature in the *Commercial Advertiser* of that day, and soon after declared his entire change of practice. Before this but little attention had been paid to what were considered the vagaries of Gram, but when so well-known and cultured a man as Channing declared the new system true, it marked a new era in the history of Homœopathy. He also differed from his fellows in the new method in declaring that the empirical use of some of the old remedies was not necessary, and said that the practice was unjustifiable. He accepted Homœopathy as a principle, which he was satisfied was all-sufficient, that

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a failure to cure did not disprove the law, but showed a lack of knowledge in the practitioner. He may be called the first Hahnemannian Homœopath in the new world. Dr. Gray, in his address before the New York Homœopathic Society, has given a very careful sketch of this brilliant man. He says: Next came Dr. William Channing, a man of large culture in letters and very thoroughly educated in medicine. He was in the mid-prime of his life at the time of his conversion to Homœopathy in 1832 during the first appearance of the Asiatic cholera in this country. Channing's was an eminently logical mind, attending with full earnestness to all topics of a philosophical character, till he arrived at definite conclusions; and when he reached these he was firm and decided in their maintainance. He was not of the sceptical class on any subject. In politics he was a Republican of the Hamilton school; in religion a Unitarian, with his cousin the great William Ellery Channing, of Boston; and in medicine, till his conversion to Homœopathy, an adherent of the physiological system of Broussais. With Channing's conversion came the first divergence of practice among the Homœopaths in this country. He was a thorough Hahnemannian in all his views and practice, which neither of his predecessors were. Gram, Wilson and myself held from first to last that these expedients of the old practice which had attained such a solid basis of empirical certainty as to good results in given and well defined cases of disease, ought not to be laid aside. When Gram arrived in the country the founder of the school had not adopted the later practice of attenuating the remedies, and our method was till 1833, to administer doses equivalent to the first and second centesimal dilutions. Channing went up promptly with Hahnemann in his doses, fully believing in the potentizing process and faith of the Master, and even after the death of Hahnemann going out of the very roof of all scientific observation with the enthusiastic Jenichen of Hanover. These differences created no differences in the harmony of the little circle as an analogous state of things had done in Europe between Hahnemann and some of his disciples. Channing had high views and well-matured maxims of personal rights. He compelled himself to respect the right of private judgment in medical polemics as he did in religious and all philosophical differences. He was in full practice when he came to us. His only publication was an

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address to an allopathic society, but that lecture which was an argument in favor of Homœopathy, is a work of great power and of much merit in all ways. The society published it at that timemuch to the credit of their liberality, and the members of our school at my instance republished it some ten years later. Channing failed in health in 1844, and after many dreary years of disease, marked by a sad decadence of his once grand mental powers, he paid the debt of nature. Gray says he died in 1857, but there is little reason to doubt that he really died of paralysis at Harrisburg, Pa., on February 11, 1855. Dr. H. M. Smith gives this date. (*Trans. Am. Inst. Hom., 1870. World's Con., vol. 2, p. 449. Cleave's Biography. Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Soc., 1863. N. E. Med. Gaz., vol. 6, p. 142.*)

CHARGE, A. Was one of the earlier French Homœopathists. Rapou says of him: He was one of the best known Homœopaths in France. He wrote a book on our method, and was held in great esteem in Marseilles. He was president and secretary of the Homœopathic Society. Dr. Chargé published a book in 1838, of "Medical Studies, or Answer to the Accusations Against the Homœopathic Doctrine." He also published a pamphlet on the "Cholera in Marseilles," in 1854, one on the treatment of the cholera, and also a history of that epidemic. (*Rapou, vol. 1, p. 118. Rev'a. Hom'a., vol. 36, p. 190. Rev. Hom. Belge., vol. 17, p. 159. World's Con., vol. 2, p. 152.*)

CHARRIERE. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy, at Thonon, in Switzerland. Dr. Quin, in his list of Homœopathists, published in 1834, mentions the name.

CHAZEL. According to Quin, he was practicing Homœopathy in 1834 at Lyons. Rapou says: Many missionaries who went into foreign countries realized the benefits of the new treatment. Among others was the Père Chazel, a Jesuit of the diocese of Lyons, who devoted himself to the study of Homœopathy. About to leave our city, he came to ask of my father for remedies and advice for the exercise of that art which he intended to practice among his faithful savages, so that he might be to them, under all circumstances, the physician and the benefactor. (*Rapou, vol. 1, p. 95.*)

CHUIT. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy, in Geneva, Switzerland. He was converted to Homœopathy by Dr.

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Dufrésne, and practiced for many years at Geneva. Quin, in his list of 1834, mentions the name but gives no address. Dr. Malan, in a letter to the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, in 1844, writes that he was of the time of Peschier, and that he was an experienced practitioner when he took up Homœopathy. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 2, p. 327.*)

CICCARINI. According to the Quin list of 1834, he was practicing Homœopathy in 1834 at Rome, Italy.

CIMONE, GIUSEPPE. Cimone's name is on the *Zeitung* list of 1832, and the Quin list of 1834, at which period he was practicing Homœopathy in Naples, Italy.

Dr. Dadea says that when Dr. Des Guidi took his invalid wife to Naples, in 1828, he found an old friend in Dr. Cimone, who was resident physician at the baths of Pozzuoli, a short distance from the city. Cimone, who was a pupil of the Homœopathist Romani, advised that Madame Des Guidi be placed in the care of Romani; this was done and the lady was cured. (*World's Con., vol. 2, p. 1071. Rapou, vol. 1, p. 135.*)

COLL, JOSEPH SEBASTIEN. Dr. Coll, at the age of 60, commenced to study the new doctrine of medicine. At that time he was possessed of fortune and enjoyed a remarkable reputation as a physician. When he thought himself fitted to practice Homœopathy he established a section for clinical practice at the civil hospital of the City of Toro, in Old Castile, of which he was honorary physician. He then only admitted patients who were declared to be incurable by the other professors at the hospital, and after curing many of these he would not allow them to leave until again seen by these professors and declared to be veritably cured by their own certificate. This record was placed on the register of the hospital and formed a proof of the virtues of Homœopathy. He also founded, at his own expense, a very complete homœopathic pharmacy; he opened in the City of Toro a course of instruction in which he gave lectures upon the theory and practice of Homœopathy, the homœopathic section of the hospital furnishing clinical material. Many students, principally from Valladolid, assembled to hear him, and being convinced of the truth of the system, requested the professors of the University to explain the new doctrine as a useful science, but encountering resistance to their demands they went

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to the rector, who invited Dr. Coll to present himself before the council of the University to make an exposition of Homœopathy and to answer the objections of the professors. Dr. Coll started for Valladolid the next day, but on presenting himself at the University it was announced to him, on the part of the Faculty, that the controversy was to be in secret before the Academy of Medicine and Surgery. He answered that he would not consent unless the controversy was in public, so that the triumph of the victor should be complete and well known. His adversaries refused to comply with this, and one of them distributed a handbill, anonymously, in which he made charges as indecent as they were false in reference to this challenge. Dr. Coll answered this, and so far was he wishing to avoid discussion that he removed to Valladolid, where he proposed to establish a special and public chair of Homœopathy.

In the province of Zamora Dr. Coll practiced and was aided by the pharmacist of the City of Toro, Don Alexander Rodriguez Tejedor, who prepared his medicines. Dr. Coll maintained a violent controversy with the Faculty of the University of Valladolid, which culminated in a public discussion. Among his adversaries were the Drs. Lario and Fernandez Rio, who having conversed with Dr. Coll and became acquainted with Homœopathy adopted and practiced it. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 1, p. 202. U. S. Med. Inves., vol. 10, p. 84. World's Con., vol. 2, p. 324. Rapou, vol. 1, p. 178.*)

CONVERS. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy at Vevey, Switzerland. Quin gives the name in his list of 1834. Rapou writes in 1842: We would remark that our confrère, Convers, of the Canton of Vaud, has replaced Dr. Grop at Florence. (*Rapou, vol. 1, p. 195.*)

CREPU, A. Dr. A. Crépu, of Grenoble, is dead. Crépu was one of the first French homœopathic physicians. (June 13, 1859.) In Quin's list of 1834 Crépu figures as: Artis Botannicæ, Professor, Grenoble. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 58, p. 192.*)

CRONIGNEAU. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy at Dijon, France.

CRONIN, EDWARD. The *Monthly Homœopathic Review* contains the following: The late Edward Cronin, of Brixton, whose death occurred on the first of February (1882), was born

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in Cork in 1801. He studied for the profession of medicine at the Math Hospital, Dublin. During the earlier portion of his career, Dr. Cronin devoted himself to missionary work. In 1828, in conjunction with his friends, Mr. John Purnell (now Lord Congleton), Professor F. Newman and Dr. Kitto, he took an active part in constituting the religious body now known as the Plymouth Brethren. His first wife having died in 1829—a year after marriage—Dr. Cronin, in company with the friends we have named, went to the East as a missionary. When in Bagdad, an epidemic of the plague broke out and Dr. Cronin exerted himself strenuously to relieve the physical wants of those by whom he was surrounded. In 1835 he left Syria for the Madras Presidency of India, when he again devoted himself to religious and medical work. In 1837 he returned to England, and now his acquaintance with Homœopathy commenced. In 1838 he married a daughter of Sir John Kennaway, Bart., of Escot, Devon, and after practicing for a short time in Islington and in Stafford, he finally settled in Brixton, where he has since resided, and been engaged in a very extensive practice, enjoying not only the confidence, but the warm affection of a large circle of friends. Dr. Cronin's eldest son, Dr. Eugene Cronin, is the well-known homœopathic physician at Clapham, while another is the honorary dentist to the London Homœopathic Hospital. (*Month. Hom. Rev., vol. 26, p. 193.*)

CROSERIO, SIMON FELIX CAMILLE. Dr. Croserio's name is on the Quin list of 1834 as a practitioner of Homœopathy in Paris. The *British Journal* says: The immediate disciples and friends of Hahnemann are dropping off one by one. Not a year elapses that we have not the painful duty to perform of recording the decease of some veteran homœopathist whose name is intimately associated with the rise, extension, and triumph of the new system of medicine. The subject of the present memoir, however, does not exactly belong to the class of Hahnemann's disciples, for his conversion to Homœopathy only dates from some twenty years ago. But his advanced years, his previous high reputation, his eventful life, his more than youthful zeal and industry in the propagation of Hahnemann's doctrines, and his friendship with their venerable author, served to render him conspicuous among the adherents of the new school, and we feel in recording his death that Homœopathy has lost one of its most eminent partisans.

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Simon Felix Camille Croserio was born at Condova, in Savoy, on the 16th of November, 1786. He died at Paris the 13th of April, 1855. He was consequently in the 69th year of his age.

The following particulars of his life we borrow from the pages of our Gallican contemporary, to which, when alive, he was a contributor: He early evinced a great aptitude for work and a zealous desire to do his duty. At school he gained the love and respect of his masters and fellow pupils, and obtained high honors of scholarship. Having early devoted himself to medical studies, he pursued them with such success that at the age of twenty he obtained, by competition, the post of demonstrator of anatomy at the University of Turin. However, he had soon afterwards the mortification to find his career in that way brought to an untimely close, as he was forced by the conscription to enter the army. It was not long before he got the appointment ot sub-assistant surgeon, his commission bearing the date of 1806. On the 12th of June, 1808, he obtained the title of Doctor of Surgery ftom the University of Turin. As assistant-surgeon in the Imperial Guard he made the campaign of Germany in 1809, those of Spain in 1810 and 1811, that of Russia in 1812, those of Saxony in 1813 and 1814 and the campaign of France the same year. In the disastrous campaign of 1814 he was wounded, and had his left leg broken. He was made surgeon-major of the Old Guard in 1815.

After the fall of Napoleon I, he abandoned the army, and soon established himself at Paris. Although a native of Piedmont, he did not require any permission in order to practice medicine in France, because when he took his degree at Turin, that city was under the government of France. Immediately after the revolution of 1830 he got himself naturalized as a Frenchman.

Having witnessed a cure effected by Hahnemann in 1833, he was so struck by it that he determined to study the *Organon*, the only work of Hahnemann at that time translated into French. The perusal of this aphoristic work made him anxious to become acquainted with the instruments by which Homœopathy effected its marvellous cures. In order the better to be able to comprehend the ideas of Hahnemann, and to understand the exact signification of the symptoms produced on the healthy human being, he resolved to devote himself to the study of the German language, and it was in the pages of the Materia Medica that,

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without a master, he acquired a knowledge of this language. By day occupied with the care of his patients, he spent his nights in translating and learning the Materia Medica. His excessive application to his new studies and sitting up late at night affected his sight.

The success he obtained in his application of Homœopathy caused him to embrace its doctrines with enthusiasm. In order to propagate it among students of medicine he requested, in 1835, the authorization to deliver in Paris a course of lectures on Homœopathy. He was, however, unable to obtain the permission.

Croserio was a studious man; he worked hard and wrote a great deal. In conjunction with Drs. Jahr and Leon Simon he edited the *Annales de la Médecine Homœopathique*. He wrote many articles for the *Archives de la Médecine Homœopathique*. His fertile pen supplied a great number of papers to the *Journal de la Societe Hahnemannienne de Paris*, to which he also contributed translations from the German, Italian, and Spanish journals. He published an excellent article there on the treatment of gonorrhœa. Among his other works we may mention the following: 1. A volume entitled, "On Homœopathic Medicine, etc.; and On the diet to be followed during the treatment," 1835; 2. "On the advantages Homœopathy offers to society," 1835; 3. "Statistics of Homœopathic Medicine," 1848; 4. "A Manual of Homœopathic Medicine," 1850.

In the last-named work, the author, who had been long actively engaged in midwifery practice, has consigned the results of his great experience of the Homœopathic system, as applied to this branch of medicine. This work is well-known to most of our readers through the American translation.

Dr. Croserio suffered in his health from his intense application to the study and practice of Homœopathy. For a long time he had been subject to a chronic pulmonary catarrh, with much oppression of the breathing. and sometimes fits of suffocation. In 1853 he had diabetes mellitus, of which he cured himself; but in consequence of the fatigue he underwent in the treatment of the cholera patients of 1854, he had an attack of cholerine. The most serious symptoms were subdued; but he would take no care of himself, nor give himself the necessary time to recover. He continued to be a valetudinarian, was very much debilitated, and looked much older than he actually was.

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Madame Croserio tried to persuade him to go into the country to recruit his health, but this he steadily refused to do, saying, that if he quitted Paris he would be deserting before the enemy, and betraying his patients; that a soldier should die at his post in the breach. And there, indeed, he died; for in spite of his sufferings and his weakness, he continued to give advice to patients until the last moment. Death was the only termination of his labors, and of his devotion to science and to humanity.

Towards the end of his life he became so debilitated that his voice could scarcely be heard. Some days before his death, he was informed that it was the intention of the Gallican Society to offer him the title of honorary president, but he did not survive long enough to receive the proposed honor.

He was accompanied to his grave by a large number of his friends and patients. The Rev. M. Coquerel, who performed the religious ceremonies, made an oration at the grave, in which he gave a sketch of the labors and good qualities of the deceased.

Although he had been married thirty-five years, he had no family; but having been appointed guardian to a young orphan girl, a distant relative, he adopted her, and brought her up as his own child until she married.

Croserio's ardent and philanthropic disposition rejoiced to record the progress of Homœopathy. He desired to spread the knowledge of its truths, and loved to put it within the reach of the poorer classes. He was physician to some benevolent societies, and to the Maternal Society of Paris. He was physician to the Protestant Provident Association, and likewise to the Establishment of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. For a long time he was physician to the Sardinian Embassy.

Being master of several languages, he had a large correspondence with foreign Homœopathists. He was member of many learned societies at home and abroad. He belonged to the old Gallican Homœopathic Society; had been president of the old Homœopathic Society; and afterwards president of the Hahnemannian Society of Paris. He was also corresponding or honorary member of various foreign homœopathic societies. At his death he was an active member of the present Gallican Society.

The following appears in the *Hom. Klinik:* Dr. Croserio was born in Condova, Savoy, in 1786, and he died April 13, 1855, in Paris, in the 60th year of his life. Before he had completed his

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studies in Turin, he was conscripted as a soldier, and entered the army as sub assistant surgeon. He remained in the army till 1814, serving in the campaigns in Germany, Spain and Russia. Yet he found time in 1812 to acquire his diploma as doctor. After the fall of Napoleon Croserio left the military career in which he had advanced to the position of surgeon-major, and he settled as physician in Paris. Here, in 1833, he became acquainted with Homœopathy through Dr. Petroz, and commenced to study it with great zeal, and in order to be able to go to the fountain-head, he studied German with great perseverance. He became a faithful and zealous adherent and apostle of the new doctrine, for which he did much not only by writing but also by his practical activity till the end of his life. All the French homœopathic journals contain a number of excellent articles from his pen, and for some time he himself, together with Drs. Jahr and L. Simon, edited the *Annales de la Méd. Hom.* He also printed several independent works, of which we only will mention a few of the later ones, *e. g.*, "La Statistique de la Méd. Hom.," 1848, and "Manuel Hom. d'Obstetrique," 1850. Croserio was suffering for a long time of chronic catarrh, and for a long time also from diabetes mellitus, but he seems to have recovered from it, but seems to have been weakened and to have grown aged from it; when the epidemic of cholera of 1854 came, and with his extended practice laid upon him double and excessive exertions. But in spite of all the advice of his friends, he would not spare himself nor retire for a while to the country, for, he said a soldier must not leave his post, and should rather die in the breach. Although extremely exhausted, and at last so weak that he could hardly make himself understood, Croserio did not allow himself to be interrupted in the practice of his profession until he succumbed to his exertions, and he gave his medical advice to those who called on him almost to his last moment. He especially alway had a tender care for the poor, and he was for a long time physician in several charitable institutions and societies. He was also the physician of the Sardinian Embassy. He spoke and wrote several languages and corresponded with a number of well-known Homœopaths in all countries; he also was a member of many homœopathic societies and unions in France and in foreign countries. (*Zeit. f. Hom. Klinik, vol. 4, p. 168. Rapou, vol. 1, p. 155, vol. 2, p. 559. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 13, p. 474.*)

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CURIE, PAUL FRANCIS. In 1840 Rapou, visiting England writes: My first care on arriving in London was to visit my compatriot, Dr. Curie. He is, after Quin, the most distinguished Homœopath. I knew his reputation as he had practiced for some time in Paris. He is of all the physicians I know, the most active and attentive to work. Rapou then gives an account of the first London Dispensary in which Curie was interested.

The editor of the *British Journal of Homœopathy* says: We have the painful duty of recording the death of one of the best known homœopathic practitioners of London; of one who, although no Englishman, has identified himself in a remarkable degree with the extension of Homœopathy in England—Dr. Paul Francis Curie. Dr. Curie was born in Grand Charmont, France, in the year 1799. Having fixed on medicine as a profession, he went to Paris, where he pursued his studies under the professors of the Faculty of Medicine, among whom were some whose names have since become household words in the history of medical science, such as Broussais, Dupuytren, Boyer, Beclard, Lisfranc, and others. He is said to have been a favorite pupil of the founder of the school of physiological medicine, a school which fortunately for mankind did not long survive its chief, and he always retained the greatest admiration for his instructor, and to the last continued to hold the pathological doctrines of Broussais, which, there is no doubt, had a certain influence even on his practice as a Homœopathist.

Having resolved on entering the military service, he was, in 1820, appointed supernumerary surgeon to the military hospital of Val de Grace. The following year he was transferred to the military hospital of Calais as surgeon 3rd class, and in 1823, he was appointed to the military hospital of instruction of Lille. During that year he successively filled the post of surgeon 3rd class to the hospital of Picpus and Val de Grace in Paris. In 1824, he took his degree of M. D. at the Faculty of Paris, and received the appointment of assistant surgeon to the 8th Regiment of Chasseurs. In 1827 he was transferred to the corps of Pompiers, Mulhausen, as assistant-surgeon, and in 1830 he was promoted to the full surgeoncy of the National Guards of Mulhausen, in which town he settled down to practice.

In 1832 he became a convert to the doctrines of Hahnemann,

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and went to Paris in 1833. He entered enthusiastically on the practice of Homœopathy, and in conjunction with Dr. Simon, was permitted to perform some homœopathic experiments in one of the large hospitals of Paris, which, however, did not result in the conversion of the whole medical staff of the hospital.

In 1835 Mr. William Leaf, a London merchant having an extensive commercial connection with France, being desirous of inducing some homœopathic practitioner to open a dispensary for the purpose of extending the benefits of Homœopathy to the poor, was recommended by one of his French friends to apply to Dr. Curie, which he accordingly did, and easily persuaded him to exchange Paris for London.

Before, however, the beneficent intentions of Mr. Leaf with regard to the propagation of Homœopathy among the poor could be fulfilled, it was necessary that his *protegé* should learn English, of which he did not know a word. This difficulty overcome,* in 1837 a dispensary was opened in Finsbury Circus, and Dr. Curie was duly installed as physician, with a Dr. Harrold as his assistant. The assistance he derived from this Dr. Harrold does not seem to have been very great. It is said, in fact, that the assistant behaved rather unhandsomely to his chief; but however that may be, certain it is that Dr. Harrold shortly afterwards allied himself to a lady with some money, and set up as an allopathic practitioner. Assuredly Dr. Curie had not much comfort or credit in this, his first assistant and pupil. He fared better afterwards, as will be seen in the sequel. Dr. J. Laurie of London, and Dr. Fearon of Birmingham, were his pupils at this dispensary. Dr. Curie resided in the dispensary.

In 1839 the dispensary and Dr. Curie removed to Ely Place, Holborn. Dr. Ozanne, Dr. Mayne, Dr. Partridge, Dr. Vietting-hoff, and Mr. Engall used to attend at this dispensary, and receive instructions in homœopathic practice from Dr. Curie. In the following year his dispensary was attended by Dr. Black, who bears testimony to the attention which Dr. Curie bestowed both on his patients and pupils. In 1841 Dr. Curie completed his gradual progress from east to west, and took up his abode in Brook street, the dispensary being still continued at Ely Place, where Dr. Ozanne dwelt as resident physician.

* In 1836 he published his "Principles of Homœopathy," and in 1837 his "Practice of Homœopathy." We must not always judge of an author's proficiency in a language by the works that appear in his name.

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But Dr. Curie's munificent patron was not content that his sphere of operations on behalf of the sick poor should be limited to a mere dispensary; he resolved that an hospital should be established for the purpose of displaying the triumphs of Homœopathy, and the skill of his *protegé*. Accordingly, in 1842, the dispensary in Ely Place was given up, and a large house in Hanover Square was taken by Mr. Leaf, and by him furnished appropriately, and fitted up with twenty-five beds. The arrangements with respect to patients were now altered so as to render the new establishment to some extent self-supporting in the event of deficiency of subscriptions. Patients were received into the house on the order of a governor, or on the payment of £3 15s. per month. Out-patients were either nominated by a guinea subscriber, or paid one guinea per annum. The institution was otherwise supported by Mr. Leaf, and the subscriptions of his friends. A goodly number of names of the nobility also appear in the subscription list. Dr. Ozanne continued to act for some time longer as a resident physician. In 1843 an attempt was made to establish a school of Homœopathy in conection with the institution. Dr. Curie lectured on Clinical Medicine, Dr. Ozanne on Pathology and the Practice of Homœopathy, and Mr. Headland on Homœopathic Pharmacy. At the end of 1843, Dr. Sydney Hanson, who had been acting for six months as medical secretary, succeeded Dr. Ozanne as resident physician. Previous to this, Dr. Massol had for some time assisted with the out-patients, and Mr. Barry attended for a few weeks as an inquirer. After Dr. Ozanne's departure, Mr. Metcalfe, of Hackney, and Mr. Parsons of Dover, became pupils at the institution, and the students and inquirers used to meet regularly twice a week for the purpose of study. Since 1840 a work entitled "Annals of the Homœopathic Dispensary," was published at irregular intervals, until 1845. It contains several of Dr. Curie's clinical lectures, which are so highly esteemed on the other side of the Atlantic that they form one of the text-books of the Philadelphia Homœopathic College. In 1844 Dr. Sydney Hanson from the records of all the cases that had been treated at the hospital, which had been regularly and carefully kept, drew up an elaborate report of the cases treated from 1839 to 1844. This report was published in the Appendix to Mr. Sampson's work on Homœopathy. Dr. Chepmell succeeded Dr. Hanson as resident physician at the end of 1844.

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In 1845 the English Homœopathic Association was formed. Its most active members and promoters were Mr. Sampson and Mr. Heurtley, and its chief medical supporters were Dr. Curie and Dr. Epps. Mr. Sampson wrote his excellent work on Homœopathy for the Association, and continued to take a great interest in it until he quarrelled with Dr. Curie, in 1847. The English Homœopathic Association still exists, and every now and then gives tokens of its vitality by holding public meetings, getting up petitions to Parliament, and publishing popular works.

In 1845 the well-known case of the inquest on Mr. Cordwell occurred, which gave rise to some serious animadversion on the dietetic restrictions practiced by Dr. Curie. He wrote a long letter in the *Morning Post*, defending his dietetic practice generally, and that pursued in Mr. Cordwell's case more particularly. This letter appeared to a large number of homœopathic practitioners an attempt to identify Homœopathy with the peculiar dietetic notions of the writer, and a counter-statement was published by them, protesting against the extreme stringency of Dr. Curie's rules, and showing from Hahnemann's writings, that they did not form any part of the homœopathic system, and were contrary to the teachings of the Master. Dr. Curie replied to this by a pamphlet entitled, "Case of Mr. Cordwell," wherein he claimed for his dietetic practice a large success.

In the same year (1845) there was a talk of a Medical Registration bill being introduced into Parliament, and it was alleged that medical men holding a foreign diploma would be excluded from registration. Dr. Curie thought it best to be prepared in the event of such a bill becoming law, and he accordingly went to Aberdeen, and obtained, by examination, the degree of M. D., at the King's College at that city.

An attempt was made, about the year 1847, to remodel the Homœopathic Institution in Hanover Square, and to convert it into an hospital where other homœopathic practitioners might be admitted as medical officers. The attempt proved a failure, in consequence of, we believe, the injudicious attempts of some of Dr. Curie's most zealous friends to put him in a position of supremacy over the other medical officers.

In 1850 the Hahnemann Hospital was established by the united exertions of a large number of the homœopathic practi-

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tioners of London and the provinces. Dr. Curie was duly elected one of its medical officers, along with ten others. He remained attached to it as one of its physicians and clinical lecturers until his decease, which took place on the fifth of October last. He caught the typhus fever from one of his patients in the hospital, and died after a very short illness. For several years past his health has been very indifferent, and he has frequently been laid up with attacks of rheumatism. His body was accompanied to the cemetery at Norwood by a large number of his colleagues and friends.

Such is a brief outline of Dr. Curie's career. In a few words we shall attempt to give a just estimate of his professional character. In selecting a Homœopathist to settle in London as his protegé, Mr. Leaf sought for one who would second, to the best of his abilities, his benevolent scheme of extending the advantages of Homœopathy to the poorer classes, and of establishing a propaganda of Homœopathy in the metropolis. Dr. Curie conscientiously performed, to the best of his ability, all that was expected from him; he worked most energetically at the dispensary, and never seemed to grudge any labor that was expended in the cause he was brought here to promote; he did all that was required of him, and suffered himself to be guided entirely by his lay patrons. To this lay influence we are constrained to attribute certain acts of Dr. Curie, which we cannot reconcile to our own notions of professional etiquette; among others, his periodical exhibitions of the patients cured at the institution, to an admiring crowd of non-medical visitors. These exhibitions were regarded with pain and dislike by all who had a true feeling of professional conduct, and served to estrange from Dr. Curie many who would have been foremost to acknowledge his merits as a successful propagandist of Homœopathy. We cannot doubt that it was at the instigation of, and from a desire to please his patrons, that Dr. Curie perpetrated what he knew would be considered a departure from professional etiquette in his own country, and what he could scarcely avoid knowing was equally deprecated by the profession in this. With the exception of this and a few other little unprofessional acts, evidently ascribable to the lay influence, we are glad to be able to accord the highest praise to Dr. Curie's conduct in connection with the extension of Homœopathy in this country.

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Dr. Curie worked with all his might and with all his heart in his profession. Amid all the more profitable occupations of private practice, he never neglected his duties to the poor at dispensary or hospital. He was always accessible, and always willing to impart information to the inquirer. We always found him courteous in consultation. He never uttered an unkind or disparaging word respecting any of his colleagues, not even respecting those who he could not help being aware were privately and publicly saying things most unkind and disrespectful of himself. To patients, nurses, servants, he endeared himself by his kind and interested manner to such a degree, that many of them, to our knowledge, almost worship his memory.

It cannot be reckoned to him as his fault that he was not endowed with much originality of genius; the talent he had he did not bury in the ground, but employed it to the very best advantage, and he has thoroughly identified himself with the popular extension of Homœopathy in England, for though there were some very eminent practitioners in London before he came, Homœopathy was not talked about beyond the bounds of their limited, although influential, circle of patients. Curie, by his indefatigable personal exertions, and by the zealous co-operation of several lay adherents of Homœopathy he impressed into his service, undoubtedly gave a great impulse to the extension of the system in this country.

He had peculiar notions on the subject of diet, and in acute and even some chronic diseases he enforced an austerity of diet which Hahnemann discountenanced, and which we think was often injudicious. The pathological views he derived from his early instructor, Broussais, were the cause of his great dread of allowing food in certain cases where there was a suspicion of gastro-enteritis; for he believed in Broussais as much as he believed in Hahnemann, and as we have seen, in dietetic matters followed the maxims of the former in preference to those of the latter. We, who have no faith in the Broussaisian pathology, can afford to smile at the practitioner who now-a-days carries out his principles into practice; but we should make great allowances for one who lived on terms of intimacy with, and was educated by, a man of wonderful genius, as Broussais undoubtedly was, and forbear to wonder if the peculiar and it may be erroneous notions of the instructor should be indelibly fixed on the mind of the pupil.

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Though we willingly acknowledge the great services rendered to Homœopathy by Dr. Curie, assisted by his non-medical supporters, Mr. Leaf, Mr. Sampson, and others, in the popular diffusion of Homœopathy, we feel bound to enter a protest against the allegation we have observed in some notices of his death in the newspapers, that the great majority of English homœopathic practitioners received their first instructions in Homœopathy from Dr. Curie. This is very far from being the case, *Vixere fortes ante Agamemnon*, and there were Homœopathists of no mean ability practicing in this country before Dr. Curie set his foot in it. The first medical man who openly practiced Homœopathy in England was Dr. Romani, of Naples, who was brought over here by the late Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1827; he did not stay long. Dr. Belluomini next settled in London, then Dr. Quin; Dr. Uwins, Dr. Stephen Simpson, and Dr. Dunsford in London, and Dr. Scott in Glasgow, were all established in practice before Dr. Curie came over. The following gentlemen also all adopted and practiced Homœopathy quite independently of any influence from Dr. Curie. We shall only refer to those who embraced Homœopathy before 1845, after which time Dr. Curie ceased to receive pupils, and his influence as a teacher of Homœopathy was little if at all felt; and we shall enumerate them in the order of their adoption of Homœopathy as nearly as we can: Dr. Luther, Dr. Drysdale, Dr. Russell, Dr. Chapman, Mr. Phillips, Dr. Walker, Dr. Ker, Dr. Irvine, Professor Henderson, Dr. Madden, Dr. Dudgeon, Dr. Hilbers, etc. All these, and many more whose names do not occur to us at the present moment, embraced Homœopathy quite irrespective of any influence from Dr. Curie, of whom, indeed, and whose teaching many of them had never heard a word before their conversion to the doctrines of Hahnemann. As far then as they are concerned, the zealous propagandism of Curie and his friends was absolutely unfelt. The history of Homœopathy in England, when truly written, will show that Homœopathy, like other truths, has made its way silently and steadily, wholly independent of patronage or opposition from without.

The *Klinik* thus notices him: Dr. Paul Curie, homœopathic physician in London, was of French descent, and began his practice in Muhlhausen, in Alsatia, where he, however, soon turned to Homœopathy. He accordingly in 1833, went to Paris to further

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study under Hahnemann's own direction. But as early as 1835 he was moved to go to London, owing to the friendship and the confidence placed in him by a business man of London. Since then he had for eighteen years an extended practice there. He first founded a Homœopathic Dispensary in Finsbury Square, and later on contributed very essentially to the establishment of the Hahnemann Hospital. He also labored actively for the diffusion and advancement of Homœopathy in England through his writings. On the 5th of October, 1853, he succumbed to typhus fever. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 47, p. 24. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 12, p. 160, vol. 14, pp. 194, 198. Rapou, vol. 1, pp. 65–97. Zeit. Hom. Klinik, vol. 3, p 32.*)

CURTIS, JOSEPH THOMAS. Was the second pupil of Dr. Gram. He was born at Danbury, Conn., January 29, 1815. Giving promise at an early age of talent, his parents gave him as thorough an English and classical education as their limited means would permit. At the age of eighteen (1833) he became a medical student in Dr. Gram's office, and passed a brilliant public and recorded examination, receiving his license to practice March 23, 1836. He at once began the practice of Homœopathy. Possessed of great power of analysis and comparison, profoundly versed in anatomy, physiology and materia medica, it was a great delight to him to select the remedy from the scanty resources at his command. He was regarded as one of the most learned practitioners, esteemed by colleagues as well as patients. Lacking the arts and blandishments by which many commend themselves to their patients, he obtained neither wealth nor fame. Dr. Valentine Mott said of him: "Dr. Curtis is a medical scholar of rare attainments and a gentleman of spotless character." Dr. Willard Parker attested to his possessing "a superior and highly cultivated intellect, which he most ardently devoted to the science of medicine and its collaterals."

In 1852 he was elected president of Hahnemann Academy of Medicine, and delivered an inaugural address on the "Relation of Homœopathy to Chemistry," which was published in pamphlet form. In 1843 he edited, with Dr. James Lillie, an epitome of homœopathic practice. His sight failing him, he made a voyage to Europe for its restoration, with but partial success, and afterwards went to the West Indies with a view of locating there, but he did not. His sudden and sad death occurred

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November 13, 1857. (*World's Con., vol. 2, p. 449. Cleave's Biography. Trans. N. Y. Hom. State Soc., 1863, Gray's Address. N. E. Med. Gaz., March, 1871. MSS. of Dr. H. M. Smith.*)

DAPAZ. Quin, in his list of people practising Homœopathy in 1834, places Dapaz in Lausanne, in Switzerland.

DAVET, A. J. Dr. Davet, of Benary, Count di Beaurepaire, Cavalier of the Legion of Honor, one of the most distinguished members of the Parisian Homœopaths, is dead at an advanced age. Italian by origin, French by adoption, he was a pure disciple of Hahnemann. He died in October, 1873.

Dr. Leboucher gives an account of him in the *Bibliotheque Homœopathique:* Dr. Davet was at first occupied with music, his favorite instrument being the harp. But he turned to medicine, going to Paris for his medical studies. To defray expenses he became a tutor in a family named Lag. At this time Homœopathy had been introduced in Paris by Petroz and Gueyrard, the elder. He gained his knowledge of Homœopathy in company with Petroz, Gueyrard, Curie, Simon, Roth, Foissac, Wiederhoun, Lafisse, Croserio. This was the first generation of the pure disciples of Hahnemann. Music was always his favorite distraction. For a short time he was associated with Roth. He became physician to the Ambassador to Italy, to the Prime Minister and received many orders. After a long professional life, he died in September or October, 1873, aged 76 years. (*Revista Omiopatica, vol. 19, p. 64. Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 87, p. 160. Bibl. Hom., vol. 5, p. 217.*)

DELAVALLADE. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy at Aubusson, France.

DENICKE. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy in Wittenberg, Saxony. According to the *Zeitung* list of 1832, he was then practicing at that place. Quin also locates him there in 1834.

DENOIX. The name appears in the Quin list of 1834, at which time he was practicing Homœopathy in Paris.

DESSAIX. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy in Lyons. Quin gives his name in the list of 1834. (*Rapou, vol. 1, pp. 145, 393, 398; vol. 2, p. 12. World's Con., vol. 2, p. 152. Kleinert. p. 165.*)

DESCHAMPS. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy in France. (*World's Con., vol. 2, p. 152.*)

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DETWILLER, HENRY. Although there have been many biographical and obituary notices of the death of this distinguished man, the following, which appeared in the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, for May, 1887, combines the information in them all and is quoted here verbatim: The following notice of the late Henry Detwiller, M. D., of Easton Pa., the man who, on July 23d, 1828, made the first homœopathic prescription in the State, we copy with but slight alterations from the Northampton *Democrat* of April 29th, 1887: After seventy-two years of active medical practice Dr. Henry Detwiller, having attained the vener. able age of ninety-two years, and the distinction of being the oldest homœopathic physician in the United States, if not in the world, has at last ended his long and useful career. About three weeks ago he arose at an early hour, as has been his habit from childhood, took his regular morning walk, and near the corner of Fourth and Northampton streets had the misfortune to fall upon the pavement, striking his forehead. He was assisted to his feet and returned to his office, partook of his customary lunch, and went to Bethlehem to attend several patients; the following day he made professional calls at Frenchtown, N. J., and in the evening of the third day he began to feel the effects of the fall From then until Thursday morning of last week, April 21, at about seven o'clock, when he died, he has been confined the greater portion of his time to his room. Always accustomed to an outdoor life, his confinement irritated him, but while consciousness lasted he still gave minute directions as to the treatment of his patients, and superintended the prepa. ration of medicines until through weakness he lost the power of articulation.

His career has been a marvelous one. He was born in Langenbruch, Canton Basel Landschaft, Switzerland, on the 13th day of December, 1795. His parents were named Henry and Verena Detwiller. He attended the village school in his boyhood days, where he showed great aptness for learning—so much so that when he arrived at the age of thirteen he was sent to a French institute at St. Immier, where he pursued his studies until he was fifteen years old. He then became the private pupil of Laurentius Senn, M. D., a graduate of the celebrated school of Wurzburg. He remained under his tutelage for three years and prepared for matriculation in the medical department of the University of

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Freyburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, to which institution he was admitted in the spring of 1814, where he prosecuted his studies for five consecutive semesters. After leaving the university, having barely reached his majority, and being fond of natural science, he felt a strong desire to penetrate the mysteries of this broad field of interesting and useful knowledge, and yearning for new scenes and impressions, he determined to cross the seas and explore the regions of the new world. He left Basel in the spring of 1817; several hundred emigrants accompanied him to Amsterdam. On this passage he acted as physician to the company. When they arrived at Muyden, near Amsterdam, he was requested to present himself to a medical board at the latter city for examination, which he did, was found competent, and was appointed physician on the ship "John," an American vessel from Boston. It was an old "three-master" upon its farewell trip, almost worn out, and unseaworthy then, but it took on board over four hundred human beings, men, women and children. Too closely packed in the vessel, extreme heat, perhaps improper food, caused great suffering among the passengers. Disease overtook them, the medicine chest became empty, and the young doctor was called upon, not only for his medical skill, but the contents of his private medicine stores, to save life. On board the ship was no less a distinguished personage than General Vandame, one of the officers of Napoleon, who had become a political refugee. In the latter part of July, 1817, the vessel reached the port of Philadelphia. Many of the passengers who were sick when they arrived, with the sick of another vessel, were put in charge of Dr. Detwiller by the port physician. While thus detained he became professionally acquainted with Dr. Munges, an eminent French physician, by whom he was frequently called in consultation in the families of Gen. Vandame and other French refugees of rank. At the suggestion and persuasion of Joseph Bonaparte and Dr. Munges, he was dissuaded from going West, as he at first contemplated, and determined to begin practice in some German locality. Having letters of recommendation from high sources, he started out on a prospective tour. His first visit was to Allentown, where he arrived in the early autumn of 1817, and soon entered the office of Dr. Charles W. Martin, then a prominent physician in that county, where he remained as assistant for about seven months,

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during which time he displayed so much real knowledge and skill in his profession that he at once gained the confidence of all.

During the winter following and after there was much sickness in the country, puzzling in its nature the skill of physicians generally, and causing much distress in the locality. The young German doctor soon discovered that the disease was caused by lead poisoning. The drug being in form of the malate of lead, produced by keeping fruits in the earthen jars then in common use, and in the manufacture of which litharge was employed. Dr. Detwiller at once applied the proper antidotes and gave the necessary instruction to warn the people against the danger and the disease disappeared. Of course, the successful treatment at once made the young doctor very popular among these people, and from various localities came urgent invitations to establish himself among them.

Finally, in the spring of 1818, he moved to Hellertown, in Northampton county, and opened an office there. Having thus settled himself, he soon made the acquaintance of an estimable lady named Elizabeth Appel, to whom he was married in December of the same year. They lived happily together for seventeen years, when Mrs. Detwiller died, leaving three sons and four daughters to mourn her loss.

[In the year 1828, Wm. Wesselhoeft, M. D., and Henry Detwiller, M. D., were practicing near each other, the former at Bath, Pa., the latter at Hellertown, twelve miles south of Bath. They met frequently in social life and in professional consultation. At one of their meetings Dr. Wesselhoeft mentioned that he had received from his father and Dr. Stapf, in Germany, some books on Homœopathy and a box of homœopathic medicines. He asked Dr. Detwiller to examine with him the new system of medicine. Dr. Detwiller complied by studying up a case he then had on hand, of retarded menstruation with severe colic, and found *Pulsatilla* indicated. He administered it—*the first homœopathic dose in Pennsylvania*, July 23, 1828, and was rewarded by a speedy and complete cure.—*Transactions of the World's Homœopathic Convention*, 1876, Vol. II., p. 773.] From that time until his death he has been the unwavering student, practitioner and champion of the principles of Homœopathy.

In 1836 he paid a visit to his native land, accompanied by his

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eldest son, William, whom he placed in one of the institutions of learning there to pursue his studies under the guardianship of a professional friend. During his stay in the old country he formed the acquaintance of many learned men of Europe, among the rest such celebrities as Dr. Hahnemann, Profs. Shoenlein, Oken, Shintz, and others. During his sojourn he visited his Alma Mater, presented his certificate of examination (absolutorium) executed in the fall of 1816, when he had not attained his majority, or the age required by the statutes for the holding of a degree. So, after an absence of twenty years, he applied to the medical faculty for an examination, and, if found worthy, for the grant of a diploma. The faculty met, and after subjecting him to a rigorous examination, he was rewarded with that to which he would have been entitled twenty years before had he been of age, namely, a diploma of *Doctor Medicinæ, Chirurgiæ et Artis Obstetriciæ.*

In 1853 he removed to Easton, where he has since resided. During all his years of extensive practice he was ever able to devote himself to his favorite scientific studies. He collected *Flora Sauconensis*, the name by which he called his herbarium, the specimens being collected principally in Upper and Lower Saucon. (Many botanical excursions were made in company with his friends, Dr. De Schweinitz and Dr. Hübner.)

The ornithological specimens, the mammals, reptiliæ, cheloniæ, etc., collected and prepared by him, represented, with but few exceptions, the whole fauna of Pennsylvania. A large number of them were sent to the University of Basil, while he was corresponding member of the National Historical Society there.

He was elected a member of the Medical Faculty of the Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art at Allentown, in 1836, and in 1844 assisted at the organization of the American Institute of Homœopathy in New York City, and retained his membership in the society until the close of his life. In 1866 he assisted in the formation of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and continued his relations as a member until his death.

In September, 1886, he attended the dedication of the new Hahnemann College and Hospital in Philadelphia, and was described by one of the city journals as follows: "A bright-eyed

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and rosy-faced, but bowed and gray-haired man, sat in one of the airy halls of the beautiful Hahnemann College and Hospital buildings last night, looking smilingly around him on hundreds of men and women. It was Dr. Henry Detwiller, of Easton, and the one man who in all that throng had spoken to the great apostle of Homœopathy, Hahnemann himself."

He was always interested in educational institutions, and for fourteen years held the position of school director in Lower Saucon township. He took an active interest in many business enterprises, and has accumulated a large fortune. He was President of the North Penn Iron Company during its successful operations, and connected with other furnaces, rolling mills, etc. He was for many years a communicant member of the Third Street Reformed church. He was the oldest member of the Masonic fraternity in this part of the State. His family consisted of three sons, all of whom were physicians, and four daughters, as follows: Dr. Charles Detwiller, deceased; Dr. Wm. Detwiller, of Hellertown; Dr. John J. Detwiller, of Easton, who for years past has been associated with his father in practice; Henrietta Heller, widow of C. B. Heller, of Hellertown; Matilda Martin, widow of Dr. Charles Martin, of Allentown; Cecelia Detwiller, wife of Jacob Detwiller, of Jersey City; Lucinda Lilliendahl, wife of J. A. Lilliendahl, of Jersey City. In addition to these children he leaves twenty-seven grandchildren, twenty-one great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

The funeral of the late Dr. Henry Detwiller, took place on Monday, from his residence in Centre Square, and though of a private character, was largely attended. The aged physician, who was not only the oldest man in our city, but the oldest practitioner of medicine of his school in the world, and as far as information can be obtained, the oldest of any school, had many friends.

In looking upon him resting in his coffin it was difficult to believe that for three-quarters of a century he had engaged in active professional life. His remains which had been placed in the spacious parlors of his residence, were visited during the morning by a large number of people. They were enclosed in a handsome casket. The floral tributes were very beautiful. At the head of the casket were two sheaves of wheat with a sickle

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composed of white rosebuds, and a large pillow of lilies and roses. At his feet were a wreath of laurels and a cluster of lilies.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Kieffer, of the Third Street Reformed church, in accordance with the beautiful ritual of the German Reformed church, to which the dead man was so greatly attached, and to which his direct ancestors had adhered for the last 300 years. The choir sang "Asleep in Jesus" and "Abide With Me." At the conclusion of the services the body was borne to the hearse by eight pall-bearers—Dr. H. Heller, of Hellertown; Dr. Constantine Martin, of Allentown; Norton Martin, Esq., of Allentown; Harry Lilliendahl, Esq., William Lilliendahl and Clarence Detwiller, of Jersey City; Henry Detwiller, of Bethlehem, and William Detwiller, of Easton, all grandchildren of the deceased. The interment was private and was only winessed by the immediate relatives.

At a special meeting of the Lehigh Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, held at the office of Dr. Doolittle, Easton, April 25, at which there was a full attendance, the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, After a long and useful life, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from us Dr. Henry Detwiller, an ex-President of this society:

Resolved, That in his death this society has lost a faithful and a most useful member.

Resolved, That while we most deeply deplore his loss, we are truly thankful that he was allowed to live so many years among us.

Resolved, That by his seventy-two years of active practice, his great devotion to his professional duty, his kindness and courtesy to those of us who came in professional contact with him, he has established among us for himself a perpetual remembrance and left us an example worthy of emulation.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family

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of the deceased, to each of the papers of this city, to the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* and to the *Hahnemannian*.

E. D. Doolittle, M. D.,
F. J. Slough, M. D.,
Daniel Yoder, M. D.

(*Cleave's Biography. N. Am. Jour. Hom., vol. 35, p. 383. Hahn. Mo., vol. 22, p. 299. Med. Adv., vol. 18, p. 596. Hom. Phys., vol. 7, p. 212. World's Con., vol. 2, p. 655. Trans. Am. Inst. Hom., 1887. Trans. Pa. Hom. Med. Soc., 1887.*)

DEVRIENT, CHARLES H. Mr. Devrient was a lawyer in Dublin who translated the *Organon* of Hahnemann into English in 1833. This was the first English translation. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 14, p. 193.*)

DEZAUCHE. According to the list of Quin, Dezauche was practicing Homœopathy in Paris in 1834.

DIEHL. His name appears in the *Zeitung* list of 1832, at which time he was practicing Homœopathy at Bruchsal, in Baden.

DOROTEA, LEONARDO. According to Quin he was practicing Homœopathy in Villetta, Abruzzi, Italy, in 1834.

DRESCHER. According to the *Zeitung* list of 1832, Drescher was at that time in practice as a Homœopath in Leipzig; Quin also places him in Leipzig in 1834. Kleinert says that he, with Apelt, joined the Leipzig Homœopathic Society in 1830.

DUFRESNE, PIERRE. Dr. H. V. Malan, in a letter to the *British Journal*, says: Shortly after the truth in medicine had been spread over the Continent, it reached Geneva, and that by an incident worthy of notice. A gentleman of that town having received, with a parcel of books, the *Organon* of Hahnemann, unexpected and unasked for, handed it to Dr. Dufrèsne, who, struck with the many truths it contains, set to work, and at the beginning of 1831 raised the standard of Homœopathy at Geneva. He was a man of experience and talent who had studied much. The new and brilliant success of his practice soon awakened the attention of many, though the globules seemed very small; but there was so little quackery about the system that it met with much opposition and great prejudice. Dr. Dufrèsne, showing daily its efficacy and superiority over all

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previous systems, saw the opponents drop off one by one, and a large and increasing number of adherents flock around him. So he continued for many years. He was at the head of a Maison de Santé in the country, a large establishment, where he received deranged people, and was successful in his cure of a great number of cases treated by Homœopathy. This added to the fame of the doctrine. In 1833 he founded the Societé Homœopathique Gallicane, for all countries where French is spoken, which met either at Lyons or Paris once a year. He also established at Geneva, the Societé Homœopathique Lemanienne, which met once in three months, in some town in Switzerland. He also established the *Bibliotheque Homœopathique*, a periodical monthly magazine, the first book printed in French on Homœopathy. All these exertions, added to an extensive and daily growing practice, hastened his death. He was seized with an acute bronchitis, which made rapid progress, as he was already suffering from an old asthmatic affection. He died August 18, 1837.

In the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and the Quin list of 1834 Dufresne is located at Geneva. Rapou says that Dufrèsne of Geneva had given, with full success, *Anthracin* for a malignant pustule in a man. He published detailed observations on the case in the sixth volume of his journal.

Dr. Dufrèsne delivered the presidential address before the French Homœopathic Society when Hahnemann was welcomed to Paris. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 2, p. 326. Rapou, vol. 2, pp. 187, 199.*

DUFRESNE. According to the *Zeitung* list of homœopathic physicians practicing in 1832, he was at that time located at Latour, Savoy. This is a different man from the Dufresne of Geneva.

DUGNIOLLE. An early Homœopath of Belgium. Was one of the founders of the Belgian Homœopathic Society, in 1837. (*World's Con., vol. 2, p. 308.*)

DUNEMBERG. One of the early Homœopathists of Belgium. A founder of the Belgian Homœopathic Society, in 1837. (*Worlds Con., vol. 2, p. 308.*)

DUNSFORD, HARRIS F. Dr. George Atkin, in his Medical Directory for 1855, thus mentions this distinguished man: He was one of the first English medical practitioners who

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adopted the homœopathic system of medicine. Born in the year 1808, he became a licentiate of the Apothecaries Company in 1829. In 1830 he accepted the appointment of medical attendant to the family of the Marquis of Anglesey and traveled with one of the members thereof on the continent. In 1833 he took his degree of M. D. at Freiburgh. In 1834 he returned to and commenced practice in London, as a homœopathic practitioner. In 1838 he published a work bearing the following title: "The Pathogenetic Effect of some of the Principal Homœopathic Remedies." And again, in 1841, he published "The Practical Advantages of Homœopathy," which he was permitted to dedicate to Her Majesty, Queen Adelaide; and was at the period of his death engaged on a translation of "Hartmann's Therapie." Dr. Dunsford enjoyed the personal esteem of Hahnemann, and doubtless it was from that master spirit himself that he imbibed those large and comprehensive views of Homœopathy which so eminently characterize his writings, and so successfully appeared in his practice. Immediately after his return to London, Dr. Dunsford's practice began to extend and increase—his quiet and gentlemanly bearing, his patient attention to the tale of the afflicted, combined with a quick apprehension of the nature of the disease labored under, and a generally fortunate mode of treatment, so enhanced his reputation, that he speedily rose to one of the first physicians in the city, and had the honor of prescribing for Her late Majesty, the Queen Dowager, during the lifetime of the king.

Dr. Dunsford died at London on the night of the 17th of June, 1847, in the 39th year of his age. The immediate cause of his death was cerebral congestion and effusion into the ventricles. Cut down in the prime of his days, and at the very time when his talents were becoming known, his death was widely and deeply deplored, and his name to this day, is held in affectionate and grateful remembrance by many of his former friends and patients.

Dr. Dunsford left a widow and five children. The following is the report of Mr. White Cooper, who made the post-mortem: Post-mortem made about twenty hours after death. The examination was confined to the head. Some difficulty was experienced in the preliminary steps in consequence of the unusual density and thickness of the cranium. The necessary section

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having been completed, endeavors were made to remove the upper portion of the cranium, but so firmly adherent was the dura mater that it was found impracticable to do so. During the removal of the brain between two and three ounces of serum escaped from beneath the arachnoid, and possibly from the ventricles. The sinuses of the brain were gorged with blood. The dura mater having been reflected, the pia mater presented the appearance of great vascularity, and on the upper surface of the left hemisphere there was a small quantity of gritty deposit. The brain was of large size and somewhat beyond the usual weight. The cerebral substance was of a natural consistence, but highly vascular throughout. The lateral ventricles contained a small quantity of fluid, but there was reason to believe that a portion had previously escaped. The third ventricle was dilated. The lining membrane of the ventricles was much injected. The cerebellum and pons varolii were congested, but otherwise healthy. The medulla spinalis was engorged and much blood flowed from the divided vessels of the membrane. There appeared to have been effusion into the theca. These were the only abnormal appearances discovered upon careful examination. (*Brit. For. Hom. Med. Directory, London, 1855, p. 205. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 5, p. 399. Rapou, vol. 1, pp. 76-79.*)

DURET (Senior). According to Quin's list, was practicing Homœopathy in Annonay, France, in 1834.

DURET (Junior). Was practicing Homœopathy, in Annonay, France in 1834. The name appears on Quin's list.

DURIF. According to Quin, was practicing Homœopathy in Tullin, France, in 1834.

DUTECH. The Quin list of 1834, names this man, but does not know where he was in practice.

DUTCHER, BENJAMIN C. Came from Utica to New York City in 1831. In 1834 he studied German in order to prosecute the study of Homœopathy which he practiced for five or six years. He then entered on the practice of dentistry. In 1869 he removed to Newark, N. J., where he again entered on the practice of medicine. He died there October 20, 1889. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1846. (*World's Con., vol. 2, p. 450. Med. Visitor, vol. 5, p. 408. N. E. Med. Gaz., March, 1871. Smith's MSS.*)

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EGLAU. According to the list of the *Zeitung*, 1832, Eglau was at that time Imperial Councillor, at Kursk, in Russia. Quin also gives the name.

EHRHARDT, JO. HEINRICH WILHELM. Jo. Heinrich Wilhelm Ehrhardt, Dr. Med., homœopathic physician in Merseburg, died on August 25th, at 1 P. M., quietly and without pain, wasting away, owing to a scirrhus of the liver.

He was one of our best men, both as a man and as a scientist, indefatigable as a physician, kindly and self-sacrificing, only living for his art, for science and for the welfare of the numerous patients who entrusted themselves to his care, a good husband and a good father to his children, shunning no sacrifice in order to secure their good education. I fulfill the sad duty which I have performed for many before him, to erect a small monument in this journal to this good and sterling man, who was dear to me as a friend and highly valued as an intelligent, successful Homœopath.

He was born in 1794 at Gera, where his father, Carl Gottfried Wilhelm, lived as a surgeon and where he died as early as 1814, of the prevailing typhus fever caused by the war, and which he caught in fulfilling the duties of his calling. The family name of his mother, Christiane Marie, was Jähren. He acquired the knowledge necessary for entering a university first through instruction at home and the remainder in the Gymnasium (High School), at Merseburg, and was enrolled at Jena in 1814, by Prorector Voigt. His teachers here were Luden, Voigt, Oken, Graumueller, Gruner, Doebereiner, Loebenstein, Loebel, Lenz, Fuchs and Eichstaedt; of these he was especially attached to the last three. He also became a member, here, of the Mineralogical Society. In the year 1815 he became an academic citizen of the University of Leipzig under the prorectorate of Weise. Here he enjoyed the friendship of Kuehn and the especial favor of Cerutti and the younger Haase, who also gave him an opportunity of seeing many patients and of treating them under their direction. His studies not only extended to medicine in the more limited sense, but inspired by the lectures of Oken, and later by those of Platner, Krug and Heinroth, he directed his attention also to philosophy and found especial satisfaction in the writings of the genial Herbart of Gättingen. By a stipendium of Schneeberger and Quelmalz he was sup-

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ported during his stay at Leipzig, where he honorably passed first his examination for the Baccalaureate in 1817, and later on October 17, 1819, the *rigorosum*. On the 7th of December, he defended his dissertation, *De Aneurismate Aortæ*, under the presidency of Rosenmueller, and received his diploma as doctor on the 12th. In the winter of 1819–20, he passed the state examination at Berlin, and visited there the clinics of Behrends, Hufeland, Horn, Rust, and Graefe, before he settled as practicing physician in Eilenburg.

His conversion to Homœopathy he has himself described in his preface to the Malin disease (glanders) in Stapf's *Archiv* (xviii, No. 1). His education in Leipzig could not predispose him in favor of Homœopathy, nor was he brought closer to it by his intercourse with some pupils of Hahnemann in Leipzig, nor by some imperfect trials made of this new curative method in conjunction with Prof. Haasejun. Nevertheless he had found out from experience that the expectative method gave better success than a mere blind dosing with medicines.

An extended practice in the country, which was not only full of hardships but also fully occupied his time, did not for a long time allow him to turn his whole attention to Homœopathy, to which he was nevertheless drawn by living near Dr. Wisliceuus, now in Eisenach, but who then also lived in Eilenburg. Several chronic patients, however, who were pronounced incurable, gave occasion in the winter of 1823, to try Homœopathy; the success in these cases, as also the friendly relations entered into with Dr. Hartmann in Leipzig, and later on with Stapf, brought him ever nearer to the new doctrine. He continued proving everything slowly and exactly, and finally became a zealous adherent and eulogist, as well as a successful practitioner.

The matter was not easy, and he began it in a serious manner. "My first endeavor," he says, "was to form and write down for myself from the motley mixture of the symptoms of a remedy the living images of diseases. Then I sought to go to work analytically, so as to determine semiotically the value and significance of the symptoms in a physiological manner; and to make prominent the diagnostic characteristic relations of the remedies to the natural diseases. This more rational, though more difficult way, which had to be gone over with a good deal of skeptical inquiry as to the results obtained by provings on

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healthy persons, and the slowly maturing knowledge of the remedies, had the advantage, that while gradually the external part, the physiognomy of the remedy, came within my cognizance, I at the same time learned to adapt them according to their probable internal character to the fundamental essence of the disease; thus I was saved the mechanical gathering together of the symptoms, which has to be repeated so often, takes so much time and is often so unreliable; I needed not, therefore, in any morbid conditions which were analogically related, spend any time in merely covering the symptoms."

This method, which is surely a very correct one, gave him a thorough knowledge of Materia Medica, which with his excellent preparatory medical training he could put to good use. In the summer of 1833, he went to Merseburg to fill my place as a homœopathic physician. The confidence there enjoyed by Homœopathy and the personal trust put in him on account of his successful cures, his great care and kindliness, brought him a very rich practice, fully 2,500 patients a year. This practice required the expenditure of a good deal of strength, as it also extended to the surrounding country, and necessitated much traveling and writing. Nevertheless he found the time to conduct his journal of cases treated with great exactness, and we hope to receive from it, through his successor, Dr. Grube, many instructive communications. All this work could, of course, be only done by denying himself many enjoyments, and especially by limiting his social relaxations, and he sought and found relief from his labors chiefly in the bosom of his family; he seldom took part in public entertainments, though he was by no means an ascetic. In the beginning of his practice he used only the low potencies, later on higher ones, and toward the end of his career he was a great admirer of high potencies, using both those made by Jenichen and those made by Petters, though he preferred those by Jenichen.

Being always healthy, he probably gave too little heed to the first symptoms of a hepatic disease, continued riding in a rumbling rough carriage, until a violent inflammation of the diseased organ compelled him to a more serious treatment of his malady. In this Stapf gave him his faithful assistance. The inflammation of the liver was also soon removed, and he began to recover somewhat, and thought that by drinking the water of Carlsbad

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at home he might remove the induration of the liver that remained; but the result did not correspond with his expectations; the emaciation and loss of strength very rapidly increased, and so he soon succumbed to his incurable disease, which likely had commenced even a long time before he had become aware of it, as he had not been able to bear any tight clothing on his abdomen for a long time before.

In him Homœopathy lost a brave champion, although he advanced and spread it actively more by his cures than by his writings. His memory will long be cherished in fond hearts. —RUMMEL. (*Allg. hom. Zeit.*, *vol. 35*, *pp. 302*, *337*.)

EHRMANN, FRANCIS. But little is known of this early Homœopathist. He was, in 1835, in the practice of the new system in Carlisle, Pa., which place he left in 1844. It is probable that Dr. Ehrmann also practiced in other towns in Pennsylvania. (*World's Con.*, *vol. 2*, *p. 690*.)

ELWERT, WILHELM. Was an early homœopathic physician and author, who died in Harberg, in his 74th year, January, 1867 (or December, 1866). (*A. H. Z.*, *vol. 74*, *p. 24*.)

ENZ. The *Zeitung* and Quin lists of 1832 and 1834, locate this man in Austria, but do not give the name of the town.

EPPS, JOHN. From the *Hom. World:* Our readers will have noticed with regret the death of this well-known and highly-esteemed physician, which took place at his residence, in Great Russell street, Bloomsbury. He was the son of an active reformer of a past generation, John Epps, of Seven Oaks, Kent. Dr. Epps, inherited much of the energy and public spirit of his father, and scarcely any important public movement for the advancement of commercial, political or religious freedom has, during the last forty years, been inaugurated without receiving his sympathy and aid. His love of religious equality brought him early in life into active co-operation with the eminent reformers of his day in procuring Catholic emancipation, and the repeal of the Test Acts, in resistance to church-rates and the relief of Nonconformists. A disciple of Major Cartwright, he associated himself with Francis Place, W. J. Fox, Burdett, and the men of 1833 in the council of the political unions in London, in agitating for the Reform Bill. He was an active member of the Anti-corn-law League, and with Campbell, Lord Dudley Stuart,

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Mazzini, and others, joined organizations in favor of the Polish, Italian, Hungarian, and American nationalities.

He was educated at Mill Hill, and articled to Dr. Drury. At eighteen he went to Edinburgh, where he graduated, taking his degree at twenty-one years of age. Before this time he had published "A New Way of Teaching English Grammar," and other works. Immediately on taking his degree he came to London and commenced practice, lecturing also to medical students on the Materia Medica, etc. Many of the leading men of the present day were his pupils. He now published "An Introduction to Botany," intended as a text-book for his students. He had, before leaving Edinburgh, embraced the views of Gall and Spurzheim on the Science of Mind, and fought the battles of phrenology before the medical bodies of the times. He now published "Evidences of Christianity Deduced from Phrenology," "Horæ Phrenologica," and lectured both in London and in some of the most important provincial towns on this favorite science.

In 1831 he became Medical Director of the Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution, an institution which up to his death he supported. He was for some time co-editor of the *London Medical and Surgical Journal*, and for a long period conducted *The Anthropological Magazine*, and *The Journal of Health and Disease*. He was one of the first practitioners of Homœopathy in this country. Attracted by a work written by Dr. Curie, and afterwards struck by the noble head of Hahnemann, he made such earnest and thorough study of the subject as led to his entire renunciation, at once and forever, of old-system-practice. Whatever he took up he took up with his whole heart and strength, from a deep conviction of its truth, and it was eminently so in regard to Homœopathy. He ever steadily adhered to the doctrines of Hahnemann, whose works, up to within a week or two of his death, were his daily study. Every night he took a volume of these works up-stairs with him, under his arm. The beautiful character of this great Master, no less than the glorious truths brought to light by him, secured this affectionate and firm devotion.

Henceforward he, by all means in his power, and at much sacrifice, sought to spread what he regarded as the truth in medical science. He lectured frequently on Homœopathy, both in London

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and other large towns; and to medical students, on the Homœopathic Materia Medica, both at the hospital and when his health failed, at his own house. He published, "What is Homœopathy?" "Homœopathy and its Principles Explained," and other works on the subject. His works on "Constipation," "Consumption," "Epilepsy," "Affections of the Head," etc., are well known. "Notes of a New Truth," has been for some years past edited and chiefly supported by him. From a youth he was a Liberal, both in politics and religion. Ever taking up the cause of the oppressed and suffering, very early he turned his attention to the question of slavery, which was ever among those subjects dearest to him. He was prominently distinguished by his love of truth and justice. Truth he must pursue at any cost. Everyone who knew him remarked and valued his child-like and unaffected simplicity of character. He had warm and strong affections, and a tenderness which was extended to the lowest-created beings. He could not bear that the life even of an insect should be taken. He was in many cases "a father to the fatherless." By his patients generally he was much beloved, and most of them became his personal friends. He had no mean jealousy or envy, and was severe only against systems; all that was oppressive, cruel and mischievous he hated, but man he loved. He died February 12th, in his sixty-fourth year, from an attack of paralysis, aggravated by acute asthma, from cold. He had long suffered from asthma, and paralysis supervening, terminated his laborious and useful life. He was interred at Kensal Green, February 20th, 1869.

The *Monthly Hom. Review* thus notices him: The death of this well-known physician and active politician has caused a widely-spread feeling of regret. One of the earliest members of the profession in this country to avow his faith in Homœopathy, a clever lecturer, and popular writer thereon, and extensively engaged in its practice, Dr. Epps was one of the best-known men of our body.

Dr. Epps was the eldest son of Mr. John Epps, of Seven Oaks, Kent. He was educated at the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, Mill Hill, near Hendon. After serving an apprenticeship to a surgeon of the name of Dury, he proceeded, in 1824, to Edinburgh, and graduated at its university in 1827. Shortly after settling in London he lectured on chemistry, botany, and materia medica at the Hunterian School of Medicine. At this

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period he became the author of a work on botany, and was for some time co editor of the *London Medical and Surgical Journal*. His attention was drawn to Homœopathy about the year 1837 by the perusal of a work of the late Dr. Curie's, and the admiration excited by the phrenological development of the head of Hahnemann, as seen in David's well-known bust. In 1838 appeared his first essay on Homœopathy. He subsequently lectured in London, Manchester, and other places upon it; and doubtless did much to extend a knowledge of the system. He is the author of a well-known work on "Domestic Medicine," as well as of others treating of the practical application of Homœopathy; and for some years he has edited a monthly journal known as the "Notes of a New Truth." In 1856 or 1857 he delivered a course of lectures to students on the Materia Medica. Prior to his adoption of Homœopathy he was a frequent contributor to the *Lancet*. The report of a case of hæmatemesis, which he published in that journal in 1843, drew forth such an avalanche of letters from all parts of the country that Mr. Wakley, trembling for the security of his property, dared not repeat the experiment of permitting the appearance of the report of a case of disease treated homœopathically in his journal. Accordingly, similar cases were afterwards refused insertion, and Dr. Epps published them in a pamphlet entitled, "Rejected Cases; with a Letter to Thomas Wakley, Esq., on the Scientific Character of Homœopathy."

Dr. Epps had an intense veneration for Hahnemann; and was undeviating in his advocacy of all the practical details and theoretical speculations contained in the *Organon*. As a physician he obtained the confidence and warm friendship of a large circle of patients.

In the political world Dr. Epps, following in the footsteps of his father, occupied a prominent position as a radical of the most uncompromising order. In every political agitation for forty years past, as well as in many philanthropic movements, he has taken an active part, both as a speaker and a writer. He was, we believe, on one occasion a candidate for parliamentary honors.

For some years he has suffered much from asthma, and his death, which took place on the 12th ult., resulted from a paralytic seizure complicated with an acute attack of his old enemy. He

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was attended during his last illness by Dr. David Wilson, to whom he was warmly attached. He was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery on the 19th ult., in the presence of a large number of political and personal friends.

The *British Journal of Homœopathy* give the following obituary: As time advances the elder race and early pioneers of Homœopathy are falling off one by one. We have now to register the death of one more of the distinguished men of the new school. Some have worked to advance a knowledge of Homœopathy chiefly among their professional brethren; some chiefly among the public. To the latter class belongs our departed colleague; and yet it was not exclusively to the general public that he addressed himself, for he also sought to propagate a knowledge of Homœopathy among students and practitioners of medicine by courses of lectures on our Materia Medica, which he delivered partly at the Hahnemann Hospital and partly at his own house.

He was born on the 15th of February, 1805. He was early destined for the medical profession, and after serving an apprenticeship to a surgeon he went to Edinburgh in 1823, where he completed his medical studies, and graduated in 1826. During his sojourn in Edinburgh he contributed to his support by giving instruction in Latin, and it happened, by a curious coincidence, that one of his classical pupils was our distinguished colleague, Dr. Madden. After taking his degree Dr. Epps settled in London, where his natural activity would not allow him to be content with mere practice, but led him to deliver lectures on chemistry, botany and materia medica at the Hunterian School of Medicine. He published a text-book on botany about this period. He was for some time co-editor of the *London Medical and Surgical Journal*, and later of the *Anthropological Journal*, and of the *Journal of Health and Disease*. In 1831 he was appointed director of the Jannerian Vaccine Institution. He was an ardent believer in phrenology, on which he lectured frequently. Soon after the introduction of Homœopathy into England he became one of its most zealous partisans, and endeavored to spread a knowledge of it among the public by lectures in London and various provincial towns, and by several popular works, such as "What is Homœopathy?" "Homœopathy and its Principles Explained," and a work on "Domestic Medicine." He established a journal for the propagation of the

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doctrines and practice of the new school, entitled "Notes of a New Truth," to which he contributed up to the time of his decease. The few numbers of this journal we have seen did not impress us very favorably as regards its scientific or professional character; but as it was addressed to non-professionals alone we have no doubt it fulfilled the intentions of its editor. On first embracing Homœopathy he forwarded some cases to his old friend and brother radical, T. Wakley, for publication in the *Lancet*. They were, of course, refused, and this gave Dr. Epps an opportunity of publishing the cases, under the title of "Rejected Cases," with a vigorous letter to the editor of the *Lancet*.

Dr. Epps in politics was always an advanced Liberal, and was as keenly fond of making a speech denouncing tyrants anywhere in the world as of giving a lecture on phrenology or Homœopathy. He had a great command of words, a fine, sonorous voice, and much animation of manner in speaking; though, like many Londoners, he was somewhat uncertain in his distribution of the letter "h."

In practice he was much liked by, and inspired great confidence in his patients, of whom he had a large *clientèle*, and by whom he will be much missed.

For some years past he had been subject to asthma, and his health latterly had been visibly failing. On the 31st of January he was attacked with paralysis, and though he seemed to be recovering from this, an attack of asthma supervening carried him off on the 12th of February, at the precise age of sixty-four. He was buried at Kensal Green, amid a large concourse of medical and political friends. A eulogy was pronounced on his grave by one of the latter.

Dr. Epps occupied a large space in the public eye in connection with Homœopathy, and though he cultivated rather the art of making popular appeals on its behalf than that of addressing his professional brethren, we believe him to have been a man of good scientific attainments, as he was undoubtedly a man of untiring energy and perseverance.

The following is a review of the "Diary of the late John Epps, M. D., Edin. Edited by Mrs. Epps. Kent & Co."

This life of John Epps, most lovingly edited by his widow,*

* We have discovered only one error in this volume. At page 157 James Simpson, the phrenologist, is mistaken for Dr. Simpson, the chloroformist.

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will be read by all kindly-disposed Homœopathists with both pleasure and amusement.

It is the life of a man who raised himself to eminence by considerable natural ability, indomitable perseverence, and kind-hearted and persuasive ways.

He was born in Kent in the year 1805, and seems to have been always a good boy, though he lays no claim to having been one of those wonderful children so frequently met with by mothers. He received a sound education in English, Latin, and Greek, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to an apothecary in the city.

In this position he was much scandalized by the one-sidedness of his master's prescriptions, which seem to have been almost entirely confined to purging pills and draughts.

At the age of eighteen he went to Edinburgh to study medicine. He made his entry into Scotland by way of the Firth of Forth, and on first beholding the beautiful panorama which surrounded him, he was filled with wonder and emotion at finding himself in the romantic land of Scott and Burns, while Edinburgh itself by night and by day filled him with delight.

In Edinburgh he made some interesting friends, including George and Andrew Combe, he having become an ardent phrenologist.

Before admission to the phrenological society he was obliged to have his cranium examined by a committee of members. This committee reported very favorably of his head, but warned him that his reflective organs were developed in excess of his perceptive organs, and that he would do well to study *minutely* the physical sciences. This judgment he at once submitted to, and set himself to study the most minute of sciences—botany, and with such success that in botany he took the College gold medal.

His father having become reduced in circumstances, John Epps determined that he would not be a burden to the old gentleman, and therefore with a self-denial and simplicity common in the north, but rare among Englishmen as compared with Scotchmen, he resolved to live on ten shillings a week and earn it.

Accordingly, he hired a sitting-room with a bed-closet for six shillings a week, while his food cost only four shillings a week.

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His diet was coffee without milk or sugar, and a bit of dry bread for breakfast, and for dinner the third part of a haddock. The first day's dinner was hot haddock, the second day cold haddock, and the third day haddock warmed up with onions. He took tea in the evening without sugar or milk, while the *pièce de résistance*, the grand national dish of the natives, was reserved for supper, namely, oatmeal porridge and milk. In order to meet the expense of this luxurious mode of living he gave lessons in Latin, Greek, and botany.

Whether this diet was sufficient he does not say, but he seems to have been at this time somewhat weakly in health, and, to the surprise of all true Caledonians, he found the climbing of Arthur's Seat so severe a trial that he fell while attempting to descend, and injured himself severely.

He took his degree when twenty-one years of age, and gained the prizes in Latin and Greek as well as in botany.

Returning to London, he established himself first in the Edgeware Road, removing shortly afterwards to South Audley street, thence to Seymour street, thence to Berners street, and finally to Great Russell street, where he remained during his busy and arduous career.

John Epps from an early age declared himself an enemy to church establishments and a paid ministry. Accordingly, while in Edinburgh, he joined the Scotch Baptists, a very small sect, but one quite in harmony with his opinions. In this assembly there was no fixed minister, but those who were moved spoke. This arrangement was one entirely after John Epps' heart, and at the early age of nineteen he began to distinguish himself as a preacher.

On settling in London he essayed to join the same body, but after a time, finding there was a ruling spirit in that assembly who operated disadvantageously towards him by too much monopolizing the gift of speech, he left the body, and we afterwards find him regularly and for many years preaching to mechanics at Dock Head Church.

Practice at first being very limited, John Epps became a lecturer at the Aldersgate School of Medicine, and afterwards at Westminster.

At first he tells us he had only one pupil, but he addressed him as if he were an important audience, and this pluck and endurance gradually gained him considerable classes.

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Matrimony was all his life a favorite theme with him, and he appears to have proposed to a young lady before going to Edinburgh on the theory that an engagement would steady and stimulate him in his work. Again, in Edinburgh he proposed to a good woman twenty years older than himself, but she seems to have been wiser than John, and showed him the folly of the idea in the eyes of "his father, the church, and the world." Ultimately he married wisely and happily in 1831.

In 1840, very much from the flattering light which the celebrated bust threw upon Hahnemann in the phrenological point of view, Dr. Epps embraced Homœopathy. So good a head must, he thought, produce good ideas.

Thus was presented a new and profitable subject for oratory, and there is no doubt that Dr. Epps quickly lectured himself into a very large homœopathic practice, especially among the lower middle and lower classes of society. He seemed to aspire to become the Hahnemann of Great Britain, and we suspect that the doctor's private opinion was that he alone in Great Britain worthily represented the great Master; and certainly no disciple of that origi-nal thinker and indefatigable worker, either in Europe or America, did so much to popularize Homœopathy.

His ability for lecturing and his love of public speaking seemed to grow with what it fed on, and we find him in London, Edinburgh, Manchester, and Dublin, forever lecturing on Homœopathy, phrenology, and other subjects.

Indeed, few have felt so much difficulty as Dr. Epps in restraining either the tongue or the pen; and not only did he edit *The Christian Physician*, *The Anthropological Journal*, and other periodicals, but an incessant series of letters seems to have been addressed by him to the *Times* and other newspapers on every possible opportunity; and although few of these letters seem to have been accepted, yet he wearied not, but he rather was forever stimulated to further ambitious schemes for the public good, having on we do not know how many occasions singly or as one among others petitioned the British Parliament against all possible encroachment on the liberty of the subject.

From an early age his ambition as a littérateur took the highest flights. At the age of fifteen he attempted the most difficult of all compositions, and took as his theme the greatest subject, viz., "John, the Baptist; a Tragedy."

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Later in life he even contemplated what all the scholarship of Europe has scarcely achieved—a true translation from the Greek of the New Testament.

We remember on one occasion, when a student at University College, going from curiosity to hear him lecture. A batch of jovial medical students were present, who with ironical clamor cheered all his denunciations of old physic; but the doctor only hit out all the harder, and after a time these young spirits departed with much noise into a more congenial sphere. We considered it our duty to hear him out, but confess that our reasoning faculties remained unconvinced by his eloquence.

So fond was the doctor of lecturing that he confessed to his wife that he would willingly lecture to the devil if he would only listen to him. Perhaps, like Burns, he felt—

> "But fare ye weel, auld Nickie Ben;
> O wad ye tak a thought an' men',
> Ye aiblins might—I dinna ken—
> Still hae a stake;
> I'm wae to think upon yon den
> Even for your sake."

His sable majesty having declined the invitation of the intrepid doctor, he shortly afterwards somewhat inconsistently delivered a series of orations at the Dock Head Church, to demonstrate that no such *person* existed. This bold assertion drew upon him a world of abuse, and some patients declined to be treated by one holding such heterodox views. These frequent public appearances, and the active part Dr. Epps took against church rates, war, despots, corn laws, and other old institutions, brought him into contact with many noted individuals, such as Hume, Lady Byron, George and Andrew Combe, Anti-corn-law Wilson, Mazzini, Duncombe, Stansfeld, Kossuth, and Robert Owen.

His incessant talking against established things was amusingly illustrated on his wedding day, a day of all days on which one might feel disposed to dispise public politics. However, not so thought John Epps; but finding himself compelled to be married at church, he began a long argument with the clergyman against the tyranny of ecclesiastical establishments. He tells us very naïvely that the clergyman expressed much sympathy with him, but observed that such being the law he must comply with it.

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A kindly love of the lower animals was a very interesting trait in Dr. Epps' character. When his old parrot died, he wept as if he had lost a friend; and when Old Tom, the cat, departed this life he felt very unhappy, and could not look on the dead body, but had it decently interred below the pear tree in his back garden. He tells us that the older he grew the more deeply he felt for the suffering of the lower animals; and with grace and tenderness he describes how his old, faithful dog took his last little stroll about the common at Warlingham. He sat with his back leaning against a tree, looking wistfully around him, and was then carried back into the house to lie down and die.

We are told that Dr. Epps could very rarely see any fun in conundrums, and we suspect that the worthy doctor, although very fond of joking and punning in his own way, was not largely gifted with that wonderful union of wisdom and wit called humor—a quality which analyzes with subtlety those incongruities of conduct and speech which often cause even our best friends to smile.

His discussion with the clergyman on the eve of his marriage is an illustration of this. We also remember, when a young man, belonging to a phrenological society. Among the busts illustrating the science, there were two of Dr. Epps, one representing him before, and the other after his marriage, in order to illustrate how the use of the domestic affections affected the base of the brain. No doubt the doctor regarded the illustrations as a simple matter of science, but the other members of the society were inclined to regard the fact in a more comical aspect.

Again, he saw no good in bringing in the new year with a cheerful glass of hot, but thought it wiser to rise betimes and usher in the day with, we suppose, a cup of cocoa.

On one occasion a woman, a dispensary patient, got up and gave him a sound kiss; he severely rebuked her; and at breakfast discussed the incident with his wife, when they came to the conclusion that the woman was either insane or extremely grateful for medical benefits received.

The doctor narrates many very amusing anecdotes, introduces some very comical characters, and utters some wise and useful axioms; on the other hand, the following seem too commonplace to merit immortal relationship with their author. They might have passed at the tea-table, but their flavor seems to disappear

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in print. For instance, "Consistency is one of the characteristics of truth," is surely self-evident; and, "Those who wear white robes in church should beware of becoming whited sepulchres," seems more for the platform than for sober reflection.

The idea is hazarded that Dr. Epps had so penetrating a knowledge of disease that he was never deceived; yet, no doubt, many of us remember that his deafness rendered his diagnosis in heart and lung disease far from reliable.

The later years of Dr. Epps' life were in part spent at Warlingham and Ashurst Wood, at which places he had successively a small country house. He revelled in the freedom and beauty of the country, digging in his garden, feeding the cocks and hens and pigs, playing with his dogs, and having admiring friends ever and again staying with him.

But even in the country, just as on his marriage day, the church is a difficulty with him; and accordingly we find that on a certain occasion when his coachman required a new great coat, the doctor requested the *dissenting* minister to name to him an honest tailor who disapproved of church rates.

Dr. Epps fell into feeble health a few years before his death. He suffered from heart disease, and as the days of his pilgrimage drew to a close he seemed more and more to enjoy the sweet beauties of the country, "the hum of bees, the songs of birds, the lisp of children and their earliest words."

The year 1869 was begun with much difficulty. He had great weakness and shortness of breath, but he saw a few patients up to the very last. He died on the 12th of February.

To his medical creed he was faithful even unto death, placing himself with simple trust under the care of the most uncompromising of all rigid Hahnemannians.

On ascending to his bed-chamber for the last time, with his usual love of animals, he took a kindly farewell of Poll the parrot, and then laid him down to die.

With his last breath he expressed his humble, yet confident faith in the power, wisdom, and goodness of the Great Father of all spirits.

Dr. Epps was of short stature, but sturdy frame. Before we became a Homœopathist we used to admire the little man as we occasionally met him in Great Russell street, with his broad-

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brimmed hat, his elastic step, and his beaming, yet self-confident face.

He was and is regarded by a large class of working people as a prophet in medicine; and although in the estimation of the more fastidious he was too popular to be scientific, and, perhaps, too voluble to be profound, he must yet ever be remembered by those who knew him as one who ever desired to benefit his race, and as a simple, kind-hearted, true, and pious man. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 27, p. 350; vol. 33, p. 290. Mon. Hom. Rev., vol. 13, p. 189. Hom. World, vol. 4, p. 67. Rapou, vol. 1, p. 76.*)

ESCALLIER. Was one of first of the French Homœopathists.

EVEREST, REV. THOMAS. The *British Journal* contains the following: We regret to record the death of the Reverend Thomas R. Everest, rector of Wickwar, one of the oldest homœopathic authors in this country. Mr. Everest did much to popularize a knowledge of Homœopathy, and is well-known as the author of some extremely well-written and useful publications on the new system of medicine. In 1834 he published "A Letter Addressed to the Medical Practitioners of Great Britain on the Subject of Homœopathy." The following year he gave to the world "A Popular View of Homœopathy," which has passed through several editions here and in America, and has been translated into German. In 1851 he published a sermon which he preached for the benefit of the Hahnemann Hospital, which contains a good many allusions to Homœopathy, and also a very witty and sarcastic reply to Dr. Rose Cormack, called forth by some attempt of that worthy to ridicule Mr. Everest's sermon. The "Horæ Homœopathicæ" published in 1853, we believe, likewise proceeded from his pen. Mr. Everest was a warm admirer of Hahnemann, whose friendship and intimacy he enjoyed during the last years of the veteran's life. He was a great stickler for pure Hahnemannism, and many a sound rating has he given to those homœopathic practitioners who ventured to dispute any of the maxims of the founder of Homœopathy. Mr. Everest died on the 15 of June (1855). We believe that the disease that proved fatal was apoplexy. His loss will be sincerely deplored by all who take an interest in the propagation of Homœopathy in this country. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 13, p. 477; vol. 14, p. 193.*)

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FANGEL, HOLGET. Dr. Hansen writes of this man: He was a talented man who, having been entered at the University of Copenhagen in 1812, passed his examination with great credit in 1818. Having pursued his studies at the Fredricks Hospital for three years, Fangel was made an M. D. at the University of Thiel in 1821, and was in 1829 nominated town physician at Fredericia, where he remained until 1836. In 1835 he published "Experimental Homœopathic Treatment," containing a description of 163 different cases which he had treated homœopathically during his stay at Fredericia, from 1833 to 1835. A review of this book, published in the *Physician's Library*, by C. Otto, Professor of Medicine at the University of Copenhagen, occasioned a very witty answer from Fangel, in which he maintained that one of the colleagues of Otto, Prof. Wendl, had declared the Homœopathists to be quite right in considering *Aconite* an excellent remedy and of marvellous effect in cases of inflammation, and had told Fangel that he himself had a very high opinion of the homœopathic system. Fangel died of apoplexy in Copenhagen, April, 1843. (*Inter. Hom. Con., 1891, p. 985.*)

FAUSTUS, PATER. Was the prior of the Brothers of Charity at Laubach, and in 1830 he was practicing Homœopathy with such success that he was widely known as Pater Faustus. He continued to practice after the religious order to which he belonged was dissolved. He was the means of making many converts. (*World's Hom. Con., vol. 2, p. 204.*)

FICKEL, C. W. It may not be amiss to tell the story of one who, while pretending to be a zealous Homœopathist, yet really used every effort in his power to bring the system into disrepute; the strange tale of a brilliant but thoroughly unprincipled man, Fickel.

He was a forger of provings arranged to appear to be the real result of testing medicines upon healthy persons. For a time he succeeded in deceiving nearly the entire profession.

Rapou says of this brilliant rascal: In the year of 1831 the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by the University of Leipzig upon two young students, who were destined to exercise upon our school very diverse influences. One was Noack, who is among our most learned writers; the other was Fickel. This last had conceived a plan to get himself received among the

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practitioners of the new art, and to publish for that right many experiences, observations, imaginary pathogeneses, pseudonymous and false books, by which he hoped to obtain the favor of his pretended colleagues.

Thus it was that he proceeded to expose the fictitiousness, to demonstrate the falsity of experiments accepted as true; in a word, by the power of an infamous management, to accuse of nullity all the forthcoming work of the homœopathic school and to acquire by this great work of destruction an immense reputation. We know how it ended.

A philologist of rare merit, of great erudition, Fickel devoted himself and his talents with great energy. Forthwith he left Leipzig to go and develop his projects in the little Saxon village of Zwickau. The homœopathist, Haas, to whom we are indebted for a well-known repertory, lived here, and Fickel sought to gain his friendship and to make himself familiar with his works and ideas. Haas communicated all without reserve.

Soon after Haas received the following letter from Hahnemann; "I send you in this a cutting libel against you and against the little book that you are publishing. It will appear in the *German Indicator General.* The editor of that journal has sent it to me that I may know and answer it in the following number. It will be easy for you to prepare a refutation and to send it to me very soon that I may hasten its publication in pamphlet form. I advise your answer to be calm and tranquil, you will more surely gain public opinion. I count that best."

Coethen, October 13, 1832.

Your devoted,

HAHNEMANN.

This libel was signed, Fickel. This imposter, thus checkmated, withdrew his manuscript. A few days later there appeared at Zwickau a great number of copies of a caustic satire on Homœopathy by Dr. Lekcif (anagram for Fickel). It was a beginning. This too transparent pseudonym was speedily changed to many other names unknown.

He returned to Leipzig with the intention of continuing the projects so worthily commenced. He soon published a book entitled; "Practical Essays and Dissertations, upon many points in the homœopathic doctrines augmented by some new remedies for the use of the whole world of physicians. By L. Heine, 1834."

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At the same time he ingratiated himself with all the practicing Homœopathists, including his old classmate, Noack, assiduously cultivating his friendship. One day thinking his plan sufficiently assured, and Noack easy to convince, he invited him to pass the evening in a wine shop, and spoke to him of an excellent speculation consisting of publishing treatises on pathogenesy for which he knew the booksellers would pay well, and for which they could easily prepare schedules of symptoms. He insisted upon the advantages of arranging pathogenetic tables in a manner to excite the curiosity of the professors.

There was in medicine as illustrated by Homœopathy, a large path open to delusion and to deceit, that might be followed alike by conscientious men and by charlatans, exact observers and enthusiastic spirits; in the search to discover the effects of remedies upon the healthy body.

At the same time that a true disciple of the art devoted himself to this laborious experimentation, writing at length the phenomena that he observed, what should hinder the maker of dupes to lay upon paper a series of symptoms, the fruits of his invention, and to publish them in a book as the results of actual observation?

What other means, what manner more certain and easy to strike a fatal blow to the new doctrine, and to spread confusion and error among the knowledge needful for its practice?

Fickel, repulsed with indignation by Noack, commenced this work alone. He soon published the one after the other, pathogeneses of the following remedies: *Aquilegia*, *Actea spicata*, *Triplex olida*, *Cainca*, *Nigella*, *Bismuthum nitricum*, *Strontiana carbonica*, *Verbena officinalis*, *Molybdena*, and *Osmium*. He called this last the antipsoric above all others. These publications, complete in all respects, and the appearance after 1834, of many anonymous works, greatly attracted the attention of the entire homœopathic world. Some rejoiced to see homœopathic literature so greatly enriched, and thinking of this alone abstained from and praised complacently their unknown author. Others, rendered suspicious by the pseudonym, subjected these productions to a severe examination. The allopathic ideas modified to suit the Hahnemannian, the very complete pathogenetic tables, the many successful experiments thus made, such as they had not seen in practice, assisted in unravelling this tissue of lies.

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Stapf and Arnold, without judging these works, praised their tendency; Gross had raised doubts regarding their value, but Noack, Trinks and Helbig, without consulting each other, reached the bottom of the imposture. Trinks distinctly pointed out the authors to be knaves, who, under borrowed names, contaminated and abused science. Helbig, well read in the knowledge of the materia medica of the ancients, recognized that the physiological effects attributed to Verbeca were to be found complete in an ancient monograph on the Veronica; that all the other pathogeneses of this pseudo experimenter consisted in a collection of symptoms gleaned like those in studies formerly made upon other medicinal substances in the manner of the eclectics, who borrow from every system to construct their own.

In 1835 he published, under the pseudonym of Hofbauer, a book entitled: "Homœopathic Treatment of Surgical Diseases," followed by the study of new and very important antipsoric (*Osmium*). The critics, good natured and inattentive, were disposed only to praise this work that they regarded as homœopathic, but those who were on their guard appealed this time against these praises, against this foolish criticism, that commended with closed eyes every production decorated with the name of the new school. Everyone was aroused by these hard words. There was inquietude, a general alarm. Noack now determined not to remain inactive under the force of these perfidious attacks, but to discover their source and to get at the root of this evil that thus threatened to ruin our school. He carefully studied this book and recognized in it the results of the insidious and impudent propositions that Fickel had made to him. He easily discovered in him the author of these pathogeneses. Soon after he identified the pretended Hein and Hofbauer as one and the same author. Following these investigations he found out that the famous Real Lexicon, that great homœopathic encyclopædia, edited by a society of physicians, was more the work of one person, who alone composed the society mentioned, and with a fertility marvellous, but very deplorable, had begun to change all the points of our literature. Noack sought to induce the editor who had charge of the encyclopædia to confide in known and conscientious physicians, and upon his refusal he denounced the work as the production of an imposter. The editor, alarmed, hastened to effect an agreement between Fickel and Noack which resulted in a meeting.

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It was the intention to conceal near the place of meeting, and within hearing, two persons, sent by a lawyer, to serve as witnesses in case the affair should come before the courts. Fickel avowed himself a party to these maneuvres and renewed his old propositions. Noack resisted coldly and severely; he insisted, besought, and finally begged him not to divulge anything, and withdrew with an expression of rage and menace.

After this event Fickel published two treatises upon the allopathic practice, in which he exposed the falsity of our method with such aplomb that he seemed to demonstrate his unshaken faith. Soon after the appearance of these two volumes, under the pseudonym of Herting, followed a memoir of Hofbauer, in which he newly illustrated the logic of our doctrines.

It was impossible to remain longer a spectator of this work of darkness; but what plan to follow? To ruin completely a man of small fortune and the father of a family; to enter upon a scandalous suit; thinking of all this Noack decided to write to him. "You are entirely unmasked," said he to him, "but I will, nevertheless, conceal all if you will promise me to renounce all your projects." Fickel replied that he would soon reveal the authorship of these works, that later all would be explained, without Noack troubling himself; that he understood the spite with which he pursued him. He had, in effect, a good reason for dissimulating for some time longer, and Noack, had also the mournful thought that he could not as yet unmask him and that he would wait for a more favorable occasion. Soon after there was to be a nomination for the post of physician-in-chief in the Homœopathic Hospital, left vacant by the departure of Schweikert. After the bad management of this physician, and the disorder which he had left in the institution, no one wished to occupy the position.

Each one who had for a long time practiced in Leipzig had gained a right in the direction of the hospital, but no one presented himself as a candidate. Noack, who was holding himself back, found himself in a manner carried to the front ranks in the suite of Fickel. Fickel, to reveal what he knew of his character and of his works, was not possible at the time. It was not expedient that he should accuse his rival. The intrigues of our knave overpowered the simple demand of Noack. This viper entered the bosom of the new school, the better to wound,

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penetrated this time to the heart. C. W. Fickel was nominated physician-in-chief to the Homœopathic Hospital of Leipzig. From that time he had no farther wish for the management. Noack prepared his work, presented before a justice his accusasation in due form, followed with the exposition of all these facts, which he published in a little book under the title of "Olla Podrida."*

Fickel did not long remain in this situation, but was forced to go to hide his disgrace in some unknown place. But the short time that he remained at the head of the clinic sufficed to accomplish his favorite project. In 1840 there appeared in the medical world a book with this strange title: "Proof Positiveness of the Nothingness of Homœopathy, by Fickel, Physician in-Chief to the Homœopathic Hospital at Leipzig."

This announcement greatly excited all the practitioners of the new art in Germany and the Allopaths triumphed for the instant. The publishing the maneuvres of Fickel would have removed the influence of his last book, but the "Olla Podrida," prepared in secret, was seen by almost no one, whilst the lively writing of the ex-physician of the hospital of Leipzig extended to all quarters, attacking at its base the structure of the young school. The truth came out slowly day by day and ended by completely hiding this scientific scandal.

Fickel's "Real Lexicon" was published in five large 8vo. volumes. The *British Journal* thus mentions it: "We notice this publication for the purpose of warning our readers against it, as it is the work of the notorious cheat and imposter, Fickel, and not, as is falsely stated in the title, by a Society of Homœopathists. Of course, when the character of Fickel was detected and exposed, and the authorship traced to him, the work lost its value."†

Dr. James Y. Simpson quoted from Fickel's "Nothingness of Homœopathy," in his "Homœopathy, its Tenets and Tendencies," and others have also used this liar as an authority.

*"Olla Podrida." Ein Beitrag zur Literaturgeschichte der Homoopathie. 1st Heft: Lekciv, Ludwig Heine, Jul. Theod. Hofbauer, C. E. Herting der Verein mehrer Homoopathiker als Verfasserschaft der homoopath. Realencyklopadie oder Dr. Carl Wilhelm Fickel, Oberarzt an der homoop Heilanstalt zu Leipzig. Dresden: Arnold. 1836. 8o.

†A copy of this work may be found in the library of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

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Puhlman, in his "History of Homœopathy in Germany," says that Fickel managed the hospital for one year before he was found out.

Dudgeon, in a foot-note to his "Biography of Hahnemann," thus notices this rascal: "The salary (at the hospital) excited the avarice of an individual named Fickel, and he did his utmost to gain the position. Among other expedients to gain his object he published a little book purporting to contain symptoms of various medicines and cures effected by them. He so ingratiated himself with the managers, by his apparent zeal, that he at length got the situation; but shortly afterwards the fraudulent character of his pretended physiological provings was fully exposed by the celebrated homœopathic physician, Dr. A. Noack, and Master Fickel was speedily ejected from his post. To revenge himself he published a book entitled, 'Direct Proof of the Nullity of Homœopathy,' respecting which it may be said that it is nearly on a par as to truthfulness with his former would-be homœopathic work. The last thing known about him is that he was suffering imprisonment for some swindling transaction. This respectable individual is a great authority with allopathic writers against Homœopathy in this country (England). His career is too well known in Germany to allow him to be used there with equal effect." (*Rapou, vol. 2, p. 149. N. Am. Jour. Hom., vol. 2, p. 457. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 1, p. 406; vol. 12, p. 137. World's Hom. Con., 1876, vol. 2, p. 27. Dudgeon's Lectures on Homœopathy.*)

FIELITZ, H. A. In 1832, Fielitz was practicing at Lauban. Rapou says: The two practitioners who continued with great success the work of Muhlenbein were Fielitz and Hartlaub. A short time after his arrival at Brunswick, Fielitz was appointed professor in the School of Medicine in that city; this nomination very important for the advance of our method, was followed by an act still more favorable. By a ministerial ordinance of March, 1842, it was established that hereafter the practice of Homœopathy would only be permitted to those physicians who justified their knowledge of it by an examination before one of the professors of the faculty. This office of examiner was conferred upon our confrére. The Hahnemannian doctrine received the right of citizenship in the domain of science from whence it had been excluded. Many practicing Homœopaths, however,

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were not altogether satisfied with the favor; Rummel among other things, complained that this examination was not obligatory for all the pupils; he demanded a thing impossible in the actual state of medical study; because the principles of the two schools were so greatly opposed, Muhlenbein held other opinions. "My idea," said he, "is that the young men after they have finished their studies should experiment under the care of an old physician, with at least four medicinal substances; this to be one of the duties of repetition. Hahnemann had often expressed a fear that his principle would be badly applied from a lack of profound study in the Materia Medica, and a lack of knowledge of its pathogeneses.

Fielitz well understood the duties of his position. He simply wished the truth to be made manifest. He only compelled the pupils who were in favor of the new doctrine to pass an examination on the branches concerning it. To justify the confidence of the government, Fielitz published a book on the relations of Homœopathy to the civil administration; he mentioned the courts, the examinations, the sanitary establishments, treated of regimen, of the preparation and proper dispensing of remedies. It is a book for the use of governments.

I visited Fielitz at Brunswick, in 1846, I found him entirely absorbed in his studies and clinical researches. That continual preoccupation gave to him some of the severe and hypochondriacal manner of his friend Gross, whose opinions he shared. Gross and Fielitz were as one; who knew one knew the other; they were of all the homœopathic physicians the two warmest partisans of the high dilutions. The physician of Brunswick was perhaps the more exclusive than his brother of Juterbogk. Fielitz had practiced Homœopathy since 1830, and for about two years had experimented with high potencies. He had acquired the conviction of the superiority of these preparations in many cases, and without their help, said he, I would renounce practice. He had given from the 1600 to the 2000 potency, and under their action had observed the primary effects much more frequently than by the Hahnemannian doses, and the cure was obtained more speedily. He employed the preparations of Korsakoff. For external application he used the 1st dilution. (*Rapou, vol. 2, pp 598–600. Kleinert, pp. 143, 165, 230, 436.*)

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FISCHER, ANTON. Under the heading: "Anton Fischer, the Nestor of Homœopathy in Austria," the *Allegemeine Illustrirte Zeitung* (No. 50), appearing in Altona, contains the following communication, which was adorned with a beautiful portrait: Anton Fischer, the Nestor of Homœopathy in Austria, is the son of poor parents and was born in Pribislau, in the year 1792. From his earliest youth he had a particular predilection for the natural sciences in general and for botany in particular, and this latter science he prosecutes with zealous industry, even in his advanced age; he takes part in genealogical exhibitions and is frequently distinguished by premiums. Strangers from near and from afar off visit him to look at his collections of fruits embossed in wax and manufactured by himself.

Having no means of subsistence from his parents, and having to depend upon his own exertions, he came, in his sixteenth year, into the house of a surgeon, where with great efforts he managed to support his existence until he was enabled to go to the University of Olmütz. After finishing his studies, he began his blessed career of practice and remained faithful to Homœopathy.

Hahnemann frequently corresponded with him. Fischer was happy to receive recognition and praise from a quarter from which his modesty had least expected it.

In his dear fatherland, progress was slow. With his increasing practice also increased the chicanery in opposition to the heroic representative of Homœopathy, the practice of which was then not even tolerated, although even then the "Ritter vom Geist" ("knights of spirits") from the whole of Austria repeatedly sought and found counsel and help at his hands.

The results achieved by Fischer, especially in the epidemic of cholera of 1831, likely astonished the opponents of Homœopathy and may have given the impulse for the cessation of the further persecutions of the Apostles of Hahnemann. Ever since the year 1836 Austria has possessed railroads and homœopathic physicians.

Fischer is corresponding member of the societies of homœopathic physicians in Vienna and in Leipzig. He is counted among the most popular men in Brünn, where for forty years he has enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. His self-sacrifice was never so brilliantly displayed as during the cholera in 1866, where he acquired blessed merit through his care of the Prussian invading troops.

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In the year 1864 he celebrated his fifty years' jubilee as practicing physician; in the year 1865, at the exhibition of the Imperial Horticultural Society in Vienna, he received the golden medal for models of fruits; even the Royal Horticultural Society in England distinguished him in 1866 at its exhibition in South Kensington, with the gold medal for his artistic imitation of fruit.

FISCHER. In the *Zeitung* for 1874 is the following: Leipzig, Aug. 15, 1874. Dr. Fischer, in Brünn, is dead. The *Zeitung* list of 1832 mentions the name as a surgeon at Brünn, in Moravia. The name is also in the Quin list of 1834. Dr. Huber says that Surgeon Fischer moved to Brünn in 1825, having already used homœopathic remedies in chronic cases in Eibenschutz, Saar and Rossitz, in Moravia. In Brünn he found two allies, Steigentisch, a merchant, and Albrecht, a government official. The former had gone through a course of surgery and had done medical service in our army during the French war. Having some practical knowledge, he succeeded in gaining many adherents to our system among the higher classes of society, treating mostly chronic cases. Albrecht, a faithful correspondent of Hahnemann's, devoted his attention to the preparation of homœopathic remedies. Being himself an invalid, he was very thorough in his studies of the action of remedies. Neither of these men having diplomas, they merely served to pave the way for Fischer. He soon gained the confidence of the public, and attained to a large and profitable practice; but having no right, as surgeon, to treat internal diseases, he was much harassed by his adversaries. Frequently brought into court, and threatened with the loss of his diploma, he determined to leave Brünn rather than relinquish his favorite method of treatment. In 1831 he removed to Raigen, near Brünn, and was appointed physician to the monastery of the Benedictines. Now for the first time he could develop his practice with undisturbed activity. He was sought by the clergy, the middle classes, and the peasants. Patients came in crowds from the neighboring provinces, while in Moravia he was known in every town and village. In fact, he converted all Moravia to Homœopathy. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 89, p. 64. Zeit. Hom. Klinik, vol. 17, p. 6. Kleinert, p. 323. World's Con., vol. 2, p. 200. Pop. Zeit. für hom., Aug. 15, 1874.*)

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FISCHER. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy in Silesia. In the *Zeitung* list of Homœopaths of 1832 Fischer's name appears, at which time he was practicing in Frankenstein. Quin locates him there two years later.

FITZLER. In the *Zeitung* list of 1832 Fitzler is noted as a physician in Ilmenau, in Saxe Weimer. Quin calls him Medical Inspector at Ilmenau.

FLEISCHMANN, WILHELM. On the 23d of November, 1868, died at Vienna, from inflammation of the lungs, in his 70th year, Wilhelm Fleischmann, M. D., Primarius of the Hospital of the Grey Sisters in Gumpendorf, Knight of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph, of the Papal Order of Gregory, of the Royal Bavarian Order of Michael, of the Royal Saxon Order of Albrecht, of the Royal Prussian Kronen Order, of the Order of Ludwig in Lucca, member of College of Physicians in Vienna, and of the Central Union of Homœopathic Physicians of Germany and of several other learned societies.

Thus again one of our most worthy members has passed from us! He worked throughout his long life with all his strength for our Homœopathy, internally and externally, and toward both sides with the greatest success. This secured for him a rare recognition on the part of his clients and the deep esteem of his colleagues.

On the 24th of November *Das Vaterland* contained the following brief necrology: The celebrated and universally esteemed homœopathic physician, Dr. Fleischmann, succumbed this (the 23d) evening to arthritic inflammation of the lungs. A deeply felt loss for many sufferers, who clung to him with a trust that was not caused merely by the penetration and skill of the physician, but was also due to him as a man, and, indeed, to a rare combination of excellent qualities; a clear understanding, a sympathetic heart, a blameless, thoroughly reliable character and mature experience. In spite of his advanced age and his own bodily sufferings, he devoted himself to his avocation up to his last painful illness, and this, with indefatigable industry, not only in the hospital of the Merciful Sisters at Gumpendorf, to which he had given for many years the most indefatigable care, in his otherwise extended practice. All who came into rela-

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tion with him, will preserve for him an imperishable, grateful memory. *Sit ei terra levis.*

The history of the life of Dr. Fleischmann is also the history of the Gumpendorf Hospital of Vienna. In the year 1819, the practice of Homœopathy was forbidden throughout the Austrian Empire at the suggestion of Stifft, the physician to the emperor. It is due to Fleischmann that this unjust restriction was removed. Dr. George Schmid was the first homœopathic physician in charge of the hospital of the Sisters of Charity at Gumpendorf, a suburb of Vienna. Dr. Schmid took charge when Homœopathy was first introduced into the hospital in July, 1833. In January, 1835, Dr. Fleischmann succeeded him. The treatment had been partly homœopathic and in part allopathic. Dr. Fleischmann says: In January, 1835, the management of the hospital was committed to me, and at the very outset I got rid of all other drugs, for I wished rather that to the system should be given a decided trial in my hands than that the result should be ambiguous from my mode of treatment. I treated all patients without exception homœopathically. When the visitation of cholera reappeared in 1836, I reported the happy issue of my treatment to the Government, and the minister, Count Kolowrat, who is ever forward to advance and protect whatever is good and useful, graciously took up the matter, and very soon afterwards his Majesty issued an order cancelling the statute which forbade the practice of Homœopathy.

This hospital stands in the centre of an unhealthy suburb, but is conducted with good hygienic care. It contains fifty-four beds, the nursing is conducted by the Sisters of Charity of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul. There is also a large dispensary. For thirty three years Dr. Fleischmann was the active physician of this hospital. In its wards Homœopathy has been practically studied by physicians from England, France, Italy, Germany, and America. It was one of the things for a homœopathic student to do to visit the homœopathic hospital of Fleischmann at Vienna.

In an address delivered by Dr. Fleischmann in 1855, he tells the story of his introduction to the hospital. (See *Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 14, p. 23*)

With Drs. Hampe, Watzke and Wurmb, Dr. Fleischmann was an editor of the *Oestrerreiche Zeitschrift für Homöopathie*,

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the organ of the Vienna Provers' Union, of which he was also an early member. He was very greatly respected by his many friends. In 1860 he was decorated with the cross of the Franz-Joseph Order of Knighthood by the Emperor of Austria; from the Pope he received the Order of Gregory, and other similar distinctions of Bavarian, Saxon, and Prussian origin. He was a member of the College of Physicians of Vienna, of the Central Society of German Homœopathic Physicians, corresponding member of the British Homœopathic Society, and of many other homœopathic societies.

For many years he had suffered from attacks of gout. His thoughts were first turned to Homœopathy by being cured of an atttack of sciatica. Dr. Huber says that in 1828 he was cured by the Brothers Veith of an obstinate sciatica and thus converted to the system. Another writer says that he was led to write to Hahnemann regarding the matter, and that Hahnemann advised him to compare his symptoms with those produced by the medicines whose effects were to be found in the Materia Medica Pura, and mentioned several remedies, adding that he would probably find the similimum amongst them. This he did and was cured. But he was always troubled with the gouty diathesis.

In 1842 he sought, with the Vienna provers, to prove *Colocynth*, but was obliged to desist. He "concluded not to subject his gouty body to any further experience with *Colocynth*."

He died of an attack of gouty inflammation of the lungs, November 23, 1868, at Vienna, in his 70th year.

A writer in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, for January, 1869, says: Wherever Homœopathy has penetrated the name of Fleischmann is a household word. His connection with the Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, at Vienna, at the time of the outbreak of cholera in that city, in 1836, gave him an opportunity of showing the success of the homœopathic treatment of that disease, which proved to be so much greater than that of the ordinary method, that from that date Homœopathy obtained a firm footing in the Austrian states. Dr. Fleischmann maintained his connection with the Gumpendorf Hospital to the last, and he had the satisfaction of seeing two more hospitals in Vienna placed under the care of homœopathic physicians, the governors of these hospitals being led to do this in consequence of the

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success attending Fleischmann's treatment. Many British practitioners, both homœopathic and allopathic, have followed with diligence the treatment of the distinguished physician, and attended his daily rounds in the neat and quiet hospital over which he presided. These gentlemen were all received by him with a kind of gruff courtesy. Though laconic of speech he was always perfectly polite and would submit to be questioned on points of his practice by his inquisitive and often hostile visitors, with perfect equanimity. With the death of Trinks and Fleischmann Homœopathy seems to have lost all the old pioneers of Homœopathy and contemporaries of Hahnemann in Germany. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 27, p. 175.*)

Rapou says that when the cholera came they received at the Gumpendorf Hospital 732 cases; 488 recovered, 244 died; a mortality of 33 per cent., while the reported mortality of the Allopaths was 70 per cent. This result was very much less than that obtained by the Homœopaths of Bohemia and Hungary, and was to be attributed to the inexperience of Fleischmann, who had not treated the epidemic of 1832, and who had but a short time been practicing Homœopathy. This success resulted in the annulment of the decree of 1819 forbidding Homœopathy in Austria. Many allopathic physicians followed the results of the treatment, among whom was the State Physician, Knoltz, who expressed satisfaction at the good results. * * * Fleischmann holds a place between the exact Homœopaths and the reformers. A practicing Allopath and a warm adversary of our ideas, he had suffered long from a painful gout for which his art gave no help. Thinking that the new method might be of use, he wrote to Hahnemann, who was then living at Coethen. The remedies which he received promptly cured the malady. During my stay in Vienna I found that the hospital at Gumpendorf had already acquired a certain celebrity in the treatment of pulmonary afflictions. At the clinic many young doctors attended solely on account of the reputation of Fleischmann, who had made such a success of this sort of malady. In 1840, out of fifty cases of pneumonia there were but two deaths. In 1841, out of thirty-seven cases, all recovered.

Rapou says: In 1843 there was formed at Vienna, under the direction of Fleischmann, a society exclusively for the study of remedies. It was composed of about thirty members, many of

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them young physicians visiting Gumpendorf. Each received an unknown substance which he was to take in regular doses, noting all the symptoms produced. The results were inserted in the journal of the society.

Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth thus writes in his *Western Hom. Observer*, February, 1869: Little did we think while conversing with Dr. Fleischmann in his consulting room at Vienna in the latter part of September last, that a few weeks would number him with the departed great men of the homœopathic school. His gentleness of manner and kindness, his great desire to understand the progress of Homœopathy in America, his firm conviction in its final employment all over the known world only tended to impress upon our mind the great interest that he felt in that system of medicine for which he had labored through the whole course of his active professional life. Among the services rendered to Homœopathy by Dr. Fleischmann were the removal of the restrictions laid upon the practice in 1819 by the Austrian Empire, and in 1835 the thorough introduction of homœopathic principles into the hospital of the Sisters of Charity at Gumpendorf. In 1836 he made his celebrated report upon the treatment of cholera.

For thirty-three years Dr. Fleischmann has been the physician to this hospital, and has not only endeared himself both to patients, nurses and all connected with the charity, but has made it a school where many of our most eminent men have acquired knowledge of the principles and practice of Homœopathy. He also was one of a commission appointed by the Imperial Government to inquire into the propriety of homœopathic physicians dispensing their own medicines, and was successful in obtaining the desired privilege.

In 1860 he was decorated with the Order of Franz Joseph by the Emperor of Austria; he was honored by the Pope in the bestowal of the Order of Gregory, and received tokens of distinction from Bavaria, Saxony and Prussia.

He died on the 23d of November, of a gouty inflammation of the lungs, at Vienna, in the 70th year of his age. In his death the homœopathic physicians of the world have sustained a severe loss. (*Œsterreich. Zeits. f. hom., vol. 1, No. 1, p. 176. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 2, pp. 25, 346; vol. 27, 175. Monthly Hom. Rev., vol. 13, p. 60. West. Hom. Obs , vol. 6, p 52. World's*

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Con., vol. 2, p. 205. Kleinert., pp. 143, 355. Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 77, p. 176. El Crit. Medico , vol. 10, p. 24 Rapou, vol 1, pp. 256, etc ; vol. 2, p. 82; Hom. Med. Direct., y. Gt. Britain, 1870, p. 313.)

FOLCH, FRANCISCO DE PAULA. In 1831 the Spanish government sent a commission to Germany to study the cholera, and Dr. Folch, professor at Barcelona, as one of the commission, became acquainted with Homœopathy, and on his return devoted himself to the study of it and practiced it secretly. Some years later he abandoned it to take it up again in his latter years. Rapou writes: At the time of our first visit to Germany, about the end of 1831, my father and myself attended a scientific congress at Vienna, and met a Spanish physician who had been sent by the government to study the cholera. Dr. Folch is a well-read physician, of judicious spirit and character, easy and agreeable, and we were intimate with him during our entire stay in the Austrian capital. He loved to joke my father on his homœopathic studies, and although he promised not to judge without understanding, at our separation he was still imbued with the prejudice against our system. In 1844 we learned that Dr. Folch had been named Professor of Pathology in the medical faculty of Barcelona, and that he had taken up the practice of Homœopathy. My father wrote to him and asked some details as to the actual state of Homœopathy in Spain. Rapou then quotes Folch's account. (*World's Con., vol. 2, p, 322. Rapou, vol. 1, pp. 176–80.*)

FOLGER, ROBERT B. The first person in America who followed the teachings of Dr. Gram was Dr. Robert B. Folger, whom Gram first met at a Masonic meeting, May 25, 1826. Dr. Folger was born in Hudson, N. Y , in 1803, and commenced the practice of medicine in 1824 in New York city. For some time after he became acquainted with Gram he ridiculed the new law of Homœopathy, but in August, 1826, Gram treated at his request several cases successfully which Folger had deemed incurable. Dr. Folger became interested and began to study the German language under the tuition of Dr. Gram, reading with him the "Organon" and "Materia Medica Pura." He commenced to practice Homœopathy in 1827, but not feeling confidence in his own knowledge of the system Dr. Gram always accompanied him when he visited his patients. Dr. Folger, on account of ill health,

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was obliged in January, 1828, to visit the South, Dr. Gram bidding him good-bye at the vessel in which he sailed. During this time he was Gram's only student and assistant. After Dr. Folger went South his connection with Dr. Gram ceased, nor did he practice medicine.

Dr. H. M. Smith says of him: Dr. Folger was born in Hudson, Columbia county, New York, in 1803. At the age of fifteen he came to this city, and a year afterwards began the study of medicine. He was subsequently a student of Dr. John V. B. Rogers, the father of Dr. J. Kearney Rogers. He afterwards entered the office of Dr. Alex. H. Stephens, and received his license in 1824. In 1828 he visited the South for the benefit of his health and afterwards took up a residence in North Carolina, where he became engaged in mining. He returned to this city in 1835, was for some time connected with a patent medicine, subsequently retired from the practice of his profession and gave his attention to mercantile pursuits. He is still living in Brooklyn.

During the first week of his acquaintance with Dr. Folger, Dr. Gram introduced the subject of Homœopathy and presented him with his pamphlet. He afterwards lent him a manuscript article on "The Pharmaco-Dynamic Properties of Drugs." He treated many of Dr. Folger's chronic cases, and with such success, that, convinced of the truth of his theories, Dr. Folger adopted his mode of practice. Not understanding the German language, Dr. Folger was entirely dependent on Dr. Gram until, under his tuition, he acquired a sufficient knowledge to read the "Organon" and "Materia Medica Pura." When Dr. Folger was in North Carolina, Dr. Gram determined to go into practice with him, and was to have joined him at Charlotte, in that State, in the fall of 1828; but reverses in business obliged Dr. Folger to move to new mines in the interior of the State, and the project of Gram's joining him was abandoned. (*World's Con., vol. 2, p. 444. N. E. Med. Gaz., vol. 6, p. 93.*)

FORGO, GEORGE. In Toeszeg, a village of the district of Pesth, Forgó was born of poor parents in the year 1787; in early youth he had already to look out for his own subsistence. In the year 1805 he attended the University of Pesth, where he found a benefactor in Prof. Szuecs. Soon after Forgó determined

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to study medicine, and to cover his expenses he undertook the education of the son of Dr. Eckstein, the Professor of Surgery, in whose house he was treated in the most friendly manner. On the 5th of November, 1812, he became a Doctor of Medicine. In the year 1814 he became an assistant of the Chair of Physiology and in 1816 First Physician of the Comitat of Pesth, and member of the Medical Faculty. In a short time Forgó, in consequence of his excellent qualities, was one of the most sought for physicians of Pesth. In the year 1820 Forgó became a Homœopath—a step which at that time, and in his position of first medical officer of the Comitat, could not be taken easily nor without sacrifice, and which presupposed not only a heartfelt conviction of the superior excellence of the doctrine of Hahnemann, but also a determined firmness of character.

The first impulse toward the study of Homœopathy was given to Forgó by the army surgeon, Dr. Joseph Mueller, the Nestor of Homœopathy in Hungary who has done so much toward spreading Homœopathy among the higher classes in Hungary. Forgó made his acquaintance at a sick bed. Since Forgó, in his first attempts was very successful, and, as he often stated, far more successful than in later times, when he was much more familiar with Homœopathy and the latter was much richer in remedies, his confidence in the doctrines of Hahnemann necessarily quickly increased. Particularly decisive for his conviction was the case of an obstruction of many years' standing, which was attended by such violent symptoms that the patient at every stool had to be held by two persons. She assured him that she would rather every time have gone through parturition. Forgó gave her *Nux vom.* Next day the stool came without the customary fearful pains, but the stool was diarrhœic and attended with some colic. Such stools she had three or four times a day and was overjoyed. But Forgó was much vexed when he heard that the army surgeon, Mueller, who knew the patient, had said that the improvement would not last, because the stools were not normal and the whole was only a primary effect of *Nux vom.* After sixteen days the stools, in fact, ceased, and the former torturing constipation returned. The patient then applied to Dr. Mueller. He gave her *Pulsatilla* in the quadrillionth attenuation, and this one dose so regulated the function of the bowels that the lady from that day onward had one stool daily

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without any attendant trouble. Forgó from this learned to believe in the efficacy of the quadrillionth attenuation, and also, when his attention was called to it, that there are remedies which can operate for sixteen days, as was the case with the *Nux vom.* given by Forgó.

Although Forgó is hardly known by name to homœopathic physicians of other countries, he has nevertheless contributed much to the spread and acknowledgement of the doctrines of Hahnemann, not only by his conscientious practice of pure Homœopathy, but also through his literary activity. In the year 1830 he assisted in translating the "Organon" into the Hungarian tongue. At the time of the cholera epidemic he wrote in Hungarian about the homœopathic treatment of this disease, and he was a diligent colaborer in *The Orvisitár*, a Hungarian medical journal. An ardent patriot, he was especially active in the advancement of the cultivation of his country's language and literature; it was owing to this that he was, in 1831, made a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Connected with the office of Physician of the Comitat are inspections of the drug stores. During a journey undertaken for this purpose in the cold season Forgó had to spend the night in a room which had not been heated for a long time. Scarcely had he laid down in the cold bed when he was seized with violent pains in the bladder, so that he immediately jumped up again and left his bed. From this moment began a torturing disease of the bladder which tormented him for fully eight years. Only a constitution as vigorous as his own could so long have resisted so tormenting an ailment. At first he treated himself, without any success. Then he entreated Hahnemann to help him, and under his treatment he really improved so much that he could not be kept back from attending to his official duties. A relapse caused thereby aggravated anew all his sufferings, and only death delivered him from his unspeakable tortures. Forgó was a very unruly patient; he never observed homœopathic dieting, always accepted all invitations, smoked very strong tobacco, and, in general, observed neither his own prescriptions nor those of Hahnemann. A few days before his death he desired to visit some mineral springs several days' journey from Pesth, but he did not reach the place, but died on the way, in the house of his friend, Baron Liptay, July 17, 1835. The post-mortem showed

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indurated and ulcerated places in the bladder, while its membranes were thickened to such a degree that the capacity of the bladder thus diminished would contain but a few spoonfuls of liquid.

If we had no other data concerning our deceased friend but his last will, this would be sufficient to give us a clear conception of his noble disposition. He left considerable sums to schools, to the workhouse, to hospitals, and to institutions for the blind and for the deaf and dumb; more considerable legacies he left to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, to the Hungarian Theatre, and for the publication of the work of St. Horvath "Concerning the Origin of the Hungarians." To the reading-room of the physicians of Pesth he willed his library and to the National Museum his collection of natural curiosities.

In the year 1826 Forgó came to Ketskemet (where I was stationed at the time as army-surgeon) to inspect the drug store there, and he complained that his homœopathic medicines which he carried with him on his journeys acted much more intensely, and more frequently caused homœopathic aggravations than the medicines he kept at home. Without being able to explain this peculiar experience he was not a little astonished to read two years later in Hahnemann's "Chronic Diseases" the strong effect of the *succussion* of fluid medicines on the development of their powers, according to the declaration of Hahnemann. This fact is, on the one side, a strong proof of Forgó's acute powers of observation, and on the other hand, of the actual existence of homœopathic aggravations, and, finally, of the potentizing of our medicines through the treatment prescribed by Hahnemann. For even if we should suppose the case that Forgó belonged to those who are accustomed to see everywhere homœopathic aggravations, it remains very significant that he avers that he more frequently observed these aggravations in his *traveling-case*, and this at a time when our dilutions were viewed merely as attenuations of the doses, and no one had an inkling of the effects of trituration and succussion.

Forgó had the same experience in his conversion to Homœopathy as other physicians. Doctors and apothecaries became his enemies. Especially inimical was the position of Apothecary Preghard. Several years later this man fell sick, and the Allopaths who treated him advised him to make his last will. In the fear of death he called in Forgó, and he—cured him. From

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this time Preghard was a warm friend of Homœopathy and of his deliverer, and he founded the well-known homœopathic pharmacy with the sign of "The great Christopher."

In this way we might enumerate many noble actions of Forgó which did equal honor to his mind and his heart, and which were of use to Homœopathy. In the whole of Pesth, beside his other noble qualities, his strict honesty and love of truth were so well known that the physicians recognized in the fact that Forgó remained faithful to Homœopathy even to his end, a powerful argument for the possible truth of the doctrine of Hahnemann.

The tombstone of Forgó awakens in the homœopathic physicians of Hungary a sense of double joy and of double grief, as they have lost in him a beloved patriot as well as a most able colleague.

The name is among the list of contributors at the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. It is also on the *Zeitung* and Quin lists. He was then practicing Homœopathy at Pesth, Hungary. Rapou says of him: Forgó, with the aid of Balogh and Professor Bugath, dean of the Faculty of Medicine, translated into the Hungarian the "Organon" of Hahnemann. (*Archiv f. d. hom. Heilk. vol. 18, pt. 3, p. 125; Rapou, vol. 1, p. 436.*)

FRANCA, ANTONIO FERREIRA. Introduced Homœopathy into Bahia, Brazil, in 1818. (*World's Con., vol. 2, p. 407.*)

FRANCO. In the *Bibliotheque Homœopathique*, for April, 1883, is the following: There is a new loss in our ranks. Franco, Roman by birth, French by adoption, has succumbed to an affection of the larynx which, last year, had necessitated tracheotomy. He was an observer of sagacity, learned in the Materia Medica, was very happy in the choice of his medicaments, and his success greatly contributed to the advancement of Homœopathy. (*Bibl. Hom. vol. 14, p. 224.*)

FREYTAG, EBERHARD. When in 1828 Drs. Detwiller and Wesselhoeft became acquainted with Homœopathy, Dr. Freytag, who was practicing near them, in Bethlehem, also became interested. He was then a man of sixty years, but he joined the coterie of homœopathic pioneers and soon became an earnest worker with them. For the sake of mutual improvement and to facilitate the new mode of practice, Drs. Detwiller, Wesselhoeft, C. J. Becker and Freytag used to meet weekly at

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Dr. Freytag's house in Bethlehem. Here they exchanged experiences and prepared a repertory for their own use. When, in 1834, the Northampton County Homœopathic Society was organized, also at Bethlehem, Dr. Freytag was an original member. His name appears on the Act of Incorporation of the Allentown Academy; he was one of the faculty of that first College of Homœopathy. He died March 14, 1846. The Northampton Society held a meeting of respect on March 30, when suitable resolutions were adopted, and when the American Institute of Homœopathy held its third meeting in Philadelphia, May 13, 1846, the Northampton Society of Homœopathic Physicians presented the following in recognition of the death of the venerable physician: At a meeting of the Northampton Society of Homœopathic Physicians, held in Bethlehem, Pa., March the 30th, 1846, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of Divine Providence our venerable and highly esteemed colleague and president, Dr. Eberhard Freytag, of this place has paid the debt of nature, and is now gathered with his fathers, having died March 14, 1846, after an earthly pilgrimage of fourscore and nearly two years, nearly two thirds of which period he served this community as a faithful and much beloved physician, the last fifteen years as a devoted and exemplary Homœopathist; therefore,

Resolved, That this Society most deeply feels the loss of our highly esteemed president and venerable friend, and that we sympathize affectionately with his bereaved widow, children and relatives.

Resolved, That the lamented demise of Dr. E. Freytag be officially made known to the homœopathic physicians about to assemble in convention in Philadelphia in May next.

Resolved, That our colleagues, Drs. H. Detwiller and John Romig be a committee to extend the above communication as directed. By order of the society.

H. DETWILLER,
President pro tem.

Attest:
L. F. RUIHEL, Secretary.

On motion of Dr McManus, of Baltimore, it was:

Resolved, That the members of the Institute have heard with deep and profound regret of the death of Dr Eberhard Freytag,

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and unite with the Northampton Society, of which the deceased was president, in their expression of sympathy with the relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Eberhard Freytag Homœopathia has lost a highly respected and able practitioner, and this Institute a valuable member.

Resolved, That the communication of the Northampton Society be placed upon the minutes of the Institute, and, that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Northampton Society and to the relatives of the deceased.

This is the first death presented to the American Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. Freytag had been one of the charter members of the Institute. He was 82 years of age. (*Trans. Am. Inst. Hom., 1846. World's Con., vol. 2, p. 774.*)

GABALDA. On May 18, 1863, Dr. Gabalda, editor of *The Art Medical*, died at Paris. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 67, p. 23.*)

GACHASSIN. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy, at Toulouse.

GAGGI. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy in Italy, and according to Quin, was, in 1834, practicing in Ascoli.

GARNIER. Quin, in his list of 1834, gives Garnier as practicing veterinary Homœopathy at Thoissey, France.

GASPARY. Leipzig, April 17, 1863. Dr. Gaspary, of Berlin, in Nizza, is dead.

The name appears both in the *Zeitung* and Quin lists. He was then located (1832 34) at Mersewitz, in Prussia. Rapou says that Gaspary began to practice Homœopathy in 1826, but was not established in Berlin until later. He commenced, like Hahnemann, with lower dilutions and mother tinctures, persisting in that method at the same time that the chief of the school had proclaimed the development of dynamized medicines. Hahnemann was much vexed at the indifference on the part of his disciples to his discovery, and wrote Gaspary a letter full of reproaches. Later, Hahnemann modified his views and repented of his rudeness to his friend. He died at Nice in March, 1863. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 66, p. 128. Am. Hom. Rev., vol. 3, p. 576. Rapou, vol 2, pp. 245-48.*

GASTIER. We are informed of the death of one of the veterans of Homœopathy. The venerable Dr. Gastier died March

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2, 1868, at the age of 78, in Clemantia. Quin gives the name in the list of 1834, at which time he was practicing at Thoissey.

The *Monthly Homœopathic Review* says: M. le Dr. Gastier died at his country seat in the Department of Ain, last February, in the 79th year of his age. He contributed largely and during a long period of years to the progress of Homœopathy in France, in which country he was one of our earliest converts. He was the first homœopathic physician who received and retained a hospital appointment. In 1832 he was appointed by the directors to the medical charge of the hospital at Thoissey. Writing of his appointment subsequently (*Bibl. Hom. de Geneve., T. 2*) he says: "My chief end was to cultivate Homœopathy, and at the hospital to make it my only rule of practice." Thirteen years afterwards a physician of the town of Macon stated in a local journal, that the directors had interdicted M. Gastier from practicing Homœopathy in their establishment, The directors at once wrote a letter to the journal indignantly denying the truth of the allegation, and said that: "Since Dr. Gastier had taken office the number of deaths as compared with the admissions had been diminished; that the expenses of the pharmacy department had been almost *nil;* and that the management had become more simple and easy." M. Gastier was at one time one of the editors of the *Bibliothique Homœopathique de Geneve.* He contributed frequently to the various homœopathic periodicals of France, his last paper entitled: "Glose aux divers points," appearing in the *Biblio. Hom. de Paris*, a few days before his death.

Dr. Gastier left the hospital in 1848, being appointed deputy to the National Assembly. (*Bull. Soc. Med. Hom. de France, April, 1868. La Homœopathia, vol. 3, p. 121. Bibl. Hom., vol. 1, p. 112. Mon. Hom. Rev., vol. 12, p. 383. World's Con., vol 2, p. 155.*)

GAUWERKY, FRIEDRICH. Every anniversary after 1829 was distinguished by some mark of appreciation on the part of the disciples and friends of Hahnemann. On August 10, 1833, he received a cup with this inscription: "To Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, at Coethen, a gift of friendship from his devoted admirer, Dr. Friedrich Gauwerky, of Soest, in Westphalia, August 10, 1833."

GEISLER. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of

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1829, at which time he practiced at Dantzig, in West Prussia. His name appears on the *Zeitung* and Quin lists as medical councilor in Dantzig.

GEIST. Was one of the pioneers of Homœopathy in Saxe Weimar. The *Zeitung* list of 1832 mentions the name, as does Quin in 1834.

GENTZKE. Was a practitioner of Homœopathy in Parchim, Mecklinburg, about 1833. When Lux, in 1833, published his book on Isopathy, Gentzke was one of the physicians who opposed it. And when Dr. Herrmann proposed, in 1848, to cure disease by giving a preparation of the same organ of an animal as the organ affected, Gentzke again opposed the fallacy. He was well acquainted with the veterinary art, and as the Isopathists depended upon observations on cattle, his opinion was of weight. He says: The flesh of rabid animals may be eaten with impunity, that the virus of glanders may be introduced into the mouth and stomach of animals without producing any disease. Therefore contagious matters will be destroyed by long trituration and solution in alcohol. But he believed in anthracine, but doubted the recorded cures. He related many cases where he failed to obtain any action from freshly prepared anthracine. He thought contagia to be animated organisms, which can only be developed under certain conditions, and must be destroyed by the mode of preparation used for medicines. Psorine found no favor with him. He said that the poison of hydrophobia had no effect when introduced into the mouth or stomach. (*World's Hom. Con., vol. 2, p. 34. Kleinert, pp. 223, 242, 275. Rapou, vol. 2, p. 665. Dudgeon's Lectures.*)

GERBER, A. C. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, at which date he was practicing in Delitsch, in Prussian Saxony. His name appears both on the *Zeitung* list of 1832, and that of Quin in 1834.

GERSTEL, ADOLPHUS. The American Institute Transactions for 1891 contains the following: Dr. Gerstel was elected an honorary member of the Institute at Philadelphia in 1876. He was contemporary with Hering, and was one of the earliest disciples of Hahnemann, and treated at Prague, the Asiatic cholera in 1831, homœopathically. He was associated with the early homœopathists of Austria, and suffered with them in the

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persecutions by the government. He took an active part in the renowned Austrian Provers' Union, and contributed to the literature of our school in many ways. Several reports were presented from him to the World's Homœopathic Convention in 1876. He died in August last, but the circumstances attending the event have not been communicated.

His name appears on the *Zeitung* list of 1832, at which time he was practicing Homœopathy at Brünn. Quin also mentions him in the Directory of 1834. The following interesting account by Dr. Gerstel of the early days of the cholera appeared in the *Zeitschrift f. hom. Klinik* and was translated into the *British Journal* for April, 1855: The cholera, this destroying angel of humanity, numbering thousands among its victims, appears henceforth to become the angel of salvation, for it is owing to its prevalence that Homœopathy has been brought into estimation, has obtained admission into circles, and been listened to by those to whom it had hitherto seemed to be an illegitimate object for inquiry.

The homœopathic mode of treatment of Dr. Hahnemann was prohibited in Austria by a decree of the Chancellor's Court of the 2d of October, 1819. Notwithstanding this, the cholera was successfully treated in 1831 by Austrian Homœopathists in Galicia, Moravia, Austria, Bohemia and Hungary. I was permitted to have a large proportion of patients under my care, and thus, in the space of less than three months, treated near 300 cases of cholera in different villages, in which it had shown itself of a most inveterate character. The extremely fortunate results obtained, and which were for the most part officially certified, only showed 32 deaths (*Archiv xi, 2, 121; 3, 58; xii, 1, 145—Quin. Du. Traitement Homœop. du Cholera, Paris, 1832, p. 32*), and had for effect that notwithstanding the interdiction of the commission by the chief magistrate of Prague, the faculty of medicine had to discuss the question whether my petition, that a portion of the hospital should be allotted for cases of cholera, should be granted. A breach of etiquette which I committed on that occasion—I neglected to pay a visit at the right time to a person of importance—may possibly have contributed to my petition being unattended with any result. A proposal was made to me to practice under the control of a district superintendent, Dr. Nushard, within a certain district, in order to

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establish proofs of the success of the homœopathic treatment—an offer which I declined. Another consequence of these results obtained by me was that the Bavarian ministry, having received information from private sources of my success, sent Dr. Roth from Munich to Austria to collect information respecting the homœopathic treatment of cholera, and embody it in a report.—(*Roth. Die homöopath. Heilkunst in ihrer Anwendung gegen die Cholera, Leipzig, 1833.*)

The cholera epidemic of 1836 was of still greater benefit to Homœopathy. It raged with great violence in Vienna. The prohibition of 1819 still hung over us Austrians, like the sword of Damocles, although, at least in the chief cities, it was not brought into practical operation. As to allopathic treatment, the practitioners were, as formerly, still groping in the dark. The most disproportionately favorable results obtained by Dr. Fleischmann in the hospital of the Grey Sisters of Gumpendorf in Vienna excited such great attention, that, as Fleischmann himself relates (*Hyg.* 8, 316), he was commissioned to lay before the court a report upon the cholera, and the best mode of treatment in accordance with his experience. The immediate result obtained was the removal of the prohibition to practice Homœopathy in Austria in February, 1837. The liberty to dispense the dilutions and triturations was subsequently accorded.

It is well known what progress the new system of medicine has since made, especially the physiological school, which may be said to have originated in Vienna. The increasing simplicity of allopathic treatment, when considered in reference, on the one hand to a prominent feature, expectant medicine, or on the other to the mania for specific remedies, is really attributable, not so much to principles of physiological pathology, but much more to the facts as shown by homœopathic treatment, which can no longer be either denied or ignored. My experience has led me to believe that the operation of these circumstances has caused in many places, and especially in Vienna, a closer approximation between well-informed Allopaths and rational Homœopaths.

I was delighted to find such a feeling existing in Brünn, where I was residing till the year 1842. Science and the good cause, however, demand something more. It cannot be doubted that, now having attained the present position, stirring energy com-

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bined with honest openness, discretion and firmness, with an impartial and unprejudiced critical estimation of the performances of each school, must lead to a further and growing recognition of homœopathic principles on the part of the old school.

Impressed with this conviction, the cholera again afforded me a favorable opportunity of bringing Homœopathy one step nearer to this end.

In the College of Physicians of this place there was a very praiseworthy regulation; that, after the termination of the usual business, any person might read a medical or scientific paper of which he had previously given notice, on which occasion frequent discussions ensued.

At the commencement of the present cholera epidemic, a resolution was adopted, on the 12th of October, that during the present epidemic, a weekly meeting should be held, without invitation, at which an unrestricted discussion should be allowed, with a mutual interchange of observations; at the same time that a weekly medical journal should be published, in the name of the college, containing the communications of both parties on the nature and treatment of the epidemic.

It would not be uninteresting to make here an abstract of the most important modes of treatment adopted; to do so, however, would not correspond with the object of this paper, even if space allowed, I therefore limit myself to the following:

One of the physicians, a Dr. Horst, announced that he had reason to believe cholera to be a catarrh of the kidneys, and that his treatment, based upon that hypothesis, had been crowned with great success; it was therefore his intention to read a paper before the College of Physicians. At the meeting on the 7th of November, he endeavored, by demonstrating the physiology of the kidneys, with the aid of diagrams, to render his hypothesis intelligible, and then proceeded to describe his treatment as follows: cataplasma emolientia to the region of the kidneys; an infus. rad. *Ipec.* with flor. *Chamom.* (of the former 4 grains, of the latter one grain in 4 ounces of liquid; does not this seem to be an inclination towards Homœopathy with an effort toward concealment? G.); then tr. *Veratri albi*, gtt. sex, in a glass of water, a tablespoonful every half hour, with the observation, that by the employment of this remedy he has seen very dangerous cases of vomiting recover.

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Before these communications were made I had determined to make use of these meetings and introduce the subject of Homœopathy, the more so as I was well aware that it would be well received by a large portion of the younger colleagues. Still I was desirous for some time to follow in the wake of these transactions. Although I had many cases of choleraic disease under treatment during the epidemic, I had not had any of real cholera, still I could not allow this opportunity to pass of fulfilling my intention to speak earnestly on the subject of the homœopathic treatment of this disease at the next meeting. I must, however, express my thanks to our present dean, Counsellor Dr. Knolz, whom I had previously informed of my intention, who, besides being very polite, requested I would furnish him with a paper for the next number of the journal.

I therefore spoke at the meeting of the 14th of November, observing that it was the object of these meetings to exchange observations on the treatment of cholera, on which point there seemed to be now some degree of approximation, as well as to receive contributions for future discussion. I therefore thought it my duty to explain its homœopathic treatment, which I had already adopted in 1831, and which, in fact, I use exclusively in all other forms of disease. An unprejudiced auditory, really anxious on the subject, would impartially weigh the observations I had to make; but still, to avoid any misconceptions, I must beg previously to remark, that it is of frequent occurrence to consider Homœopathy nothing more than a difference of dose, whereas the dose is no essential constituent of homœopathic treatment, the most essential principle being the proper selection of the remedy according to the law of similarity, as shown by the character of the medicine in its physiological and toxicological provings. In speaking further of specific remedies, I do not wish the term to be applied in its usual acceptation, that there is any specific remedy for cholera without due consideration of the different stages, but that there are specifics for the different stages of cholera. I observed, moreover, that in homœopathic therapeutics one remedy is used alone, without any other as an adjunct, whether internally or externally, excepting in those instances in which two remedies are clearly indicated, when they are given alternatively. With regard to the observations I had made respecting the dose, they were to be considered

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as general, and not referring to the remedies I was about to name, but I should be ready at the conclusion of my paper, if desired, to give any further explanation.

After this introduction I named the following remedies in the order I considered them indicated in cholera: *Camphor*, *Phosphorus*, *Acid. phosph.*, *Ipecac*, *Veratrum*, *Cuprum*, *Secale*, *Arsenic*, *Carb. veg.*, *Conium*, *Nicotiana* (and *Nicotin*), and *Acid. hydrocyanicum*.

I then proceeded to describe cholera and its different stages, from the precursory symptoms and their varieties to the stage of collapse, noticing, as I went on, the characteristic indications for the employment of the corresponding remedies. To repeat all that was said on this subject is not the object of this paper, and would present nothing new to the readers of this journal. At the conclusion of my paper, which was listened to with the greatest attention and which met with much approbation, as I was informed by several Allopathists, I was questioned by one of the members as to the dose, and with the following intimation: he must confess he now heard of the remedies, the employment of which in cholera had been entirely unknown to him, for example, *Cuprum acet.*, *Nicotin*, etc.; but surely it cannot be indifferent as to what doses of these remedies are given. I here mentioned the doses of each of the above-named medicines, as I was in the habit of dispensing them, usually, with the exception of *Camphor*, from the 1st to the 6th decimal dilution. I do not intend to call in question the action of the higher dilutions, but only remark that the above dilutions were those which I used exclusively in 1831.

No further observation was passed. I do not, however, flatter myself that much was done, on this occasion, in favor of Homœopathy, and am resolved that the subject shall not be forgotten. The scanty seed has already taken root, and will, with proper culture, still bear some fruit; on my part at least every effort shall be made to secure success.

That the seed had taken root was shown by the fact that on the 5th of December the subject of Homœopathy was again referred to. A colleague who had only been in Vienna a few weeks, was of the opinion that it would be very interesting if an impartial comparison of the two methods of treatment could be made. He was an Eclectic and also practiced Homœopathy,

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and thought that in ordinary cases it was more beneficial, but that in severe cases, especially in aged people, in children and cachectic subjects, the allopathic treatment was much to be preferred. He was not prepared to maintain that the success obtained in the cases mentioned was strictly attributable to the homœopathic remedies, for Skoda remarks, that even the evacuations may prove to be the crisis of the disorder; (Skoda makes no such observation. G.); therefore the result would be so much the more favorable, the more simply the cholera is treated. Another colleague sitting near to me made this remark nearly audible to all; "That is a contradictio in thesi." Dr. Melicher, (brother of our late and much lamented Berlin colleague) made a reply. He confirmed, from his own experience, what had been stated by me as to the homœopathic treatment of cholera, still he would not exclusively speak in favor of Homœopathy; it was the duty of every physician to make himself acquainted with every method of treatment,—Allopathy, Homœopathy, Hydropathy, Gymnastics and Electricity, etc. to be able to employ either the one or the other, but always with the utmost consideration. In aged persons and cachectic subjects, any remedy would scarcely be of any service; he had obtained great success in the homœopathic treatment of cholera in children, and mentioned a family in which four children were violently attacked with cholera, but who were cured by Homœopathy. Of *Veratrum album*, which he considered had an especial specific relation to cholera, he remarked that Hippocrates had used it in a very severe case of cholera, but that the medicine had since been entirely forgotten; great merit was to be attributed to Hahnemann for again bringing it into notice. He promised in a future paper to detail in full his experience of the treatment of cholera. An assistant physician of the general hospital stated that in reference to the treatment, he considered *Camphor* as especially valuable, for he had given a strong solution of it mixed with *Acetic ether* (as he informed me only on account of its agreeable taste) in drop doses, and then mentioned some surprising cases of cholera spasmodica, which without diarrhœa would have passed into collapse. I expressed my determined opposition to these mixtures, and repeatedly drew attention to the fact, that the benefit was solely owing to *Camphor*: that it was only of use in some forms of the disease, and that it was not by any means the

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sole cholera medicine. I then remarked that the object of my communication was not to secure a preference for my mode of treatment, but I wished it rather to be considered as a contribution to cholera therapeutics. Criticism and the decision upon this subject may be put off to another time. We are, however, desirous of pursuing *sine ira et studio* our way still further, and to push forward the good cause with vigor and honor. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., 13, 328. Am. Inst. Trans., 1891. Zeit. Hom. Klinik., 1855.*)

GIDELA, MANUEL. Was an early homœopathic physician in Granada, Spain. He was prosecuted for practicing Homœopathy and was acquitted by the tribunal; a short time afterwards, Dr. Jose Lopez, one of the prosecutors of Gidela became insane, and having recovered under the care of the homœopathic physician, Dr. Felipe Gil, of Zubia, he was himself converted to Homœopathy. (*World's Con., vol. 2, p. 324. Rapou, vol. 1, p. 178.*)

GIL, FELIPE. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy in Zubia. He was the means of curing the allopathic doctor, Jose Lopez, of insanity and converting him to Homœopathy. (*World's Con., vol. 2, p. 324. Rapou, vol. 1, p. 178.*)

GILLET. Was one of the pioneers of Homœopathy, at Marseilles, France.

GIRTANNER. The name is on the *Zeitung* list of 1832, at which time he was practicing in St. Gallen, Switzerland. Quin, in 1834, locates him at the same place. Kleinert also mentions him.

GLASOR. The name appears in the *Zeitung* list of 1832, as medical inspector in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt; he lived at Grünberg. Quin also gives his name. Rapou says: Among the members of the Thuringian Society was Glasor, of Grünberg, who had made special researches upon antipsoric treatment; he prepared an article on the "Heredity of Psora." Glasor, in 1833, published a "Nosological Repertory." In the *Zeitung* for 1837 appears the following:

Glasor. On the 17th of February, 1837, died at Coesfeld, in Westphalia, Dr. Glasor, physician in ordinary to Prince Salm-Horstmar, known to the homœopathic world by his short

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repertory. He died of a chronic disease of the glands and of the whole of the lymphatic system; he had disregarded this disease until it had reached a height where no medical art could be of any further avail.

He was born in the year 1789, in Luditz, in Bohemia, and equipped with a rich treasure of preparatory knowledge, he attended in the year 1813, the University of Giessen, where he received his doctor's diploma in the year 1816. To further develop himself in his profession, he immediately afterwards traveled to Munich and Vienna, where he visited the various medical institutions and formed valuable acquaintances. Immediately after his return he was appointed as district physician in Grünberg, in the Grand Duchy of Hessia, which office he filled to the general complete satisfaction for eighteen years, and where he distinguished himself as well by his indefatigable industry, as by the universality of his scientific attainments.

A death in his family and the cure of another member of the same through Homœopathy in the year 1824, was the reason for his entering with zeal on the study of this science, and of his gradually so perfecting himself, that he doubtless was one of the most efficient among the adherents of the new school. His very extensive practice gave him manifold opportunities of proving the excellence of the new method of healing and to keep up his zeal in its study. It was therefore more for his recreation, than to acquire additional knowledge in his profession, that in the year 1827 he spent about two months in Paris and in the year 1832, he spent four weeks in London, although he did his utmost to become well acquainted with the medical institutions of these two capitals.

In November, 1834, he accepted the position offered him of physician in ordinary to Prince of Salm-Horstmar, after having proved before a College of the Royal Prussian Medical Examiners in Coblenz his qualification, and accordingly received his license for practicing in the Prussian States. Also, here he in a short time acquired the especial favor of the generous and philanthropic princely family, but also the love and gratitude of numerous sufferers, to whom he became a deliverer, comforter and friend. His death was, therefore, very much lamented, and many a tear has fallen to his memory. "*Sit illi terra levis.*" (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 11, p. 200.*)

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GLUCKER. Was located at Vienna at the same period as Marenzeller. (*Trans. World's Con., 1876, vol. 2, p. 204.*)

GOSSNER. In 1819 he was practicing Homœopathy in Oberhollabrun, in Lower Austria. (*World's Con., vol. 2, p. 199.*)

GOTTSCHALCH. According to the Quin list of 1834, he was practicing in Leipzig at that date.

GOULLON, HEINRICH. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. His name is on the Quin list of 1834. He was one of the most distinguished of the early Homœopathists. The *British Journal* of July 2d, 1883, states that Dr. Goullon, Sr., of Weimar, who has just died at upwards of eighty years of age, was well known to all the homœopathic world by his numerous writings, polemical and scientific, many of which are to be found in our early volumes. He has left a son who is even a more voluminous writer and an equally hard worker.

The *Revue Hom. Belge* says: We announce with regret the death of Dr. Goullon, *pere*, at Weimar. All to whom the cause of Homœopathy is dear should join to honor his memory. The following is from a non-medical journal, the *Weimarische Zeitung*, May 16, 1883: Last night died at the age of 80 years, one of our most eminent citizens, Dr. Goullon, member of the Privy Medical Council. Dr. Goullon was a son of Weimar. After finishing his studies he entered, in 1824, into the service of the city. The many obligations attendant on his medical duties he fulfilled with zeal and integrity. On April 27, 1874, his fiftieth doctor jubilee was celebrated; he was decorated with the Komthur Kreizer of the second class. But the great merit of his fruitful life lies in his services as a physician and a man of science.

Dr. Goullon, of Weimar, whose writings show him to belong more to the so-called pure Hahnemannists than to the specific school, writes as follows concerning the high-potency practice:

Isopathy, I look upon as the psora of Homœopathy, and the high-potency practice as its colliquative stage. Both remind me of the tares and the wheat; the latter on account of the mystery in which it is enveloped, which does incalculable mischief to any good thing. It is rather too much to expect us to experiment with substances we know nothing about; if this be not the surest way to undermine Homœopathy, I don't know what is. I have

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never seen the slightest effect from a high potency; but I would never think, on that account, of denying the cures of others. But were they really high potencies, whose figures 200 up to 1000 [he might have said up to 60,000] were proportioned to our 30th dilution, or what were the preparations employed? Before we can talk of such cases *in science*, we must be able to specify exactly what the remedies were with which they were effected; otherwise we depart from simple pure Homœopathy, and get entangled in an obscure labyrinth, which is doubtless what would be very agreeable to many. (*Zeitsch. f. hom. Klin. vol. 2, p. 1.*)

Puhlmann says (1876): It should be mentioned that the abovenamed author, Dr. H. Goullon, Sr., is one of the few who have not been removed from government service on account of becoming Homœopathists. Since 1834 he has been *Physicus* (district physician), and since 1866 has been president of the Medical Commission in the Grand Duchy of Weimar, and in these positions has had plenty of opportunity to assist the supporters of Homœopathy. In 1833, October 1st, he founded the "Homœopathic Society in Thueringen."

DR. H. GOULLON'S JUBILEE, PRAGUE.—According to letters from Weimar, the Privy Medical Counselor, Dr. Goullon celebrated his 50 years' jubilee as doctor quite privately in the circle of his immediate family, because the honored celebrant wished to avoid all show and ostentation. He received greeting from the Homœopathic Central Union, of Germany, in the form of an address in classic Latin, which had been ordered engrossed calligraphically by its directory; also received a congratulation from the Free Union for Homœopathy in Leipzig, which for a number of years already has the celebrant enrolled among their honorary members; this address was in a heartfelt and flowing style. The *Allgemeine homoopathishe Zeitung* also sent him a telegram which "caused him exceeding pleasure," and was of the following import:

"To the contemporary of Hahnemann, the highly esteemed veteran, the indefatigable student of science, the doughty champion of truth and right, a most hearty threefold, 'All hail!' May the highly esteemed celebrant long continue in his practical usefulness and in his services to Homœopathy."

The address of the Central Union was the following:

Viro amplissimo collegæ honoratissimo, domino diguissimo et cele-

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berrimo Henrico Goullon Medicinæ et Chirurgiæ Doctori, Nec non Consilus Secretioribus Magni Ducis Saxonial, Vimarensium atque Isenacensium principis, adjecto discipulo illustrissimo Samuelis Hahnemanni, de propagandis angendisque disciplinis magni Magistri optime merito, humanita te et scientiarum amore terque conspicuo, die XXIV Decembris MDCCCLXXII Festum Semisaeculare adeptæ laureæ medicæ celebranti, omnia bona, fausta, felicia fortunataque adprecans sinceri cultu tesseram vovet.

Societas Homœopathica Germaniæ,
FRANCISCUS FISCHER,
Medicinæ Doctor H. T. Præses.

CROLUS HEINIGKE,
Medicinæ Doctor H. T. Secretarius.
Lipsiæ Mense Decembris anni MDCCCLXXII.

TRANSLATION.

To the distinguished man, the most honored colleague, the most worthy gentleman, and the most celebrated doctor of medicine and surgery, Henry Goullon, Privy Counselor of the Grand Duke of Saxony and Prince of Weimar and Eisenach, also, the most illustrious disciple of Samuel Hahnemann, who has greatly distinguished himself in propagating and developing the discipline of the great Master, and is thrice conspicuous for his learning and love of science, and on the 24th of December, 1872, is celebrating the semi-centennial of his receiving the medical laurel, the undersigned wishes every good; happiness, felicity and good fortune, and devotes this token of its sincere esteem.

The Homœopathic Society of Germany,
FRANCIS FISCHER, M. D.,
President at the time.

CHARLES HEINIGKE, M. D.,
Secretary at the time.

Leipzig, December, 1872.

The congratulatory address of the "Free Union for Homœopathy" in Leipzig, was as follows:—

VERY HONORED COLLEAGUE: The Free Union for Homœopathy in Leipzig who, with pride and joy have counted you for many years one of their honorary members, cannot allow the day of your semi-centennial jubilee to pass without offering you their most heartfelt congratulations.

Your name is most intimately connected with the history of

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Homœopathy. With true manly courage, after becoming convinced of the truth of the new curative method, you acknowledged the same frankly and openly at a time when Homœopathy was yet small and despised, and when persecution and obloquy was the lot of those professing it. In your long life you have not only contributed to gain the recognition and the esteem of the world for Homœopathy by your brilliant successes in practice, but you have also by your labors, which will ever continue to be an ornament of our literature, advanced its internal development with faithfulness and industry.

It was also chiefly through your efforts that Homœopathy gained in your native home for the first time in Germany, the right of practice without any official obstruction.

Your able services long ago secured you external acknowledgement at the hand of our illustrious princely house, which called you to fill the highest medical office in your land. But you may also rest assured that you have raised for yourself in the hearts of your more intimate colleagues an imperishable monument of love and esteem, and that the younger generation looks up to you as a shining model.

May it be granted you in well-deserved tranquility to enjoy a long and serene evening of life. May you be long preserved in untroubled health, and vigor of mind to your family and to Homœopathy.

With this sincere wish, please to receive the assurance of our perfect esteem.

Der Freie Verein für Homœopathie,

DR. CL. MUELLER, President.

Leipzig, December 23d, 1872.

DR. A. LORBACHER, Secretary.

(*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 41, p. 319. World's Con., vol. 2, p. 45. Allg. hom. Zeit., vol, 86, p. 16. Rev. Hom. Belge., vol. 10, p. 93. Bibl. Hom., vol. 14, p. 320. Rapou, vol. 2, p. 528, etc.*)

GRAM, HANS BURCH. The pioneer of Homœopathy in America. He was a son of Hans Gram, whose father was a wealthy sea captain of Copenhagen. Mr. Gram (father of the doctor) when a young man was private secretary to the Governor of the Danish Island of Santa Cruz. While traveling in the United States, in 1782 or 1783, he became interested in the

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daughter of the proprietor of a hotel in Boston where he was staying. The lady's name was Miss Burdick. He married her, much to the displeasure of his father, who immediatly disinherited him, but repented on his death-bed and left him the bulk of his fortune. Mr. Gram resigned his position as secretary and settled in Boston, where he passed his life. The records are very meagre; it is not known just when in 1786 his eldest son, Hans Burch, was born, nor is it known where Mr. Gram lived at that time. Later on he was known to have lived on Cambridge street, and was an organist by profession. Afterwards he lived on Common street, where he died in 1803. His death occurred soon after he had learned of the death of his father and the fact that he had left him his inheritance; he had made his plans to sail for Copenhagen, but the night before he was to sail he was taken suddenly ill and died in a few hours. His widow survived him but two years, and Hans Burch, at the age of eighteen, went to Copenhagen to secure the large property which had been left to his father. He did not obtain it all, but enough to give himself a superior education. Dr. Gray says, in the *Homœopathic Examiner*, that he arrived in Copenhagen in 1808, but Dr. H. M. Smith gives an earlier date. It is likely that he reached Denmark about 1806–7. He found relatives, who favored him. Prof. Fenger, physician in ordinary to the King, was his uncle and through his favor young Gram received every advantage. His friends placed him in the Royal Medical and Surgical Institution of the Danish kingdom. Dr. Fenger gave him every advantage of the schools and hospitals of northern Europe. Within a year after his arrival in Copenhagen Gram received the flattering appointment of assistant surgeon in a large military hospital from the King. Previous to his admission into the Academy of Surgery he had to sustain an examination in Latin and Greek and Natural Philosophy, and this hospital appointment was also preceded by a rigorous examination in anatomy and minor surgery. He was officially connected with this hospital during the last seven years of the Napoleonic wars, residing in the edifice much of the time as assistant in surgery. In 1814 Gram resigned his place in the military hospital, having acquired the rank of surgeon and won the highest grade of merit in the Royal Academy of Surgery, with the degree of C. M. L., the highest of three degrees. He now devoted himself to general practice

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in the city of Copenhagen, and he was so successful that at the age of forty he had acquired a competence for his own future support and to enable him to render assistance to the younger members of his family, all of whom had remained in the United States. Gram had tested the method of Hahnemann during the years 1823 and 1824, fully and most cautiously, as well on his own person, with reference to the verity of the pharmacodynamics, as in his extensive practice with reference to the truth of the maxim of Homœopathy, "Similia similibus curentur." He did not, however, feel settled; his family was in America; besides he no doubt wished to introduce this new method of healing into the land of his birth. He returned to America in 1825, landing during the early spring of 1825 in New York city. He came home a most thorough general and medical scholar, having rendered himself fit for the society, and became a much loved friend of the most learned and eminent men of the Athens of Europe. Callisen, Bang, Muenter, Schumacker, Oersted and Fenger were his daily associates and warm personal friends. In New York he resided with his brother, Neils B. Gram, at 431 Broome street. It was not long after his arrival before he lost his fortune by endorsing notes for his brother, and was compelled to return to the practice of his profession. He opened an office in New York, but it was several years before he became much known to his professional brethren. Gray, in his sketch in the *Homœopathic Examiner*, says of him: He was too modest by far in his intercourse with his fellow men. He was not diffident nor timid, for no surgeon knew better how to decide when or how any operation of the art should be performed, and very few, indeed, could operate with his skill and adroitness; but in conversing with a fellow practitioner he very much preferred hearing the sentiments and opinions of others to delivering his own. He made it a rule never to express his opinions on scientific matters till they were sought for in detail. Yet was Gram apt and willing to converse and to teach. With a little of our American brusquerie he would have acquired within a year after his arrival all the reputation and respect with which he died. In private life no man was more engaging, and no one could be more beloved than he was. Dr. Gram was an adherent of Hahnemann's method when he came to this country, and he was the first pioneer of the method for America.

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It is not known to the writer of this notice how long he had been a Homœopathist in Copenhagen, but it is quite probable that it was some ten or twelve years, for he claimed to have been among the earliest of the European confessors.

Gram had not been long in New York before he published a translation of an essay of Hahnemann entitled, "Geist der Homöopathischen Heillehre, or Spirit of the Homœopathic Healing Law." This he dedicated to Professor and President of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons and Professor of Theory and Practice in that institution, David Hosack, an eminent physician of New York. He says in his dedication: The doctrines of Homœopathia are not in unison with those generally accepted and promulgated by medical men. The subject is a new one tending not only to reformation in theoretical and practical medicine, but threatening to invalidate many of the doctrines, which at present, are admitted as correct, and propagated as indispensably necessary in the study and practice of medicine. This new doctrine is already considerably advanced in Europe, and the number of its adherents is daily increasing. An examination of its principles will show that it is not to be condemned but that it deserves serious consideration, especially so as its propagators contend that not only theory and reasoning but experience establishes its truth. This pamphlet was written for the profession and was distributed gratuitously, especially to the officers of the medical schools. Unfortunately, Gram's long disuse of the English language, comprising over twenty years of his residence in Denmark, gave his pamphlet so quaint a construction and style as to render it a very difficult task to read it intelligently. Gray expresses a doubt as to whether any one of the gentlemen to whom it was sent ever did read it, and says that Dr. Hosack, with whom he conversed on the subject of Homœopathy two years later, had not done so. It excited ridicule also in the minds of some of the profession. Gram was greatly disappointed that the truth he was so enthusiastic about met with so little welcome, and this pamphlet of only twenty-four pages was the only thing he ever published. Dr. H. M. Smith says that Dr. Metcalf was not able to obtain a copy; that Dr. Hering had never seen a copy, and even doubted the existence of the pamphlet. But that he (Dr. Smith) had obtained a

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copy through the kindness of Mrs. Wilsey, who gave him the copy of Dr. F. L. Wilsey, one of Gram's colleagues.

But Dr. Gram was a very earnest Royal Arch Mason, and through this channel soon after his arrival, formed several valuable friendships with influential people. He met Dr. Robert B. Folger at a Masonic lodge on May 25, 1826. It is said that he was an officer of the Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, and took part in the exaltation of Dr. Folger at an extra meeting held for that purpose. A very close friendship was formed between these men, and twice they nearly became partners. Dr. Gram loaned to Folger a manuscript article on the "Pharmacodynamic Properties of Drugs," which Dr. Folger afterwards lost. It is not likely to be in existence. Dr. Folger introduced Gram, in September, 1826, to a Mr. Ferdinand L. Wilsey, who was a prominent Mason and master of a lodge, in order that Gram might instruct Wilsey in certain important Masonic points. Mr. Wilsey at that time was a merchant, a patient of Dr. John F. Gray. Dr. Gram frequently visited Mr. Wilsey's place of business, and they soon became intimate. Dr. Gray says of this: One of my patients, Mr. F. L. Wilsey, a merchant, who afterwards studied medicine, introduced me to Dr. Gram in 1827. I had treated Mr. Wilsey for an inveterate dyspepsia a long time, and with such poor success that he besought me to consult with a stranger who had brought from Germany an entirely novel mode of practice. With much reluctance I consented, and the result was that the patient passed into Dr. Gram's care entirely, experiencing early and marked benefit from the change, which I ascribed to his improved diet. But as I could not answer Gram's arguments in support of the new method, and as my training, reading and experience, which had been unusually extensive for so young a man, had failed to inspire me with confidence in any past or existing plan of therapeutics, I was soon ready to put the method of Hahnemann to the test of a fair but rigorous observation. Moreover, Gram's inimitable modesty in debate, and his earnest zeal for the good and the true in all ways and directions, and his vast culture in science and art, in history and philosophy, greatly surpassing in these respects any of the academic or medical professors I had known, very much shortened my dialectic opposition to the new system. I selected three cases for the trial; the first, hæmoptysis in a scrofulous girl,

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complicated with amenorrhœa; the second, mania puerperalis of three months' standing; and the last, anasarca and ascites in an habitual drunkard. Following Gram's instructions, I furnished the proper registry of the symptoms in each case. He patiently and faithfully waded through the six volumes of Hahnemann's Materia Medica (luckily we had no manuals then), and prescribed a single remedy in each case. The first and third cases were promptly cured by a single dose of the remedy prescribed, and the conditions as to diet and moral impressions were so arranged by me (Gram did not see either of the patients) that, greatly to my surprise and joy, very little room was left for a doubt as to the efficacy of the specifics applied. The case of mania was perhaps the stronger testimony of the two. The patient was placed under the rule of diet for fourteen days, previous to the administration of the remedy chosen by Gram. Not the slightest mitigation of the maniacal sufferings occurred at that time. At the time of the giving of the remedy, which was a single drop of very dilute tincture of *Nux vomica* in a drink of sweetened water, the patient was more furious than usual, tearing her clothing off and angrily resisting all attempts to soothe her. She fully recovered her reason within half an hour after taking the *Nux vomica*, and never lost it afterwards. A fourth case was soon after treated with success, which had a worse prognosis, if possible, than either of the others. It was one of traumatic tetanus. During the first year of my acquaintance with Gram I subjected only my incurables and the least promising instances of the curables to Dr. Gram's experiments; but this was simply because I could not read the language of the "Materia Medica," and it was impossible to do any more without a knowledge of the German.

Dr. Vanderburg, another of the physicians converted by Gram, gives the following account of their first meeting: I was attending a gentleman on Pearl street, one of whose toes were set at right angles with his foot by a contraction of the tendon. I wished him to have it divided, and he assented unwillingly. The next day Dr. Gray and myself met according to agreement, when he discharged us both. Thirty days afterwards I met him walking the street with his toe adjusted. I asked him how it was done, and he said Dr. Gram had given him sugar pellets the size of a mustard seed, and thus straightened the toe. Having

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no prejudice to encounter, I straightway introduced myself to Dr. Gram. I found him using a gigantic intellect with the simplicity of a child, entirely unconscious of its power. He seemed to be learned beyond the books and with his capacious mind was working out the problems and primal facts of science from his own standpoint. I saw at a glance that he dwarfed my proportions immeasurably, and that I had been creeping in a labyrinth while he was walking in the noonday sun. My first trial of his skill was remarkable. A lady, aged 36 years, came from Hudson to consult me on board a steamer. She had been for four years ill with what she called black jaundice; I had lost a sister with the same disease. I took a careful record of her case and on my return home I met Gram at his door and asked him to read the record. He said she had been poisoned with bark, and *Chamomilla* would cure her. I said I had prescribed that and *Arsenic* besides. He said that the *Arsenic* was wrong; that in three days after the *Chamomilla* was taken the old chill of four years ago would reappear, but so feebly that she would recover without another. His prophecy proved true.

In 1828 Gram was elected a member of the New York Medical and Philosophical Society, and a year afterwards was the president. He was now recognized as a man of vast scientific and literary attainments.

Gray says: Gram failed in health completely just as the new period began to dawn upon us. Broken in heart by the misfortunes, insanity and death of his only brother, upon whom he lavished all the estate he brought with him from Europe, he was attacked with apoplexy in May, 1839, from which he awoke with hemiplegia; after many months of suffering he passed away on February 26, 1840, Wilson and I tenderly cared for him, and Curtis watched him as a faithful son would a beloved father. He was an earnest Christian of the Swedenborgian faith, and a man of the most scrupulously pure and charitable life I have ever known. In the presence of want, sorrow and disease, secluded from all observation of the world, he ministered with angelic patience and with divine earnestness.

Gram was buried in St. Mark's Burial Ground, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, New York city, but on September 4, 1862, his old-time friend and pupil, Dr. John F. Gray, removed the remains to his own lot in Greenwood Cemetery. In

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the October number of the *American Hom. Review* for 1862 articles were published by both Drs. Smith and Barlow cnocerning Gram. Dr. Barlow's article is as follows: "Hans B. Gram, M. D., died Feb. 18, 1840, aged 54 years." So reads a marble tombstone erected over his grave in St. Mark's Burial Ground, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, on the east side of Second avenue, in the city of New York. On the 4th day of September, 1862, the grave of Dr. Gram was opened and the remains taken up for removal to the private ground of Dr. John F. Gray, in Greenwood Cemetery, where, in a lovely spot his remains have reached a permanent resting place. I had requested to be permitted to be present at the exhumation, which request was readily and kindly granted. I had but a few moments' examination of the Calvarium and therefore do not attempt a full or particular deliniation of the man's character, but only a few cursory remarks upon a few of his best and most interesting characteristics, for as I took no notes of the examination at the time, my memory would not serve to retain the points necessary to a full description of his many excellent qualities as pointed out by his cerebral organization. The body had rested twenty-two years and a half in dry ground, and although the shell which encased the remains had very much decayed, still the muslin or veil which had been laid over the face was found entire and firm enough to bear any amount of handling. The hair, which was black, though in life dark auburn, and tastefully arranged, was still glossy and retained its position as entirely as when the body was laid out for burial. The maxillæ showed a full and beautiful set of perfectly clean, white, polished teeth, with the exception of one left side lower molar, which had evidently been lost during life. I estimate his height to have been five feet ten inches; friends of his who still live say he was from five feet eight and a half to five feet nine and a half inches. Theirs is a guess from recollection after a lapse of twenty-two and a half years; mine a judgment formed from an inspection of the thigh bone and comparison with my own. I think my guess the better. Gram's skull was of a full medium size, with a good breadth of forehead, showing that he had possessed a great amount of volume of the perceptive and reflective organs. The head was what all phrenologists would denominate a well-balanced head, having none of the organs developed much in excess, nor were any deficient in any disparaging

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degree. Combativeness was large, so as to lead some to the supposition that he was hasty and pugnacious, but with caution which controlled the fiery tendencies of the man, rendering him only suitably alive to the resisting and resenting whatever was wrong. Possessing firmness in a large degree in conjunction with large combativeness and cautiousness made him persistent in his resentments, an instance of which may be still well remembered by many of his friends—I mean his resentment toward Dr. Channing, a most estimable and friendly man, for having incautiously given airing to the fact of his (Gram) being a Homœopathist. Dr. Gram never forgave his friend for the indiscretion, for that was the first step toward Gram's fall in the estimation of the faculty in New York, where such men as Hosack, Post, McNeven, Mott. Rogers, Stevens, and a host of other eminent names, who, up to that time had been his admirers and had considered him one of the most talented, learned and skilful men in this country, at once became his bitter, persistent, unrelenting and unscrupulous enemies and persecutors, and so remained until he died, when the mantle of their obloquy and wrath descended with no gossamer lightness and gentleness upon the heads of his surviving confrères.

That Gram was a man of indomitable courage and firmness is testified most unmistakably by the size of the organs pertaining to the existence and activity of that sentiment. If pecuniary or other mercenary motives were the actuating powers operating upon him, his courage might perhaps be shaken, but I believe that he would have braved death by fire and fagot, or the cross, where truth, humanity and the love of his species were to be defended. I should say he knew no fear, but the fear of doing wrong. Veneration was full in Dr. Gram, but not excessive, and under such control of other counterbalancing organs that I should not expect him to have been under any bias toward fanaticism or superstition, but on the contrary, the possessor of a cheerful, radiant and enlightened liberality of opinion and expression. He had the organ of acquisitiveness and secretiveness full, under such controlling surveillance of the more noble and generous sentiments, such as conscientiousness and benevolence, that I should judge he could not have known an avaricious feeling; but that on the contrary, if he had been placed in circumstances in which easy accumulation had been possible to

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him, he would have died a poor man, or at least in moderate circumstances, through the operation of his ever active and well-developed social and benevolent sentiments. I may be wrong in this, but the judgment derived from a somewhat careful survey of the cranium of the man can only lead me to and fix me in this conclusion of the prevailing tendencies of the individual. The organs of color, weight, size, constructiveness, etc., show him to have been capable of excelling in almost any of the arts or sciences which engage the attention of the active, the ambitious and aspiring.

His organization showed him to have been capable of excelling in languages, and though I never saw the man and never heard a remark in relation to his capacity in that direction, yet I could not help concluding that he had a capacity for excelling in linguistic performances. Was not the possession of such a capacity the great predominating reason why his English is much better than that of thousands of other educated foreigners, who have had equal or even greater opportunity of learning to think and speak in English than he had, for though Dr. Gram was born and lived some years in America during his youth, yet his education was essentially European. His pamphlet entitled, "The Characteristics of Homœopathia," is a monument most creditable to his thought and expression in German-English. I opine that he was disposed to gravity of thought and expression on all subjects, whether religious, social, moral or scientific; and if I may indulge a thought in connection with the faculties of numbers, time and tune—which he must have possessed in a full medium degree—I should say he had been disposed to run into thought in number or measure, and to express his soul-feeling in the humming or singing grave songs or tunes. I would gladly know from those who knew him well if I am correct in this conclusion. I said at first sight of Gram's skull that he was a grave man, and I cannot change the opinion I then formed on the instant—that a vein of gravity and dignity attached itself to the expression of his entire being. I am informed, since the above was written, that Gram was much in the habit of humming and singing, as I have conjectured, and this information comes from Dr. Gray, than whom few men knew better Gram's habits.

With a good breadth and depth of perceptive and reflective

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faculties, as indicated by his cerebral organization, was conjoined a not exuberant glomeration of the more purely animal faculties; to which fact perhaps more than to the controlling force of exterior circumstances may be attributed the fact of his having remained single through life, and to the same order of things may we also attribute the great fact of his excellence as a man, a social companion and a faithful collaborateur in the walks of medical and general science.

Veneration, consciousness, benevolence, combativeness, cautiousness, firmness, attachment to friends and to whatever was good, true, just and humane were all characteristics of Dr. Gram, and the active operations of those sentiments could not but render their possessor a pleasant companion, a good man, a kindly physician, the central luminary of whatever circle he was placed in, not assuming, dictatorial or arrogant in manner, whatever feelings of superiority he may have felt toward those by whom he was surrounded, he could not but endear himself strongly to his friends and pupils, creating ties, the severing of which at his departure must have been painful indeed. Hence I find every person who knew him well still speaking in terms of the most endearing tenderness of him as a most estimable friend. Naturally he was, doubtless, a brilliant, cheerful and happy man; but opposition, detraction and persecution had rendered him somewhat morose, taciturn, suspicious and distrustful—even of his best friends, embittering the evening of his days, producing infirmities which brought a gloomy obscuration over his faculties and sentiments and throwing clouds of disappointment and unhappiness over his fastest friends.

Future generations of physicians will do honor to the memory of Hans B. Gram. The plate on his coffin bore the following inscription, portions of which were difficult to decipher, but I am sure it was all finally made out in perfection: "Hans B. Gram, M. D., a Knight of the Order of St. John, died Feb. 18, 1840, aged 53 years." (There is a discrepancy of one year in his age as given upon the coffin plate and that inscribed on his tombstone.)

Since the foregoing was written and finished without consulting anyone as to Gram's characteristics, I have consulted with several persons who knew Gram more intimately than probably any others now living among us, and have been most agreeably

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surprised by their entire and perfect confirmation of my estimate of Gram's character in every particular. Dr. A. D. Wilson says that Gram was possessed of a most immovable courage, firmness and self-possession, and gives some illustrations of these traits of character. When Gram lived in Copenhagen and was a physician or surgeon in the National Military and Naval Hospital there, a menagerie of wild beasts was there exhibited by legal permission; among the animals was a full-grown lion. While Gram was present the keeper entered the cage of the lion as was his custom, but being somewhat intoxicated, the lion became enraged and attacked the man. Gram seized a great iron fork which was used to feed the lion with, and thrust it into the roof of the mouth of the infuriated beast; he put up his paw, sent the fork twenty feet with great force, one prong of the instrument remaining broken off in the palatal bone; this diverted the lion's attention so that the keeper crawled out of the cage both frightened and injured. By the time Gram had regained the fork the animal was out of the cage and coming at him in rage, roaring furiously. Gram sprang towards the animal, placed his hand on the lion's shoulder holding the instrument pointed at his mouth and fixed his eyes firmly on those of the beast, maintaining an unshaken look of commanding firmness; their eyes were thus engaged for a few moments, when the lion cowed before the look of intense bravery and sovereignty which Gram gave him, turned meekly away and walked into the cage. Dr. W. says Gram was afraid of nothing earthly except doing wrong.—S. B. BARLOW, M. D.

At a meeting of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society held at the Cooper Institute in New York, September 14, 1869, Dr. J. F. Gray asked the Society to take measures for a more public commemoration of the labors of Dr. Gram. The Society, on motion of Dr. Paine, appointed a committee on the erection of a monument in Greenwood Cemetery over his remains. This committee was as follows: Drs. John F. Gray, L. Hallock, S. B. Barlow, B. F. Bowers, Carroll Dunham, H. D. Paine, R. C. Moffatt, I. T. Talbot, Walter Williamson, G. E. Shipman, Wm. H. Holcombe. Dr. H. D. Paine was appointed treasurer. The contributions were fixed at $1.00. A circular was issued headed, "Dollar Subscription for a Monument to H. B. Gram, M. D., the First Homœopathic Physician in the United States." It stated

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that the body had been laid in Greenwood but without monument. When the subscription was completed a pamphlet was to be issued to each contributor containing an engraving of Dr. Gram, of the monument and a sketch of his life, and a list of the names of subscribers. In so far as the writer knows this monument was never erected. A copy of this is in the *N. E. Med. Gazette*, October, 1869. (*N. E. Med. Gaz., vol. 4, pp. 375, 386; vol. 6, p 93. Cleave's Biography. Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Soc., 1863. U. S. Med. Surg. Jour., vol. 2, July, 1867. Pamphlet—Early Annals of Hom. in New York, Gray. Trans. N. Y. St. Hom. Soc., vol. 9, p. 639; vol. 8, p. 670; vol. 1, p. 93. World's Con., vol. 2, p. 441. Trans. Mass. Hom. Soc., vol. 1. Hom. Exam., vol. 1. (1840), p. 101. Hahn. Monthly, vol. 7, p. 84. Am. Hom. Rev., vol. 3, p. 184.*)

JOHN GRANGER. John Granger came from Paris early in 1833, and opened an office at No. 63 Canal St., New York. At that time he was a non-graduate. He afterwards resided in St. Louis where he had an extensive practice. He was, in 1876, living in New York, but was not in practice. He published a small pamphlet entitled, "The Homœopathic Treatment for Chronic and Acute Diseases." (*World's Con., vol. 2, p. 450. N. E. Med. Gaz., March, 1871. Bradford's Bibliography, p. 91.*)

GRANIER. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy at Nimes, France.

GRAY, JOHN FRANKLIN. The following memoir was published by the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1882:

Dr. Gray was born in 1804, in Sherburn, a village of central New York, of which his grandfather was the pioneer and founder. He was the fourth of five sons of the Hon. John Gray, first judge of Chenango county, a man of marked ability and dignified manners. While still a youth this son conceived a strong preference for the medical profession; but in consequence of financial losses his father was no longer able to provide him with such an education as he deemed requisite for so responsible a calling. When fifteen years old young Gray obtained, after much entreaty, the privilege of undertaking his own support, both as some relief to his father's burdens and as the only means of accomplishing his cherished object of becoming a physician. The story of the next few years of his life was one of

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severe toil and self-denial. Discarding the amusements usual to his years, he devoted all his time and efforts to the one great purpose—the acquisition of a liberal education and a profession.

The details of this trying period need not now be recounted. After engaging for some time in a mechanical employment as a means of clothing himself, he thought himself fortunate in obtaining a situation as an assistant and student with a reputable physician in the village of Hamilton, Madison county, the seat of an excellent academy—since expanded into Madison University—where his services were accepted as an equivalent for his board and the opportunity for study and instruction. Though his duties were neither few nor light, he managed by an economical use of time to make remarkable progress in general and even classical studies. In the latter department he was much assisted by one of the teachers of the academy near by, who observing his extraordinary intelligence and devotion to study, gave him such help as he required. After two years of this kind of discipline and experience, he found himself qualified to become a teacher, and with the consent of his employer accepted a position as such in a neighboring district school. With the money thus earned he was able to renew his well-worn wardrobe and to visit his home, then removed to the extreme western part of the State. The journey of two hundred and fifty miles he accomplished on foot with the help of such occasional lifts as came in his way. The following years were but a continuation of similar experiences. Teaching school when necessary to supply his wants, or to lay by a store for the future expenses of college life, he wasted no time in pursuits, much less in pleasures, calculated to divert him from his purpose. By the time he was to set out for the city his acquirements appear to have been quite equal, if not superior, to the general range of college graduates. At the same time he was well posted in such branches of medical science as he had pursued under the direction of his successive preceptors, particularly Dr. Williams, of Dunkirk.

Our student arrived in New York in the fall of 1824, being then twenty years of age, provided with a few but valuable letters from old friends of his father to two or three members of the college faculty. One from Gov. Clinton to Dr. Hosack brought him to the favorable notice of the leading physician of

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New York, who soon conceived a warm regard for the young man, founded upon a perception of the strong points in his character, admitting him freely to his private classes, and in many ways assisting and encouraging him.

He received his degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in March, 1826. He had previously passed an examination for a license before the county society with a view of taking the position of assistant surgeon in the navy that had been offered him, but which by advice of his friends he declined. Instead of returning to the country after graduation, for the practice of his art as he had intended, he was further persuaded by Dr. Hosack and others to remain in the city, and as an assurance of their confidence and good will they secured for him an appointment in the New York Hospital with a small salary, which delayed his departure for a year. In the meantime he had made new friends, who seconded the inducements to remain. These arguments were now more effective than before from the fact that he had formed an engagement of marriage with the accomplished lady who afterwards became his wife—the daughter of Dr. Amos G. Hull, a well-known surgeon of New York, and the father of our late honored associate, Dr. A. Gerald Hull.

He opened an office in Charlton street, and with the aid of his older professional friends soon found himself encouraged by the accession of a considerable practice. His relations with many influential and distinguished members of the profession were highly flattering. He was regarded as a young man of unusual promise and ability, and certain to attain an eminent rank at no distant day.

We now approach a turning point in the life of Dr. Gray of special interest in relation to the introduction and early history of Homœopathy in this country. Up to the time referred to the peculiar medical doctrines of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann were scarcely known or heard of on this side the ocean. If by chance the subject of Homœopathy was occasionally mentioned in the journals, it was only as the latest and strangest medical absurdity of the age, not worthy of a serious consideration. In 1827, Dr. Gray became acquainted with Dr. Hans B. Gram, then, so far as is known, the only physician in the United States who had any definite knowledge on the subject of Homœopathy. This learned physician, as is well known, although born in Boston, was of

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Danish parentage, and brought up and educated by his father's family in Denmark, and was for many years in the medical service of the Royal Army. Having at length adopted and openly professed Homœopathy, he found himself an object of so much obloquy, on that account, that he resolved to return to America, in the expectation that he would here find greater liberty of opinion and a more ready acceptance of the new principles and methods. Dr. Gram reached this country in 1824 or 1825; but his first efforts to disseminate a knowledge of Homœopathy among the profession met with no response. Personally he made many friends, attracted by the wide extent of his learning, his conversational powers and his genial manners. Through one of these, Mr. Ferdinand Wilsey, Dr. Gray (who was treating him for an obstinate chronic affection,) was persuaded to permit an introduction to Dr. Gram, and to a discussion of the claims and merits of the new doctrines. After several such interviews, Dr. Gram, at Dr. Gray's suggestion, offered to make practical demonstration of the advantages of his method of treating under Dr. Gray's personal attention any patients that he might select. Dr. Gray has himself given the record of these experiments, which were indeed so remarkable and convincing that he felt obliged to continue the investigation in a wider range of diseases. As there were but few books upon the subject, and they written in very technical German, Dr. Gray was obliged to prepare records of his cases for which he proposed to administer the homœopathic remedy, while Dr. Gram selected the drug according to its *similimum*. By this joint process the demonstrations proceeded at first slowly, but with more and more undeniable proofs, until a considerable variety of affections had been treated by this method. As soon as he had become satisfied that there were merits in the system, Dr. Gray began at once with his accustomed energy to acquire a knowledge of the German language as a necessary preparation for independent study and administration of the remedies. In this, as in other languages, he soon became remarkably proficient, and was able to conduct his own experiments. By this time he had became so convinced of the general applicability of the new law of cure, that he no longer hesitated to confess the change which his opinions had undergone.

Dr. Gray's full adoption and open profession of Homœopathy

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may be dated from 1828. The immediate effect of this avowal was to alienate his former patrons and greatly diminish the number of his families. Even some who had been cured homœopathically without knowing it, declined to trust themselves any longer in his care. The carriage that some time before he had found a necessary adjunct to his practice, had to be given up as a useless extravagance. Dr. Gram and Dr. Gray continued, for a time, the only representatives of the new school in New York, and probably in this country, and the situation at that time was certainly very discouraging. The future, that a year before had seemed so full of promise to Dr. Gray, had suddenly grown dark and forbidding. His conviction of the soundness and ultimate triumph of his opinions must have been strong indeed to sustain him unshaken in his faith during this revulsion. But the denunciations of the new method and its brace of confessors, had the effect of compelling the attention of some thoughtful men to the subject. The first in the city to approach it in a candid spirit was the late Dr. A. D. Wilson, whose accession in 1829 was a great encouragement. Dr. Wm. Channing followed soon after, to the astonishment of friends and to the great joy of the other converts. Both these men were of the highest character as physicians, and of excellent social position, but the first consequence of their act was as disastrous to them as in the experience of Dr. Gray. Notwithstanding the evident advantages of the new treatment over the then prevalent "heroic" measures, it began to make an impression on the public mind, and returning confidence in their former advisors gradually induced many of the frightened patients to resume their previous relations. Owing, however, to the deficiency of text books and practical works, the cause of the new medical reformation made but slow progress for several years. There were, nevertheless, occasional accessions to the little band who had the courage to adopt its principles, and as far as was possible from the difficulty above alluded to, to apply its methods. Of those who came in during this period should be remembered Dr. A. Gerald Hull—Dr. Gray's brother-in-law—and Dr. Federal Vanderberg.

At the first outbreak in New York of the Asiatic cholera in 1832, the above five or six named physicians constituted, as is believed, the whole homœopathic force in that city. Though so few in numbers, and with no public hospitals under their ad-

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ministration, the comparative results of the different modes of treating that fearful disease produced a powerful reaction in favor of Homœopathy among the people, and a new impulse was given to the examination of its claims by numbers of the medical profession. This inquiry was greatly facilitated by the publication of translations into French of Hahnemann's "Organon," the "Materia Medica Pura," and a few other necessary works. A number of physicians of good repute were soon added to the homœopathic ranks, and added strength and encouragement to the movement. From the date of the first publication in French and English, its safety and stability were assured, and by the time the second epidemic of cholera occurred, in 1834, there was a considerable force of homœopathic physicians in the city ready to contest the field. In this year also Dr. Gray made the first attempt to establish a medical journal of Homœopathy in the United States. Several numbers were issued, but the times were not yet ready for such a work, and it was soon suspended for want of support.

In the meanwhile Homœopathy had obtained a foot-hold in Philadelphia and vicinity, where Drs. Ihm, Bute, Wesselhœft and Hering occupied the ground—these honored pioneers being all natives of Germany and earnest propagandists of the new medical faith—and having the advantage of access to the whole range of homœopathic literature, their example and teaching exerted a more rapid influence than was the case in New York, where the accessions were, for many years, altogether from the native professional ranks, and growth was comparatively slow. But with the translation and importation of expository and practical works in the English language, the knowledge of homœopathic principles was more rapidly disseminated, and in a few years its practitioners began to be heard of in other cities. In 1840 Dr. Gray, in conjunction with Dr. Hull, revived the publication of his journal under the new title of the *Homœopathic Examiner*, which was continued for about four years, and until, from their greatly increased practice, further editorial labors became impracticable. It was a most useful and well conducted magazine, and discussed the topics presented in a scientific and dignified manner.

About 1843 the number of homœopathic physicians had so largely increased, not only in New York and Philadelphia, but

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in various other places, that there was felt a necessity for a more intimate union and co-operation among them. Dr. Gray advocated in the New York Homœopathic Physicians' Society that year, the calling of a convention of all the practitioners of the school to consider the matter. A committee was appointed, a correspondence was opened, and a meeting was held in New York on the following anniversary of Hahnemann's birthday, April 10th, 1844, a day ever memorable as the beginning of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. Gray was most active in securing the success of the undertaking, which some feared might be premature. Nearly fifty physicians from different States were either present in person or by proxy.

During the remainder of his long and useful life, Dr. Gray was constantly engaged in the duties of an unusually large and lucrative practice, and verified in a remarkable degree, though in a different way, the predictions of his early patrons who recognized his genius and were assured of his future eminence.

In various ways he continued his interest and efforts in behalf of the cause whose inauguration once cost him so dear, but the enumeration of which would extend this memoir far beyond the limits that could reasonably be demanded. It has been the object of the writer to dwell chiefly upon those features of his early experience, and especially his connection with the introduction and first planting of Homœopathy in this country, that are not generally known.

For several years our venerable friend had suffered from a chronic affection of the bladder, but notwithstanding the distress and weakness that at times assailed him, he devoted himself with a persistency to his calling that continually surprised his friends, till within a short period of his death. The sickness, however, from which he died, was not connected directly with the cystic trouble, but resulted from senile gangrene of the foot, which caused his decease on the 6th of June, 1882, one week before the annual meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy. The next September he would have completed his seventy-eighth year. His funeral drew together a great assembly of people; an eloquent and appreciative address was preached by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, and many tributes to his genius and worth have already been contributed by the public

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press. Other commemorations of this sad event will doubtless follow, indicative of the high estimation in which he has so long been held.

The following account was published in several journals in 1882:

At a meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, held June 14, 1882, the following remarks and resolutions were offered by Lewis Hallock, M. D., and adopted by the society and ordered to be published in the daily papers:

To Dr. John F. Gray is due by unanimous consent, the distinction of having been the first convert to the practice of Homœopathy in America, and the pioneer of the 6,000 converts who now embrace and practice the law of similia throughout our land.

As early as 1827, the year after his graduation at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city, Dr. Gray became acquainted with the principles of Homœopathy through the successful treatment by Dr. Gram of a patient whom he had long in vain tried to cure, and at once began to investigate and test the new method of practice. This investigation resulted, as it has since in the history of many of his followers, and as we believe it would in nearly all intelligent physicians who will carefully and candidly make it, in accepting and practicing this new and better system.

The example and success of Dr. Gray soon awakened the interest and inquiry of his early classmates, and in 1829 Dr. Abram D. Wilson became the second convert, followed in slow succession by Drs. Hull, Channing and Curtis. Soon after these accessions Dr. Gray, in 1834, published the *American Journal of Homœopathy*, and thus extended more widely the knowledge of the new practice; but the number of subscribers were so small, and the time and labor required to continue his almost unaided efforts, so great, that the periodical was suspended at the end of two years. After an interval of four years he resumed the publication under the title of the *Homœopathic Examiner*, when he received the able assistance of Dr. Hull as associate editor.

To Dr. Gray, therefore, we are indebted for the first American homœopathic literature, the previous few publications having been almost entirely in German; this language he early learned

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by the advice and aid of Dr. Gram, that he might have access to the original source of instruction.

Until this period the principles of Homœopathy were little known, and its converts confined to half a dozen ardent young physicians whose new ideas of practice were regarded as visionary and ridiculous, and but little was said by them to their professional acquaintances, as I can well testify, for though often meeting Dr. Gray, after years of early intimacy, as fellow students and graduates of the same medical class, rarely was the subject of the new practice referred to, or efforts made to induce others to adopt it. Dr. Gray did, indeed, report the successful treatment of two or three inveterate cases by remedies new and unknown to the regular practice, at some of the meetings of a small association, mostly members of our graduating class, termed the "Medical and Physiological Society," the records of which remain with me as its last secretary; but as little or no allusion was made to the theory of the treatment, they were regarded as cases of fortunate success and received little special attention. On one occasion, however, the president after our adjournment, inquired of Dr. Gray what induced him to give *Arsenic* for the cure of the *burning* symptoms in the case he had just reported; and added, if it was in accordance with the visionary theory of that German, Hahnemann, "I advise you not to have anything to do with it—it is all delusion—and is already about dead in Europe." The incredulity and opposition to the new practice thus foreshadowed, and the absence of an Engish literature to which they could refer early inquiries, doubtless prevented Dr. Gray and the few first pioneers of our case, from urging its importance upon the attention of their medical brethren; until the publication of the *Homœopathic Examiner*, in 1840, and the translation of "Jahr's Manual" and the "Symtomen Codex," by Dr. Hull and the editor of *Laurie's Practice*, and other popular works; introduced an English Homœopathic Literature to all candid inquirers. From that time converts to the new practice became more frequent, and soon Drs. Curtis, Channing, Cook, Taylor and Freeman (now all departed), and later, Drs. Bayard, Ball, McVickar and others of this city, including five of the class graduating with Dr. Gray, of whom Dr. W. C. Palmer and myself are believed to be the only survivors, were added to the number.

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During those years of growth and struggle, Dr. Gray was, I think, by all regarded as a pioneer and leader of our cause, and his office was a rendezvous for frequent intercourse and consultation. All felt the need of mutual encouragement and support, for at an early period the bare report of a tendency to Homœopathy subjected the physician to loss of caste and character among his professional associates, excluded him from their fellowship, and turned friendship to enmity and aversion.

How great the change can hardly be realized by the Homœopaths of the present day, for now the waning opposition of prejudiced rivals is little feared and more than compensated by the respect and confidence of an appreciative community.

For this result, and the established success of our system of practice, the Homœopaths of this city are pre-eminently indebted to the early labors, and long and skillful practice of Dr. Gray, and we but respect and justify ourselves in recording his merits and doing honor to his memory. To give appropriate expression to these feelings, I beg to offer the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the allotted dispensation of Divine Providence, Dr. John F. Gray, the first convert and pioneer practitioner of Homœopathy in this city, has been removed by death, we, the members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, of which he was an early and honored member, hereby record our estimate of the character and usefulness of our departed brother, therefore,

Resolved, That the death of Dr. Gray removes from our midst not only the first American convert to the principles and practice of Homœopathy, but one whose early literary publications and subsequent prolonged and successful practice were pre-eminently useful in introducing and promoting the new and improved system of medicine, to which our lives and labors are devoted.

Resolved, That the example and influence of Dr. Gray were especially useful in leading and encouraging many of his professional associates to adopt the principles of Homœopathy, and thus extend and spread its blessings throughout our land.

Resolved, That we cherish and honor his memory as a talented and skillful physician, conscientious and faithful to his patients, prompt and clear in diagnosis, ready and decided in practice, an able and wise counselor with his brethren in difficult and dangerous diseases.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon our minutes, and a copy be furnished to the relatives of the deceased.

Dr. H. D. Paine seconded the resolutions. In doing so he

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spoke of the death of Dr. Gray as an event of historical interest to every homœopathic physician throughout the land. It marks an epoch in the progress of our school. At the mention of his name, the mind reverts to the fact that he was the first of American physicians to discover and appreciate the truth of the therapeutic law of Hahnemann. When we consider the present position of Homœopathy in the United States; its thousands of adherents, professional and lay—its colleges, hospitals, societies, and other institutions firmly planted in every part of the land—it seems almost incredible that all this growth should have been effected within the life of one man; that the first convert should have lived to see this marvellous change, and that, too, in the face of an opposition, determined, vindictive and uncompromising beyond anything similar in the history of the medical profession.

The man who took the initiative in the beginnings of this marvellous revolution is but just dead, and the resolutions just offered expressed, no doubt, the unanimous feeling, not only of this society, but of the great mass of our colleagues throughout the United States. Had Dr. Gray been a man less remarkable than he was, the obligations that we, as a body, owe to him as the pioneer of Homœopathy, would not be less than are stated in the resolutions now before us. Dr. Hallock has expressed in these resolutions and in his remarks, the feelings with which he is regarded by the members of our school, and the duty we owe to his memory on account of the part which he filled for so many years as its leading representative.

But Dr. Gray was a remarkable character who would have stood out from the ordinary ranks of men though he had never heard of Homœopathy. Earnest and fearless in the investigation of problems in nature and science challenging his attention; frank and unhesitating in advocacy of his convictions; a quickly discriminating judgment, and a manner peculiar and bordering upon the eccentric; he would have been a notable character in whatever profession or position in life he had found himself.

Dr. Paine then gave a sketch of Dr. Gray's early life, and of the difficulties with which he had to struggle in the attainment of his cherished purpose to acquire an education, and to become a physician. Born in 1806, in a small town in central New York (of which his grandfather was the founder), one of a

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large family, comprising five sons, and with narrow means, and few facilities for learning beyond the district schools of the country, the prospect of the accomplishment of his ambitious desires seemed sufficiently remote. When about sixteen years of age he obtained, after much persuasion, the parental consent to make his own living and follow his own plans. The history of the next few years was one of hardships, privation and constant application. Avoiding the diversions of boyhood and every enticement to distract his attention from his one great aim, he steadily pursued his way, overcoming, one after another, the obstacles that appeared, but did not discourage him. His self-renouncing perseverance was rewarded, not only by success in acquiring an excellent classical and scientific education, but had made him influential friends. Armed with letters from Gov. Clinton, an old friend of his father, and one or two others, and with a small sum of his own earnings in his pocket, he came to New York, in 1824, with a view of completing his studies at the Medical College. His letters were effectual in introducing him to Prof. Hosack and other leading members of the aculty, who soon became charmed with his intelligence, his studious habits and his close attention. The most rigid economy was absolutely necessary to make his little store sufficient for his expenses. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, then situated in Barclay street, in the spring of 1836, intending to return to the country to practice his profession. So nearly expended, by that time, were his scanty means, that it was a question whether he had enough to carry him home—then removed to the extreme western part of the State—when he fortunately was offered the position of assistant house physician in the New York Hospital, and a small salary therewith. At the same time, some of his friends in the faculty, evidently conscious of his unusual abilities, strongly urged him to remain in the city, promising their patronage and influence until he should become established. This promise was so well kept that, after the expiration of his engagement at the hospital, and upon putting out his sign in Charlton street, he soon found himself quite busy with an encouraging practice. His early marriage with a daughter of Dr. Amos G. Hull, happily determined his decision to remain in the city. So prosperous were his affairs that before the end of his first year he found it desirable to set up a buggy.

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Among the patients who had placed themselves under his care, was a Mr. Milsey, a merchant of New York, suffering from a long-standing, chronic malady, for which no physician had been able to find a remedy. After many interviews, his patient began to speak to Dr. Gray of a certain foreign and learned physician whose acquaintance he had made in his Masonic lodge, and whose opinions about medicine were so new and strange that he knew not what to make of him; but having become somewhat intimate with him he had spoken to him of his own complaint, and had been encouraged to hope for relief under a different method of treatment, but his friend had declined to prescribe without Dr. Gray's consent. The doctor declined a consultation, but advised his patient to accept his friend's services. This was in 1827. The effect of the experiment was so favorable, and withal so speedy and complete, that throwing aside his prejudices, Dr. Gray consented to an interview, which led to a mutual and life-long friendship. It is not necessary to add that this "Foreign Doctor" was Hans B. Gram, who though really born in this country, was of Danish paternity and education. After practicing medicine for many years in Denmark, he adopted the newly promulgated system of Homœopathy, and determined to return to America as an apostle and missionary of the new medical faith. He came in 1824, but until his acquaintance with Dr. Gray, he found no hearing from those, his medical brethren, who he vainly thought would receive his message with gladness, if not with enthusiasm.

Dr. Gray, with his sharp perception, quickly caught the essential features of this new method and saw the possibilities of a great reform, which, if true, it was sure to effect. To test the practical value of the system still further, he consulted Dr. Gram about many intractable cases, and administered the medicines that he prescribed. This was necessary, inasmuch as the few books upon Homœopathy yet published were all in the German language, which, at that time, Dr. Gray did not understand. Before many months, but not till after many anxious searchings of heart, he became so convinced of the truth involved in the now familiar law of Homœopathy that he could no longer resist making an open avowal of the fact. The result was what he, no doubt, foresaw, an immediate withdrawal of favor and aid from those who had heretofore befriended him, the loss of much of

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the remunerative part of his practice, and the disfavor and forebodings of relatives and friends. Notwithstanding this experience which came sharp and quick, he never faltered, so sure he was of the truth and the ultimate triumph of the doctrine he had espoused. Besides, he had learned patience in the school of adversity.

It was in 1828 that his apostasy from the orthodox methods became publicly known. To add to the difficulties of his position, he was still largely dependant upon Dr. Gram's aid in so much practice as remained to him, owing to his ignorance of German. This defect he immediately set himself about to repair, with the same diligence that he exercised in the earlier part of his education. In a remarkably short time he became sufficiently expert to read the few works he had, by himself. No works expository of the Hahnemannian doctrines were written or published in English till several years later. So there was little chance for making converts, and accordingly Dr. Gray and Dr. Gram stood alone, until the following year Dr. A. D. Wilson had the courage to make a third in the little company. The next year Dr. Channing avowed his belief in the new system. Both of them men of learning and ability, and practitioners of established reputation, their conversion caused no little excitement. This brings the history down to 1830. Dr. Paine was not aware of any other accessions until the first cholera epidemic in 1832, or about that time. Dr. A. Gerald Hull, a brother-in-law of Dr. Gray, was preparing to enter the profession under his and Dr. Gram's direction. Dr. J. T. Curtis was still a student of Dr. Gram. Both brilliant and strong men, who afterwards distinguished themselves in behalf of the cause. Dr. Paine's first personal acquaintance with Dr. Gray was in 1833, while a student in the office of the elder Dr. Hull. Discussions on the subject of Homœopathy were frequent and earnest, and he soon came to know the men who were engaged, or interested, in the struggle, and the successive steps of its progress. As had been the case in Europe, the comparative results of the different methods of treating the Asiatic cholera, had drawn public attention to the advantages of Homœopathy, and there began to be a demand for homœopathic practitioners, and, of course, for information and means of studying the system. Books began to appear, mostly translations from the German, first into French,

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and after into English. With these increased facilities, conversions became more numerous. Drs. Kirby, Vanderberg, and other important accessions were among the foremost. In 1834, another epidemic of cholera occurred in New York, with still more favorable results to Homœopathy, owing to the larger number of practitioners capable of applying it. From that date, the progress of our school has been steadily upward. Its history in this city and State is known to many here.

The colleagues of Dr. Gray in these first years are all departed. He who stood the chief figure in the little band outlived them all, and many of those who came later into the field. Now he has also gone, and we do well to pay, at least, our grateful tributes to his memory.

E. CARLTON, President.

F. H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

Among the remarks made at the memorial meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy were the following:

I. T. TALBOT, M. D.: *Mr. President:* I have here some memoranda of our lamented friend and pioneer, John Franklin Gray, M. D., L. L. D. It may perhaps, be interesting to those who are not familiar with his history, to know something of his early life. He was born in Sherburn, Chenango county, N. Y., September 24th, 1804. His grandfather was a prominent man, and was one of the founders of the town. His father was a judge, his mother the daughter of a prominent clergyman, and both were of English origin. In January, 1820, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Haven; in 1821, and later, continued with Dr. Williams. In 1824, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he pursued his study, received his license to practice in 1825 and the Doctorate in 1826. He entered upon a successful practice; in fact, few young men ever entered the medical profession in the State of New York with such flattering prospects; friends flocked to him on every side; he was esteemed by the faculty, by the physicians, and by the community. In 1827, when he had been in full practice but little more than a year, a professorship in the college and position in the hospitals were open for him. He was introduced by a Mr. Wilsey, afterwards Dr. Wilsey, to Dr. Gram. Dr. Gram, as you may remember, was a native of Boston, who had been educated in Copenhagen and came to New York in 1825. In 1826, as I have said, Mr.

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Wilsey introduced Dr. Gray to him. For two years after that, Dr. Gray held frequent conferences with Dr. Gram. Surprised, at first, at the strange doctrine which Dr. Gram proclaimed, unused to the kind of reasoning and observation in regard to medicine, Dr. Gray was unwilling to accept his statement, until he had personally made observations, which he did, under the direction of Dr. Gram. Dr. Hosack, then one of the leading physicians of New York, a warm friend of Dr. Gray, censured him for giving heed to such wild notions in medicine, and said that if he should adopt any such ideas, he might be sure that the profession would turn its back upon him; yet this did not deter Dr. Gray. He became convinced of the truth of the principles of Homœopathy and adopted them in his practice. For one year his friends and his practice almost entirely deserted him. In 1829, Dr. A. D. Wilson became a second convert and friend of Dr. Gray, and these two men stood then with Dr. Gram alone in the homœopathic profession. In 1832, Dr. Gray, with that characteristic persistency and boldness which he always exhibited through his life, proposed the name of Samuel Hahnemann for honorary membership of the New York Medical Society, to which position he was elected. In literary matters pertaining to Homœopathy, Dr. Gray was always an early and active worker. In 1835, Gray and Hull began the first homœopathic journal of America, *The American Journal of Homœopathy*. Four numbers only were issued when it was suspended from poverty or want of funds on the part of the publisher—from the same fact as the *Homœopathic Examiner* in 1839—when four volumes were published. In 1835, the first homœopathic society in New York was established, at the instance of Dr. Gray. The late Wm. Cullen Bryant was the first president of this society, in which the laity joined with the profession. In 1844, Dr. Gray conceived, and by his executive ability organized this American Institute of Homœopathy, and was its general secretary for the first two years. With Dr. Hull's aid he added *Jahr's Manual* and several other publications to the literature of Homœopathy—works in which Dr. Gray's name did not appear—but which were given to the world by his assistance. In 1850, his address on "The Duty of the State in Relation to Homœopathy," was published. In 1870, as chairman of the Bureau of Medical Education, he prepared a bill for the establishment

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of a Board of Examiners, which was passed by the State in 1872. He died of senile gangrene in New York on June 5th, 1882, aged 77 years and 8 months. Almost eighty years of life he passed, and more than two-thirds of that were devoted to the advancement and spread of the principles of medicine, which cost him so much in the very beginning of his professional life.

E. M. KELLOGG, M. D.: I would like to add a few words of tribute to the memory of Dr. Gray. One week ago yesterday I was one of the large concourse of physicians and laymen who attended his funeral services in the city of New York. This large concourse was drawn together, not only on account of his professional eminence, but on account of the many qualities which had endeared him to hosts of patients and friends. Of late years we have not heard so much of Dr. Gray on account of his advancing age and his retirement from the active public duties of the profession. But twenty to forty years ago, he was a power in our school, and earnestly labored both by his pen and his practice for its advancement. As Dr. Talbot has said, he was the pioneer—the first American born homœopathic physician. In later years he devoted himself almost entirely to his private practice. He was remarkable, especially for his scholarly attainments, being exceedingly fond of the classics and thoroughly conversant with German, which he studied in middle life, and of which he made himself a thorough master. It often was a matter of pleasant surprise to me, in calling upon him, for instance in the early evening, to find him reading some of the old classic writers in the original Greek or Latin. In them he seemed especially to delight; and he rightly felt as though he had borne his share in the battle for medical liberty and reform, and was entitled to that repose in the evening of his life for which those labors had fitted him.and to which they had entitled him. Of late years he was specially interested in the cause of medical education. For many years he labored diligently in our State societies with that object in view. He obtained the realization of one of his ideas in the establishment of a Board of Medical Examiners by the Regents of the Univesity of the State of New York, with power to confer the degree of M. D. His idea in which I fully sympathized with him, was that the examining power ought to be dissociated from the diploma conferring power, in order to elevate the standard of

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medical education. It is but a few weeks since I was in his office discussing with him this subject, and the possibility of getting some legislative enactment in order to further carry out these views. I say this much, Mr. Chairman, out of my personal regard for, and my sincere admiration of, the man. I would we had from New York some other members of the Institute who could more fully and thoroughly express the feelings which we all experience in the loss of this our pioneer of Homœopathy in America. (*Cleave's Biography. Trans. Amer. Inst. Hom., 1882. World's Con., vol. 2, p. 445. N. Y. State Hom. Trans., 1863. N. E. Med. Gaz., Feb., 1871, vol. 17, p. 224. Amer. Hom. Obser., vol. 19, p. 298. U. S. Med. Inves., vol. 16, p. 92. Hahn. Mon., vol. 17, p. 508. N. Y. Med. Times, vol. 10, p. 115. N. Y. Hom. Soc. Trans., vol. 18, p. 253. Amer. Hom't., vol. 8, p. 189.*

GRIESSELICH, PHILIP WILHELM LUDWIG. Philip Griesselich was born on March 8, 1804, in Sinsheim, Baden. He was the son of Dr. Valentine Griesselich, who had distinguished himself as physician, obstetrician and also by his literary activity. His first education he received in the Institute of Schwarz in Heidelberg, but at sixteen years of age he entered the University there, and received his diploma as doctor of medicine, surgeon and obstetrician in the year 1824. In the same year he was appointed surgeon of the brigade of artillery in Karlsruhe under the Archduke. While still a boy, he was fond of botany, and had a collection of plants; even then he knew most of the plants which grew wild around Heidelberg and in the Palatinate; as a student he frequently was the refuge of the botanizing students unable to designate the plants. Beginning in 1828, he first made known in the *Magazine for Pharmacy* published by Geiger, various articles respecting the flora of Baden; this caused a dispute with the late Privy Counsellor Gruelin.

In common with Spenner and Schimper he labored in his circle to counteract the tendency of splitting up and subdividing the genera and species of plants, which tendency was at that time misnamed "criticism." These articles as well as criticisms of botanical works Griesselich published first in the *Magazine for Pharmacy*, but afterwards he revised and completed them and published them as the first volume of his *Kleine Botanische*

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Schriften (Karlsruhe, J. Velter, 1836). This work contains especially a statistic of the flora of Baden and the neighboring regions. Later on he furnished some articles for the *Botanische Zeitschrift*, in Regensburg, where he gave among other things a description of a new species discovered by him in 1832.

Having in 1828 begun an investigation of Hahnemann's system of medicine, he, in 1832, began also a practical application of it, and defended its principles in "Sketches from the Portfolio of a Traveling Homœopath" (Karlsruhe, Ch. Th. Groos, 1832). But he gradually proceeded to disclose the errors of this system, and the absurdities of its bigotted adherents' endeavoring not to combine, but to put into a clear light that which was sterling in the old and in the new dogmas. He at the same time scourged the weak points both of the friends and the foes of the homœopathic system; this was his purpose in his "Fresco Paintings from the Arcades of the Healing Art" (Karlsruhe, J. Velten, 1834–35, two pamphlets with vignettes). A polemical pamphlet held in a light, sportive vein was denominated: "Homœopathy in the Shade of Common Sense," this was directed against Dr. Haerlin, in Würtemberg (Karlsruhe, J. Velten, 1834). More lengthy polemics were directed against two bitter opponents of Homœopathy, Prof. Sachs, in Kœnigsberg, and the Hannoverian physician in ordinary, Dr. Stieglitz, *Der Sachsenspiegel* and *Des Sachsenspiegels audrer Theil* (The Mirror of the Saxons and Its Second Part). These were published by Chr. Th. Groos, in Karlsruhe, 1835. So also he published a circular letter to Dr. Eisenmann (the Man of Iron) entitled "Hahnemann and Eisenmann" (Karlsruhe, Ch. Th. Groos, 1836). He also compiled: "A Complete Collection of the Transactions Concerning Homœopathy in the Legislatures of Baden and Darmstadt" (Karlsruhe, J. Velten, 1834). He also in co-operation with several colleagues published a "Critical Repertory of Homœopathic Journalism." Four thick pamphlets (Leipzig, C. E. Kollmann, 1835–36).

Griesselich was the chief mover in the formation of the Homœopathic Society in the Grand Duchy of Baden; this society in time acquired greater dimensions, as men near and far joined it, and especially by extending its limits beyond the narrow domain of the Hahnemannian doctrine. It then laid aside its name of "Homœopathic Society," and since 1840 is called the "*Rhein-*

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ische Verein fuer praktische Medizin, besonders fuer specifische Heilkunde'' (Society of the Rhine Valley for Practical Medicine and Especially for a Specific Therapy). Simultaneously with the establishment of this society Griesselich caused in 1833, the publication of an organ of the society, *Hygea*. This organ became the especial means by which one sided Homœopathy gradually resumed its connection with general medicine, gaining an historic foundation, and in its theory more light, and in its practice more definiteness. Since 1834 many volumes appeared (Karlsruhe, Chr. Th. Groos), and the *Kritische Repertorium* on concluding its fourth number was united with it. From 1838–9 there appeared four more pamphlets by Griesselich, "Lectures in Berlin concerning Faith and Superstition (*Glaube und Aberglaube*) in the Healing Art" (Karlsruhe, Ch. Th. Groos). An edition in some respects changed appeared soon afterwards under the title of "Demokritus Medicus."

Griesselich's time was fully occupied by his extensive practice and his many literary labors, and though the Sanitary College of Baden looked askance at him on account of his medical tendencies, he continued to enjoy the favor of high officers of state. In the year 1847, he was appointed surgeon of the staff, and in the following year he accompanied the troops of Baden which marched to Holstein. Here he had the misfortune of being thrown from his horse which shied at a wind-mill, and which dragged its rider, whose feet were entangled in the stirrups, until life was extinct.

The editor of the *British Journal* thus writes: We are grieved to record the death of this distinguished individual, which occurred whilst on the march with the army in Schleswig-Holstein. He occupied the situation of staff surgeon to the 8th battalion, and the immediate cause of his untimely fate was a fall from his horse, on the 23d of August, whilst riding from Altona to Hamburg. The fall occasioned fracture of the skull in three places, and he died on the 31st of August, never having recovered consciousness. Dr. Griesselich early distinguished himself for his bold opposition to some of the dogmas of our illustrious Master, and might be considered the head of the homœopathic specific school, as it is called in opposition to those who assume the title of pure Hahnemannians. In consequence of the melancholy death of its talented editor, the publisher of the *Hygea* has an-

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nounced that the publication of that journal will be suspended for a time.

Dr. Gustav Puhlmann says of him: He was born March 9, 1804, and died August 31, 1848. He lived at Carlsruhe in Baden. He had expressed his interest in Homœopathy in 1832 in a small pamphlet, 'Sketches from the Portfolio of a Traveling Homœopathist.' He was destined to uphold the right of free opinion and investigation in Homœopathy in opposition to the dogmas of Hahnemann, and thus became a strong supporter of the young homœopathic school at Leipzig. He only recognized the spirit of Homœopathy in the law of similars and in the advancement of physiological experiments with medicines, while the dynamism, psora theory, and potentization he declared to be secondary, and one might either accept or reject them without being an anti-Homœopathist. He recognized as the chief source of humbug in homœopathic practice the want of sober unprejudiced observation, and the credulity of many homœopathic experimenters. These he claimed were sufficient reasons why Homœopathy must appear to most people as a caricature instead of a plain convincing truth and that its progress would be comparatively slow. Therefore in his *Hygea*, a journal of medical science, which first appeared in 1834 and was continued until 1848, he fought the one-sided dogmas with exasperation and exposed the miserable unworthiness of the literary productions of his enemies and of some advocates of true Homœopathy. He not only warded off officious characters and combatted prejudice and falsehood, but was also a good observer and understood how to put facts in the place of opinions and to suppress lies by finding out the truth. With all this he was not an eclectic as the old Hahnemannians tried to make him out, nor did he grope in the dark without plan orprinciple: The word "homoion" was not a mere plaything for him, but he always proved himself to be a thinking and sagacious physician, as is evident from his original treatises in the *Hygea*. * * * He claimed that the theory of potentization was not a necessary part of Homœopathy and that it retarded the progress of the latter. He charged Hering with resurrecting Isopathy. Kleinert says: We regret our inability to give information about the youth of Ludwig Griesselich, the exceedingly genial physician and author, for neither the *Hygea* nor the *Allg. hom. Zeitung*, nor his own

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countrymen were able at the time of his sudden and lamented death, to give a full necrological account. In all probability he was born towards the close of the 18th century at Carlsruhe, the child of parents in comfortable circumstances, and must have enjoyed an excellent, exemplary training, for in all his writings he not only displays profoundly rooted humane convictions, but his whole bearing, his versatility, and his distinguished military career tend to give proof of it. It was in the year 1831 when he drew toward the circle of Hahnemann's followers by the publication of a sketch of the homœopathic school in Baden. He must have been known to some of them, for although his name does not appear in the list of members of that day, there is in it a reference in which he is mentioned as a regimental surgeon in the army of Baden and as a man long known to the scientific world as a distinguished botanist.

From that time on we see him constantly, until his death, in the field of controversy, holding, particularly from the year 1836, the most conspicuous place in the ranks of the opposition. Up to that time his pen had produced: "Sketches from the Portfolio of a Travelling Homœopathist," which furnished a brief critique of the most popular homœopathic physicians of the day, administering an unmerited chastisement to the profession at Leipzig, and indulging in the most enthusiastic praise of Hahnemann, a partisan view which was to undergo the most remarkable change in the course of time. 2d. Complete collection of the discussions and official acts of Baden and Darmstadt bearing upon the practice of Homœopathy. 3d. "Critical Repertory of Homœopathic Journalism." 4th. A number of striking replies to several bold attacks upon Homœopathy, as for instance, to the one made by Dr. Eisenmann, of Munich; Sachs, of Konigsberg; Stieglitz, of Hanover.

Finally, in 1834, in connection with Drs. Kramer, Wich and Weber he founded the *Hygea*, a journal which uncompromisingly attacked the deficiencies, weaknesses and folly of several phases of homœopathic teaching, and which insisted more especially upon laying particular stress upon a more exact diagnosis and upon pathological anatomy. Unfortunately the *Hygea* cultivated such vigor of expression that it not unfrequently bordered upon the offensive, giving rise to many a bitter controversy even with the most peaceful men, for not all took matters

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so quietly as did Hahnemann himself, whom, in 1835, he had pronounced an idiot and old bag of wind, and whose methods he declared bad, although not as bad as the old.

In the year 1848, and almost at the very time when the news of his sad death was received, there appeared his hand-book: "A Contribution to the Science of the Homœopathic or Specific (a term which he preferred) Art of Healing," in which he furnishes to practitioners and beginners an exhaustive introduction to Homœopathy, an introduction which, as he says, he at one time keenly missed in the "Organon." He also attempted in this work to show that the doctrine of the "Homoion" was based upon physiological and pathological facts, a teaching which several of its adherents had represented as unimportant, thus burdening Homœopathy with the reproach that it lacked in scientific value and in depth. To himself it was not reserved to witness the universal recognition which this book received. On the 23d day of August, 1848, he met with a serious accident. As acting surgeon general of the 8th German Army Corps he was quartered at Altona, with the staff of his own brigade. Riding from Altona to Hamburg his horse became frightened, threw him, and dragged him in the stirrup for a considerable distance. In spite of immediate attention and the best of care his life could not be saved; three fractures were found at the base of the cranium, and he died, after intense suffering, on August 31st.

Lorbacher, in vol. 33 of the *British Journal*, says of Griesselich: Ludwig Griesselich, a highly gifted man, of comprehensive scientific education and keen intellect, with all his South German humor full of striking and often wounding wit and satire, embraced Homœopathy with his characteristic fiery zeal. He was convinced of its truth as well as of its reformatory significance. But that it must be received as something utterly new and strange was not evident to him; and the utter abandonment of the old medicine, the sometimes paradoxically sounding announcements of Hahnemann, the doctrines of the dose and the preparation of medicine which bid defiance to all previous views, brought him shortly in antagonism with Hahnemann and his adherents. His inconsiderate and often gross attacks upon Hahnemann and other honored Homœopaths made him many enemies. With his keen criticism, practiced upon friends as well as enemies, he at once sought to rid Homœopathy of all

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that he considered mystical, obscure, superfluous ballast; not considering that sometimes, in emptying the bath, he spilt the baby too!

He wished to tackle Homœopathy on to the specific medicines of the old school, understanding the term specific in the more comprehensive yet more precise sense it had acquired by the discovery of the homœopathic principle and the proving of drugs (Hahnemann, it will be remembered, at first only spoke of specific medicines); to present Homœopathy to the world as specific, but rational specific treatment, for which reason he gave the title of "organ of rational specific treatment" to the *Hygea*, a journal he founded in conjunction with Cramer and Weber. He hoped thus to bridge over the chasm that separated the old and new schools. That this procured him little thanks from either, and entangled him in endless paper wars, is surely no wonder. It had not occurred to him that to give up infinitesimals and strict individualization as necessary consequences of Hahnemann's law would be generally considered as a surrender of Homœopathy itself, and would lead to apprehension of a relapse into the old routine; a result which too truly followed in the case of some of his followers, especially of Professor Werber, of Freiburg. For all that, Homœopathy is much indebted to Griesselich; for, at the light of his torch many fantastic ideas fled like spectres which had been flitting in the heads of certain Homœopaths, and made it clear to all the thinkers amongst them that Homœopathy, if it is to have a future, must not detach itself from the foundations of general medical science; and that unproved hypotheses and aphorisms announced with an air of infallibility were not to decide on a science so exact as medicine, but strictly philosophical experiments. He was faithfully supported in the battle by his two friends, Schrön and the talented and learned Arnold, of Heidelberg, who has left us a brilliant testimony in his work, "The Idiopathic Method of Cure."

The zeal and industry of Griesselich and his adherents are proved by many theoretic as well as practical articles in the *Hygea*. Griesselich himself, besides many lesser works of a satirical cast, has bequeathed us a precious legacy in a work published shortly before his premature and lamented death, viz., "The Evolutional History of Homœopathy," in which, quite

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contrary to his practice at other times, he calmly and objectively collects the results of the discussions on the various homœopathic dogmas and sums up their value. On this work, as well as the *Hygea*, Homœopathy can look back with pride. They will be a rich mine to any one who wishes for more than a merely superficial acquaintance with Homœopathy.

REPORTS OF THE ILLNESS AND POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF DR. GRIESSELICH.

Translated by Dr. De Gersdorf.

It being impossible for us to procure a full obituary of Dr. Griesselich, we give the little which a medical journal (*Mittheilungen des badischan ärztlichen Vereins.* Karlsruhe, 30 Sept., No. 18) has stated. In order to gratify the numerous friends of Dr. G———, we publish what information we have been able to acquire from medical communications, with regard to the consequences of his unhappy accident, together with a report of the dissection.

Griesselich fell from his horse, on the 23d of August while riding from Altona, where he was quartered with the staff of the Badish brigade. He was taken up senseless, and after being bled, carried to the Freemason Hospital in Hamburg.

Surgeon Kussmaul watched with him during the first night. Chief physician, Wallerstein, of the fourth Badish regiment, who arrived the day after in Altona, spent the second night with him, and described the state he was then in, in a letter, dated Aug. 25th.

"There is no wound visible; over the right temporal bone, the skin is swollen, and on the corresponding mastoid process there is a blue ecchymosis; blood is flowing from the right ear. Yesterday the jaws were entirely locked, and it was not possible to make the patient take anything. The pupils were dilated, but not immovable. He opened his eyes last night for the first time. On my calling him by name, he nodded his head, and when I took up his hand he pressed mine. During the night he was in a slumber; towards morning he awoke and looked at me; I gave him to drink, and he swallowed for the first time. The pulse is still very small, but a little more active; his water passed from him in bed; he frequently moves his hands towards his head. This morning he uttered the first word spoken since his fall.

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On my asking him in a loud voice how he did, he answered: "Oh, God!"

The further reports are from the attending physician, Dr. Beer, physician of the garrison and the Freemason hospital in Hamburg. Dr. Heine, from Celle, physician of the Hannoverian brigade, and head of the military hospitals in Altona, consulted with him.

On the 24th of August, at eight o'clock in the evening, we (Drs. Beer and Wallerstein) resolved, by way of trial, to remove for a time the ice bandages, the pulse having abated after the application of six leeches behind the left ear, and being small and soft; the skin was also moderately warm, not hot. Two and a half hours afterwards we observed a striking change. The pulse became stronger, the skin somewhat warmer, and the functions of the brain seemed to be less obstructed. He opened both eyes (even the left, on which a *ptosis palpebræ* seemed to have settled,) more widely than before, especially when Dr. W. shouted his name into his right ear; he also showed, by a pleasant smile, that he understood what was said. The ensuing night he spent without sleep, it is true, but calmly. He no longer groaned, as he had done during the first two days, nor pressed his head with his hands, but he did not speak, and could not put out his tongue, except with difficulty. He swallowed easily, but only a little at a time, and nothing but liquids. This state continued until Saturday, the 26th of August. The pulse then became stronger, the brain more free; and he seemed to distinguish the faces of his acquaintances, at whom he looked with a pleasant expression of countenance. He did not appear to suffer any pain. A gentle cathartic having no effect, a slightly acidified injection was administered, after which he passed a considerable quantity of consistent fæces. During the operation he made some exertions to assist it, and raised himself in the bed by his own strength. He took, in the morning, a cup of tea with a little biscuit; and, at noon, some spoonfuls of flour-soup; water-gruel, with herbs, which was offered to him, he refused. Towards five o'clock in the afternoon, after a quick motion of the head from left to right, sudden spasms appeared; at first confined to the left side of the face, but soon after extending to the muscles of the upper part of the body. These attacks were repeated four times, at short intervals, and brought on a general warm perspiration. I pre-

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scribed, every three hours, *Calomel et rad. Rhei sing.* gr. iv. During Sunday, the 26th of August, there was no change; the spasms did not occur; he had one pappy, greenish evacuation from the bowels into the bed-pan.

Early on Monday morning, at 2:30 o'clock, the spasms beforementioned occurred again four times. The paroxysms were shorter and the intermissions longer. At 9:30 o'clock he seemed to have more consciousness. He put out his tongue more readily and spoke, the first time, the words "to-day." He motioned with his hand to his head, and seemed to intimate that he had a throbbing, whirling sensation in it. During the day he did tolerably well; rose by his own efforts, was cheerful, and pressed my hand frequently. He took a little tea and light biscuit and some calf's foot jelly. The following night he slept but little; towards morning of the 27th of August the spasmodic attacks became frequent and resulted in paralysis of the right side. A blister was applied upon the neck; every three hours, *Ungt. hydrargyr. cin.* ʒ β. was rubbed into the left side of the head, and *Infus. Flor. Arnicæ*, at first with *Senna*, and after some stools had followed, with *Senega* was given internally.

Wednesday, the 30th of August. In the night, during which he had slept in the whole only an hour and a half, the spasms had come on more frequently, though they were of shorter duration. While they were upon him be bent the left arm and raised it; the left leg remained motionless. The pulse was then contracted and small; but after the attack it was rather large and soft. He brought his tongue straight forward to the teeth; it was little coated and pale; the gums were clean and without offensive odor. The urine had been passed several times unconsciously in the bed, and so had once a thin, pappy discharge from the bowels. Below the left eye, in which the vessels of the conjunctiva were enlarged, there were slight livid ecchymoses extending up to the temple. During the intermissions, which now became shorter, he seemed to feel more exhausted, but still retained his pleasant expression of countenance. After a night, disturbed by many spasms, paralysis of the lungs came on in the morning of the 31st of August, which caused death at one and a half o'clock in the afternoon.

Post-mortem examination, on the 1st of September, at 2 o'clock,

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P.M., in the presence of several Hamburg and Altona physicians, Dr. Frisoni, of Stuttgart, and Dr. Beer.

The corpse was little emaciated. No external wound was visible, except a very small scratch on the skin of the vertex. Beneath the hairy scalp there was everywhere bloody extravasation, also, under the left eye, and in the left temporal region; more still behind the right ear, and most of all under the left ear, from which it descended to the middle of the neck, of a very dark, almost black color.

Beneath the *galea aponeurotica* there was a good deal of extravasated blood, especially on the left side. There were no adhesions of the *dura mater*. The internal surface of the bones showed deep *impressiones digitatæ*. On the left side downwards from the *os temporale*, dark blood, covering a surface as large as an infant's hand, was found adhering closely to the bone. It was rough to the touch, like coarse leather. The veins of the *dura mater* were distended with dark blood, and in detaching it, almost two spoonfuls of blood, of the thickness of syrup or tar ran out, which had accumulated especially on the left side. The membrane did not adhere to the brain, which had on the surface a normal consistence. The *pia mater* was clear and not thickened. There was an extravasation of thick blood in some of the *sulci*. The upper convolutions of the brain, showed many bloody points, but the lower were free from them, and the *medullary* substance was of a beautiful white color near the ventricles. The right ventricle was filled with clear water, but was not distended. The left was empty, probably because of the careless separation of the septum. The *plexus choroideus* were natural. A transverse section of the left anterior lobe of the brain discovered near the outside two yellowish round spots. The anterior was of the size of half a small walnut, and was separated from the other, smaller and posterior, by sound substance a few lines in breadth. This spot was surrounded by a narrow, dark-red, almost brownish line, and changed below into coagulated blood, which had settled in great quantity on the *pars petrosa*. The rest of the brain, including the cerebellum, showed nothing unusual. From the canal of the spinal column there flowed a considerable quantity of clear serum.

After removing the brain the following three *fissures* were visible:

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1. In the left temporal bone, a fracture went through the *meat. auditor. extern.* and through the whole *pars petrosa* to the *canalis caroticus*, at which spot a small piece of the bone which forms the canal was detached and easily movable. Upwards and backwards the fractures extended to the *os verticis*, and ended near the middle of the *sutura lambdoidea*. This latter was burst open in its whole extent, so that the bony processes of the occiput projected over the *ossa verticis*, and you could put the ends of your nails under them.

2. On the right side a fracture went from the *foramen jugulare* upwards to the middle of the *os vertici*, and ended there in a very thin projecting splinter, three lines in length, and one in breadth.

3. Directly opposite to the origin of the second fracture, the third extended from the foramen jugulare backwards in the *os occipitis*, about two and a half to three inches in length, and ended in the bone, where there was extravasated blood between the lamellæ. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 7, p. 129, vol. 33, p. 611. World's Con., vol. 2, pp. 25, 32, 34. Kleinert, pp. 74, 164, 168. Quarterly Hom. Jour., Boston, vol. 1, p. 267. Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 35, pp. 253, 302; vol. 37, p. 273. Rapou, vol. 1, pp. 139, 268, 478, 368; vol. 2, pp. 123, 190, &c. Med. Coun., vol. 11, p. 456.*)

GROSS, G. W. Dr. Roth in the *British Journal* says: Dr. Gross having adopted Korsakoff's notion, infected sugar globules with *blood power* by adding to them one globule imbibed with a dilution of his own blood, and published two cases of congestion which he cured with this wonderful medicine.—*Archiv. für Hom. Heilkunst*, edited by Stapf, 1834, vol. xiv, 2, p. 50.

The following tale of Dr. S. W. Gross' preparation of potencies of his own blood, and cure by globules infected with this blood-power, is told in his own words: Having by chance been slightly wounded, I took as much blood as was sufficient to moisten *one* globule, which I mixed afterwards with 10,000 other globules, and shook them in a well-corked bottle during fifteen minutes. I took then one globule out of this bottle, mixed it with other 10,000 globules, placed in a second bottle, and shook them again for fifteen minutes.

"Of this second potency I gave a few globules to a lady suffering from congestion to the head and chest, and prescribed, when-

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ever a similar attack should occur, two globules to be placed on her tongue. She did it, and felt soon the most beneficial effect."

Second case: "A young man suffered from a serious disease of the chest and frequent blood expectoration, which amounted several times to a real hæmorrhage; besides several other medicines for the relief of his principal complaint, I gave him also a few globules of the same preparation (potency of blood power), and prescribed that they should be taken only in case the congestion should be very intense and the expectoration of blood occur." Here follows a long report of the patient, giving a description of a severe state of congestion to the head and chest, with all the accompanying symptoms; further, that the other medicines having no effect, and his pains being intense and unbearable, the excretion of blood while coughing lasting for two days, he took then four globules at 3 P. M. When he went to bed, half an hour later, profuse perspiration of the head followed, and an hour later he felt much better. The following day the other symptoms also disappeared, and he then felt quite well.

Dr. Gross adds that this blood potency was also very beneficial in a similar but less severe attack a few months later. The curative power was felt in each case within the shortest time.

Roth says: Other tales of the miracles performed by Dr. Gross (the eminent discoverer of homœopathic mare's nests) with Jenichen's Secret Preparations were first published in the *Neues Archiv für Hom. Heilkunst* (vol. i, 3, p. 35, 1844) under the title of "My Latest Experience in Homœopathic Practice." Although these cases have been severely criticised by Dr. Böhm, of Vienna, in German, by Dr. Roth, of Paris, in French, and by Dr. Dudgeon in English homœopathic journals, and notwithstanding Böhm proved that none of Gross' cures could be ascribed to high potencies, the error, which is (according to Rummel) "as infectious as a catarrh," was propagated in a much greater ratio than of "one fool makes ten." (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 30, p. 73. Dudgeon's Lect. on Hom'y. See also Provers*)

GROSSI. In Quin's list of 1834, Grossi is put down as a homœopathic practitioner of Naples, Italy.

GRUNER, JULIUS. Dr. Gruner was one of the contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, at which time he was

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practicing at Iglau, in Moravia. His name is on the Quin list of 1834.

GUBITZ. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy in Dresden, Saxony. The name appears on the *Zeitung* and Quin lists of 1832 and 1834.

GUEYRARD, CLAUDIUS. Leipzig, June 1, 1860, Dr. Claudius Gueyrard, of Paris, is dead. A French journal contains the following written by Dr. A. Teste: He was born at Tourves, a small town in Var, on September 16, 1811. He was son and nephew of physicians and was from his infancy dedicated to the medical art. His father was physician in chief in a military hospital at Lyons, and his eldest brother assistant physician. There he commenced his medical studies. He had scarcely acquired the first principles of the healing art when the insurrection of 1831 occurred. A year of idleness and misery had incited the workman to the supreme cry, "Bullets or bread!" Lyons presented a terrible spectacle; the National guard were defeated and were driven from the city. The Hotel de Ville had been transformed into a hospital which was filled with wounded soldiers, and they had no guard but the medical students in charge of the hospital. Gueyrard was of their number, and to him was given the dangerous duty of negotiating with the mob. He called for their chief and declared to him that the gates of the Hotel de Ville should not be open without his formal promise that the wounded should be respected; this promise was kept to the letter.

Three years later, in Dec., 1834, Gueyrard went to Paris to continue his medical studies under the tuition of his eldest brother, who was one of the founders of the first Societie Gallicane. Gueyrard's convictions were already fixed on the doctrine of Hahnemann. His inaugural thesis at the time of his graduation, Dec. 22, 1837, was: "Some reflections relative to therapeutics from a homœopathic standpoint." A diploma did not bring him prosperity. He was the physician of the poor and in sympathy with their wants. For a time he suffered with religious melancholy with hallucinations and headache. He recovered from this and retained his mind to the last. The last attack was in July, 1839, at which time Drs. Gabalda and Teste attended him. About the 1st of September his brother, Henri,

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took him to Fleche, where he became the guest of Chamaillard, and where he died on November 25, 1839, from a pulmonary affection. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 60, p. 184. Bull. de la Soc. Med. Hom. de France, vol. 1, p. 58.*)

GUIDI, SEBASTIEN GAETEN-SALVADOR DES. Was a very prominent physician of France. In the *British Journal* appears the following: We have just received notice of the death of the venerable Count Des Guidi who, in 1830, introduced Homœopathy into France, and by his letter to the French physicians, published in 1832, so powerfully contributed to the spread of a knowledge of the doctrines of Hahnemann among the medical men of France. Count Des Guidi was converted to Homœopathy in 1828, in Naples, by Dr. De Romani, who along with Dr. De Horatiis, was at that time in full practice as a homœopathic physician at Naples. Dr. Quin gives the name in the list of 1834 as at Lyons.

In the World's Convention Transactions: In 1828 Count Des Guidi, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Science, and Inspector of the University at Lyons was in Naples. Unsuccessful in arresting the supposed fatal malady of his wife, who accompanied him to get the benefit of the baths of Pozzuoli, he was induced to consult Dr. De Romani, who was enjoying at Naples a great reputation as a homœopathic physician. The cure of his wife by De Romani's treatment, produced a profound impression on Count Des Guidi and induced him to study the doctrines of Hahnemann, and under the direction of Drs. De Romani and De Horatiis, he followed assiduously their homœopathic clinic in the Hospital of the Trinity. In 1830, at the age of sixty-three years, Dr. Des Guidi returned to Lyons and devoted himself to the practice of Homœopathy, whose benefits he proclaimed aloud, and whose scientific value he demonstrated a little later in that magnificent letter to the physicians of France, which has been translated into all languages and which contains a luminous and eloquent exposition of the new medical doctrine.

In the *Monthly Hom. Review* is a quotation from the *Daily Telegraph* (London) June 22, 1863, which is an interesting collection of blunders: The death of Count S. G. S. M. Dei Guidi is reported to-day at Lyons. The Count was in his 94th year and was the father of Homœopathy, having converted Hahne-

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mann from the heresy of Allopathy. Count Dei Guidi had previously been a Neapolitan conspirator against Queen Caroline (in 1799), a prisoner, exile, Professsor of Mathematics, Inspector of the University of Grenoble, a Doctor of Medicine, and finally of anti-medicine and has died a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, an odd career extending over nearly a century, and that century the most important in the history of France.

Dr. Dunham thus mentions him: Died, May 27, 1863, at Lyons, France, in the 94th year of his age, Dr. Des Guidi, the first and the oldest homœopathic practitioner in France. Count Des Guidi, Knight of the Legion of Honor, Doctor of Philosophy and Medicine, was born at Caserta in Naples. In 1799 being a liberal in politics, he was banished and his property was confiscated. While acting as general in the revolutionary army against the Government of Queen Caroline, he was taken prisoner and would have been shot but for the interposition of the English. He took refuge in France, where turning to account the studies and acquisitions of his youth, he gained in 1801, by public competition the position of Professor of Mathematics in the University of Lyons and Marseilles. In 1820 he received the full degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Strasburg.

In 1828 Count Des Guidi accompanied his wife, who had a so-called incurable disease, to the baths of Pozzuoli. Here he met Dr. De Romani, of Naples, through whose care the Countess Des Guidi was soon restored to health. This remarkable success of the new method turned Dr. Des Guidi's attention to Homœopathy, which he faithfully studied under the guidance of Drs. De Romani and De Horatiis, and afterwards under the counsels of Hahnemann himself. In 1830 he returned to France, where he introduced Homœopathy and practiced it till his death.

Dr. Des Guidi's "Letter to the Physicians of France," was one of the first books published in the United States upon Homœopathy. In 1834 William Canning translated it from the French and it was published in New York.

The following is quoted from the *Zeitung:*

We excerpt the following from a Necrology written by Dr. Gallavardin of Lyons, and published in the July number of the *Art Medical*, concerning a man whose decease will be generally lamented also by his colleagues in our fatherland.

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On the 27th of May, 1863, died at Lyons, in the 94th year of his age, Sebastian Gaetan Salvador Maxime Count Des Guidi, Knight of the Legion of Honor and of the Tuscan Order of St. Stephan, formerly Professor of Mathematics at the College of Privas, Lyons and Marseilles, a quondam Inspector of the Universities at Grenoble and Lyons, Doctor of Philosophy and Medicine, *the first and oldest Homœopath of France.*

He was born in the Castle Guardia near Caserta in Naples, on the 5th of August, 1769. Till the year 1799, Des Guidi remained in his native land, but then on account of his liberal views he was sent into exile and his estates were confiscated. Being taken prisioner while acting as general of the revolutionary army which made war on the Government of Queen Caroline, he would certainly have lost his life, if the English had not interfered in his behalf.

He then fled to France, where he had no other means of subsistence but such as were afforded by the solid education he had enjoyed in his youth and which he endeavored to put to use by becoming a public instructor. In this he succeeded, for in the competitive examination of 1801, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and in 1803 also Professor of Physics at the College of Privas; in 1810 he became Professor of Special Mathematics at the College in Lyons; in 1813 he became Inspector of the University at Grenoble, and 1819 (till 1834), Inspector of the University of Lyons. But in spite of his manifold occupations this industrious man found time to acquire (on the 12th of February, 1819), the diploma of Doctor of Philosophy and (on the 21st of October, 1820), the title of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Strasburg.

In the year 1828 Count Des Guidi accompanied his wife (who is now 90 years of age), who had been suffering for twenty years of a malady thought incurable, to the springs of Pozzuoli, near Naples. The visit was not followed by any curative effects, but Des Guidi had the good fortune of seeing his wife restored by the celebrated Neapolitan Homœopath De Romani. This remarkable cure determined him to study the new curative method, and he began his studies in the clinique of the doctors, De Horatüs and De Romani, and completed them later on through his intimate relations with Hahnemann. In 1830 he returned to France, and introduced Homœopathy there and

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practiced it at Lyons till his death. What was most remarkable in his long life, extended for almost a century, was his mental vigor and bodily health which remained to the last. His activity and his continual efforts toward culture even in an advanced age are sufficiently manifest from the above data of his life.*

For the diffusion of Homœopathy he labored through his writings, among which his open "Letter to French Physicians" (also translated into German), may be especially mentioned, but more still by his actions; he was *e. g.* one of the founders of the homœopathic hospitals in Paris and in Geneva. In the beginning of his homœopathic career, he, in Geneva cured two patients who had been treated in vain for two years by Dr. Pierre Dufresne. The latter, surprised by these sudden cures, now studied Homœopathy and was soon convinced of its excellence, so that he became one of the most zealous followers of Hahnemann, and in common with Dr. Peschier founded the first French homœopathic journal: *Bibliothique hom. de Geneva* (1832–1844). Later on his son, Ed. Dufresne, settled in Geneva, where he became physician in the hospital of Plain-Palais, which since that time (1845) has become a homœopathic hospital. Ed. Dufresne it was in turn, who induced his teacher, Tessier, to study Homœopathy; what Tessier has accomplished is known to all. In this way Des Guidi contributed directly and indirectly to the diffusion of Hahnemann's curative method. In the year 1830 he was the only Homœopath in France. In the year 1832 there were twenty-five; in 1840 there were fifty; in 1850, 200; in 1863, 500. Happy old man, who without having had any children, left behind him so numerous a progeny. And here we may be permitted to remark to our opponents that Homœopathy—this dreamy German vision, which, as they say, is only fit for raving sick people and physicians of exalted sensibilities—was introduced into France by a professor of the *exact* sciences.

On the 29th of May the funeral procession of Count Des Guidi moved through the streets of Lyons, followed by a great concourse of mourners. A company of infantry paid the last honors to the Knight of the Legion of Honor. The pall-bearers were M. de la Saussay, Rector of the Academy of Lyons; M. Vivien,

*How vigorous he must have been even a few years back is manifest from his words and his petition in favor of Homœopathy directed to Napoleon III at his visit to Lyons. (See Allg. hom. Z., vol. 61, p. 16).

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the Inspector of the same Academy, and the practicing physicians, Dr. Noacksen, and Dr. Servan. In silence and without a word of love and gratitude from his colleagues, the body was committed to the grave, which is the termination of so long and so active a life. Peace to his ashes! (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 21, p. 517. World's Con., vol. 2, pp. 151, 1071. Rapou, vol. 1, pp. 141, 150. Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 67, pp. 23, 24. Mo. Hom. Rev., vol. 7, p. 436. Am. Hom. Rev., vol. 4, p. 144. Rev. hom. Belge., vol. 3, p. 249. Everest's Pop. View of Hom., N. Y., 1842, p. 126.*)

GUISAN. Quin in his list of 1834, locates Guisan as practicing Homœopathy at Vevey, Switzerland.

GUENTHER, FREDERICK AUGUST. Leipzig, May 19, 1865, F. A. Guenther, of Langensalza, is dead. According to the *Zeitung* list of 1832, Guenther was then practicing at Doebeln, Saxony. Quin locates him at the same place in 1834. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 59, p. 16; vol. 70, p. 168. Zeit. f. hom. Klinik, vol. 14, p. 86. Rapou, vol. 2, p. 424, etc. Kleinert, 275.*)

GUENTHER. Leipzig, July 11, 1859, the homœopathic physician Guenther in Obermitzschka, near Wurzen, in Saxony, is dead. He was a true friend and promoter of Homœopathy. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 59, p. 16.*)

HANDT. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy at Plauen, Saxony. The name is on the *Zeitung* list of 1832, and the Quin list of 1834.

HANUSCH. The *Zeitung* and Quin lists places him at Tischnowitz in 1832–4.

HARTMANN. In the *Zeitung* for 1832, among the list of physicians then practicing Homœopathy, is the name of Hartmann, of Arnstadt. This is not the Franz Hartmann, Hahnemann's pupil. Quin also gives the two Hartmann's names.

HARTUNG, J. C. Mention is made of Dr. Hartung being located in Salzburg, in Austria, in 1833. He was one of the provers for the "Materia Medica Pura." His name appears in the *Zeitung* list of 1832, at which time he was a regimental physician at Salzburg. His chief cure, and one by which he is to

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be remembered, is the cure of Field Marshal Radetzky of a malignant tumor of the eye, which had been pronounced incurable by the allopathic surgeons. This was in 1840. In 1856 this cure having been called into question by an allopathic journal, Count Radetzky over his own signature said: "Having learned that there are malicious doubts in circulation as to the efficacy of Homœopathy, I hereby declare that the disease of my eye in 1841, was cured exclusively by the homœopathic treatment of my staff physician, Dr. Hartung, now deceased.

"RADETZKY, M. P.

"*Verona, Dec. 13, 1856.*"

In 1841, Dr. Hartung published in the *Zeitung* an account of this cure, and a translation may be found in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 1, p. 147.

Dr. Hartung at one time lived at Milan. He died in 1853. After the cure of Radetzky, Hartung was so annoyed by the jealousies of the allopathic school that he quitted Milan and established himself at Parma, leaving his practice in the hands of his colleague Dr. Taubes, a regimental physician. (*Rapou, vol. 1, p. 196 World's Con., vol. 2, 206. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 1, p. 147; vol. 12, p. 168.*)

HASSLOECHER, LUDWIG. Was born in Diedesfeld, near Neustadt, in 1785. His parents were poor peasants; his boyhood was spent in gathering fagots in the neighboring wood, and picking up what instruction he could at a charity school. An old priest in the neighborhood took notice of him with the view of bringing him up for the church. This plan, however, was not carried out, for he afterwards made the acquaintance of Dr. Hersch, employed at the Bruchsal Hospital, who persuaded him to adopt medicine as his profession, and offered to give him the necessary instruction. This offer he eagerly embraced, and rapidly made great progress in his medical studies, especially in midwifery. The little he made at first by his profession he sent to his poor parents, so that he had not enough to buy the books required for study. He used to sit up at night and write copies of them. He took his degree at Mainz in 1816. He commenced practice after this at his native village, where he married his first wife, who died after seven years. In 1819 he received an appointment as physician accoucheur at Landau, where he married his second wife. In 1831 he was converted to Homœ-

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opathy by Dr. Griesselich, and after this continued to enjoy a large practice. In 1847 he gave up his practice and went to live with his son, who was in business in Lyons. Here he remained three years. By his son's speculations he lost all his money, whereupon he returned to Landau, and commenced practice again, which he continued until laid up by his final illness. He enjoyed a great reputation as an accoucheur, and his advice and assistance were sought by patients and by physicians from far and near. He had a wonderful skill in all that related to that branch of the art of medicine. He was a man of a highly philanthropic disposition, unselfish in the extreme, a fond husband, an excellent father and a true friend. (*Brit. Jour. Hom.. vol. 15, p. 325. Neue Zeit. f. Hom., vol. 2, p. 4.*)

HAUBOLD, CARL Dr. Carroll Dunham, writing in September, 1867, in the *American Homœpathic Review*, says: We have to lament the decease of a colleague whose name has been for many years associated with those which have been most universally respected in our school. Dr. Carl Haubold, of Leipzig, died June 8th, 1862. He graduated with distinguished honors in the University of Leipzig in 1821, and soon attained a large and lucrative practice, being assisted thereto by the prominent position of his father's family in the community. By the influence of Drs. Moritz Muller, Hartmann and Franz he was induced to investigate Homœopathy, and, as always happens where such investigations are undertaken in an honest and docile spirit, he soon became an enthusiastic adherent of the Hahnemannian system.

His abilities and acquirements gave him soon a prominent position among the Homœopathists, and his genial disposition, his moderation and courtesy, and his strict sense of justice enabled him to preserve a middle position between the two opposing parties into which Hahnemann's early friends most unfortunately divided, and in 1833 he was the means of effecting a reconcilliation between Hahnemann and those of his pupils who had so deeply offended him. Dr. Haubold continued in the active practice of his profession until the beginning of the year 1861, when he began to feel the effects of the malady to which he finally succumbed. (*Am. Hom. Rev., vol. 3, p. 144. See also Provers.*)

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HAUGK. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy at Annaberg, Saxony. According to the *Zeitung* list of 1832 he was then located there. Quin also mentions him.

HAUPTMANN. Dr. Hauptmann, of Steckna, is dead. (A. H. Z., June, 1860, vol. 60, p. 192.) He practiced in Zasmuk in Bohemia. His name appears in the *Zeitung* list of 1832, and among the contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. (*Allg. hom. Zeit, vol. 60, p. 192.*)

HAYSER. The name is in the *Zeitung* list of 1832 as military physician in Darmstadt. Quin, in his list of 1834, calls him Legionis Medicus.

HEILMANN. Was a pioneer homœopathic physician in Silesia. The *Zeitung* list locates him in Sora in 1832. Quin also, in his list of 1834, locates him in Sora.

HELBIG, CARL GOTTLOB. According to the *Zeitung* list of 1832 he was then located in Dresden. Quin also mentions the name. The *British Journal* for April, 1870, says: Dr. Helbig is well-known as the prover of *Nux moschata* and the author of several chemical works on Homœopathy, which have been noticed in these columns. He was a man of great learning and was famous for the power with which he wielded his pen in the defense of Homœopathy in its early days. He died at an advanced age in Dresden, on the 13th of last November (1869). We observe that the death of this distinguished Homœopathist has prompted a meeting in Philadelphia, under the auspices of Dr. Constantine Hering, to evoke a number of resolutions expressive of the esteem felt by Homœopathists of all countries for Dr. Helbig and of the loss Homœopathy has sustained by his death.

Rapou says that the homœopathic doctors, Schwartz and Helbig, are well-known by a publication of a journal of medicine very original, called *Heraclites*. Dr. Helbig is a very eccentric man; he is possessed of a natural instinct for difficult researches, neglecting the commonplace he seeks out that which is odd. He holds in consideration occult influences, magnetic and supernatural. He is a man of another epoch, a savant of Albert le Grand. Helbig was one who assisted in exposing that great fraud Fickel; it was easy to him on account of his great knowledge of the materia medica of the ancients.

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The *Heraklides* was commenced in 1833. Six volumes were published. Helbig in the *Heraklides* repudiated Isopathy, saying that the only means of cure is the homœopathic, and that this pretended Isopathy is no more nor less than a one-sided employment of similarly acting remedies.

Dr. Hering says: During a trip to Germany from 1845 to 1846, I made the acquaintance of Dr. Helbig in Dresden, the prover of the *Nux moschata*, and had many interesting and instructive conversations with him. His heart opened towards me when he found that I esteemed him so much more highly than any other of the Homœopathists of Dresden, and he referred in one of his conversations to the observations of Dr. Esquirol, of Paris, "In our insane asylums the dyers in blue are melancholic, &c." (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 28, p. 414. Rapou, vol. 2, pp. 91, 92, 96, 151. Dudgeon's Lectures. Hahn. Monthly, vol. 6, p. 432.*)

HELFRICH, JOHANNES. The following interesting sketch was written expressly for this book by the Rev. Mr. Helfrich, a grandson of the old pioneer, and through the courtesy of Dr. F. J. Slough, of Allentown:

Johannes Helfrich, an eminent American divine, was born in Weisenberg, Lehigh county, Pa., January 17, 1795. He was a son of the Rev. John Henry Helfrich, of Mosbach, a village in Hesse near Frankfurt-on-the-Main, who, after completing his theological studies in the University of Heidelberg, was sent as a missionary to America, by the Synod of Holland, in 1771. Soon after his arrival he went to Weisenberg and took charge of the Ziegel's Charge. Here he married, on the 3d of November, 1773, Miss Magdalena Sassamanhausan and became permanently located.

Of the six sons of these parents Johannes Helfrich was the second youngest. When none of these, agreeable to the wish of their father, could make up their minds to enter the ministry, he, as early as his twelfth year, solemnly engaged to realize his father's desire in regard to himself, and was accordingly from that time forth diligently directed in his preparatory studies by his father. In his seventeenth year, after having obtained a thorough preliminary education through private instructors, he went to Philadelphia, in company with Rev. John Zülich, where he

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pursued his studies for five years under Rev. Dr. Samuel Helfenstine.

In the spring of 1816, while young Mr. Helfrich was yet in Philadelphia pursuing his theological studies, he received a call from the Ziegel's Charge, which had become vacant by the death of his father. He accepted the call, and in the autumn of this year he made application to the Synod for examination and licensure, laying at the same time his call before Synod. He was examined, licensed and obtained permission to accept the call. Three years later he received ordination at the Synod of Lancaster. He served this charge to end of his life. His youngest son became his successor, and after the death of his son the grandchild, who still fills the pulpit. Thus the charge continued in service of one family for one hundred and twenty-five years.

On the 19th of April, 1818, he was married to Miss Salome Schantz, an accomplished daughter of a prominent family in Lehigh. As that with his wife, so his union with his congregation, he regarded sacred and indissoluable, and consequently to the end of his life he continued to labor in the same field.

Mr. Helfrich was very conscientious in the fulfilment of his duties. He was naturally talented and his talent well-developed. He had many commendable characteristics. He was exceedingly firm and decisive in his ways. He wrote out in full all his sermons, adhering to this practice even in his last years. No one could have persuaded him to enter the pulpit without previous close study. He left behind a vast number of sermons and other productions, which prove the profundity of his scholarship. He was much beloved by his people, and although very decided in carrying out his plans, he never lost the love and respect of his members.

Three years after Mr. Helfrich's marriage he purchased a home within a mile from where his father had resided. This home became an attraction in the surrounding community, and until his death he resided in this home. He was a warm friend of the Germans, and consequently his house became a hospitable home for many immigrants. Until his two sons were grown to manhood he kept, at different times, six very able German teachers, who were well versed in the sciences. At this time his home was recognized all over the county as the Weisenberg Academy. He was the means of educating many talented young

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men who in the community attended this academy and afterwards became professional and influential men.

Thus being associated with these men of science, it afforded him a good opportunity for developing his ideas in Homœopathy, of which he was a firm advocate. Among these German professors in the academy was a certain Dr. Wm. Wesselhœft, who was educated at a European university. Wesselhœft was a disciple of Homœopathy, and in later years became a practicing physician in Bath, Northampton county, Pa., and one of the founders of Homœopathy in Lehigh county. Mr. Helfrich being associated with Dr. Wesselhœft, can attribute the medical training of his mind to this friend, whose medical works he perused and in whose company he made many botanical experiments in order to find new remedies. Also, Dr. Hering, the most prominent homœopathic physician in Philadelphia, with whom Mr. Helfrich was intimately associated, had great influence upon him and inspired him in his enthusiasm for Homœopathy.

For a number of years Mr. Helfrich, in connection with his pastoral labor, was in the habit of prescribing homœopathic remedies for the bodily ailments of his members. But this new sphere of practice became burdensome, and finding his strength and health failing through the increase of work, in attempting to carry on both professions, he determined to cease doing any outside practice, and demanded of all patients to call at his home. His home was soon filled with invalids and took the form of a hospital more than an educational institution.

In the fall of the year 1830, Mr. Helfrich arranged his work so as to devote two days of the week to medical treatment. On these days as high as twenty to thirty patients were regularly present and the new healing system of Homœopathy was put to a practical test. Dr. Wesselhœft, who was at this time established in Bath, would make weekly visits to this Weisenberg hospital at Helfrich's home and assist in the treatment of the sick, as well as impart further knowledge to Helfrich in the medical science. The result of this clinic and dispensary were very encouraging, and these meetings were kept up until August 23, 1834.

On this day was organized a medical society called the Homœopathic Society of Northampton and Adjacent Counties. The members from Lehigh (at that time Northampton) were

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Rev. Helfrich, Dr. Romig, Dr. Joseph Pulte and Dr. Adolph Bauer. Pulte practiced in Troxlertown, and Bauer in Lyn township. This society held regular meetings at Bethlehem, Allentown and at the residences of its members. Its object was the advancement of Homœopathy among the profession, interchange of experience and mutual improvement. The result of these meetings was the establishment of a homœopathic school at Allentown, called the "North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art." This was the first homœopathic college in the world. It was founded on the 10th of April, 1835, the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Hahnemann, the celebrated founder of the homœopathic system.

Dr. Hering, of Philadelphia, was requested to come to Allentown and take charge of the presidency of the new college. He accepted the call and became the leading spirit of the new institution. The faculty consisted of Drs. Hering, Wesselhœft, Freytag, Romig, Pulte and Detwiller.

In this institution Rev. Helfrich who was one of its founders, received one of the first diplomas given. He was now fully established in the medical art, and instead of a decrease of work at his home and community he was constantly approached from all sides by applicants for a number of years. His work was growing daily more tedious and burdensome and in order to relieve himself from this continually increasing work, Mr. Helfrich had his eldest son educated in Philadelphia as a physician. His son, John Henry, graduated in 1846, and established himself at the home of his father in Weisenberg. At present he is practicing in Allentown, and is the oldest practicing physician in the county. There are also three grandchildren of the reverend father who are practicing physicians in this county.

In 1849 Mr. Helfrich published a German work on homœopathic veterinary practice. This was the first book on this subject published in this country.

As his eldest son succeeded him in his medical profession, so his youngest son, Wm. A. Helfrich, succeeded him in his ministerial work and perpetuated the honor of his name.

Mr. Helfrich enjoyed good health until within about a year of his death, when in consequence of an attack of apoplexy he was unable to preach. On Good Friday evening he retired cheerful, and at 11 o'clock in the night he was taken with a

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second apoplectic attack, when immediately he lost all consciousness. On the following morning, April 8, 1852, he breathed his last, aged 57 years, 2 months and twenty-one days. On the the 11th his funeral took place at the Ziegels Church. During his ministry Mr. Helfrich baptized four thousand five hundred and ninety-one children; confirmed between two and three thousand; solemnized over one thousand marriages, and buried about fifteen hundred.

HELWIG. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann jubilee of 1829. According to the *Zeitung* list of 1832, he was then located in Dresden. Quin locates him in Dresden in 1834. Helwig was a surgeon and not allowed to prescribe and his doing so got him into difficulty. Ameke tells the story. Dr. Siebenhaae, an Allopath, was called to see a sick shoemaker, one Lieschke, who was suffering from inflammation of the lungs. He bled him and dosed him; the next day more bleeding. Patient grew worse. He would not permit further bleeding and asked for homœopathic assistance. The doctor tried to persuade him from it and declared that he would attend him despite the homœopathic treatment; he also prescribed. That afternoon Dr. Trinks, the Homœopath, was sent for; he sent his assistant surgeon, Lehmann. Lehmann reported to Trinks at eleven at night, and Trinks, who was then having a trial for dispensing his own medicines and for alleged improper treatment, resigned the case and sent word to the patient the next morning. Lehmann had not prescribed. The patient now sent for the Homœopathist, Dr. Wolf. Wolf was not at home, so his wife sent Dr. Helwig. Helwig, according to the law of the time had no right to treat internal maladies, but he gave *Aconite* and later *Bryonia*, though he had no right in any case to dispense his own medicines. At that time it was malpractice not to bleed in such a case. Wolf after hearing Helwig's report, declined the case. Then the Allopath, at Helwig's request continued the treatment. The patient died on the fourth day of his illness. Legal measures were now taken against the Homœopathists. A private post-mortem was made from which Helwig was excluded. Judicial proceedings resulted in a fine for Trinks and Wolf, and for Helwig imprisonment for four weeks for treating without a license and for illegal dispensing. Lehmann to six months' hard labor for criminal

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neglect. The accused appealed and all were acquitted except Helwig, who served the four weeks' imprisonment. (*Ameke, p. 225*)

HELM, L. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829 The name is on the *Zeitung* and Quin lists. He was in 1829 34 practicing Homœopathy at Stolpe, Pomerania, where he was district physician and medical inspector.

HERING, CONSTANTINE. The following sketch of Hering was published in the *Hahnemannian Monthly* shortly after his death:

Suddenly, at half past ten o'clock, on the evening of July 23, Dr. Constantine Hering departed this life in the eighty-first year of his age. During the past decade the doctor has at times suffered quite severely from asthma, though for several years past the attacks have been less severe, so that he has been enabled to attend almost daily upon a large circle of patients. Having spent the early part of the evening of his decease with his family, he retired to his study shortly after eight o'clock, seemingly stronger and more cheery than for some weeks past. Just before ten o'clock he rang for his wife, who, immediately answering, found him suffering from extreme dyspnœa, but perfectly rational. He asked for his old friend and physician, Dr. Charles G. Raue, who was immediately sent for; at the same time, Dr. A. W. Koch also, an old and esteemed friend and neighbor, was summoned; but before help could be offered the spirit had departed. Not unexpected, nor yet unprepared for, was the call. To one in attendance he remarked, "Now I am dying." Many times during previous illness did his friends despair of his life, but *he* felt his time had not yet come. Now he knew that a change was indeed coming. That undaunted spirit, which for more than fourscore years animated the living clay, was about to leave its abode for realms above. Thus departed one to whom Homœopathy in America—yea, in the whole world—will ever remain a debtor.

Though called in the ripeness of old age, his death, nevertheless, falls like a heavy pall over the entire profession. We have been called to mourn the departure of others whose names we must ever revere; but with the death of Hering is broken a connecting link which bound the present to the past, the established

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triumphant homœopathy of our own day to the early struggles and sacrifices of its pioneers.

East, West, North, and South, Europe and America, have among their busy practitioners many who look toward the home of this truly great man as toward the home of a father. Hundreds have shared with him of the wondrous store of knowledge which he possessed. Many came; none were sent empty away. Their capacity to receive, rather than his willingness to give, limited the amount bestowed. Blessings will ever attend his name.

Constantine Hering was born at Oschatz, Saxony, on Jan. 1, 1800. From earliest childhood he evinced an extreme desire to investigate all things. Apt as a scholar, he soon mastered the preliminary studies, and was prepared at an early age to enter the Classical School at Zittau. Here he continued his studies from 1811 to 1817. Even thus early in life he evinced an aptness for study and an accumulation of knowledge far beyond his years. Besides his familiarity with the classics, his proficiency in mathematics was truly surprising. While thus employed his mind was turned toward medicine, and when opportunity offered he pursued his studies in that direction, first at the Surgical Academy of Dresden, and later at the University of Leipzig. In the latter institution he was a pupil of the eminent surgeon, Robbi.

About this time his preceptor was requested to write an article against Homœopathy—one which might prove its death-blow. Dr. Robbi declined for want of time, but recommended his young assistant, Hering, who, quite pleased with this mark of confidence, began the work; but meeting much in the writings of Hahnemann which was new to him, and finally reading the expression, "*Machts nach, aber machts recht nach*," he determined on personal investigation in order that he might the more positively refute the points which Hahnemann had set before the profession.

Calling upon an acquaintance, a druggist of Leipzig, for some *Cinchona*, he was met by the friendly inquiry, "For what do you want it?" To this he answered, "For the purpose of proving it, in order the more thoroughly to attack the new folly." To this the druggist replied, "Let it alone, Hering; you are stepping on dangerous ground." Hering's answer was that he

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feared not the truth. And the result was, the pamphlet was not written, and Homœopathy gained an able champion.

Subsequently, while still pursuing his medical studies, Hering received a dissecting-wound, which, under the treatment of his teachers, reached such a degree of severity that amputation of the hand was advised. At the suggestion of a friend who was a student of Hahnemann's, the efficacy of the potentized drug was tried, the result being a complete cure of the wound and a thorough conversion of Hering. So thoroughly was he convinced that the law of cure had indeed been discovered, that he staked thereon even his success at the University. His inaugural thesis, "De Medicina Futura," contained a forcible and unflinching defense of the law of cure. He completed his medical studies, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Wurzburg, March 23, 1826. Soon after his graduation he was appointed by the king of Saxony to accompany the Saxon legation to Dutch Guiana, there to make scientific research and prepare a zoological collection for his government. He continued in this capacity for some years, but his love for the new truth which he had learned impelled him to further study, and finally to the practice of medicine according to Hahnemann's doctrines. Such was his success that he gained great favor with the governor of the province, whose daughter he cured of an affection which the resident physicians had declared incurable.

During his residence at Surinam he was an occasional contributor to the *Homœopathic Archives*, for which journal he had written as early as 1825, while still a student of medicine. The court physician, learning of this, wrought upon the king sufficiently to cause a notice to be sent Hering, directing him to attend to the duties of his appointment, and let medical matters alone.

His independent nature rebelled at such intolerance, and led him promptly to resign his appointment. Dr. George H. Bute, formerly a Moravian missionary at Surinam, and a pupil of Hering, had settled in Philiadelphia, and was engaged in the practice of Homœopathy. Dr. Hering continued in practice at Paramaribo for a short time after his resignation. Learning, however, from Dr. Bute that Philadelphia offered a good field, Hering left Paramaribo, and landed at Philadelphia, January,

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1833. Here he remained for a short season, when he was induced by Dr. W. Wesselhoeft to assist in the establishment of a homœopathic school at Allentown,—the North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art. He labored in this field until financial embarrassments necessitated the abandonment of the institution.

This led to his return to Philadelphia, where he engaged in practice with Dr. Bute, locating on Vine street, below Fourth. Here he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. The wide scope of his education naturally offered a ready introduction to scientific and literary circles, while the active interest which he took in our republican form of government led to an acquaintance with many persons of political prominence. Among these may be mentioned Henry Clay, who, as a patient and friend, highly appreciated the services rendered by Dr. Hering, as witness the following extract from a letter dated Dec. 14, 1849:—

"Your liberal kindness toward me would not allow you to indulge me in the gratification of testifying my gratitude to you for the successful exercise of your professional skill on me, on two distinct occasions, by the customary compensation; but you cannot prevent the expression of my great obligation to you for the benefit I derived from your obliging prescriptions. I thank you for them most cordially . . . With great regard, I am your friend and obedient servant,

"H. Clay."

Agassiz, Carey, and a host of others, distinguished in politics, art, and science, were among his friends.

Always a student, endowed with indomitable will and untiring industry, he seemed to infuse every one with whom he came in contact with the spirit of work. "Change of occupation is rest," was his oft repeated expression.

Though conducting a large practice, he found time to write much, and to superintend the work of many younger and less experienced. His Saturday-night meetings, held for the instruction of students and young practitioners, were prized as a boon. Here he imparted golden truths, reaped from fields of ripe experience such as but few have enjoyed.

Among the remedies which he proved prior to his departure with the Saxon legation may be mentioned *Mezereum Sabadilla, Sabina, Colchicum, Plumbum aceticum, Paris quadrifolia, Cantharis, Iodium;* also fragramentary provings of *Antimonium tartaricum, Argentum metallicum, Aristolochia, Clematis erecta,*

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Belladonna, *Caltha palustris*, *Demantium*, *Geum rivale*, *Nostoc*, *Opium*, *Ruta*, *Tanacetum*, and *Viola tricolor*.

During his residence in South America his observations and provings embraced *Lachesis*, *Theridion*, *Curassivicum*, *Askalabotes*, *Caladium seguinum*, *Jamboo*, *Jatropha*, *Solanum mammosum*, *Spigelia*, *Vanilla*, *Alumina*, *Phosphoric acid*, and *Psorinum*.

After his arrival at Philadelphia we find him again employed in like work, either proving or superintending the provings of *Mephitis*, *Ictodes fœtida*, *Crotalus*, *Hydrophobinum*, *Brucea*, *Calcarea phosph.* (both acid and basic), *Hippomanes*, *Castor equorum*, *Kalmia*, *Nicandra*, *Viburnum*, *Phytolacca*, *Gelsemium*, *Gymnocladus*, *Chlorine*, *Bromium*, *Fluoric acid*, *Ferrum met.*, *Kobalt*, *Niccolum*, *Oxalic acid*, *Oxygen*, *Ozone*, *Thallium*, *Tellurium*, *Palladium*, *Platinum*, *Osmium*, *Lithium*, *Glonoine*, *Apis*, *Cepa*, *Aloes*, *Millefolium*, *Baryta carb.*, *Nux moschata*, and *Formica*.

Among his other works may be mentioned:—

"Rise and Progress of Homœopathy;" a pamphlet, Philadelphia, 1834, afterwards translated into the Dutch and Swedish languages.

"Necessity and Benefits of Homœopathy;" a pamphlet, 1835.

"Domestic Physician," published in 1835. This work passed through fourteen editions in America, two in England, and thirteen in Germany, and has also been translated into the French, Spanish, Italian, Danish, Hungarian, Russian, and Swedish languages.

"The Effects of Snake Poison," 1837.

"Homœopathic Hatchels," 1845.

"Proposals to Kill Homœopathy;" a satire, 1846.

"Suggestions for the Provings of Drugs," 1853.

"Amerikanische Arzneiprüfungen," 1853–57.

Translations of Gross's "Comparative Materia Medica," 1866.

"Analytical Therapeutics," the first volume only, issued, 1875.

"Condensed Materia Medica," two editions, 1877–79.

"Guiding Symptoms," the third volume of which he completed just prior to his death.

In addition to these may be mentioned his editorial work connected with the *Homœopathic News*, 1854, and the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica*, 1867–71, besides many

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miscellaneous writings scattered through the various journals of our school. It may further be added that he assisted in the translation of Jahr's *Manual*, Allentown Edition, 1838.

Dr. Hering was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, to which institution he presented his large zoölogical collection. He was one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and for many years continued in active relationship with it, as well as with the State and county societies. He was one of the originators of the American Provers' Union, instituted Aug. 10, 1853. He was also one of the founders and a member of the first faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, continuing in this relationship at intervals until 1867, when he assisted in founding the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, in which he held the Chair of Institutes and Materia Medica, being Emeritus of the same at the time of his death.

It would be difficult to give a proper estimate of Dr. Hering's character, and of his influence upon medical science. His acts are matters of medical history, and the impress of his thought is already made, deep in the medical practice of our age. It is not possible that the memory of his career is one which posterity will willingly let die; for the coming ages, even more than the present, will learn to depend upon LAW as the great governing factor in the production of the facts of natural science, therapeutics included. And so, as Homœopathy must become more and more the one only acknowledged therapeutic principle, the brightest names that posterity will cherish will be those who have done so much to establish it among men, while among the most brilliant of them all will stand the name of—HERING. (*See also: Cleave's Biography. Memorial to Const. Hering, Phila., 1880. Trans. Amer. Inst. Hom., 1881. Med. Couns., vol. 2, 173. Vol. 3, pp. 193, 224. Vol. 4, 214. Am. Hom. Obs., vol. 13, p. 287. Vol. 17, pp. 424, 470. Vol. 18, pp. 99, 109. Minneap Hom. Mag., June, 1895. World's Con., vol. 2, p. 713. U. S. Med. Inves., vol. 12, p. 154. Hahn. Monthly, vol. 11, p. 423, (Aug., 1880). St. Louis Clin. Rev., vol 3, p. 238. N. E. Med. Gaz., vol. 15, p. 307. Hom. Times (N. Y.), vol. 8, p. 114. Med. Adv., vol. 9, p. 227. Hom. Jour. Obst., vol. 2. p. 124. The above are the principal references to his death but all homœopathic journalism bears the impress of his powerful pen.*)

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HERING, WILLIAM. The following obituary notice of this English pioneer of Homœopathy appeared in the *British Journal:* Dr. Hering, who died on the 10th of October last, at Reigate, after repeated attacks of an apoplectic character, was one of the older race of homœopathic practitioners. He was born in 1803, and took out his license to practice from the Apothecaries' Company, in 1826. Early in his career he became a convert to Hahnemann's doctrines, and continued steadily to practice homœopathically until the end of his professional life. Failing health compelled him to withdraw himself from the active duties of practice a few years ago, and he vainly sought renewed vigor in several of the most renowned German baths. Though a careful and successful practitioner, Dr. Hering added little to the development of our art. A few practical papers scattered among our periodical literature are all that he has done in this way. But his death has created a more profound sorrow among his colleagues, and among an immense circle of friends, than that of many a more conspicuous apostle of the cause. His popularity was greatly owing to his inexhaustible humor, his kindness of disposition, and his affectionate nature. These qualities served to gain him the friendship of many beyond the mere circle of patients and colleagues. Indeed, he enjoyed the intimacy of many of the most distinguished men of his time—D'Orsay, E. Landseer, Theodore Hook, the Chalons, Etty—and, indeed, almost all those conspicuous in art were among his friends and acquaintances. His social qualities recommended him to the tables of wits and patrons of wit of the last generation, and no one could better entertain a company, or "keep the table in a roar," than our departed colleague. But the mere possession of a ready wit and uncommon powers of mimicry would not alone have sufficed to render him so beloved as he was by all who knew him. His heart was as warm as his wit was sprightly, and he was singularly free from the meaner passions of envy and spite too often found in alliance with a turn for jesting. While broadly humorous, there was never anything ill-natured about his stories. Of German descent, he abounded in the German quality of *Gemüthlichkeit* or playful good humor. He has left a void in our little world it will be hard to fill. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 35, p. 93.*)

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HERMANN, C. TH. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, at which time he was practicing Homœopathy in Sorau, in the Niederlausitz, Prussia. His name appears both on the *Zeitung* and Quin lists. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 88, p. 128.*)

HERRMANN. According to the *Zeitung* list of 1832 Herrmann was at that time practicing Homœopathy in St. Petersburg. His name also appears in the Quin list of 1834. Bojanus says that Herrmann, of Dresden, arrived in St. Petersburg with the Countess Osterman Tolstoy, in 1827, during an epidemic of dysentery, and had achieved such brilliant results in its treatment with homœopathic medicines that he was commissioned by the Grand Duke Michael Paulovitsch to go to Tultschin in order to treat in the hospital of the Imperial Guards, patients suffering from fevers of various kinds, dysentery and other acute disorders. For this he received a salary of 12,000 roubles. This salary excited the envy of other military doctors, who got but 700 roubles, so they contrived that a number of cases of incurable diseases should be sent into the homœopathic department, though this was contrary to the intention of the Grand Duke. During the three months of Dr. Herrmann's service he treated: Patients admitted, 164; cured, 123; convalescing, 18; remaining sick, 18; died, 6.

When it is borne in mind that the sanitary condition of the building allotted to Herrmann was exceedingly defective, being damp and without proper ventilation; that the local allopathic authorities selected the patients assigned to the rival hospitals, that one-half of those received by Herrmann had been under allopathic treatment for various periods, and that Herrmann had to contend with all the petty hindrances, intrigues and interferences which in that far off district could be opposed to him, the results could hardly have been more favorable.

An analysis of the cases shows six of typhus cured, of which three had been pronounced incurable by the allopaths; two of phthisis, eight of inflammatory rheumatism, one of colliquative diarrhœa, one of gangrenous scorbutic ulcers, and one of hypertrophy of liver and spleen. The deaths comprised one of typhus, two of phthisis, and of diarrhœa, gangrene and hypertrophy, one each, all of which cases had come from other hospitals in an enfeebled state. However, the experiment was terminated by an order of the Emperor at the end of three months, based on the

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statistics, which were said to show "that the new treatment furnishes no better results than the old."

But it seemed evident, at least to the imperial family, that this trial of Homœopathy was inconclusive; for in 1829 the Grand Duke Constantine placed an institution at Warsaw, containing 500 children of soldiers, under the medical control of Dr. Bigler. Furthermore, on the return of Herrmann to St. Petersburg, he was appointed by high order to make trial of his mode and practice in the military hospital, under the supervision of the chief physician, Dr. Giegler, who was to set aside a department, of the same extent as Hermann's ward, in which to test the comparative merits of the expectant method. This second series of experiments forms the subject of Dr. Seidlitz's work before referred to, the animus of which is plainly shown in the unreasoning and intemperate abuse of Hahnemann and his system which disfigures its pages. Out of 431 cases he selects 50 for critical analysis, professing that these have been impartially taken from the total number, and thus proceeds to judgment!

As above mentioned, Herrmann's department was placed under the supervision of Dr. Giegler; but as the latter was led by the good results he witnessed to regard Homœopathy with too much favor the government replaced him by another physician.

The experiments were commenced September 19th, 1829, and terminated February 19th, 1830. The Homœopathic returns were as follows: 400 patients cured; 31 patients lost. 20,000 roubles (about $7,000) found their way into the pockets of the Homœopathists.

He afterwards located at Thalgau, near Salzburg where he developed a new Isopathy. He wrote a book called the Real Isopathy, in 1848, in which he claimed that preparations of animal substances would cure diseases of corresponding organs. In diseases of the liver he recommended a tincture made from the liver of the fox; he also used preparations of the spleen and the lungs. (*Die Wahre Isopathik, Augsburg, 1848. See, also, Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 27, p. 87. Kleinert, p. 244. Rapou., vol. 2, pp. 200, 600, 671. World's Conven., vol. 2, pp. 35, 247. Dudgeon's Lectures. Brit. Jour. Hom., 38, 307.*)

HERWITZ. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy at Graetz, Styria. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 200.*)

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HERZOG. According to the *Zeitung* list of 1832 Herzog was practicing in Grimma at that time. Quin also locates him there two years later.

HESSE. Was one of the contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. He was then practicing in Pernau in Livonia. The name is in the *Zeitung* and Quin lists.

HEYDER, LUDWIG. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy in Dresden. The *Zeitung* list of 1832 locates him there, as does Quin, two years later.

The *Zeitung* thus mentions him:

In the first morning hours of December 14, 1858, passed away in Freiberg, Dr. Ludwig Heyder, a most estimable man and a worthy representative of Homœopathy. He was a son of the late third teacher in the Kreuzschule at Dresden. He was an enthusiastic lover of his science—almost his last powers were given to its study. He was also a conscientious and indefatigable counselor and cherisher of his patients, who were frequently found in the most rugged parts of the *Erzgebirge*. As a colleague, he was as amiable as he was unassuming, and he was honored by his brethren in spite of his differing from them in his scientific tendencies. More than a quarter of a century Dr. Heyder had devoted to his medical practice here, and he leaves behind him a grateful memory as well in the families as in the hearts of the single patients to whom he ministered. The Central Verein loses in him a most worthy member. (*A. H. Z., vol. 57, p. 184; vol. 58, p. 8.*)

HEYE. According to the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and Quin's list of 1834, Heye was practicing in Leipsic at that time.

HILLE, JR. The name is on the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and Quin's of 1834; he was then in practice at Freiberg, Saxony.

HOFFENDAHL. Was, in 1832, a practitioner of Homœopathy in Mildenitz, near Maldeck, in Mecklenburg. His name is in the *Zeitung* list of that date, and on the list of Quin of 1834.

HOLST, VON. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. He was then practicing Homœopathy at Dorpat, Livonia, and was Stadtphysicus. His name is given in both the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and Quin's of 1834.

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HORATIIS, COSMO MARIA DE. Was a practitioner of Naples and converted to Homœopathy by Dr. Necker in 1822. His name is given both in the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and that of Quin of 1834. He was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. Dadea tells us that Cosmo Maria de Horatiis, of Cacavone-Campobasso, already the alternate of Antonio Scarpa in the chair of surgery of the Athenæum of Ticino,—an honor far transcending any that all the kings of the earth could bestow,—was Surgeon in-Chief of the Neapolitan army, Inspector-General of the Military Hospitals, Private Physician to the Hereditary Prince, the Duke of Calabria, afterwards Francis I, then physician to this king, and subsequently Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Naples and President of the Council of Vaccination. He soon perceived that a summary of the *Organon* was far from sufficient to convey an exact idea of Hahnemann's doctrine, and that the clinical observations made under Necker were inadequate to the needs of a general practice; he realized the necessity of a translation of the *Organon* and the *Matera Medica Pura* as indispensable to a conscientious and rational practice.

Professor Cosmo de Horatiis, by reason of his eminence in science and his official position at the court and in the kingdom, should be regarded as the chief of the first triad of learned and ardent apostles in Italy of the doctrines of Hahneman.

His first care was to make the new practice acceptable to the king—not so easy a matter if we remember that princes, though absolute, are often servants of their servants, and still oftener princes of the crowd. He succeeded through his fortunate cure of a most serious illness of the Queen. In consequence of this, not only were there many conversions at the court, but the king declared himself the patron of Homœopathy and of the Homœopathists. Having secured the favor of the king, Horatiis endeavored to gain that of a scientific corporation, the Medico-Chirurgical Academy of Naples. At a regular meeting, October 19 (or 9th), 1826, he read an oration, afterwards published in Latin, in which he pointed out the errors of the old medical systems and warmly urged them to investigate Hahnemann's new method. The celebrated Professor Tommasini was present, and he addressed himself especially to him, urging him to examine it and render an opinion. After his return to Bologna

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Tommasini, in an introductory lecture, delivered in 1826-27, mentioned the subject, and while not condemning his own school he yet was rather favorable to Homœopathy. He advised experiments with homœopathic remedies.

De Horatiis communicated to the Academy several noteworthy cures. But he thought that theoretical demonstrations before the learned ought to be followed by clinical experiment also in the presence of the learned. To this end, having his sovereign's approval, he opened his clinique in March in the general military hospital of Trinity, assisted by Drs. Baldi, Grossi, and Pezzillo, in the presence of the chiefs of service Drs. de Cusatis and Ascione, and of Dr. de Simone and the entire medical staff of the hospital.

He published a report of the experiment the same year in a quarto of 84 pages, entitled "Saggio di Clinica Omiopatica la Prima Volta Tentato in Napoli Nell, Ospedale General Militare Della Trinita." This report, the truth of which was indisputable, since the experiments had been made in the presence of men eminent in science and in character and under the royal protection, created great excitement within the realm and abroad. It contains abridged or complete records of 180 clinical cases treated in the space of a few months,* among which are worthy of note a number of cases of primary and secondary syphilis, of acute and chronic blenorrhagia, simple or complicated by orchitis, phimosis and the like; of acute and chronic ophthalmia, and especially some cases of obscured cornea of high degree, cured in a short time by *Cannabis sativa*, *Staphisagria*, and *Phosphoric acid* in the 30th dilution.

Encouraged by success, and taking counsel only of his heart, De Horatiis thought he could best accomplish the noble end he desired by giving the experiment an official character under an official commission. His best friends, better acquainted with the nature of men in general and of physicians in particular, and cognizant of the enmity which burned in the minds of certain envious allopathic physicians against De Horatiis, tried to dissuade him. He persisted, however, and at his request King Francis I, January 23d, 1829, approved a decree in eight sections designed to secure fair play and honest judgment on all sides.

*This experiment lasted from March to December, 1828, and must not be confounded, as it often has been, with the public experiment made in 1829.

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A commission of six members and six alternates, appointed by the government, was to be present at the preparation and administration of the remedies, to accompany the director in his visits to the patients, to make along with the director and assistants the diagnoses and sign the record of them, to verify and sign at each visit a statement of the condition of each patient and a statement of the final result in each case; these records to be kept in the archives of the clinique and a copy given the director for publication. Two assistants, one representing the commission and the other the director, were to remain constantly in the wards to keep an accurate account of whatever occurred during the absence of the commission and the director, to preserve order, and watch visitors. The director had the right of refusing cases not suitable for positive and comparative experimentation, but was bound to justify his refusal. In the first place diseases were to be treated which Homœopathy is reputed to cure more rapidly than Allopathy, then more difficult, and finally desperate cases. The wards were to be large, containing 15 to 20 beds, well lighted, with only one entrance, and that well guarded.

The commissioners appointed by the government were Dr. Lucarelli, Professor Lanza, Dr. Delforno; Dr. Ronchi, formerly court physician; Dr. Folinea, and Professor Macry. The alternates were Dr. Panvini, Dr. Curti, Dr. Araneo, Dr. Albanese, Dr. Alessi, and Dr. Marchesani.

Professor de Horatiis, Director of the Clinique, selected as Vice-Director Dr. Romani, who, foreseeing the troubles that subsequently occurred, at first declined, but under persuasion of General Caraffa di Noja and other ardent friends of the new doctrine accepted the appointment. Dr. Vincenzo Laraja was chosen assistant of the director.

After some delay on account of De Horatiis' engagements at court and of difficulty in overcoming the reluctance of the commissioners and alternates, the clinique was opened April 13th, 1829.

Of the commissioners Professor Macry never made his appearance at the hospital, Dr. Folinea attended only the first visit, Dr. Delforno attended two or three times, but perceiving that several patients whose death he had predicted were getting well he came no more; Professor Lanza attended seven or eight

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times without saying a word, Dr. Lucarelli appeared only once to request the closure of the clinique, and Dr. Ronchi attended five or six times and with great pomp uttered sinister prognostications.

Of the alternates Dr. Marchesani was the most attentive, and not only was converted to Homœopathy, but defended it most effectively against the calumniators of this experiment; Dr. Alessi, who was also a most diligent attendant, became a homœopath and defender of Homœopathy; Dr. Araneo took upon himself the duty of continually informing the poor patients, that they were being experimented with like cattle; Dr. Curti, a violent and brutal man, did nothing but provoke the homœopaths by gratuitous insults, carrying his vulgarity so far as to be rebuked by Professor Lanza whose alternate he was; Dr. Panvini was so dishonest as to deny the facts which occurred before his eyes, so that the verification of the condition of the patients was always in dispute and almost impossible; and Dr. Albanese was one of those men who stop at nothing to gain an advantage over an adversary.

With such elements it is easy to see the probable course of the clinique and the verdict of the commission. But who could have anticipated that these wards, in which it behooved the commissioners and their alternates, as honest and impartial judges, to seek the truth with earnest, peaceful minds in the interests of the science they professed and of humanity, would become an arena for the display of malignant passion and almost incredible ribaldry? History, however, records facts of which only infamous men could be guilty.

The clinique remained open until September 13th of the same year; seventy-one patients were received,* of whom fifty-three were completely cured, six remained, much improved, when the clinique closed, and two, who entered moribund, died; of the latter, one was a case of malignant parotitis and the other a case of typhus. Of those who remained in the clinique, one was an inveterate ophthalmia with pannus, one a purulent ophthalmia, and three were cases of thoracic disease. The cures were cases of fever; of gonorrhœa, simple or with phimosis; primary syphi-

*The records were published in an abridged form by Dr. Eligio Romani in 1847, as an appendix to the translation of a discourse by Simpson.

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lis with phagedenic ulcer and buboes; of jaundice; of pleuritis; of angina tonsillaris; of chemosis; of purulent ophthalmia, etc.

The clinique was attended by many foreign physicians and by many Italians, both Neapolitans and others; and these were both witnesses and judges of what occurred. Among the latter may be named Dr. Pezzillo, Dr. Baldi, chief army physician; Dr. Buongiovanni, Dr. Grossi, Dr. Rubini, Dr. Traliani, of Ascoli; Dr. da Rabatta, of Fabriano; Dr. Des Guidi, resident at Lyons, and Dr. Sannicola, of Venafro. Among the foreigners were Dr. Pizzati, a distinguished physician of the Russian army; Dr. Schultz, of Berlin; Dr. Miliusy, physician of the czar, and Dr. Quin, of London, who became a homœopath and one of the most fervent and effective apostles of Homœopathy in Great Britain.

The clinical records were all signed by the director † and vice-director, and countersigned by the commissioners and alternates when they were present and as long as they attended.

These happy results, attested by witnesses and signatures that could not be impeached, instead of cooling passions, which deeply wounded self-conceit had kindled, greatly inflamed them. Only a few days after the clinique was opened a rumor of great mortality among the patients treated homœopathically in the great Hospital of the Trinity began to creep about the city, and, growing as rapidly as calumny and slander are wont to grow, it soon reached the royal ear. On the 8th of May the Duke of Calabria (afterwards Ferdinand II.), accompanied by two generals, suddenly appeared in the wards and demanded the list of the dead. Great was his astonishment on being told that no such list existed, since, of the patients received, none had thus far died. "Then," said the prince, "the sick whom I see here must be the dead brought to life again."

After, perhaps in consequence of, this rebuke the adversaries of Homœopathy, willing to substantiate their calumnies with incontestable facts, endeavored to poison the patients under treatment.

There was in the clinique a man named Domenico Fioccola, who was seriously ill; Commissioner Ronchi had, with strong

† Dr. de Horatiis, being obliged to attend the king, was absent several times; Romani never.

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emphasis, prognosticated his death, and his alternate, Dr. Albanese, at each visit, repeated the unfavorable prognosis to the poor patient. Nevertheless, Fioccola got better; on the twelfth day he was free from fever and convalescent, a result which was attested by the most distinguished physicians who attended the clinique, among them Dr. Milius. Suddenly Fioccola's fever rekindled, and the poor fellow was in a state of the greatest peril. The allópaths were overjoyed; the homœpaths could not account for the fact, which learned physicians had not foreseen, and which *honest* ones could not have anticipated. Suspicions arising, the director demanded an inquiry, which was held by the commandant of the hospital on June 9th. This inquiry brought to light the following facts:

1. That Dr. Albanese, alternate of Commissioner Ronchi, had secretly given dried figs to Fioccola and some other patients, enjoining them not to tell the homœopathic assistant, Dr. Laraja, that he had done so.

2. That Fioccola alone, whose death had been predicted by these physicians, soon after eating the dried figs, showed symptoms of poison, which were fortunately followed by vomiting of the contents of the stomach.*

Dr. Albanese was publicly accused of this nefarions crime; but the good nature and ill-timed generosity of Drs. de Horatiis and Romani on the one side, and the self-interested interposition of Dr. Ronchi on the other, saved the accused from a judicial investigation and from the rigor of the laws. Fioccola, meanwhile, had left the hospital in perfect health.

The magnanimity of the homœopaths was far from disarming the adversaries of the new doctrine; so true is it that this noble virtue is often not only powerless against, but even gives immunity to, the dangers that threaten the cause of justice. They adopted another method to put an end to the experiment or at least to deprive it of the legitimate value which the eminent success already attained conferred upon it.

On the fortieth day of the clinique, the six commissioners, including Macry, who had never before appeared, and the six

* A copy of the report of the Court of Inquiry, countersigned by the commandant, and addressed to Dr. de Horatiis by order of the Director General of Military Hospitals, may be found in the *Effemeridi di Medicini Omiopatica*, vol. i, p. 81. It is dated June 22, 1829.

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alternates attended in a body. Provocation and abuse on that day reached their climax, and, after a fierce battle of words, the commissioners and their alternates abandoned the clinique forever. At the same time they addressed a secret report against it to the president of public instruction, and through him to the minister of the interior, who laid it before a cabinet council.

The king could not credit the accusations of the allopaths; he nevertheless desired to examine the records with his own eyes. Accordingly on the 9th of June, his aide-de-camp, the Duke of San Valentino, accompanied by General La Grua, the Inspector General of Hospitals, appeared suddenly at the Hospital of the Trinity, seized, sealed, and took away all the records and papers relating to the experiment. Records of patients discharged cured, records of cases under treatment—this was all that these papers revealed or could reveal to the astonished monarch. But what of this? The calumniator is never disheartened, well knowing that, if he plies his trade, some at least of his slander will adhere.

Dr. Panvini, who in 1824 opened the virulent warfare in Italy against Homœopathy by his "Critical Reflections on the Medical System of S. Hahnemann;" Vice Commissioner Panvini, who at the hospital was wont to fight, watch in hand, for one pulsation more or less to be entered in the clinical record, published a famous pamphlet, entitled "The Forty Days in the Homœopathic Clinique of Naples." The cases cured by Homœopathy were slight ones and nature effected the cure; the cures were always slow; the homœopathic remedies, which in 1824 he had called poisons, had no effect whatever; this and similar nonsense, duly seasoned with malignant insults, directed against persons most respectable and highly respected, constitute the substance of this work of Panvini, and the form was worthy of the substance.

Dr. Marchesani, who had also attended the clinique as vice commissioner, replied at once and most effectively to Panvini, and with a few words, more were not needed, closed forever the lips of his rebuked colleague.

Notwithstanding this whirlwind of passion and malice, the clinique continued, as we have seen, until September, but without the attendance of the commission.

At this time it became De Horatiis' duty to attend the king

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on a visit to Spain;* and Romani, tired of past, intolerant of present, and apprehensive of future vexations during the director's absence with the king, retired on the 13th of September, and the clinique was formally closed on the 17th, 1829,

Such is the history of the hundred and fifty-five days of the public trial of Homœopathy in the great Hospital of the Trinity in Naples; a trial which shed great lustre on Hahnemann's doctrines and greatly incensed its adversaries, and brought upon the whole sect of the Allopaths an infamy of which they have not purged themselves.

During his travels in Spain, and subsequently in France, Professor De Horatiis made the name of Homœopathy known and respected in the halls of the scientific men of these nations.

In Madrid he read before the Mediccl Academy a report of the Naples clinique;† and in the Academy of Medicine of Paris, in the presence of Portal and the flower of the French physicians,‡ at the session of June 13, 1830, he gave in an elegant Latin oration a compendious exposition of the Hahnemannian doctrine.

After his return to his own country he lived twenty years, dying March 26, 1850, instructing in the theory and more difficult operations of surgery the ablest men of the present generation, and teaching and practicing the doctrines of Homœopathy, which persecution had only endeared to him.

July 1st, 1829, appeared, under the nominal direction of De Horatiis, the first number of a monthly journal, entitled *Effemeridi di Medicina Omiopatica*, compiled by a society of physicians. The active direction was intrusted to Drs. Rocco Pezzillo and Mauro; Romani and De Horatiis were active editors. Two volumes were published, the first comprising the second half of the year 1829, and the second the first eleven months of 1830, when the publication ceased for the same reason that caused the closure of the clinique.

This journal, the first to appear after the *Archiv für die Homöo-*

* Francis I. accompanied his daughter, Maria Christina, who went to marry King Ferdinand VII. of Spain.

† This statement rests on the authority of Dr. Rubini; I have found no record of the fact.

‡ Salvatore Tommasi in Discourso Funebre Letto Nelle Esegnie del Commendatore Cosmo Maria de Horatiis. The oration was published in the Effemeridi di Medicina Omiopatica, vol. ii, page 225.

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pathische Heilkunst, which was the first in our literature, is second to none in the value of its contents. Clinical facts predominate, and like a host of others of ancient as well as recent date, they prove that opinions on the pure doctrine of Hahnemann, and especially on the Hahnemannian dose, can never be too carefully weighed.

In 1845 De Horatiis published an Italian translation of the fourth edition of Hahnemann's *Organon*, with fragments of his other works and a homœopathic pharmacopœia.* In this way he replied to Esquirol, who, some years before, had asserted in the French Academy that De Horatiis no longer practiced Homœopathy. This was the last literary work of his busy life. He died in 1850, almost eighty years old, lamented, as few have ever been, by the followers of Hahnemann and by his adversaries.

An account of this trial of Homœopathy in the hospital at Naples has also been published in the British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 14. (*World's Con., vol. 2, 1068, 1075. Rapon., vol. 1, 132–40, 241., Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 14, 308.*)

HROMADA, SURGEON. An attack of *Apoplexia sanguinea* on the 12th of April, of this year (1838), at Teplitz, brought the life of the pensioned Royal Brittish Surgeon Hromada to a sudden close. His journey to North America, the death of a son during his absence and some other depressing emotions may have consumed in great degree the marrow of his life. He was taken sick immediately after his return from North America, and for six months he struggled in London with maladies and cares of various kinds. Having returned to his wife in Teplitz, he could no more fully recover. As far as I know, he was born in Prague and had gone to England as a boy of eight years and had entered the royal service as surgeon in the marine. He only learned to know Homœopathy in the last two decennia of his life, but he practiced it with success.

It has been cited against the provings of Dr. Hromada that he, like Nenning, paid provers. His name appears in the *Zeitung* list of 1832, at which time he was practicing at Teplitz. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 21, p. 469. Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 13, p. 240. Kleinert, 116.*)

*The illustrious historian of Italian medicine, Salvatore de Renzi, and Professor Salvatore Tommasi have published worthy eulogies of De-Horatiis.

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HUNNIUS. Was one of the contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, at which time he was practicing in Esthland. Was in practice at Arnstadt, Saxony, from 1832–34. The name is on the lists of the *Zeitung* and of Quin.

HULL, AMOS GERALD. Dr. Hull was the first American who commenced the study of medicine as a homœopathic student. He was born in New Hartford, N. Y., in 1810. He received his education at the Union College, Schenectady, where he graduated in 1826, at the age of 16. He remained there for some months, pursuing a post-graduate course of studies in chemistry and anatomy under Dr. B. F. Joslin. In 1828 he began the study of medicine. He entered Rutgers Medical College, New York, in 1828. He studied an extra college course as a private pupil of Drs. Francis and Bushe. He also received daily instruction from Dr. Gram, who taught him botany in the summer and in the winter evenings dictated a course in anatomy in Latin which Hull recorded in Latin as it fell from Gram's lips. He graduated from Rutgers College in 1832, and the next year began to practice Homœopathy. The Medical Society of the County of New York had established a public and recorded examination of all applicants for a license to practice. Dr. Hull was the first who underwent the examination. After practicing some years in New York he removed to Newburgh, at the solicitation of Mr. Thomas Powell and his wife, where he remained several years, returning to New York to practice for a few years before his death. In 1828 he became a member of the New York Medical and Philosophical Society. He was elected corresponding secretary the following year, and the next year its president. He was also a member of the New York County Medical Society, and one of its censors in 1835. He was prominent as an advocate for a public and recorded examination of candidates for membership. In 1835, with Dr. Gray, he edited the *American Journal of Homœopathia*, and in 1840, under his editorship, the *Homœopathic Examiner* appeared. He also edited an edition of Everest's "Popular View of Homœopathy" and several editions of Laurie's "Homœopathic Domestic Practice." He also edited several editions of "Jahr's Manual," and assisted in the "Symp-

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tomen Codex." At the time he joined the New York County Society membership was compelled to every physician by the law of the State of New York. He visited Hahnemann, in Paris, in 1836–37, of which he wrote a very interesting account for the *Examiner*, and which was also published in pamphlet form, with a portrait of Hahnemann.

Dr. Hull was highly esteemed by his confrères as a man of scientific and literary attainments, a skillful physician and a gentleman of strong social attachments. He died April 25, 1859, aged 49 years. The obituary notice in the American Institute Transactions is as follows: A. Gerald Hull, A. B., M. D., died on the 25th of April, 1859, after a protracted illness of erysipelatous inflammation of the head, in the 49th year of his age. He was born at New Hartford, Oneida connty, N. Y., in 1810. His father, Amos G. Hull, was a surgeon of eminence in central New York, and one of the founders of the State Medical Society. Young Hull entered the sophomore class in Union College in 1826, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1828. He chose the medical profession, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Rutgers College in 1832. In 1833 he commenced the practice of medicine in partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. John F. Gray. Dr. Hull's talents were of no ordinary character, and he directed them with untiring zeal and energy to the development of practical and philanthropical truth. His education was varied, and his taste in literature and art was correct and pure. In conversation he was generously endowed, and although seldom, if ever, impetuous or intrusive, he was at times very forcible and persuasive. In disposition he was peculiarly amiable and kind. It was rarely that a censorious expression escaped his lips; the follies of men or the conduct of the unscrupulous excited his animadversion—it was severe, but never cynical nor morose. He was universally beloved by his patients and friends, and the medical profession regarded him with esteem and confidence. (*Cleave's Biography. N. E. Med. Gaz., March, 1871. Trans. N. Y. Hom. Med. Soc., 1863. Trans. Amer. Inst. Hom., 1859. World's Con., vol. 2, p. 448. Amer. Hom. Rev., vol. 1, pp. 384, 427.*)

IHM, CARL. Was a native of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and a graduate of Wurzburg, Bavaria. He came to Philadelphia in 1829. Being instigated by Mr. William Geisse, a Philadelphia

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merchant, he studied Homœopathy, adopted its tenets, and at once began to practice. He was the first physician to practice Homœopathy in Philadelphia. He is said to have practiced in partnership with Dr. Lewis Saynisch, in Tioga county, Pa., then afterwards went to Cuba for his health. (*World's Con.*, *vol. 2, pp. 711, 759.*)

IMPIMBO. Was one of the pioneers of Homœopathy in Italy. According to the list of Dr. Quin he was, in 1834, practicing in Venafro.

IRIARTE, BENITUA. Was a rich merchant of Cadiz who, while traveling in Rome for his health, became acquainted with Dr. Necker and became greatly interested in the new medical system. After a long stay in Italy he resolved to study Homœopathy from its founder. Jriarte was a friend of Senor Vilalba of the Diplomatic Corps, and they together traveled to Coethen, to visit Hahnemann, and to consult him concerning the illness of the former. Hahnemann advised him to go to Lyons, where he recovered his health under the care of Dr. Des Guidi, and full of gratitude for this new method of healing, to which he owed his cure, he bought a large number of copies of Hahnemann's works and distributed them among the various physicians of Andalusia. Moreover, he sent to Leipsic, at his own expense, a medical student, nephew of his friend Vilalba, to study this new system of medicine with the most distinguished German Homœopaths, but having a preference like his uncle for a diplomatic career he did not carry out the intentions of Iriarte.

Iriarte was so grateful to Des Guidi for his cure that he placed in his hand 12,000 francs for the gratuitous treatment of cholera patients, in case there should be an epidemic. (*World's Conv.*, *vol. 2, p. 321. Rapou., vol. 1, 175.*)

IVANYOS, FRANZ VON. The name appears in the list of contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. It is also in the *Zeitung* list and that of Quin. At that time he was practicing Homœopathy at Comorre, Hungary.

JAECKEL, PRIOR. The name is on the *Zeitung* list of 1832, at which time he was at Erlau, Hungary. In Quin's list of 1834 he is: Prior Jaeckel, Erlau.

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JAENGER. Was an early Homœopathic practitioner of Colmar, France. The name is in Quin's list of 1834.

JAHR, GEORGE HEINRICH GOTTLEIB. He was one of the contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, at which date he was practicing at Neuwied in Prussia. His name appears on the *Zeitung* and Quin lists. The *British Journal* of October, 1875, says that Jahr was born at Neudietendorf, a small town in Saxony, in the year 1800. His youthful studies were made in a Moravian college, where he so distinguished himself that when his education was complete he was offered a professorship in the college, which he accepted. This was in 1825. How he became acquainted with Hahnemann about that time is not known to us, but it is certain that he was employed by the master to assist him in arranging his pathogeneses. Hahnemann judged that Jahr's utility would be much increased if he had a medical education, so he sent him to the University of Bonn, where Jahr completed his medical studies and took his degree. During all the period of his studies he kept up a lively correspondence with Hahnemann and helped in the work of the Materia Medica. When he quitted Bonn he went to Liege to practice, but when Hahnemann left Coethen for Paris his faithful disciple and useful assistant followed the master to Paris, where he continued until on the outbreak of the late war of 1870 he was forced to quit Paris and the practice he had acquired there after upwards of thirty years' residence. He went to Belgium; going first to Liege, then to Ghent, and finally to Brussels, where he endeavored to obtain a practice, and delivered a course of lectures at the homœopathic dispensary. But not having a Belgian deploma, he was prohibited from practicing in Belgium. It is thought that this prohibition—which, in fact, deprived him of his livelihood—weighed so much on his spirits that it hastened his death, the immediate apparent cause of which was two large carbuncles. His colleagues in Belgium entered on a subscription to make up for his loss of professional income; but though this relieved his pressing necessities, it was unable to avert the fatal issue of his malady. The works of Jahr are almost too well known to require enumeration. His chief work, "The Symptomen Codex" and its abridgments, which have been translated into every European language, will cause him to be gratefully remembered by all practitioners of Homœopathy.

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Some of his other writings are also of considerable value, as his treatises on cholera, on cutaneous maladies, on venereal affections, on diseases of digestion, his "Pharmacopœia," and his "Forty Years' Practice."

Puhlmann says that: In 1835 we meet with Dr. George Heinrich Gottlieb Jahr (born January 30th, 1800, died July 11th, 1875, whose name has become very familiar, and who, among others, has enriched the homœopathic literature with voluminous contributions which have been translated into different languages, His first work was the "Manual of the Chief Indications for the Use of all known Homœopathic Remedies in their General and Special Effect, according to Clinical Experience, with a systematic and Alphabetic Repertory." On account of its completeness it soon superseded other similar works and was republished in four editions, and, being much used by the German Homœopathists, a revised edition is now needed. In 1849 he published a "Complete Symptomen Codex of the Homœopathic Materia Medica," and he has also published several smaller works for daily use, "Clinical Advice" "Clinical Guide," etc., which have been frequently republished. Jahr deviated very reluctantly from Hahnemann's dogmas; he tried to revive those which modern science and the progressive Homœopathists had long ago abandoned, and endeavored to make them correspond with the newer views, or even ignored the latter. He contributed largely to a certain homœopathic conservatism in Germany, which might not mislead a practical homœopathist but may frequently hinder one who is unacquainted with Homœopathy.

In the New England Medical Gazette for Sept., 1875, appeared the following:

We commend to the younger members of the profession the earnest perusal of the following biographical sketch sent us by Messieurs Catellan of Paris. It is a fervid, but by no means exaggerated tribute to a man whose love of learning, whose patient and unselfish devotion to science, whose exalted sense of professional honor, and simple rectitude stand in marked relief from the sordid, grasping spirit, and the wretched indifference to the true interests of our cause, which govern the lives and characterize the labors of by far too large a proportion of

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Homœopathists throughout our section of the country.—[EDITORS GAZETTE.]

On the 9th of July last, a letter dated at Brussels, informed us that Jahr was seriously ill. Two days later a telegram announced his death. This news has produced in Paris a profound emotion, which re-echoes mournfully from every quarter of the globe, as there is no country where the doctrines of Hahnemann do not count numerous followers, and whither the writings of our friend have not penetrated and rendered service. After the name of Hahnemann, that of Jahr is indisputably the most widely known, the most popular, and the most intimately associated with the development and diffusion of Homœopathy.

Dr. Jahr was a scholar in the widest acceptation of the term, as there is scarcely a branch of knowledge with which he was not familiar. He found relaxation from his medical researches in notable labors in physics, chemistry, mathematical sciences, philosophy, astronomy, etc.; his erudition was truly immense, and if he was not appreciated at his full value,—if in some quarters the free acknowledgment of his superiority has been partially withheld,—the reason must be looked for in his simplicity of manner, and his modesty, qualities as precious as they are rare, but which become faults when carried to extremes, as they obscure the merit, and render unavailing the example of wisdom and virtue. Under an exterior full of kindliness and ease he concealed the rarest qualities; and those who have not met him in private, and on an intimate footing, will doubt to what degree this uncommon character was possessed of profound knowledge, intellect, rectitude, and self-denial. It is right, indeed, it is essential, that all, especially the adherents of Homœopathy, should be made fully acquainted with the merits of this courageous pioneer, this gifted man and distinguished scholar; and we deem ourselves fortunate to have been chosen to perform this duty, in the name of the *Société Médical Homœopathique de France*, and we herewith express our thanks to the president for having imposed on us a task, which the consciousness of our insufficiency at first prompted us to decline, and for having considered that to narrate the history of this life of labor and of honor the heart might take the place of the head.

Dr. Jahr was born in Neu-dietendorf (Saxe-Gotha), in January, 1800. He completed his classical education in the institu-

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tions of the Moravian Brethren, especially at Niesky, in Silesia, and his success was so brilliant that he passed without a period of transition from the benches of the students to the chair of the professor. Having suffered from a serious illness during the years of his professorship, he had recourse to Dr. Aegidi, the distinguished Homœopathist of Düsseldorf, who restored him with unlooked for promptness, and this caused him to share the enthusiasm for the doctrines of Hahnemann. At Dr. Aegidi's instance he renounced the profession of teacher, and entered the University of Bonn for the purpose of studying medicine. Having graduated with honors, he presented himself, under the auspices of Dr. Aegidi, to Hahnemann, whom he assisted in compiling the work on "Chronic Diseases." After having been for several years private physician to the Princess Frederic of Prussia, he travelled to the south of France with the family of a British nobleman, and lived successively at Pau, Marseilles, and Lyons. But for some time Paris had held within its walls the great reformer himself. Hahnemann had come to demand from the great city, a refuge from persecution, and, perhaps, the recognition of his genius. It was in Paris, therefore, by the side of him whose most faithful and beloved disciple he was, that Jahr cast his lot, and here he set himself to work with all his courage and perseverance, consecrating his best efforts to the labor of teaching and propagating the new doctrines upon which his faith was fixed.

His works were numerous and, like those of Hahnemann, appeared quite out of proportion to human strength. In order to complete them he had need of a grand moral energy, profound convictions and telents, which must be considered altogether exceptional. We are bound in duty to demand for them the attention and respect of all. He published in the French language:—

1834.—"Manuel de Médicine Homœopathique," 4 volumes. This manual passed through eight editions, from 1834 to '71.

1839.—"Notions Élémentaires de Homœopathie." Three further editions followed in 1844, 1855 and 1861.

1841.—"Nouvelle Pharmacopée Homœopathique, 1 volume. Followed by two further editions in 1855 and '62, in the preparation of which we rendered assistance. A fourth edition has been in preparation for some time.

1842–45.—"Annales de la Médicine Homœopathique. "Re-

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cuil Mensuel avec la Collaboration du Docteur Léon Simon, Père, et du Dr. Croserio."

1848—"Du Traitment Homœopathique du Choléra." Pamphlet.

1850.—"Du Traitment Homœopathique des Maladies de la Peau." 600 pp.

1854.—"Du Traitment Homœopathique des Affections Nerveuses et Mentales. 660 pp.

1856.—"Traitment Homœopathique des Maladies des Femmes." 496 pp.

1857.—"Principes et régles qui doivent guider dans la Pratique de l' Homœopathie." 528 pp.

1858.—"Agenda Médical Homœopathique."

1859.—"Du Traitment Homœopathique des Maladies des Organs de Digestion." 520 pp.

1861–65.—*Bulletin de l' Art de guérir, Journal Mensuel.*

1871.—Eighth edition of the "Manuel de Médicine Homœopathique." Printed at Brussels.

1875.—"Guide Pratique à l' Usage des Commencants en Homœopathie, Resumé de mes Quarante Années de Pratique, d' Observation, et d' Etude."

Several of these works, especially the manual, were translated into German, English and Spanish. Among the works he published in German we mention:—

1837.—"Der Geist und die Ratio der Homöopathischen Heilmethode."

1843.—"Symptomen Codex," 3 large volumes of which the French manual in four octavo volumes was merely an abridgment.

1851–53.—"Anleitung in der Wahl der Homöopathischen Heilmittel." This work passed through a large number of editions.

1854.—"Klinische Anweisungen zur Homöopathischen Behandlung der Krankheiten."

1855.—"Homöopathische Behandlung der Geister Krankheiten."

1857.—"Grundsätze der Hom. Heilmethode."

1867.—"Die Venerischen Krankheiten." Translated into English, French, Spanish and Italian.

1869.—"Practische Anweisung fär Anfanger in der Homöo-

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pathie Summarischer Ueberblick Einer Vierzig-jährigen Praxis, Beobachtung und Studien."

1870.—" Rationelle Grundsätze der Hygiene."

Such is a brief review, with many gaps, of the homœopathic publications* of this indefatigable pioneer. Every one of these works have rendered, and are still rendering daily the most precious service; but the most important of them all is, unquestionably, the manual in four volumes, a vast compendium, which has now become classical, and which is indispensable to the practitioner since the "Materia Medica Pura" of Hahnemann is out of print. The eight editions of this manual—each one being unusually heavy—give unmistakable evidence of its value and utility.

Jahr inspired all about him with unfeigned admiration by the superiority of his intelligence and by the remarkable productions of his genius; but this admiration was not without alloy, as he too persistently deserted the domestic circle, of which he was the venerated chief, for his solitary study. His worship of books conflicted seriously with the privileges of the fireside. "How many times," writes the distinguished lady who was his wife, "on learning that a work had been finished and sent to the printer, have I pronounced the words '*at last*' with a sigh of relief? At last, a little repose, I have said,—a little life in common with family and friends—,some readings, a little relaxation. But, alas! I always found myself indulging an illusion, a vain hope; the next day a new work—a new memoir—took its place upon his writing-table, and absorbed all his time."

Work was for our friend an imperious necessity,—a real passion which nothing could overcome. His mind, endowed with an incomparable activity, knew no repose, and a prodigous memory assisted to a marvellous degree his ardent desire for knowledge. Every day he added to his store, in order to sow the seeds for the advantage of the great medical truth proclaimed by Hahnemann. Rest was for Jahr nothing more than change of occupation; and one might truly say of him what Pliny said

* Besides his homœopathic works, Jahr published in German a large number of works and memoirs, which attest the wide range of his erudition. We recall only the following: "Abstract of German Grammar and Literature," 1828; "Poems Sacred and Profane," 1850; "Translation from the Hebrew, in German Verse, of the Psalms of David and the Book of Job," 1865; "Force and Matter," 1870, etc., etc.

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of the great Grecian painter: "*Nulla dies sine linea.*" Yet Jahr commanded esteem and sympathy mainly by the affability of his disposition, the originality of his mind, and the simple rectitude of his heart. He held the broadest views and the most elevated thoughts. He never knew the weakness of vanity or the baseness of envy. Doomed to a retired and humbled life, notwithstanding the most arduous labors and extensive knowledge, he never allowed a harsh word to escape him towards those who pursued the same path with himself and whom fortune treated with great favor. He held in pity those narrow presumptuous spirits who admit no merit but their own, who consider themselves deserving of all success, and who, when they find themselves disappointed in their desires, revenge themselves for the success of others, however legitimate this may be, by unjust attacks and unwarranted manœuvres. His ambition was limited by his necessities, and he knew, moreover, how to find entire satisfaction in the testimony of his conscience and in his consciousness of the services he was endeavoring to render to the good cause.

He entertained the highest respect for professional dignity, and anything approaching to boastfulness or claptrap filled him with indignant resentment. Like the late Dr. Dours, whose death we lately recorded, he insisted that all those who touch the new doctrine are called upon to keep the strictest watch over their actions and to beware of justifying, in any way, the accusations of quackery, which, in default of argument, are so readily launched against Homœopathy and homœopathists,

For thirty years he lived in a quiet, retired manner in Paris, until the breaking out of the Franco-German war, when, although not a Prussian, his friends advised his quitting Paris. A Frenchman at heart, he tore himself reluctantly from his adopted country and accepted at the hands of the Count de Pitteurs the most cordial hospitality at the castle of Zepperen, which must have recalled to him a similar kindness extended to the founder of Homœopathy by the Duke of Anhalt-Kœthen, fifty years before. He remained there some months surrounded by the warmest regard and affection, but the war being prolonged beyond all reasonable expectation, he felt it necessary to take a decided course, and determined upon Brussels as his future residence.

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During forty-five years he had tilled the soil of Homœopathy with the most disinterested labor; for forty-five years he had scattered the seeds into the furrows without demanding for himself any share in the harvest. His inclinations tended exclusively towards science and the particular doctrine of which he was one of the most ardent expounders. As his means had always been limited, he was forced to resort once more to the practice of his profession, after having installed himself in his new home. He could confirm the proverb that forgetfulness of self is but one remove from improvidence. Nevertheless it would be unjust to accuse science of ingratitude or inability to support her most fervent votary, and we must hasten to declare that our friend was the sole author of those mediocre circumstances he appeared to prefer. His charity outstripped his means, and among his private papers have been found the indications of excessive generosity towards his co-religionists and compatriots. Death has discovered the noblest and most touching of his virtues.

He passed five years in Brussels, dividing his time between his books, his practice, and the lectures he delivered at the Dispensaire Hahnemann for the instruction of physicians and students who came to investigate Homœopathy. But it was brought to the knowledge of the authorities that he did not possess the Belgian diploma required by law, and he was prohibited from practicing, a harsh measure which barred the way of his zeal and, what was worse for a man so far advanced in years, it broke up the habit which had become an indispensable necessity. This proved a fatal stroke for our friend. His health already much depressed by the sufferings in France, became more and more uncertain; his strength diminished rapidly, and soon after his reverse he ceased to walk out. Two large, malignant carbuncles broke out at once, the sufferings from which he bore with stoical energy. Two days before his death, in the plentitude of his intellectual faculties, he was seen to attempt with trembling hands further work upon the writings he has left unfinished and which will remain to us as the last witnesses of his almost superhuman activity, and as the supreme efforts of his powerful mind.

We would not be interpreting faithfully the sentiments of his widow if we neglected to tell with what assiduity his Belgian

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confrères. Hammelrath, Jules Gaudy, Martigny, and several others hastened to him at the first signal; with what touching devotion Dr. Hammelrath gave him his untiring care by day and night; a devotion all the more meritorious as it was not without danger. But the efforts of science and the solicitude of friendship were to be unavailing. The disease was without a remedy, the decree of death irrevocable, and, on the 11th of July, Jahr ended his long and useful life, after having edified those who wept about his bed by his firmness and resignation.

Jahr was doctor in medicine, philosophy, and divinity; for many years he was a member of the Société Médicale Homœopathique de France; his name figured among the honorary presidents of the medical committee of the Hôpital Hahnemann; the homœopathic societies of all countries have inscribed his name upon the lists of their corresponding members or foreign associates, and, finally, the Government of Spain has bestowed upon him the distinction of Knight of the Order of Charles III

Homœopathy will long continue to feel the blow it has now met, as the void left by a man of his calibre is not easily filled. Like the old Roman poet, Jahr could justly say, in casting his last glances upon his works, "*non omnis moriar.*" Let us determine that the noble example which has been left us by the honest man, by the scholar, by the apostle, shall not be lost for the great cause to which he had consecrated his life.

For us who were his assistants in a small portion of his work, and whom he honored, during thirty-nine years, with his confidence and constant friendship, we shall deem ourselves fortunate if these few pages written in profound sorrow may be considered not unworthy of him, and if they can in any way contribute to inspire reverence for his name, and to perpetuate his memory.

CATELLAN FRÈRES,
Pharmaciens Homœopathes à Paris,
Membres de la Société Homœopathique de France.

The *Homœopathic Times* contains the following: One of the most celebrated homœopathic physicians, one of those whose writings have powerfully aided in propagating our doctrine in every country in the world, Dr. Jahr, has just died at Brussels, at the age of 75 years.

From the remarks of M. Moreau, M. Hammelrath, and M.

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Seutin, as delivered at the grave, and published in the August number of the *Revue Homœopathique*, we obtain the following sketch of the life and labors of the deceased:

Jean Gottlieb Jahr was born the 30th of January, 1800, at Neudetendorf, a little village in Saxony. His first studies were made at the Institute of the Moravian Brethren, where his intelligence and his aptitude were so remarkable that on leaving the college he was offered the chair of professor, which he accepted. This was in 1825. This date was a notable one in his life, because it was then that he encountered him whose influence determined his vocation, and whose co-worker and friend he was to become. Hahnemann was at this time in all the ardor of his work upon "Materia Medica." His studies of pathogeneses occupied him entirely, and with characteristic shrewdness he quickly discovered in Jahr the spirit of investigation and of method which he was later to put to use. Now the young professor was a complete stranger to all medical studies, but Hahnemann convincing him of the end to which his studies ought to tend, the object he ought to strive for, induced him to study medicine at the University of Bonn.

During his medical studies Homœopathy was not neglected, and the student of Bonn kept up a correspondence with the doctor at Coethen. Having returned to Coethen with the title of doctor, after an examination brilliantly sustained, he devoted himself exclusively to the study of Materia Medica and therapeutics, which was to be the object of his life-long labors. He attached himself to the founder of Homœopathy for several years; took an active part in the proving of several drugs, and contributed powerfully in building up the work of Hahnemann, which is and will always remain the monument of our doctrine. This is an epoch in his life which Jahr loved to recall, knowing well that it was to these studies with the Master that he owed his profound knowledge of the symptoms of drugs and that talent of individualization which he cultivated to such an extent.

After three years passed in the studies of pure science he came to Liège, and aided by Dr. Malaise, he devoted himself for some time to the practice of medicine. But Jahr's talent demanded a larger sphere; Paris tempted him, where perhaps he was attracted by the idea of rejoining his Master, then at the height

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of his glory. He went then to Paris, and for thirty-five years, by his practice and his pen, he held high and firm the flag of Homœopathy. Although a great favorite among his patients, he found time to write a colossal work. His great "Manual of Homœopathic Medicine" is, in truth, a work so considerable, that it is necessary to have a complete initiation in Homœopathy before reading it. Then to facilitate those commencing the study of this science, of which he had had the courage to enravel the chaos, Jahr did not delay in publishing a *resumé* of this book, and it is this work which has become the *vade-mecum* of every practitioner. The eight successive editions which this treatise has had, sufficiently demonstrates its value. After these works, which were enough to make a man famous, it would seem as though Jahr ought to have been satisfied with himself, and aspired to repose. But his mind of devouring activity must have appropriate food, therefore we see him commence the deep study of almost all diseases and their treatment; and only to cite his principal books we have: "The Homœopathique Treatment of Cholera;" "Treatment of Affections of the Skin and Exterior Lesions;" "Homœopathic Treatment of Nervous Affections and Mental Diseases;" that of "Diseases of Women;" "Treatment of Diseases of the Digestive Organs;" that of the "Venereal Diseases," and "The Homœopathic Pharmacopœia." These are the various practical treatises which the persevering work of labor has left us. For the use of young physicians he has published the principles and rules which ought to guide them in the practice of Homœopathy. More lately addressing himself to all classes as he himself says, to all men of good faith who wish to be convinced by essays of the truth of this doctrine, he published elementary ideas with the most important effects of ten principal remedies. Besides that he is the author of several treatises which he proposed to translate into French.

Finally for two years a journal very highly thought of, *Le Bulletin de l' Art de Guêrir*. These various works placed him high in the scientific world; his renown extended everywhere; besides the various scientific titles which had been bestowed upon him, he received the decoration of the order of Charles III. of Spain.

Having become a resident of Belgium in 1870, he went to Liège, to Ghent, to Brussels, and there always on the alert for

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the defence of his principles, and without any other desire than the triumph of his doctrine, by his lectures, and by the cures he performed, he caused the truth to shine.

For almost five years his zeal and devotion never ceased for an instant, and the most cruel sufferings could scarcely force him to rest.

During this time he has attended every day at the Hahnemann Dispensary in Brussels, always ready to aid with his advice; every Wednesday he gave a clinical course from which many former opponents of our system obtained their first notion of Hahnemannian therapeutics. Jahr had no diploma in Belgium. His writings and his great scientific attainments ought to have taken the place of a diploma. It was not so, however; the government forbade him to consultations, thus cutting off all his resources. This was the finishing stroke to the already declining health of Prof. Jahr.

From this time his friends saw him fail in a very alarming manner; his pupils remarked it; the Society of the Hahnemann Dispensary assembled *en masse* and decided to make an appeal to the Belgian homœopathic physicians to establish a pension in his behalf.

The greater part immediately responded in contributing to the subscription, the amount of which would have placed the professor in easy circumstances.

Alas! he was not to profit by the good will of his pupils; he soon succumbed and his system became much reduced, and two large carbuncles made their appearance at the same time. Nothing could arrest their destroying march, and Jahr died the 11th of July, at 11 o'clock in the evening, retaining until the last moment all his faculties, and giving to his attendants indications for the choice of remedies to promote his cure. Thus ended the life of this most illustrious physician; the services he has rendered Homœopathy will cause his name to be placed beside the most illustrious.

The *Zeitung* account is as follows: One of the most celebrated of Homœopathic physicians, one of those whose writings powerfully contributed to spread our doctrine in all countries of this earth, Dr. Jahr, has just died in Brussels at the age of 75 years. His works are known to all Homœopathic physicians. It would be unnecessary here to enumerate all the works by

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name, which make him worthy of the grateful remembrance of the adherents to our doctrine. We leave it to others to describe his general usefulness, but we esteem it our duty to enumerate the services done by him to the Belgian physicians in particular.

Jahr lived in Belgium from 1870 till his death. During these 5 years he daily visited the policlinique, ever ready to assist us with his advice; every Wednesday he gave clinical lectures to several of our colleagues, and thus gave to them their first knowledge of the Hahnemannian therapy. Before he came to Brussels he had long lived in Paris, but being deeply occupied with his scientific labors he had had only a limited practice. The war between Germany and France compelled him to leave Paris, and he came to us without any connections; he was most heartily received by all Belgian Homœopaths, who very often consulted him in very severe cases; he was also frequently called to consultations, the income from which satisfied his few wants.

Jahr had no diploma which would be received in Belgium. His writings and their great scientific value ought to have supplied the place of a diploma. But this was not acknowledged. The authorities forbade him to continue his consultations, and thus cut off all his income. This was the death-blow to Jahr, whose health had before been much affected; from this moment we saw him failing to an alarming degree; his pupils were confounded; the society of the "Dispensaire Hahnemann" called an emergency meeting and determined to appeal to all the Homœopathic physicians of Belgium, in order to secure to him a yearly salary. The greater number at once consented by signing the subscription paper, the amount of which would have freed our colleague from all financial anxieties.

But it was decreed that he should not draw any benefit from the gratitude of his pupils; he was soon confined to his bed and lapsed into a state of weakness; at the same time there appeared two gangrenous carbuncles. Nothing could stem their progress and Jahr succumbed on the 11th of July, at 11 P. M., still retaining his intelligence unimpaired to the last moment, advising us as to the choice of remedies, which as he thought would restore his health. His last words were thanks for the care with which he had been tended, especially to one of his pupils, Dr. Hammelrath, who nursed him till his death with rare devotion.

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His funeral was celebrated in the Evangelical church, to which he belonged in Belgium; the attendance was not numerous—Jahr was too little known in Belgium—but the audience was a select one; all the homœopathic doctors, pharmacists and veterinary surgeons of Brussels and a large number of colleagues from the province, showed him the last honor. The Drs. Moreau, Hammelrath and Pharmaceutist Leutin delivered affecting addresses at his grave, thus showing honor to his memory.

We give a verbatim report of the address of Dr. Moreau: Death has no pity. It rages irrisistibly in our ranks, and it would seem that merit and scientific attainments are the shining marks by which death recognizes its victims. The loss we suffer to-day is irreparable; Prof. Jahr is no more. May it be granted me, in the face of his mortal remains, to show him the last and highest honor.

Johann Gottlieb Jahr was born January 30, 1800, in Neudietendorf, a small town of Thuringia. He received his first instruction in the institute of Mr. Heiter in that place. His capacity and ability so distinguished him there that he was offered a professorship. He accepted it in 1825. This date is of importance for his life, because in this year he learned to know the man whose influence determined his vocation, and whose collaborator and friend he was destined to become. Hahnemann was at that time zealously occupied with the elaboration of his "Materia Medica Pura." He was altogether occupied with his studies concerning the pathogeneses, and with his genius for discovery by which he was distinguished he must soon have recognized in Jahr the genius for investigation and the method, which later on should prove of use to him. But the young professor was a total stranger to the study of medicine, therefore Hahnemann sent him to the university in Boun to study medicine, pointing out to him the goal to which he should direct his studies and the point of view which he must seize upon. During the whole time of his study Jahr in no way neglected Homœopathy, and the student in Bonn had repeated correspondence and conversations with the doctor in Coethen. Having returned to Coethen with a doctor's diploma, and having honorably passed his strict examinations, he devoted himself exclusively to the study of the "Materia Medica Pura" and therapy, which were

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destined to become the object of his lifelong study. He associated for several years with the founder of Homœopathy, took a lively part in the proving of several medicines and powerfully contributed to the completion of the building up of the work of Hahnemann, which will evermore remain the foundation of our doctrine. Jahr with predilection recalled this period, because he well knew that to these studies with his master he owed his thorough knowledge of medicinal effects and his talent for individualizing cases. After having occupied himself for three years with pure science, he came to Liege, where he, supported by Dr. Malaise, devoted himself for some time to medical practice. But the talents of Jahr required a larger sphere. Paris attracted him, or perhaps he was drawn thither by the desire of meeting there his teacher, who then was at the zenith of his fame. So he went to Paris and for thirty-five years he there firmly and loftily upheld the banner of Homœopathy, as well by his practice as by his pen. Though highly favored by the public, he yet found the time to compass an astonishing colossal work. His large "Manual of Homœopathic Practice" (Codex of Symptoms) is a work of such calibre that it even presupposes a pretty thorough acquaintance with Homœopathy to peruse it understandingly. To facilitate the study of this science even for beginners, Jahr also published a summary of this work after having himself mastered the chaos of this science; and this summary has become the *vade-mecum* of every practitioner. The eight editions through which it has passed show its value. (Clinical Directions for the Homœopathic Treatment of Patients.)

After these works, which would suffice to render a man famous, one might suppose that Jahr might have been content and have settled down to rest. But his spirit, his consuming activity needed nourishment, so we see him investigating nearly all diseases and their treatment. To cite only the titles of his works, he has written on: The Homœopathic treatment of cholera; the treatment of cutaneous diseases and of external wounds; the Homœopathic treatment of diseases of the nerves and of the mind; treatment of the disease of women; treatise on the diseases of the digestive organs; lastly, the veneral diseases and the Homœopathic pharmacopœia. These are the various practical treatises which the bee-like industry of Jahr has bequeathed to us. For the use of younger physicians he also published the

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principles and rules which must be followed in Homœopathic practice. Later on, turning to the laymen, he left elementary directions as to the most important medicinal effects for all well-disposed people who desire to convince themselves of the truth of the doctrine through experiments. Besides this, he wrote several treatises which he intended also to translate into French. He also for two years published a very valuable journal, *Le Bulletin de l'Art de Guérir*. His various works gave him a name in the learned world; his fame spread into all the regions of the world. Besides the various honorary titles granted him by various scientific societies, he also received the order of Charles III., of Spain.

"Since 1870 he has been the guest of Belgium; he visited Liege, Ghent and Brussels. Here he showed himself ever ready to defend his principles, and without any other end but the triumph of his doctrine he endeavored to secure the triumph of truth by the word of his mouth and through the cures which he effected. For the last five years his zeal and devotion flagged not a minute, and only severe sufferings could force him to take a temporary rest. When death surprised him, he had met the finishing touches to his work of 'Therapy' which, as I hope, will not be lost to us.

"A last word. At this time when our doctrine is everywhere being established, while hospitals are being founded and are thriving, let us not forget him, who in his writings and lectures ever labored for the realizing of this idea. As a modest laborer, he cleared the way and has made it possible for others to follow it successfully. This is the time to mention this fact, and it would be unjust to deny him this recognition.

"What may I still add concerning his character which you have not known as well as I have? Viewing his long life, full of labor, his devotion of every leisure moment, does it not prove the motto of Seneca: *Non bonum est vivere sed bene vivere?* In short, he has lived a noble life. He has passed over into the other life like his teacher, leaving behind him the shining track of his talent and the example of a life full of labor and self-denial.

"Farewell, dear master, you leave us, but you will not be forgotten. A man will not die altogether, if like you, on reviewing his past life, he can exclaim, *Haec mea sunt ornamenta*, these

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are my jewels, these are my works, immortal and imperishable works, because they are founded on science and on truth.

T. K.

From the *Populaire Zeitschrift:* On the 11th of July of this year inexorable death ended the life of a man whose name is closely involved in the history and development of Homœopathy —*i. e.*, the author and homœopathic physician, Dr. G. H. G. Jahr.

Sprung from a Moravian family in Neudiettendorf, where he was born on the 30th of January, 1800, he learned shoemaking. Later on he attended the Gymnasium at Niesky, in Silesia, and between 1820 and 1830 he became a teacher in a school at Dusseldorf. Through the homœopathic pharmacist, Thraen, in Neudietendorf, he had early become acquainted with Homœopathy and had devoted many a leisure hour to the study of the works that had up to that time appeared concerning this subject. He therefore soon made friends with Dr. Aegidi, who had been appointed in Dusseldorf as physician-in-ordinary to the Princess Frederick of Prussia. His intercourse with this distinguished physician awakened in him the desire of changing his vocation. Jahr was without means; he determined, therefore, to accumulate some money for this purpose. His practical eye had noticed for some time already that there was no good directory in the labyrinth of homœopathic materia medica. He had on this account, some time before this, compiled with much labor a repertory in the form of excerpts from Hahnemann's "Materia Medica," and from the "Chronic Diseases," and he hoped that he might be enabled to put to use this epitome. Contrary to his expectations, he could not find any publisher for this work, for von Bœnninghausen, Rueckert, Schweikert and others had already published similar works, and it was only when several homœopathic physicians applied to the Master, Hahnemann, and he had approved of the arrangement and execution of the work, that J. C. Shaub, a publisher in Dusseldorf, who had become acquainted with the ability for literary work shown by this author, through a philological work from his hand which had appeared in the year 1828, determined to publish the book. It appeared in the year 1835, with the title: "Handbuch der Hauptanzeigen fuer die richtige Wahl der homœopatischen Heilmittel oder Saemmtliche zur Zeit nähergekaunte homöopatische Arzueien

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in ihren Haupt and Eigenwirkengen nach den bisherigen Erfahrungen am Krankenbette und nict einem systematisch-alphabetischen Repertoir verschen von G. H. G. Jahr" ("Manual of the Chief Indications for the Correct Choice of Homœopathic Remedies, or Summary of the Homœopathic Remedies That Are Generally Known at the Present Time, with Their Chief and Peculiar Effects, According to Clinical Experiences Up to This Time, and Supplied with a Systematic Alphabetical Repertory, by G. H. G. Jahr"). This work contained all the 143 remedies proved up to that time, on 476 pages, each remedy being succinctly and briefly, but at the same time very accurately characterized. The work was generally approved, for it filled a want, because von Bœnninghausen, in his work, which is compiled in a very similar manner, had only treated of the antipsoric remedies, while Jahr had included all. The work was soon translated into English and French, and Jahr thereby acquired the means for prosecuting his studies at the University of Bonn. But he did not stay there very long—at least not the full period of three years required, for the Princess Frederick called him to Dusseldorf because Dr. Aegidi had temporarily resigned his position. Disputes with the medical authorities because he had also treated other persons than those belonging to the retinue of the princess, as also differences respecting scientific points, arising between him and Dr. Aegidi—who in the meantime had returned to Dusseldorf—caused him to definitely resign his position and accompany a rich Englishman as his attendant physician to the south of France, and since Samuel Hahnemann had in the meantime emigrated to Paris, he determined to make this city his abode for the future; for he had also come into closer relations with the Master, owing to his assistance in the publication of the "Chronic Diseases." As Hahnemann, through the intervention of Minister Guizot, had been spared the trouble of undergoing a second medical examination before being allowed to practice, owing to the fact that he was an approved medical author, a similar exception was made in favor of Jahr. He lived there till 1870, and in this space of thirty years he was the author of numerous works, which were translated into almost all the cultured languages. Jahr was gifted with an extraordinary industry and spared no pains to produce a permanently perfect work, using his first work as a foundation. His second work is

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known as "the middle Jahr." His detailed "Codex of Symptoms of the Homœopathic Materia Medica" (price, 42 marks, bound) is called "the great Jahr;" his "Clinical Directions" (price, 5 marks) "the little Jahr." Besides this, he composed a "Manual for Homœopathic Practice" (price, bound, 1½ marks). Of his other larger works we will only enumerate "The Teachings and Principles of the Entire Theoretical and Practical Homœopathic Therapeutics" (price, bound, 8 marks); the "General and Special Therapeutics of Mental Diseases" (price, bound, 8.50 marks); the "Venereal Diseases" (price, bound, 6.80 marks); "The Rational Hygiene for Everybody" (price, bound, 5.25 marks). Exclusively in the French language there appeared a "Homœopathic Pharmacopœia," elaborated by him in common with the brothers Catellan. In addition, during the years 1842–1845, he in common with Dr. Simon, edited a journal, *Annales de la Médecine Homœopathique*, and from 1861–1865 a *Bulletin de l' Art de Guérir*. Jahr is a master of the subjects he treats of, and this in every direction; he shows an immense amount of reading, but is unwilling to depart from Hahnemann's teachings, so that he must be regarded as one of the most genuine and faithful disciples of the Master. In the dynamization of medicines he recognizes the salvation of Homœopathy and is therefore in diametrical opposition to the school of Mueller, Kafka and Hirschel, whose chief exponent, Hirschel, considers it a misapprehension to ascribe to the small doses the very essence of Homœopathy. Jahr, in his earlier years, repeatedly took up the pen against the representatives of the specific tendency, especially against the memorable Griesselich, through whom Homœopathy was so much advanced scientifically, but who in his skepticism regarded everything coming from Hahnemann with suspicion. He also spoke warmly against his former friend, Aegidi, for the same reason, and remarked: God forbid that the number of such Homœopaths should increase; we consider it our duty to protest against them more than against Allopathy. But he only did this because he honored Hahnemann exceedingly. But Jahr was also active in other directions. In the year 1850 there appeared from his hand a volume of poems, chiefly of a religious nature, and in 1865 a poetical translation of the Psalms of David and of the Book of Job.

In the year 1870 he, in common with all Germans, was ex-

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pelled from France, and when 70 years old he had to leave his second fatherland, after having for years labored in a disinterested manner in a public hospital in Paris. He turned to Brussels, where he found a most friendly reception on the part of the Homœopathic physicians there. But like an aged tree which sickens when its roots are torn out of the earth and when it is transplanted into a strange soil, so the old man pined away in a foreign land. A severe blow to him was the prohibition from practicing, owing to his not possessing a Belgian diploma. There is something of longing in his poetic greeting to his native land which he had left so long ago, in the poem entitled "To Germany. A festive gift in honor of the foundation of its new empire in the year 1871." To his dying day he was occupied with literary work. He left a large work uncompleted. Weak with age, he was seized with a carbuncle in the summer of 1875. With stoical calm he bore the tortures caused by his disease, and retaining to the last his clear mental provers he expired on July 11th at 11 P M., in the arms of his friend, Dr. Hammelrath, who. with little intermission, had watched at his sick-bed, only occasionally relieved by Dr. Gaudy and Dr. Martigny. May the ground rest lightly upon his ashes! A grateful memory is assured to him in the hearts of all Homœopaths.

* * * * * * *

In various quarters it has caused some surprise that a man of the distinction of Dr. Jahr should have been forbidden to practice by the Belgian Government, while he was able to show a fruitful practical activity for 30 years; and some have been inclined to ascribe this prohibition to a certain opposition to Homœopathy on the part of this government. But this is not the case. The Belgian laws in this matter exactly agree with the German laws: Every foreign physician is required to again undergo an examination, and since Jahr had never undergone such an examination either in Germany or in France he was not, properly speaking, an approved physician, though not by any means a layman. These same facts had caused his attempt to practice in German Switzerland to fail. The career of Jahr is in some respects similar to that of the royal Councilor Dr. v. Bœninghausen and of the Sanitary Councilor Dr. Lutze. The former received the privilege of practicing from the King of Prussia, owing to his success as author, and the latter, formerly a postal

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secretary, received the same from the Duke of Anhalt-Coethen on account of his practical successes. Lutze acquired the title of medical doctor only later on from the university of Jena. Twenty years ago this title was just as cheap in Jena and Goettingen as it is still at this day in Jersey and in Philadelphia. But all three of these men have done much for Homœopathy, but especially Jahr. No rational man will, therefore, ask what Jahr had been before, but what he became and what he has accomplished! (*Hom. World.*, *vol. 10, p. 469. World's Con.*, *vol. 2, p. 36. Hahn. Monthly*, *vol. 11, p. 182. Am. Jour. Hom. Mat. Med.*, *vol. 9, p. 114. N. E. Med. Gaz.*, *vol. 10, p. 427. Hom. Times*, *vol, 3, p. 139. O. Med. Surg. Rep.*, *vol. 9, p. 301. Brit. Jour. Hom.*, *vol. 33, p. 756. Anales de la Hom. 'a. Bogota.*, *Aug.*, *1876. Allg. hom. Zeit.*, *vol. 91, p. 71. Revista Homœopatica*, *vol. 21, p. 179. El Crit. Medico*, *vol. 16, pp. 355, 473* (*biography.*) *Bibl. Hom.*, *vol. 7, pp. 255, 312. Rapou*, *vol. 1, pp. 151, 401. Revue. Hom. Belge*, *Aug.*, *1875. Pap. Zeit. Jour. Hom.*, *vol. 6, p. 138.*)

JAMM. Practiced at Lahr in Baden, at which place he was located in 1832. His name is on the *Zeitung* list.

JANER, FELIX. Was a friend of Dr. Folch, who was director and dean of the faculty at Barcelona, and professor of clinical medicine. When Folch, in 1832, returned from Germany he found that for some time Dr. Janer had been practicing Homœopathy. Janer had for years suffered with a chronic affection that had many times kept him in bed. He went to Madrid for the attention of Dr. Joseph Nunez, the homœopathic doctor. He recovered under that treatment. On his return to Barcelona, Janer adopted this method in the clinic of the hospital and in his private practice, without entirely renouncing the methods of the old school. (*Rapou*, *vol. 1, p. 180.*)

JEANES, JACOB. The following record is taken from the "Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy for 1878:" There has never been recorded by the institute the death of a man more deserving of honorable obituary, more thoroughly entitled to be called a good man, more mild-mannered, modest and unobtrusive, than that of the revered Jacob Jeanes, M. D., whose death occurred December 18, 1877, of apoplectic seizure, in his 78th year. We cannot do better than here to transcribe an address delivered before the members of the Philadelphia County

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Homœopathic Medical Society by its president, Dr. R. J. McClatchey, upon the occasion of a meeting called on the evening of December 20th to do honor to the memory of their venerable and venerated departed colleague, together with the action of the society at the same time. It is as follows:

The President of the Society, Dr. R. J. McClatchey, after calling the meeting to order, addressed the members as follows:

Fellow-Members of the County Medical Society and Fellow-Practitioners:

We are called together on a sad occasion. Death, who with equal foot strikes wide all doors, has been very busy of late with our notable men. Within the brief space of a twelvemonth, Hausmann and Von Grauvogl, in Europe, and Carroll Dunham, in America, have been called from their labors in this world to the life beyond; but just now we have been told that Clotar Müller, who was with us at our World's Convention, has also been called from this sphere of usefulness to meet his confréres in heaven, and we have met to-night to lament the loss and show respect to the memory of one who, after a long career of usefulness, quietly closed his eyes upon this world on Tuesday last, to open them upon that new and brighter vista—the heavenly rest.

He was familiar to us all. His Homœopathic medical life embraces almost the entire history of Homœopathy in Philadelphia and in America, and in all its various epochs and phases he was a conspicuous figure. In its early practice and promulgation; in the establishment of its respectability; in the organization of its societies, colleges, hospitals, and other institutions; in the enlargement and development of its materia medica; in the elevation of its literature; in the instruction of its students; in the cultivation of amenities and ethics among its practitioners; in the setting a good example to his fellows; and, in fact, in all places where it was honorable for him to be, and in all departments of usefulness, he was prominent as a worker, although with so much modesty, with so much unobtrusiveness, with so remarkable an absence of egotism and self-love, that other men, with less, much less, real merit, but with a larger share of self-assertion, came to occupy in professional eyes the more conspicuous place, until the work of all these early practitioners began to be weighed and measured and valued, and then that of Dr.

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Jeanes was placed at its proper price, and he received the palm which he had earned, not, however, without the powder.

He was familiar to us all as a member, an active, efficient, working member of our Society, a regular debater, and a reader of carefully considered and ably-prepared papers, and an attendant whose place was rarely vacant except when he was too ill to attend. He was for several successive terms our presiding officer, although, as he always said, he preferred the floor to the chair. We all know what a kindly nature his was; what a catholic spirit he had; how tolerant of the opinions of others, and how free in the expression of his own views. He was ever among the earliest in his place, among the most attentive of the auditory, giving as careful heed to the remarks of the youngest as to the utterances of the elders of the profession. His venerable head would bow in thoughtfulness ere he rose to speak, and then his views were given to his fellows with the utmost calmness, clearness and precision, and withal with a certain winning force, if I may be allowed to use the expression, which had a marked effect. It is the truth that the influence of this man was a winning one; he did not push his hearers into his opinions, or force them to adopt his views by excluding from them all others; but he gently, mildly, quietly, but powerfully, *led* them to follow him. But his familiar presence will soon be to us a thing of the past; the place where he sat will know him no more forever; and yet when we think of the long life of usefulness and of goodness, and of his peaceful death, and of his ever-living future, we should not mourn, while we may feel his loss and regret the severance of long-time association.

Dr. Jacob Jeanes was born October 4th, 1800. His literary education was completed in Philadelphia, when he was about nineteen years old. He then returned to the "old farm," or old homestead, where he remained for about two years.

On one occasion his father met the young man's old preceptor in the street, and in a conversation about young Jeanes the latter remarked that it was "a pity to bury such talent in the dirt," alluding to the retirement of the young man to his country home. The father, doubtless, pondered these words, and this led to his being placed under the preceptorship of the distinguished Dr. Joseph Parrish, one of the then Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, with whom he studied medicine

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three years, attending lectures also at the University. He graduated Doctor in Medicine from this time honored institution in 1823. He practiced as an allopathic physician during the ensuing twelve years, during which period he was for several years physician to the Almshouse and the Philadelphia Dispensary.

He was attracted to Homœopathy by seeing notices of it occasionally in the medical journals and other periodicals, and, doubtless, too, by hearing cases of cures related by the laity; probably by members of the Society of Friends, of which he was a member, since that intelligent people were among the very first to espouse Homœopathy as a superior system of medical practice.

So great was his interest in the new system that he set himself the task of learning the German language, that he might study the works of Hahnemann, there being at that time no translations of the standard works on Homœopathy.

By degrees he became convinced of the correctness of Hahnemann's doctrines, remarking ere long, to use his own words "There is something in this." He continued his investigations, however, during a period of eighteen months, at the end of which time he became so thoroughly convinced of the truth of the new practice, that he at once adopted it as his method of treating the sick thereafter. This occurred in the year 1835. In 1838 he published a work on practice of great value. It is a pity that he could not be induced to issue a new edition of this work in his later years, for he had a vast stock of experience from which to draw, some of which was unique, and all of it valuable.

Dr. Jeanes was one of the original members of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and its president in 1845. He served very efficiently for several years as a member of the Bureau of Materia Medica of the Institute, or *Central Bureau*, as it was formerly called, and in this capacity made many provings. We owe our knowledge of Benzoic acid chiefly to Dr. Jeanes, and our knowledge of many other drugs is also due in whole or in part to his devoted labors.

He was one of the founders of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1848, and was Professor of the

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Principles and Practice of Medicine in that institution in the years 1848–49.

Such is a brief history of the character and work of the revered colleague who has been called away. It is our duty, well as our mournful pleasure, on this occasion, to testify to his worth and to our feelings in regard to his decease, by the adoption of preambles and resolutions expressive of the same, and by paying individual tributes to his worth.

Dr. Henry N. Guernsey moved that the address of the President be adopted by the society, by a rising vote, as expressive of the opinion of its members in regard to the character and merits of Dr. Jeanes and of their feeling in regard to his death.

Dr. Bushrod W. James seconded the motion of Dr. Guernsey, and it was therefore adopted unanimously, the members rising.

Dr. Augustus Korndœrfer then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, It hath pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst, through death, our revered fellow-member Dr. Jacob Jeanes, and

"WHEREAS, In his life we recognize that of the true man, in kindness, goodwill, and earnestness, only excelled by its purity, and

"WHEREAS, In his death we, as a society and as individuals, have suffered an almost irreparable loss, therefore

"*Resolved*, That this society extend to his widow most heartfelt sympathy in this her sore affliction, yet with the feeling that words can but poorly express our sense of this double loss to her and to us. We would share though we may not lighten the grief. True comfort can only be derived through that faith which has power not only to alleviate but may even even sanctify our sorrows."

The President then appointed six pall-bearers, whereupon the society adjourned.

Dr. Korndoerfer, of Philadelphia, thus described his last illness to the members of the American Institute: It became my painful duty during the latter part of last year to attend Dr. Jeanes in his last illness. For years we held almost the relationship of father and son; at no time did I ever know him to fail as a friend. In his life, which was beautiful, he was faithful to the utmost. As a homœopathic physician I had always

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known him to be in all things conscientious; as a medical observer he had few equals; his carefulness in relation to everything he did connected with Homœopathy, was unequalled.

About three years ago came the beginning of the end of his life. For many years he had been a sufferer from diabetes, but he was finally stricken down with senile gangrene, from which after about three months of attention, he recovered; and he then requently remarked to me that he felt like a new man, being so much better. During that attack he suffered from an apoplectic condition, which afterwards entirely subsided.

The evening of the day of his fatal attack was spent by him in comfort, health and the best of spirits. Among the last words he spake were words of affection to his wife—words of cheerfulness and of hearty comfort. He retired, fell asleep, and his wife awoke to find him unconscious. He never spoke again; the stupor became complete; he lingered a few hours and then went to his reward. His was one of the most conscientious of lives, and in his death his earnest wish was gratified. In one of his last conversations with those he loved, he expressed a wish that he should not be compelled to drag out a useless old age. He said: "While I am of use I wish to live, but when my time of usefulness is gone I wish to die quickly, that I may give no trouble to those whom I leave."

His whole desire was to do good to others and that even his death might not be a burden to any one; that he might pass from the world without much attention. His great anxiety in regard to speaking in our medical meetings and in writing for our journals was lest people might think he craved notoriety. His greatest fear was that too much might be said about what he did. None of his invaluable observations went into print through his own direct agency. They were freely given in the meetings of our society, and it was thus that we became possessed of his many provings. I have the manuscript of his provings made during a period of forty years, and in that book one can read the whole life of Dr. Jeanes.

A writer in *Progress* thus eulogizes him: Dr. Jeanes belonged to one of the oldest families of Friends. He was the brother in-law of the Hon. Charles Brown, a distinguished public man, who filled with great distinction the positions of State Senator, Representative in Congress and Collector of the Port of Philadelphia,

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and the doctor's sister, Mr. Brown's wife, is still living in retirement in this city. Three of his brothers and two sisters still survive him and it is note-worthy that all five are unmarried. The impress of his character is still felt by his friends. * * * Dr. Jeanes lived a life of cheerful toil. He died with a large clientage and won the highest place among his associates by his toleration, amenity, gentleness, unselfishness and patience. His learning, experience and amiable perseverance made him a power to obey and an influence to love. He was the good physician, never allowing his right hand to know what the left one did, never dogmatic nor vainglorious, and yet always prompt in going good to others, especially to the poor and needy. The number he attended gratuitously were legion; and when he died he left the request that all who felt that they were indebted to him for medical services could pay the amount as a donation to the Homœopathic Hospital. (*Trans. Am. Inst. Hom., 1878. Am. Hom. Obs., vol. 16, p. 581. Hahn. Monthly., April, 1878. N. Y. Hom. Times, vol. 5, p 289. Trans. Hom. Soc. Penna., 1874-78.*)

JENICHEN, CASPAR JULIUS. It was Gross who induced Jenichen, of Wismar, a zealous homœopathic amateur, to prepare 317 dilutions of the usual remedies varying from the 200th to the 900th, and even to the 1500th. A writer in the *British Journal* concerning the history of high potencies says: It seems, then, that Herr Jenichen, to whom Gross entrusted the preparation of the high dilutions, being a stallmeister (or horse trainer, as some say) by profession, and possibly from his connection with the stable, anxious to make a good thing of the trust reposed in him, even at the risk of appearing to jockey Gross and the rest, makes a great secret of his mode of preparing these high dilutions—gives out that no one can prepare them but himself—calls those fools who pretend to be able to make them, and actually persuades his patron, Gross, and some others, among the rest Stapf and Hering, to swear by his preparations alone and to join with him in condemning all others. While Jenichen was keeping secret his high dilution making, Rummel employed an apothecary in Dessau, named Petters, to make some high dilutions, and these he declared to be as successful as Jenichen's. He also found medicinal atoms in them when they were placed

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under the solar microscope. He defended them in the *Allgemeine hom. Zeitung;* Hering answers him that his Pettersian preparations are useless. This was the battle of the potencies.

Then Hering read the diatribe about high potencies and wrote to the editor of the *British Journal* the following: I must vindicate Jenichen. This, however, belongs to the secret history of Homœopathy. Jenichen made no secret of the mode of preparing the high dilutions, and it never entered into his head to make money by it, or a mystery of it. He invented and discovered, and on seeing greater curative effects from these preparations he sent samples of them to Stapf and Gross. To me also, but they were not sent to me until late in the autumn of 1844. Stapf put his box in the corner. Gross at last experimented on his horse. It was on horses that Jenichen performed most of his cures. Gross induced Stapf to experiment. Gross now published his first paper. In this he mentioned Jenichen as the preparer, not as the inventor or discoverer. Jenichen is a diligent investigator and an enthusiast and possesses a great knowledge of remedies. He was infuriated by the first paper and demanded satisfaction. Stapf and I were to be umpires. He wrote me all about it. In the meantime Rummel was angry that he had not received samples; he makes a great noise and sets poor Petters in motion. I interfere in a good humored way, and so forth. During this time Jenichen grows more obstinate and more angry. He assures me he will show me everything, describe how he does it, but first must have satisfaction. On this mutual recriminations take place, and now he preserves stubborn silence. He will first have an opinion with regard to the efficacy of his preparations. He will first let the dispute subside. I might, without breaking my word, reveal the chief part of the business, but I, too, consider it better that it remains concealed until a sufficient number of witnesses come forward and testify that Jenichen's preparations are better and much more powerful than: 1. All former preparations up to 30. 2. All the imitations of his high potencies; and further, Gross shall publicly declare he does not know how they are made, cannot prepare them himself, and has not aided in their preparation, either by thought or suggestion.

As soon as I have a thousand cures I shall treat of them in a separate work after the calculation of probability. It will be years

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hence before this takes place. You have found fault with Stapf on account of the double impression of Korsakoff's letter—that is not difficult to explain. Korsakoff and Hahnemann themselves insisted on it, and had Stapf as editor, exonerated himself, he could not have done so without inculpating Hahnemann. But with his accustomed generosity he remained silent.

One of the editors of the *British Journal* writing from Germany in October, 1850, says: Jenichen the redoubtable stallmeister shot himself last year, but previously to doing so he made a will leaving 12,000 thalers for the foundation of a homœopathic dispensary in Wismar, to be conducted by some physician who should practice exclusively with his (Jenichen's) high dilutions. Dr. Stapf, of Neunburg, was commissioned to nominate the physician, and he appointed Dr. Rentsch, of Potsdam, who is now settled in Wismar, and, it is said, has inherited the secret of preparing the high potencies, which he will be happy to supply to any practitioner who may require them, provided the money is first sent.

In Dr. Stapf's house we saw a full-sized portrait of the hero Jenichen stripped to the waist to show his muscular frame, and holding the magic vessel (a 4 oz. bottle), in which he made the fluid rattle "like silver coins" by the impulse of his herculean arm.

At a Congress of Homœopathic Practitioners held at Leipzig at the unveiling of Hahnemann's monument, in 1851, Dr. Rentsch gave an account, as far as he was able from letters and papers left by Jenichen, of Jenichen's method of preparing the high potencies. He took the 29th dilution of the ordinary Hahnemannian preparations and allowed it to stand with the cork out of the bottle until it was all evaporated. Commencing from this for his zero he proceeded to make his high potencies, sometimes with the usual proportion of one drop of medicine with 99 of alcohol, but latterly always with a much larger quantity of the diluting fluid; at last, as it appeared, with the proportion of 12,000 drops of alcohol to two drops of the previous dilution, and with a number of succussions to each dilution varying from ten to thirty. The bottles he used were of such a size that the dilution filled them only to one-third, and the power he expended on his preparations must have been considerable, as his strength was herculean, and he worked with all his might every night, from ten

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o'clock till three in the morning. He used but one bottle for each medicine, and employed French brandy for his diluting medium.

The following is from the *British Journal of Homœopathy:* In our last number we gave a brief account of the peculiarities of Jenichen's mode of preparing his renowned potencies, as far as we could understand that from the rambling account furnished by his successor and heir, Dr. Rentsch. In the 42d Vol. of the *Allgemeine homöopathische Zeitung* we have a more connected account from Dr. Rentsch, which we think it right to lay before our readers, wherefrom they may themselves judge of the rationality of the stall-meister's method and in general of the claims of their originator to the confidence of the profession.

Caspar Julius Jenichen was born in 1787, and destined by his father for the legal profession, but his inclination led him to devote himself to the study of the veterinary art, and he soon acquired a tolerable reputation as a horse-doctor, and got the charge of the Duke of Gotha's *manege*, with the title of Stallmeister or Ecuyer. He afterwards gave up this appointment, and after becoming a convert to the homœopathic method he finally settled in Wismar, where he did not confine his practice to beasts but operated likewise on human beings. It was in Wismar he invented the high potencies which have become so notorious. It is said that the labor and fatigue caused by their preparation made him fall ill of a very painful disease of the foot and leg, to free himself from which, finding that his high potencies did not suffice, he took an allopathic dose of *Plumbum* by sending a bullet into his brain.

He soon became convinced (we are not told how) that the decillionth dilution, as prescribed by Hahnemann, was not the best potency in which to administer the medicine, and he forthwith began to dilute still higher and higher in the ordinary manner with but indifferent success, until accident one day revealed to him the mode in which he could make the most effectual preparation. He wished to dynamize the 29th dilution of *Plumbum aceticum* still higher, when he found that the cork of the bottle in which that preparation was had got loosened, and the whole of its contents had evaporated. He resolved to ascertain if in this dry bottle there still existed medicinal power, and accordingly, adding the requisite quantity of alcohol, he

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dynamized it up to the 200th. He soon had an opportunity of testing its virtue, for a patient appeared suffering from fetid sweat of the feet, whom he allowed to sniff once at some globules moistened with this wonderful preparation, and behold! in a few days he was quite cured! From this case he most logically inferred that the best mode of preparing all the earths and metals must be to allow the 29th dilution to evaporate to dryness, and from this dry bottle to go on preparing the higher dilutions. Dr. Rentsch cannot say for certain if he applied the same rule to his preparations of the other medicines besides the earths and metals. The vehicle employed for the dilution was, up to the 800th, alcohol of from 70° to 80°, beyond that, water from the Lake of Schwerin. The proportions used were: for the dilutions up to 200, 6 drops of the previous dilution to 294 of the vehicle; from the 300th to the 800th, 1 drop to 300; for the higher dilutions, 2 drops to 12,000. The lowest dilution of the Jenichen scale was 200, the highest we cannot tell. In the preparation of his potencies he used 8 bottles. These were 4¾ inches high and ¾ of an inch wide. When he diluted beyond 800, he used much larger bottles. The succussion he performed in the standing or sitting position, with the upper part of his body naked. He held the bottle in his fist in a slanting direction, from left to right, and gave the strokes perpendicularly with all his force, so that the fluid in the bottle made a noise like the jingling of silver coins. At first the violent muscular action caused, after three days' work, so much pain in the arm, that he was forced to discontinue it and rest for a week or a fortnight. Afterwards, when he got regularly into training and his muscles were in condition, he ceased to feel any bad effects from his violent exercise. By a minute calculation made by Dr. Rentsch, from the quantity of alcohol stated by Jenichen to have been employed by him to make the 200th potency, and from various other assertions of Jenichen's, it appears that he reckoned his potencies quite differently from Hahnemann, and that the following was the way in which he made them. He had, as before observed, 8 bottles. In the first of these he put the vehicle and medicine in the proportions above indicated; gave to this 250 succussions without stopping, and considered that he had potentized it 25 degrees, ten succussions counting as a degree of potency. He then rested a little and proceeded to the next bottle, into which he poured

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6 drops of the preparation he had just made and 294 drops of alcohol, gave to this 250 strokes, and considered he had increased its potency by other 25 degrees, and so he went on through his 8 bottles, $8 \times 25 = 200$; so that if this be true, and we have no reason to doubt its accuracy, Jenichen's 200th potency corresponds to the 38th potency of Hahnemann, only made with the proportions of 1 to 50 instead of 1 to 100, and the last 8 potencies having received 2000 succussions in place of 16. The higher potencies seem to have been made in a precisely similar manner, except as regards the proportions of the vehicle indicated above and the amount of succussions given to each so called potency, which were increased as he ascended the scale. Thus it is altogether a misnomer to speak of Jenichen's preparations as the 200th, 400th, &c., dilutions, at most they are only the 38th, 46th, &c.

It even appears, from what Rentsch says, that he latterly contented himself with increasing the potency in one bottle only, by merely succussing and not diluting further; so that his later preparations all represent only the 30th or 31st dilution of the Hahnemannic scale, to which a more or less enormous amount of succussions had been given. Nay, more, Dr. Rentsch surmises that he latterly abandoned the 29th dilution as his starting point, and commenced with the 6th or the 3d dilution, or perhaps even still lower, designating the potency not by the amount of dilution he gave it, but by the number of succussions he communicated to it. In this case the highest Jenichen preparations may represent the very lowest dilution, to which his enormous number of succussions has been given. If this be the case, and we have no reason to mistrust the accuracy of Dr. Rentsch's inferences, it is absurd to talk of the Jenichen preparations as the 200th, 800th, &c. *dilution; potency* is the name he gave them, and he always denied that they were *dilutions*. These preparations are somewhat similar to those introduced by Wahle, of Rome, who prepared high potencies simply by shaking the 6th dilution some thousands of times. That we have as yet any proof that either his or Jenichen's potencies act better than the ordinary preparations we must utterly deny. If the account we have given of Jenichen's preparations from Dr. Rentsch's rambling surmises be correct, and more especially if it should be true that most of the preparations were made from low potencies without further

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dilution, the most obvious inference we can draw from the whole Jenichen controversy is this, that those who delighted to call themselves pure Hahnemannists, among whom the high-potency heresy chiefly spread, had found that sticking to decillionths was not the very best mode of curing their patients, and that they eagerly caught at Jenichen's preparations which they conceived to owe their efficacy to their greater dilution and dynamization, whereas the better results they obtain were referrable to their employment of stronger doses of the medicine under a deceptive name.

We have said that Dr. Rentsch's statements as to the Jenichen potencies are only inferences or surmises from the documents and letters which he inherited. Dr. Hering, of Philadelphia, however, stated so long ago as the year 1847 (Vide *British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. v.), that he knew the secret of their preparation. We think it might have saved a world of controversy and acrimony among the disciples of Hahnemann, and have saved Homœopathy the scandal of dealing in nostrums and arcana, had he long ago published the secret which he alone has hitherto professed to know for certain. It is evident that as long as the mode of their preparation remained secret they were treated with disdain by the great majority of homœopathic practitioners, and we have no expectation that the revelation that we have given, or that Dr. Hering could give, relative to them, will have the effect of making them more esteemed; but it is important that all suspicion of secret processes or secret remedies should be banished as speedily as may be from our system, which professes to be in the vanguard of medical science.

In the *British Journal* of January, 1880, appeared a whimsical editorial, called "A Cat in a Bag." It was all about Jenichen, and Rentsch's disclosures, and Hering's refusal to tell. We quote: Such has been *mutatis mutandis*, very nearly the history of that homœopathic cat-in-the-bag—Jenichen's mode of manufacturing the so called high potencies. Drs. Gross and Stapf were the first patrons of these novelties—not that Jenichen was the first introducer of high potencies, so-called, into homœopathic practice, for Von Korsakoff preceded him with his high potencies by infection, as we showed in vol. v. The novelty of Jenichen's high potencies was their mode of preparation, which he kept a dead secret, and secrecy also was a novelty in homœopathic

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pharmacy; if these gentlemen knew Jenichen's method, at all events they did not reveal it. Dr. C. Hering certainly knew it, and after the death of Gross and Stapf—if not before—was the only one who possessed the secret.

Hering was frequently appealed to to reveal the secret, but his answer was: "If any one wishes to know how Jenichen's preparations are made, let him apply to Jenichen; I know it, and that is sufficient for my purpose." Solicitations were evidently fruitless to get the cat out of the bag. A most interesting letter from Dr. Hering dated Philadelphia, June 1st, 1847, may be found in the *British Journal of Homœopathy* for October, 1847, in which he tells the story of his travels in Europe and a great deal about the Jenichen controversy.

Dr. Rentsch, of Wismar, a very scientific man, whose physiological researches in the domain of microscopic organisms resemble in some ways those of our own Drysdale, was constituted the heir of Jenichen. At the meeting of the Congress at Leipzig in 1851 he read a paper giving, from the writings of Jenichen and, where these were defective, from his own conjectures, the mode of preparation of Jenichen's potencies. We gave an account in our ninth volume of our impression of what Rentsch said at the Congress, not an abstract of his paper, which we had not seen, and which, in fact, we did not see until after our own report had been published. Well, Rentsch's guess at the contents of the bag did not succeed in inducing Hering to let his cat out; so our venerable friend still continued to pass as the sole and envied possessor of the mighty secret.

But the bag, which was kept tightly closed against the solicitations and the guesses of friendly colleagues, was at last opened to Dr. Hughes's contemptuous remark in our number of last January, that these high potencies are "utter impossibilities," equivalent to an assertion that there is nothing in the bag; that, in short, the whole affair is a sort of homœopathic Mrs. Harris, of whom the skeptical Mrs. Prigg said "she didn't believe there wasn't no sich person." Dr. Hering, more fortunate than Sarah Gamp, can triumphantly produce his Mrs. Harris in the flesh—he has a real cat to let out of his bag.

He was probably rendered more willing to do this by the crop of rival claimants to high-potency fame that had sprung up of late. As long as there was only one, poor Petters, of Dessau,

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who tried to make high potencies according to Hahnemann's method, Hering had no difficulty in snuffing him out with the remark that his potencies had been tried and found useless, and although Rummel took up the defence of Petters, and even subjected his preparations to the ordeal of a solar microscope, it was of no avail. Jenichen and Jenichen alone would go down, and henceforth, for some time, high potencies and Jenichen's preparations were convertible terms. But when a crowd of high potentizers appeared, each with his cat in his bag, which he made no pretence of concealing, but, on the contrary, which he displayed to all the world, appealing to all to say whether it was not the very perfection of cats, and especially a thousand times better than that old affair of Jenichen's, the possessor of the last-mentioned treasure felt that unless he displayed his very superior animal there was some danger that its place would be occupied by one or more of the new claimants for admiration. There was Dunham with his 200ths, made by fastening his bottles to a mill-wheel; Fincke with his thousandths, obtained by the facile process of putting his dilution bottle under a water butt, and letting the contents flow through it at their leisure; there was Lehrmann with his high potencies made one way, Boericke with his high potencies made another way; Swan with his millionths, and Skinner with his ten millionths. The ingenuity of some of these potentizers is displayed in the complicated machines, automatic and other, for taking the labor of potentizing off their hands. Evidently one or other of these new high-potencies, some of which go up to millions, will soon shoulder the Jenichen potencies out of the swim altogether, unless it can be shown that his method is vastly superior to any of their modern rivals with their new-fangled machinery. So its custodian resolves at last and at length to let the Jenichen cat out of the bag, and he chooses "The Organon" for that purpose. Rather hard, this, on Dr. Skinner, who has his own special potencies, and his own ingenious machinery for potentizing.

We will now compare the accounts given by Hering and Rentsch of Jenichen and his mode of preparing the high-potencies connected with his name, in order to enable our readers to judge of the difference between them, and to appraise for themselves the value of Dr. Hering's cat in the bag.

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RENTSCH.

Casp. Jul. Jenichen, born at Gotha in 1787, was intended by his father for the profession of law. In 1814 he went to fight as a mounted volunteer rifleman. Returning from the wars he bought a property near Gotha, where he devoted himself to training horses and veterinary medicine. When, in 1821, Duke Ernst erected a national manége, Jenichen was appointed Master of the Horse and placed at the head of the institution. Owing to his skill in veterinary medicine he was appointed examiner of candidates. After the death of the Duke, the manége being done away with, Jenichen went back to his property and horse training. He had become acquainted with Homœopathy in Gotha, and practiced it on his horses. At the request of Baron von Biel, of Weitendorf, near Wismar, he undertook the management of his stables. After some years he retired from his post and settled in Wismar. Here he invented the high potencies, and whilst preparing them he got a disease of the feet and legs, which caused him so much pain that he committed suicide in February, 1849.

Jenichen was a man of Herculean strength. He once, for

HERING.

Jenichen belonged to a noble family of North Germany (what became of the "von"?); he distinguished himself as a cavalry officer at Waterloo. After this he was engaged to be married, but on riding to his bride's house he learned she was dead, like

"The last lord of Ravenswood to Ravenswood did ride,
To woo a dead maiden to be his bride."

He returned home alone, and being told that her life might have been saved by Homœopathy, took to studying that system of medicine. Having acquired a knowledge of the practice, he devoted all his energies to curing horses. His muscular strength was prodigious. One day he saw a carriage and pair dashing down a hill at full speed. He caught hold of a horse with each hand and brought them to a standstill. (The size of the horses is not stated; perhaps it was a pony carriage.) The carriage contained the Grand Duke of Gotha and his lady. (When was the Duchy of Gotha made a Grand Duchy?) The Grand Duke invited Jenichen to his house, and made him his Master of the Horse. The British, with their characteristic meanness, translate this title (stallmeister)

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a wager, dashed his fist through a door panel, and he exerted all his strength in the preparation of high potencies. The reason why he made high potencies was because he was discontented with the potencies produced on the method pursued by Hahnemann (whether with their effects on horses or men we are not told). He did not think better of Korsakoff's method, and resolved to find one for himself. He had the luck to make a great discovery —no less than a new law of nature (*Naturgesetz*); a real revelation of nature (*Naturoffenbarung*)—in this way:—Finding a bottle of the 29th dilution of *Plumb. ac.* dried up, the cork loose and dry, the idea occurred to him to potentize from this bottle up to the 200th. A patient affected with hereditary fetid perspiration of the feet, smelt once at a few globules saturated with this potency, and in a few days was permanently cured. After this Jenichen began all his high dilutions of earths and metals from the evaporated 29th dilution. Rentsch does not know if he did this with other medicines besides the metals and the earths. He thinks it probable that Jenichen began to potentize other medicines from the 5th or 3d attenuation.

into "hostler." (We don't know who Dr. Hering refers to; as far as we know the British have always said he was a trainer of horses, on the authority of Rentsch and others; we don't remember to have heard him called "hostler.") At the duke's table one day he rolled up a silver plate as if it had been a piece of pasteboard, and afterwards tore the roll into shreds as if it had been a newspaper. (No wonder the Grand Duke did not retain his services very long. A new terror will be added to the business of a host if the guests are to roll up their silver plates like pasteboard and afterwards tear them to shreds like newspapers. We have heard the story of rolling up a silver plate with the fingers told of Count Orloff, a Russian ambassador, but the tearing it afterwards to shreds is new to us. *Moral.*—Don't ask athletes to dinner if you have any silver plate lying about.)

The high potencies, *i. e.*, up to 800, are made in bottles 4½ inches long and weighing ½ oz. Each potency gets twelve strokes. The *highest* potencies—from 900 upwards—are made in bottles weighing 18 oz., including the contents. Each potency gets thirty strokes. The vehicle used is

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For the potencies from 200 to 800 he used alcohol, for those from 800 upwards the water of Lake Schwerin, which is as clear as crystal.

The proportions of medicine to vehicle were, up to 200, 6 to 294; for those from 300 to 800, 1 to 300; for the remainder 2 to 12,000.

For the high potencies he used bottles 4¾ inches high, ¾ inch wide, which weighed ½ an ounce (one *Loth*). He used eight such bottles.

For the highest potencies he employed larger and heavier bottles, which, including their contents, weighed 18 ounces (36 *Loth*).

Jenichen sat or stood stripped naked to the waist, holding the bottle in his fist in an oblique direction from left to right, and shook it in a vertical direction.

The fluid, at every stroke, emitted a sound like the ringing of silver coins. He paused after every 25th potency, and the muscles of his naked arm vibrated. At first, after one day of potentizing, he had to rest about a week to recover, but when by practice he got into condition he would go on potentizing without hurting the muscles, though every stroke shook his body as though it was electrified. He the water of Lake Schwerin, which is as clear as crystal. (Water "clear as crystal" does not give us information as to its purity. Our Thames water as supplied by the companies may be described as "clear as crystal," but we know that it contains a pretty considerable admixture of organic and inorganic substances.)

His regular proportion of medicine to vehicle for the high potencies is 1 to 300, for the highest potencies 2 to 12,000. But he does not know the exact proportion of composition in the highest potencies.

Dr. Hering gives exactly the same account as Rentsch of Jenichen's discovery of the art of making high potencies—which, however, he does not, like Rentsch, call a new-discovered law of nature or a revelation of nature—viz: the dried-up bottle of *Plumb. ac.* 29. The cork was shrivelled and loose in the bottle's neck, and had, perhaps, been so for years. He filled it three fourths full of alcohol, shook it, and then potentized a drop of this in his usual way with 300 drops of alcohol up to 200. With this he saturated some globules and cured with them a stinking foot-sweat of two years' standing.

Ever since that time J. made

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was latterly able to give 8400 strokes in an hour.

He worked at his voluntary task from 10 P. M. till 3 A. M., keeping himself awake by drinking cold, black coffee. He always took everything in the shape of food and drink cold, as he held warm food to be unphysiological, and he was a teetotaller.

From 200 he gave 10 shakes for each potency; from 300 to 800, 12 shakes; from 800 to 40,000, 30 shakes for each dilution.

Rentsch thinks that for every 10, 12, or 30 shakes, he counted a degree of potency. He thinks, also, that the peculiar efficacy of Jenichen's potencies was owing partly to their being started from the evaporated bottle of the 29th dilution, which he terms a revelation of a natural law, partly to the violent friction of the fluid against the sides of the bottle effected by his giant strength, partly by the magnetic power communicated to the fluid by his enthusiasm and will.

all the high potencies of the earths and minerals, as also some others, from evaporated phials. (It would be important to know how many of the other medicines he potentized in this way, and if he did not make them all so, at all events it is evident, from what Hering says, that he did not confine his remarkable method of potentizing from an empty bottle to the earths and metals; so, for all we know, he may have so prepared all his high potencies. Hahnemann taught that each dilution should be made with a hundredth part of the previous potency; but Jenichen, whose method was considered so infinitely superior to Hahnemann's by some of Hahnemann's immediate disciples, and who enjoyed revelations of nature denied to Hahnemann, prepared his potencies from an empty bottle. If Hahnemann took for his motto *similia similibus curentur*, it would not have been amiss had Jenichen adopted the motto *ex nihilo nihil fit*.)

Our readers have now before them the two accounts of Jenichen's mode of preparing his high potencies, Rentsch's guesses and Hering's revelations, and they may judge for themselves how far they differ. To ourselves the difference between them is much about as important as that between the traditional tweedledum and tweedledee. They both say that the process of high potentizing commenced with a phial nominally of the 29th dilution, from which all the medicine had been evaporated.

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This to Rentsch is a physical apocalypse (*Naturoffenbarung*). Hering discreetly omits to say what he thinks of it. They agree in the proportions of vehicle to medicine, 1 to 300 for the *high*, 2 to 12,000 for the *highest* potencies. They agree also in the number of shakes given to each dilution. They both describe the muscular strength of this person as prodigious. Rentsch describes him dashing his fist through a door-panel, Hering as stopping a carriage and a pair of horses madly galloping down hill with a Grandduke and his lady (possibly his grandduchess), and afterwards rolling up silver plates and tearing them in strips.

The only point on which there is a material difference between these two authorities is where Rentsch suspects that Jenichen reckoned each 10, 12 or 30 shakes as a degree of potency irrespective of dilution. There is apparently no foundation for this suspicion in Jenichen's own communications, but yet there is nothing in them to render it impossible that such was the case, and Rentsch says the cirrumstance that he only employed eight phials in all for a medicine, and had them scalded with hot water for each subsequent medicine, rather strengthens Rentsch's supposition. Moreover, Jenichen says he rested after every 25th potency, and that the 200th potency received 2,000 succussion strokes. Now, $8 \times 25 = 200$ and $8 \times 250 = 2{,}000$, which looks as though one bottle were used without pause for every 25 potencies, and as though the dilution were only performed eight times, and not 200 times, as it would have been according to the Hahnemannic process. Hering offers no evidence that this is not the explanation of Jenichen's high potencies, unless that be considered as evidence which Jenichen writes to Hering, that he proposes to make a special potency for Hering running from a 2,000th, and giving it 10,000 strokes, but only raising it eight degrees thereby. Bœnninghausen's "conclusive comments" have no bearing on the subject.

But after all, what does it matter? The only point of interest in connection with the whole subject to us is this, that men of standing in the homœopathic world, Hahnemann's immediate disciples and others, could encourage an ignorant and presumptuous man like this Jenichen in his attempt to upset the teachings of the master with regard to the preparation of homœopathic medicines, and to substitute for the well-known and well tried pharmaceutic processes hitherto practiced a method proceeding

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from his own fancy, without a single proof of its superiority, which set at defiance all the maxims of reason and experience, and would imply that the proper mode of making our pharmaceutic preparations is to commence diluting from an empty bottle. The instances of Jenichen's practice, published after his death, and which there is no reason to suppose Stapf and Gross knew about, are mostly beneath contempt, either from their utter triviality or sheer impossibility. Here is one of each:—"A three-quarter-year old little boy suffered from diarrhœa with the smell of rotten eggs, cough, and rattling of mucus in the chest. *Chamomill* 4,000 removed the diarrhœa by the next day, but the bronchial catarrh only after five days." Just what we might expect from the administration of nothing. "A girl of eleven had suffered for four months from grey cataract of the left eye. One dose of *Silic.* 6,000 cured her in eight days." So, on the testimony of an ignorant horse trainer, we are expected to believe that a girl of eleven had grey cataract of one eye, and further, that it was cured by internal treatment in eight days. Credat Judæus! Of what value can be the assertions of a man who is either so ignorant or so untruthful as to make such a statement? Connected with this melancholy incident in the history of Homœpathy we have a scientific man like Rentsch declaring that this empty-bottle pharmacy is a revelation of nature—a physical apocalypse—a newly discovered law of nature; and we have the sad spectacle of men like Gross and Stapf encouraging, if not enjoining, this vain man to keep his process a secret, thus introducing, for the first time, into Homœopathy the disreputable secrecy of the charlatan. The saddest spectacle of all is that of the honored veteran of the homœopathic Materia Medica, Dr. Hering, urging on Jenichen, from across the Atlantic, to go higher and higher. Thus encouraged, stimulated by the applause of these well-known disciples of Hahnemann, see the wretched author of these innovations laboring half naked every night from 10 to 3 at his useless work, expending his prodigious strength on succussing successive dilutions of nothing, each stroke of his Herculean arm making the innocuous liquid in the bottle ring like silver money, and causing the whole house to shake. His giant strength and health gave way under his self-imposed task; but still he toiled away in obedience to Hering's wish, and for Hering's sake gave still more shakes to each dilu-

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tion. His health and his brain at length gave way under this incessant toil, and he put an end voluntarily at once to life and his sufferings.

This miserable episode reminds us of the fable of the frog swelling and puffing itself out to imitate the ox. "Is that big enough?" cries the ambitious reptile. "No! bigger, bigger!" cries its companions, until at last the poor creature bursts with its efforts. So Jenichen says to Hering, "Is that high enough?" "No! higher, higher, every year higher!" cries Hering; until at length the wretched man succumbs to his willing efforts.

The manifest duty of those who first came in contact with Jenichen and his potencies was to discourage any departure from Hahnemann's approved method. If it be replied that they did not know Jenichen's method of preparing his so called high-potencies, then it was clearly their duty either to insist on a full and complete publication of his process, or to decline to have anything to do with them.

Had they acted in the interests of science and Homœopathy they would have snubbed the poor lunatic from the first, thereby saving us from a shameful episode of credulity and nostrum-mongering, and perhaps preventing the melancholy self sacrifice of a half-witted enthusiast, whose antecedents eminently disqualified him for the office of revolutionizing and upsetting Hahnemann's pharmaceutic processes.

As for Dr. Hering's exclusive possession of the secret of Jenichen's mode of preparing his high potencies, our readers are now able to estimate the value of this for themselves, now that Hering has himself let the cat out of the bag. We now see that far from being a respectable cat it more nearly resembles a much more insignificant animal. *Parturiunt montes nascetur ridiculus mus!* The process of parturition has been long and difficult, and the result is like the starting-point of Jenichen's high potencies—nothing at all!

After this corroboration by the sole possessor of Jenichen's secret of what Rentsch told us long ago, we regret that we devoted so much space in our 5th vol. to a consideration of these worthless preparations. The highly respectable names of Drs. Gross and Stapf, who stood sponsors to the Jenichen innovation, induced us to attach to it a greater importance than it deserved. It is humiliating to observe that a respectable reputation, real

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useful work, and an intimate personal acquaintance and friendship with the great founder of Homœopathy failed to preserve some of his immediate disciples from such arrant *gobemoucherie.*

Roth tells in the *British Journal of Homœopathy* (vol. 30, p. 74) of Hering's account of his conversion to Homœopathy: In my arrogance I believed in 1822 that there was something in Hahnemann's doctrine, and wished, by way of experiment, to free it from its errors, to purify it, to make it scientific. I wished to make an experiment on my sister Ernestine, who was a real incarnate *Pulsatilla;* when I called on her and found her eyes inflamed, I was so intensely incredulous that I wished to prepare myself the tincture, but as I did not find the plant where I had seen it before I fetched the *Tincture of Pulsatilla* at Theodore Rückert's, in Herrnhut, and prepared myself the dilutions. To 100 I did not object; the second 100 I considered naturally as nothing; the third 100 as nothing at all; there was nothing but laughing going on. Having already prepared the six little bottles, and wishing to make a trial, I continued the dilutions, thinking, in case of failure, I can again descend the ladder, otherwise I would have certainly stopped. While all the sisters laughed I gave her (Ernestine) one drop of the 6th dilution, that is 1,000,000,000,000th, and we went merrily to bed. Having walked to and fro from Zittau to Herrnhut (it was spring), I slept like a top, when I was awoke by a loud call of "Murderer, up, march! Now save your sister if you can." It was my father who, with a light in his hand, stood before me in the greatest rage; he said, "Try your devilish experiments on dogs and cats, but not on women, and least of all in my own house, on your sister, on your poor sick sister. This d—— poison must be immediately removed from the house." Thus he continued, while I silently obeyed, and, following him, covered myself with my Russian sheepskin cloak. Ernestine was up, and ran to and fro moaning and crying, "I must die," and, in fact, she was out of her senses. The other sisters were very anxious, the little ones crying. The oldest sister, Klara, was the only one who remained quiet and tried to soothe all. I fetched the *Materia Medica*, 1 ed., vol. ii p. 233, ordered hot water, and *Camomile* flowers, prepared a cup of tea, an infusion, and gave it to the patient in teaspoonful doses; if this should be useless, coffee is to be prepared. Ernestine complained of being blind

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and was shivering. After taking the *Camomile* she went to bed, got warm, and perspired. "Do you believe," asked sister Klara, when I took one flower of *Camomile* to prepare the tea, "that this is really the effect of the *Pulsatilla*." I answered, "Give her this;" sat near the window, looked at the starry heavens, when the thought struck me "Hahnemann may still be right." There I sat till all were quiet and asleep.

He who remembers such things cannot object that others should feel an emotion by the revelation of an infinity, after having been accustomed to think differently during their whole previous life. But when one case after the other confirms the efficacy of small doses, as we are inclined to call this thing, then we see who has learned to think—'He who has seen the effect of 100 to 1000, not only once or several times, but always in suitable cases, and has to some extent learned to think, cannot but desire a *further progress* in this direction. This is certain, that it can never be "nothing." Notwithstanding this I heard lately again a sigh, "that 30 act, also 200 and 300," but the further potencies are still too ghostly. . . . They all fear and are afraid of ghosts. All these people are *unaccustomed to think scientifically*, and this is the only cause inducing them to make use of expressions which are abominable to those who are accustomed to think scientifically. We can say nothing else to such people but *Learn first to think correctly.*

Roth thus writes of the birth of Jenichen's baby, *Arsenicum* 8000. Jenichen's letter to Gross, dated Wismar, 2d January, 1846, published with comments by Bœnninghausen (*A. H. Z., vol. 61, p. 71*), Jenichen was induced by the words of Gross—where will the high potencies end and where is their limit—to increase his *Arsenicum* 2,500 to 8,000. He wanted for this purpose 165,000 powerful succussions, produced by the faithful power of his arm. On the 1st of January, 1846, at 2:30 A. M., *Arsenicum* 8000 was born. He is most anxious to know whether this baby will soon die or reach the age of centuries, which will depend upon its being able to do something or nothing, or perhaps *very much*, &c.

Bœnninghausen calculates that Jenichen has worked nine days to prepare 5500 new potencies, and consequently has used thirty succussions for each, and that working twelve hours each

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day he has made twenty-five strong movements with the arm every minute.

Jenichen ascribes all the triumph to Hering, who encouraged high potencies, and exclaimed, "*Every year higher.*" In a letter to Bœnninghausen, Jenichen says: "Being conscious that I work for the whole sick world (because I hope that in course of time and by degrees my preparations will be propagated), and that nobody can prepare the medicines in this manner, this it is which preserves my courage and revivifies my bodily powers." (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 5, pp. 132, 558; vol. 6, p. 132; vol. 8, p. 554; vol. 9, p 682; vol 10, p. 108; vol. 30, p. 72; vol. 38, p. 66. Kleinert, p. 214. The Organon, Jan. 1878; October, 1879; Jan., 1880; April, 1880. Rapou, vol. 2, pp. 224, 270, 455, 523. Allg. hom. Zeit. 42, was 10 et Seq.*)

JOHN, FREDERICO EMILIO. Was a student of the Leipsic University in ——. In 18— he went to Rio de Janeiro to conclude his studies in the medical school of Rio. There he chose as the subject of his thesis the system of medicine that was at the time attracting so much attention and making so much progress in Germany, Europe and Russia, and known as Homœopathy. He wrote regarding the advantage to humanity of the new system of practice, and sustained his thesis, and on it obtained the degree of doctor of medicine. This was in 1837. (*Trans. World's Conven., vol. 2, p. 407.*)

JOURDAIN. Is on the list of Quin, of 1834, at which time he was practicing Homœopathy at Colmar, France.

JOURDAN, A. J. L. Was an early homœopathic physician of Paris. His name appears on the Quin list of 1834. He was the author of numerous books. In 1832 he translated the "Chronic Diseases" of Hahnemann into French, the book being published in Paris. In 1834 the "Materia Medica Pura," and in 1832 he translated the "Organon" into French. In 1840 he published in two large volumes a "Universal Pharmacology," and in 1834 a medical dictionary. It has been impossible to find any data regarding the life or death of this talented writer of the homœopathic school.

JUVIN. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy at Grenoble, France. (*World's Con., vol. 2, p, 152.*)

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KAMMERER. The name appears both in the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and that of Quin of 1834. He was practicing Homœopathy at Rothenburg, in Hesse-Darmstadt. Rapou says: At Ulm I mention that exact homœopathist, Dr. Kammerer, who published in 1830 a memoir in response to a proposition which Hufeland had made to combine the two rival schools in one system. Kammerer contributed to the preservation of Homœopathy.

He was the author of several works. In 1834 Hahnemann wrote a preface to a book by Kammerer. Kammerer's answer to Hufeland was published in the *Hygea*, vol. 5, pt. 3 and 4, and also in book form by Groos in 1837. Kammerer thought the law of Isopathy as correct as Homœopathy, and relates a case where the use of *Cuprum* 30 was efficacious in a case where copper had been taken with the food.

The *Zeitung* states: Dr. Kammerer, Sr., in Gmund, one of the veterans, and for many years connected wlth the Centralverein, died in January of this year (1868). Gmund is situated in Swabia. (*Rapou, vol 2, pp. 611, 663. Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. lxxii, p. 168. Dudgeon's Lectures. Ameke., p. 299.*)

(There are two Kammerer's mentioned in the *Zeitung* and Quin lists, the one as at Schwabiseh-Gmund and the other at Rathenburg. The compiler has been unable to separate their identity.)

KIESSELBACH, ERNST CARL. Ernst Carl Kiesselbach was born December 12th, 1808, in Bremen, where his father, Wikolaus Kiesselbach, Doctor of Theology, was preacher in the Church of St. Stephen. Ernst was the youngest of seven children, and, as such already, he was the pet of the whole family, and especially of his mother, who in her 83d year, after other heavy losses, had also to see him die before her.

Kiesselbach was a boy who enjoyed life, and who spent a happy childhood and youth. He received his first instruction from his father, but although his head and his memory were excellent the beginning was nevertheless difficult for him. But scarcely had he commenced learning Latin, when in 1816 his father suddenly died of apoplexy. After brief private instruction, he came into the public preparatory school under the direction of Prof. Fr. Strack, where he soon distinguished himself as a diligent

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and ambitious pupil. Also in the classic school he advanced from one class to the other as rapidly as possible, and finally left the school in autumn 1827, ready for the university. As a boy of 6 years, Kiesselbach had already visited Heidelberg with his parents. His elder brother was studying there, and it was the home of his mother, whose nearest relatives were living there. It was the favorite spot of the family, and so there could be no doubt that the University of Heidelberg would be selected for him. It was the same with his choice of studies. His father was a preacher, who was as much beloved as esteemed and whose early decease was much lamented. The wish was frequently expressed that the son might in time fill the pulpit in the rationalistic spirit of the father. Kiesselbach heard this wish, as well as this supposition expressed so frequently, that he seemed to think it a matter of course that he should execute this idea, although the clerical estate did not seem to quite suit his lively character.

But Kiesselbach studied theology for only one term, when he saw that he was not suited for this study. His teachers were Paulus, Daub and Creuzer. Then he studied philology and especially the oriental languages, and found good and efficient teachers in the Professors Bear, Umbreit and Hitzig. About this time he elaborated a theological prize-essay (from the Old Testament) which received the prize, and which he also used as a dissertation in his examination as Doctor of Philosophy. The theme was: *Dogma de rebus post mortem futuris e veteris testamentis scriptis tam canonicis quam apocryphis ratione exegetica-critica erutum atque illustratum ab Ernesto Carolo Kiesselbach, philosophiæ doctore, Heidelbergæ*, 1832–4. "(Dogma concerning things to come after death from the Scriptures of the Old Testament, as well from the canonical as the apocryphal books, investigated and illustrated in an exegetic-critical manner by Ernst Carl Kiesselbach, doctor of philosophy.")

Even during the last year of his philological studies, Kiesselbach often thought that this kind of learning could not lastingly satisfy his mind, which loved to move in life free and untrammeled. He also during his vacations usually visited his uncle, Dr. Kiesselbach, in Hanau, and saw and heard much there of his extended activity and his great successes in his homœopathic practice; thus the thought of himself becoming a physician

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gradually developed in him, and especially also of becoming acquainted with Homœopathy. Kiesselbach completed the philological studies he had begun, and made his examination as doctor (in which he carried off the highest degree), and he thus proved that he had diligently used his time; but immediately after his examination he announced to his teachers that he would continue his studies and take up medicine.

Also now Kiesselbach would have liked to have remained in Heidelberg, as he highly esteemed the medical faculty there, and he had already entered his name for the study of anatomy, when Dr. Rosshirt, who at that time was prorector, insisted that he would have to be enrolled anew. Kiesselbach had no inclination to do this, and used his utmost endeavors to obtain permission to attend the lectures without this formality. But in vain, with every rigor he was directed by the apparitors at the order of the prorector to leave the lecture room of anatomy. So in the autumn of 1832 he left Heidelberg to go to Munich. Here he studied for three years with great pleasure his newly chosen department of medicine, then he visited Wuerzburg for a year, partly to practice in the Julius Hospital under the direction of Fuchs, and he also had private lessons from Prof. d'Outrepont which he attended with much interest.

There he also received his doctor's diploma and wrote for the purpose his medical dissertation, entitled: "*Dissertatio inauguralis sisteus historiam formationis ac evolutionis nervi sympathici una cum descriptione ejusden nervi decursus in animalibus quibusdam vertebratis. Auctore Ernesto Carolo Kiesselbach medicinæ et philosophiæ doctore.* Monachii 1835, 4."

So Kiesselbach returned in the year 1836 to his native city of Bremen, after having spent 9 years at different universities. As it was already known that he had turned to Homœopathy, and the examiners were allopathic physicians, the examination to which he was subjected was not a light one, but he came out also here with honors. He immediately announced to his fellow-citizens that he was a homœopath, and he strictly followed this method from his first patient to his last. Kiesselbach, as a determined homœopath, had many, yea, probably all the physicians of Bremen as his opponents (until first Dr. Hirschfeld and later on Dr. Krummacher joined him), and though his practice

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at first increased very slowly he remained unshaken, using his free time for study and firmly pursuing his chosen path.

Soon he became engaged to a young lady of Bremen, a member of a large and respected mercantile family; but he soon after had the great misfortune of losing his brother; he was treated allopathically, according to the views of his wife, who was and remained a resolute opponent of Homœopathy, so that Kiesselbach could not prevent his brother's being bled and dosed with morphine, causing him dreadful sufferings. Kiesselbach found the same opposition in the family of his wife, and had therefore much to struggle against.

But he found a rich compensation in the ever increasing extension of his fame and of his practice. He had to buy horses and a carriage to enable him to make all his calls. In his office-hours his hall was filled with people who sought his counsel. For some time Kiesselbach went to Oldenburg every two weeks, and frequently more than fifty people were waiting for him in the hotel where he used to stay. Later on he had to give up these journeys on account of his health; so he, also, very seldom then undertook obstetrical cases. Much as he had accomplished in this branch of work his delicate health did not permit him to continue in it. Besides his extended practice in the city he had also an extended practice in the country. The country people came streaming in from all parts of East Friesland, Oldenburg and Hanover, and he had frequently to send off in the morning ten letters with medicines to patients in the country, as his treatment was in request from Emden all the way up the Rhine.

In the last years his health became more and more delicate. In the year 1852 he was yet present at the meeting of the Central Society in Frankfort, and from there he visited his beloved Heidelberg. There he also died, a malignant liver disease having developed, against which his vigorous constitution as well as the art of physicians was in vain. Thus his active life, zealously and consistently devoted to Homœopathy, came to an end on the 18th of November, 1856.

Dr. Griesselich, in his "Skizzen aus der Mappe eines resienden Homöopathen," says: Dr. Kiesselbach, of Hanau, wished an account of the Homœpathic treatment of croup inserted in a Kassel paper; the censor of the press vetoed it, and the Kassel paper kept silent on the subject of croup and Homœopathy.

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(*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 53, p. 88. Rapou, vol. 2, pp. 291, 604. Zeit. f. hom. Klinik, vol. 6, p. 87. Ameke, p. 251.*)

KINGDON, WILLIAM, (F. R. C. S.) This gentleman, who for many years had a large general practice, and was greatly liked by his patients and loved by his relatives and friends, departed this life on the 7th of January, 1863, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. We record his departure because for many years he was parcel-homœopath and parcel-allopath. He was honest, however, for he told his patients, "I think this is a case for homœopathic treatment, or this is one for allopathic drugging." Of necessity he suffered loss from halting between two opinions on so important a subject.

During the last years of his life we believe he repudiated Homœopathy; we can afford to make this statement. He was a worthy man, and so peace to his manes.

Dr. Sampson, in "Truths and Their Relation to Homœopathy," p. 52, gives a paper read before the London Medical Society in 1836, in which he gives reasons for belief in Homœopathy; this was published in the *Lancet* for October 15, 1836. (*Mo. Hom. Rev., vol. 7, p. 123. Zeit. f. hom. Klinik, vol. 12, p. 26.*)

KINZEL. Rapou says: About 1827 Prince Esterhazy went to Italy, accompanied by a homœopathic physician, Dr. Kinzel. On reaching Rome Kinzel remained for some time in that city, awaiting the return of the Prince, and employed his time practicing and popularizing Homœopathy. He made some happy cures, showing the advantage of the new method, and when he departed with the Prince he had left the ground in a fit condition for future effort. Some years later De Horatiis, Mauro, Romani, those distinguished homœopathists from Naples, stopped in Rome in their trips to the North of Italy. The many patients of Kinzel, hearing of their arrival, desired to be treated by the new method, and the physicians were thus detained there many days.

Dr. Huber says that in 1834 the adherents of Homœopathy in Trieste united for the purpose of inducing a homœopathic physician to settle there. They persuaded Dr. Kinzel to come to them from Naples, and he remained until 1845. (*Rapou, vol. 1, p. 120. World's Conven., vol. 2, pp. 204, 1068.*)

KIRSCHLEGER. In Quin's list of the homœopathic prac-

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titioners of 1834 the name appears, at which time he is located in Münster.

KIRSTEN. According to the *Zeitung* list of 1832 he was then a surgeon in Leipzig. Quin also locates him there in 1834. There was another Dr. Kirsten, who died in 1863, who must not be mistaken for this pioneer.

KLEINER. Was an early Russian homœopath. The name apears on the *Zeitung* list of 1832, at which time he was at Saratoff. Quin, in 1834, also notes this name.

KOLMAR, DANIEL. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. His name is in the *Zietung* list and also that of Quin. In 1829–34 he was practicing Homœopathy at Comorre, Hungary.

KORNER. The *Zeitung* list of 1832 places Korner in Wurtemburg, but does not mention the town. Quin is no more explicit.

KRAFT. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. He was then at Rossleben, Saxony. The *Zeitung* list of 1832 and the Quin list of 1834 locates him at the same place.

KRAMPLA. Was practicing Homœopathy in Olmutz in 1832; the name is on the *Zeitung* list of that date. It is also on that of Quin of 1834.

KRETZSCHMAR, TRANGOTT. On the 10th of April (1838), on the birthday of Hahnemann, Dr. Trangott Kretzschmar, in Belzig, departed this life after long sufferings,

He was born April 15th, 1786, at Dobrilugh (Dobwilüzt): but he was fatherless, even before he saw the light of the world, for his father, Superintendent Kretzschmar, died four weeks before his birth. From his tenth year he lived in the house of his grandfather, the celebrated Professor, Dr. Bœhmer, at Wittenberg; from the year 1806 to 1809 he there studied medicine, and secured his doctor's diploma in the year 1809. Then he practiced for sometime in the towns of Oschatz and Herzberg; but in the year 1814 he went as military surgeon with the landwehr, and in the latter part of the same year he settled in Belzig.

Concerning his medical views we have full information in the *Archiv fuer die hom. Heilk., VIII, 1, pp. 110-116.*

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For many years he had been complaining of arthritic troubles, which were aggravated from time to time, and caused him in the passed summer to yield to the urgent representations of his family and to try a mineral bath. But he returned thence in a dropsical condition and never after recovered his bodily health. Especially during the last fourteen days of his life, he endured great sufferings, as he was then tormented day and night by an erysipelatous inflammation, which destroyed his sleep, until on the evening of April 10th, he found the much desired rest and breathed out his spirit about 11 o'clock.

The readers of this journal will well remember what he was as a homœopath, and as was shown by his medical articles and pamphlets he belonged to the Eclectics. But only his closer friends know what he was as a *physician* in general and as a *man*, and the writer of this was permitted to call him friend. A firm trust in God, such as is not often found in these modern times, and a most rare zeal in his profession, ever more animated him, and the latter manifestly contributed to his early decease. For when he was called on for help, nothing could prevent him from obeying the call, day or night, sunshine or rain, and so it frequently happened, especially as he was at the same time obstetrician, that he drove out in the storm and rain in the dark night on an open farmer's wagon, packed up in bedding, because he happened to have one of his attacks of gout. Even after he had become dropsical, he did not cease visiting his patients. The writer well remembers a characteristic answer by our departed friend when another and better practice was offered him, which he declined: "What would come of my poor peasants, if I should find the heart to leave them in their misery?" Now he has, nevertheless, been compelled to leave them, and has caused many laments by his departure. But he needed rest, and this, to be sure, he could not find here. "*Sit ei terra levis.*"

Dr. Franz Hartmann, writing a retrospect of the early years of *Allgem. hom. Zeitung*, mentioned Kretzschmar in connection with the controversaries in Vol. 1 of that journal. He writes: There was only one Hahnemann; he could not, and dared not have acted otherwise if he wished his doctrine to succeed;* and he

* He refers evidently to Hahnemann's extreme severity to all who did not follow his tenets to the letter.

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could so act with a good conscience, for he was master of his art, and grew more perfect day by day, and as far as he was concerned he had surmounted all external obstacles. None of his followers could by any means boast of such good fortune, hence came all kinds of altercations and animosities among friends, which were carried to a great excess; and the most extravagant of all was the work of Hahnemann himself, and gave occasion to the following question from Dr. Kretzschmar, of Belzig, a man distinguished by his true scientific cultivation, and who has long since departed. "What is the meaning of allopathizing in Homœopathy, and can it exist?" (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 1, p. 22.*) A more unfortunate question than this could hardly have been asked, for it threw a firebrand among the orthodox; for years the controversy raged, and became so embittered that Hahnemann sent for publication in this journal (Vol. 2, No. 1) an article adorned, after his usual fashion, with his favorite epithets—"mongrel sect," "bastard homœopathists" and similar phrases—under the title: "To My True Disciples," and expressly required it to be printed without any change, so that no offensive word could be erased by us, which, without affecting the clearness of what he had so often said, would have removed the injurious asperity of the whole.

Dr. Kretzschmar lived in a small town, far from any friendly homœopathists; he devoted himself with zeal to the new doctrine, but it was impossible for him so soon to have acquired such proficiency in it as to be able to employ at once the most suitable homœopathic remedies for all imaginable diseases, especially at that time, when the inflammatory and congestive diseases excited doubts and scruples in many whether they were really to be overcome in all cases by homœopathic treatment. These diseases Kretzschmar brought expressly forward in an article, because probably up to that time he had but small opportunity of observation or experience in them, and he said that until greater certainty had been obtained it might sometimes be necessary to use allopathic palliatives. By his question he undertook, unbidden, the defense of certain parties who had been unjustly abused by Hahnemann in a public newspaper, and thereby brought upon himself, not only the anger of the Master, but many of the orthodox thought themselves called upon to protest with energy against the views of Kretzschmar.

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Rummel, Muller and Trinks took Kretzschmar's part; the controversy was long continued.

Traugott Kretzschmar was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829; he was then located at Belzig, Saxony. He is located at the same place both on the *Zeitung* list of 1832, and that of Quin of 1834.

Rapou says that in 1832 Kretzschmar and Gross had already tried the Korsakovian remedies with success. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 13, p. 119. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 12, p. 185. Kleinert, pp. 192, 254. Rapou, vol. 2, pp. 440, 589, 619, 621.*)

KNORRE. Was one of the pioneers of Homœopathy at Pernau, in Livonia. He was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. His name is on the *Zeitung* list of 1832, and on that of 1834 of Quin.

KORSAKOFF, ISEMAN VON. Korsakoff was a noble landed proprietor living in the neighborhood of Moscow, who became interested in Homœopathy before 1829. It is likely that he was the first Russian convert. In June, 1831, he sent to the *Archiv* of Stapf a paper entitled: Experiences on the Propagation of the Medicinal Power of Homœopathic Remedies, Together with some Ideas on the Mode in which this Propagation takes Place. This was in regard to a new method of medicating pellets; he advocated placing one dry medicated pellet with a great number of unmedicated pellets in a vial, and said that the one medicated pellet would medicate all the others. Hahnemann follows with a paper on the subject. Hahnemann was a friend and wrote to Korsakoff, and in a measure approved of his ideas.

Of course there was a branch of the Homœopathic School who did not put faith in the ideas Korsakoff originated. Dr. Roth, in an article on Hahnemann's "Merits, Errors and Critics," published in 1872 in the *British Journal*, says: This unhappy and mystic idea of a *dematerialization* of the medicines, and of the transmutation of a material medical substance into an *immaterial medicinal spirit*, which has proved the greatest impediment to the rational development of Homœopathy, unhappily suggested to a layman, a Russian, Count Korsakoff, the notion of infecting 1000 unmedicated sugar globules with one globule previously moistened with the 300th part of one drop of the 100th dilution

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of a medicine; this was the mischievous commencement of the disgraceful high potencies, although, according to Dr. V. Meyer (*A. H. Z., vol. 58, p. 57*), Hahnemann was satisfied with the 30th dilution, and *did not approve* of the *higher dilutions*—"once this (diluting) must *have an end*, and cannot continue into the infinite."

Dr. Bojanus says that Admiral Mordwinoff, not only an able officer, but a man of high literary and scientific attainments, writes thus to Korsakoff, another disciple of Hahnemann: "While the cholera is slaying its victims here (St. Petersburg), the new and old schools are quarrelling: the physicians, superior by position and number, put everything at stake, in order to destroy the results of the former" (new school). "Herrmann writes to me that he had to give up the treatment of cholera patients in the hospital, for all those who were sent to him were dying, *and had already gone through the whole course of allopathic treatment.* All methods are admissible here, only Homœopathy is persistently persecuted." * * * * Korsakoff was probably the earliest convert (in Russia), for he wrote to Hahnemann in 1829, in regard to a new method of mediciating homœopathic pellets, which suggests some previous study of and acquaintance with the subject. Although no physician, Korsakoff has perhaps done more than any one else to prepare a safe foundation for Homœopathy in Russia. He went much farther than an amateur; he studied, tried, examined, and succeeded in making discoveries of which no one before him had thought, not even the Master himself, then living. That Hahnemann esteemed him highly is proven by a letter found amongst Korsakoff's papers, in which the venerable Master says: "I admire the zeal with which you devote yourself to the beneficial healing art, not only in order to have help for your own family and neighbors, but also to penetrate the secrets of nature, as proved by your valuable notes. I like one of your last suggestions, handed to my nephew, to decide on the suitable remedy by the test of smelling it. I have myself seen experiments confirmed. With my utmost power I try above all things to find out what will be of most use to my fellow-men. I take this for the best road, in which the happiness of us mortals during this short life is to be found, and I am convinced that you also are of this opinion.

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Continue an activity which satisfies a feeling heart and do not relax. This is my desire, to enjoy your favor.

"Your most devoted,

"S. HAHNEMANN."

From other papers we learn that Korsakoff had occupied himself with medicine before his conversion to Homœopathy. He left five books, containing 302 copies of allopathic prescriptions, and the particulars of cases treated up to June, 1828. From February, 1829, another journal of homœopathic treatment of family and dependents, continued till 1834, records 11,725 cases. From that time he seems to have made no record of cases, though he continued to administer as before to the sick on his estate, giving their claims at all times precedence of other affairs. He was an active and efficient propagandist, and his literary productions bear the stamp of an eminently original and thoughtful mind. In the cholera years 1830 and 1847, Korsakoff was elected by the nobility, district inspector. From this appointment we derive notes on the character of the cholera in Orenburg; of its treatment in Kasau by Arnhold, and in Pensa by Peterson; its course in different European countries, also the results of homœopathic treatment of cholera in the old Catharine Hospital, under the management of Dr. Goldberg, showing that out of 1,274 cases in 1841–4 the mortality was but 6 per cent. To facilitate the selection of a remedy by some general classification Korsakoff studied and recorded the mode of action of animal, vegetable and mineral substances, alkalies and acids, on different parts of the body. This work, though it bears the stamp of *laymanship*, gives some valuable hints. When Korsakoff died, in 1853, he had labored faithfully and successfully for twenty-six years for the advancement of Homœopathy. As originator of the high potencies, he did a great service to the cause of science, and it cannot be denied that he proved the efficacy of certain substances in a degree of attenuation far beyond all conceivable limits. Future times, perhaps, will know better how to appreciate such discoveries, which hitherto, it must be owned, have promoted discord and contention to a far greater extent than they have produced conviction. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 5, p. 129; vol. 30, p. 72; vol. 38, p. 310. World's Conv., vol. 2, pp. 253, 255. Kleinert, pp. 150, 210. Rapou., vol. 2, p. 556.*)

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LABURTHE. Was an early pioneer of Homœopathy in Paris.

LAFFAN, JOSEPH DE DOURCY. The name appears in the Quin list of 1834, but no place of residence is given. He is styled—Baronettus.

LAFITTE. Was an early pioneer of Homœopathy in Paris.

LANDESER. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, at which time he was practicing Homœopathy at Pernau in Livonia. His name appears both in the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and that of Quin in 1834. He died at Pernau, in Russia, in 1875. (*A. H. Z*, *vol. 93, p. 96.*)

LANG, CHARLES. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy in London. His name appears in the list of contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, at which time he was practicing Homœopathy in London. His name is also on the *Zeitung* list of 1832, but Quin in 1834 does not mention him.

LA RAJA, VINCENZO. Dadea says that Dr. La Raja was in 1829 De Horatiis' assistant in the Clinique of the Trinity Hospital, and that he published in that year a homœopathic pharmacopœia with a clinical repertory. The name appears in Quin's list of 1834, at which time he was practicing at Cotrone. The clinic was closed in 1829, and Dr. La Raja went to Cotrone to practice Homœopathy, where he was physician to the military hospital; for years he practiced there and in other provinces of Campobasso with success, giving general satisfaction. In 1858 he visited Gravina, his native place, where he died. In 1837 he published a guide for the cure of the Asiatic cholera, and in 1846 he reproduced the *Apologia* of Bigel. (*World's Conv.*, *vol. 2, p. 1086.*)

LARIO, JOAQUIN. Was an allopathic physician who was converted by Dr. Coll about 1834.

LAURENCET. According to the list of Quin of 1834, Dr. Laurencet was practicing Homœopathy at that time in Lyons, France.

LAVILLE. According to Quin, was practicing Homœopathy in Lyons in 1834.

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LEAF, WILLIAM. Reference is made to Mr. Leaf as follows: The eminent London merchant and well known philanthropist died on the 4th of July, 1874' at his residence, Streatham Hill, in the 85th year of his age. We believe that there is no one unconnected with the profession of medicine to whom Homœopathy is more indebted for the firm root it took in this country forty years ago than to Mr. Leaf. A patient and intimate friend of Hahnemann, Mr. Leaf spared neither influence, money nor time in his endeavors to secure the practice of Homœopathy in England. We purpose in our next number furnishing our readers with as full a record of the efforts he made in this direction as the resources at our disposal will enable us to do.

In our issue of last month we referred briefly to the death of Mr. William Leaf, one of the oldest and most earnest adherents of Homœopathy. Mr. Leaf was such a conspicuous champion of Homœopathy on its first introduction into England that he deserves something more than a passing notice in this journal. Very few professional men, and certainly no laymen, have done more for the spread of our art than Mr. Leaf. He did not confine his efforts to spending money in this cause, though in this respect he deserves especial honor as the most munificent patron of Homœopathy that has yet appeared. During his career he cannot have given in various ways less than £20,000 towards the advancement of this system. But he gave also time, thought, work, influence; and he incurred much obloquy and reproach in his advocacy. We cannot pretend to present a full account of all Mr. Leaf did—we believe that a more complete memorial of him is in preparation and will be published shortly. The most important facts we shall, however, endeavor to record.

Mr. Leaf's introduction to Homœopathy occurred about the year 1833. He was then very ill—not with any acute disease, but from a chronic disorder, which no treatment he had pursued had at all relieved. At this time he had business relations with M. Arlès-Dufour, then a large silk merchant in Lyons. M. Arlès-Dufour was an earnest and enlightened homœopath, and he induced Mr. Leaf to take some medicines which he himself prescribed for him. The effect of these was so remarkable that Mr. Leaf was encouraged to continue the treatment. He went over to Paris, where Hahnemann was practicing, and placed

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himself under his care. Ultimately he was cured, and retained the health which he then gained up to a very advanced age. It is plain that Mr. Leaf owed many years of life to homœopathic treatment. When he became a patient of Hahnemann's he had a damaged constitution, one which would not have been presentable at any insurance office, and his life did not appear likely to be prolonged more than a few years. He was then 44 years of age, and he lived to the ripe old age of 84, retaining his bodily and mental faculties unimpaired up to within a short time of his death. If Homœopathy had done nothing more than giving to the world thirty years of Mr. Leaf's life, it certainly deserves the gratitude of society. Mr. Leaf was so impressed with the striking results of homœopathic treatment in his own case that he at once placed his family under the same treatment. He became an intimate, personal friend of Hahnemann; went over to Paris every year to see him, and induced him to sit for his portrait, which is retained as an heirloom in the family. Several of Hahnemann's letters to him also are carefully preserved, with a lock of the venerable master's hair. The letters are in French, with one exception, which is in English. They refer almost exclusively to medical treatment, and have no special interest for the public. They give, however, an incidental illustration of the vigor of Hahnemann's mind, who was able to write with such accuracy and ease in two foreign languages. In the English letter there is scarcely a phrase which betrays the foreigner.

When Mr. Leaf became convinced of the truth of the new system of medical treatment, he was not the man to allow such a conviction to remain as a barren and neglected mental possession. He at once exerted himself to introduce it to his personal friends, to all members of the medical profession that he had access to, and to the public at large, by bringing Dr. Curie over to England to practice it both privately and in dispensaries and institutions which he either founded or liberally supported. He was persuaded by his friend, M. Arlès-Dufour, to bring over Dr. Curie in the year 1835. Dr. Curie resided in his house for about a year, till he could speak English well enough to practice. Mr. Leaf then guaranteed him a handsome income till he was able to make his practice remunerative. Owing to Mr. Leaf's help, Dr. Curie was soon engaged, not only in extensive private

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practice, but also in conducting several dispensaries for its more general introduction to the public. His first effort of this kind was at his own house in Finsbury Circus. This continued about two years. Then he separated his dispensary work from his private practice by taking rooms for the dispensary in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and in Ely Place, Holborn. When Dr. Curie removed to the West End he continued to attend at Ely Place till the Hahnemann Hospital was founded in Bloomsbury Square. This was done chiefly at Mr. Leaf's expense, and he was at the same time contributing liberally towards the Homœopathic Institution in Hanover Square. During the whole of the rest of his life he was a liberal supporter of homœopathic dispensaries both in his own neighborhood, Brixton and Streatham, and in distant localities.

In this work Mrs. Leaf co-operated with him most energetically. They established a dispensary indeed at their own house at Streatham, which Dr. Curie attended every Sunday, and where poor people and even cattle and horses belonging to their neighbors were treated. Mrs. Leaf would dispense the medicines as Dr. Curie prescribed them, and in this good work the Sunday afternoons were very actively employed. Mrs. Leaf also regularly every week visited the Hanover Square Institution, and encouraged her friends also to inspect the results of the treatment pursued there.

But Mr. Leaf did more than contribute liberally towards the support of these different institutions. He studied Homœopathy in the French works, which were at that time the only expositions of it accessible to him. He became very skilled in the practice of Homœopathy; that he should have become so is the more remarkable when we consider that this was only a subordinate pursuit, and that he was actively engaged in conducting a large business at the same time. Doubtless Dr. Curie assisted him in any difficult case that he undertook the charge of, but his own study rendered him to a great extent independent of such help. He had a number of patients at Eastbourne, who came to his house there for assistance. No trouble was too great for him; no effort was spared in order to spread the knowledge of what Homœopathy was, and could do. On more than one occasion he took a journey (not a railway journey then)

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to Worthing and other distant places, merely to help poor invalids whom he was trying to benefit.

As Mr. Leaf became better acquainted with the resources of Homœopathy, he was unceasingly anxious to induce medical men to study and practice it. Doubtless he first looked at their relation to Homœopathy from a business point of view. As a man well versed in commercial transactions, he knew that rapid, brilliant and lasting cures would add to the reputation and increase the practice of any medical man who could effect them. He was therefore very earnest in bringing it under the notice of his medical friends, being well assured that it would prove a commercial success to any medical man who could master it and practice it with skill. He naturally thought that he had only to point out this medical El Dorado to his professional friends to induce them at once to appropriate its advantages. He was not prepared for the opposition which he encountered. He thought only of the truth and value of the new system, its power to alleviate suffering and prolong life, and make life itself more fruitful in all good results. And he naturally thought that his medical friends would also keep these aims paramount over all lower considerations. But to his cost he found that the love of truth and the desire to cure disease and relieve pain and weakness were not always the supreme influences in the medical profession. His earnest advice was repelled with anger and contempt. Many of his friends despised him as a fanatic or a madman, and for many years he was exposed to an amount of reproach and social obloquy that would have daunted a less resolute nature. Doubtless this was a kind of experience well fitted to bring out and ripen all the best qualities of his nature. A man of wealth has every inducement to shirk the battle of life and enjoy the ease which affluence places within his reach. Mr. Leaf was delivered from this snare by his championship of Homœopathy, at a time when such advocacy brought with it contempt and reproach even more than it does now.

Mr. Leaf's enthusiasm for Homœopathy led him to write a pamphlet in exposition of it. It was published anonymously by Leath, and went through several editions. The copy before us, dated 1842, is one of the "fourth thousand." The title is: "Homœopathy Explained and Objections Answered." This little work of forty-seven pages is written with considerable

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vigor and skill. The topics are arranged in an orderly and logical way, and the arguments in favor of Homœopathy presented with much force of expression and illustration. As a specimen we extract Mr. Leaf's answer to the objection that the cures of Homœopathy are attributable to the faith and imagination of the patient. To this he replies:

"The objection here made presupposes that a patient *has* faith in Homœopathy, and is thereby cured; the inference therefore is, that if equal faith had been placed in Allopathy that system would equally have cured him. But has not the same amount of faith been accorded to the old school and its adherents? and if so, has it in all, or in the majority of instances, effected a cure? Now, as faith in any system of medicine can only be the result of its works, it is evident that Homœopathy must have been successful, or it could never have established the faith. But this objection is indeed exceedingly futile: for it is clear that if the success of Homœopathy depended upon the faith of the public, it never could have advanced a single step, since by far the greater number of persons who resort to its aid do so not only without faith in its powers, but absolutely with a prejudice against it, and really have recourse to it as a forlorn hope, after the old school has signally failed to give them the relief which they require. Such, in fact, was my own case, when I first reluctantly consented to make a trial of its remedies. I did so, as I have already stated, at the earnest entreaty of a friend, and without the slightest expectation or belief that means apparently so trifling and inadequate could effect any sensible change, either good or bad, upon my constitution. The most beneficial effects, however, were produced, and upon these effects my faith has been built, which faith has been confirmed and increased by every day's experience."

And then he proceeds to notice the efficacy of Homœopathy in the diseases of the lower animals and children, where faith is necessarily absent.

Mr. Leaf was born March 21st, 1791, and died July 3d, 1874, in the 84th year of his age. He had eleven children, two of whom died in infancy, four died after they were grown up, five survive him. At the time of his death he had forty-two grandchildren, having lost three, and eight great-grandchildren. He was a warm-hearted, benevolent man—not wearing, however, all

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his good qualities on the surface, for it was necessary to know him well to find out all the tenderness and sympathy that were often disguised by a somewhat blunt and reserved manner. Indeed we have sometimes found that his feelings were often in the inverse proportion to his expression of them, so that you only discovered how deeply his sympathies were stirred by the acts of benevolence which they prompted. Often, however, he would unburden himself of the wealth of his inner feelings by writing what he would not trust himself to speak. He was a devout Christian man, and the faith which prompted his good deeds sustained him in the heavy sorrows which the loss of his children caused him, and made his last hours tranquil and triumphant. (*Mo. Hom. Rev., vol. 18, pp. 526, 584. Rapou, vol. 1, p. 77.*)

LEBOUCHER. Was one of the pioneers of Homœopathy in Paris.

LEDERER, THOMAS. Was practicing in Vienna in 1824. Rapou says: The Doctor Lederer, who was a friend of P. Franck, and who is to-day (1846) physician to the Metternich family, is distinguished among all the Viennese homœopaths for his great learning and powerful intellect. Lederer was, during seven years, the first asssistant of Boer, Professor of Obstetrics and of the Diseases of Women in the General Hospital. There is hardly an establishment in the world where the practice of midwifery is carried on on so large a scale, where they attend, on an average, from 2,500 to 3,000 a year. Boer, careful and often on account of feeble health, allowed Lederer to take charge of the immense practice and also to conduct alone the clinic in his place. Lederer prescribed like his master, and, like him, lost by the hundreds women in beds tainted with metro-peritonitis and puerperal fever. Later he modified the treatment, but without changing the per cent. of the mortality, which had occurred under the influence of a typhiod taint that had remained in Vienna since the epidemic of that disease. He said that in 1819 he saw perish under the influence of *Calomel* in large doses, six hundred women, who were confined, in three months. The same results were to be found in all the great hospitals. What was to be done?

It was during these deceptions of practice that he sought to

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distract his mind with literary studies. He had occasion to read the "Organon" of Hahnemann, whose doctrine had commenced to make itself known in Austria. He was struck with the originality of the book and of the prefaces of the Materia Medica. He sought faith in Homœopathy as an art for healing and devoted himself to his studies. After having analyzed the new doctrine he made haste to apply it to these terrible maladies of the lying in-women, for whom he had been in despair. He thought it prudent to call to his aid in this matter the counsels of Dr. Franz, pupil of Hahnemann, whom he found at that time in Vienna. This physician, little versed in the treatment of this sort of disease, could furnish only vague indications; these he gave to him. Lederer was not discouraged; he found a great diminution in the mortality, and from that time he was counted among the practitioners of the new art.

Lederer is known in Vienna as a very good obstetrican, and has repute among his brethren for his skillful treatment of the diseases of women.

Lederer commenced to practice in 1809 to 1811, at the age of fifteen or sixteen. He was then chosen by the Professor Kern to operate before Larrey and his colleagues, as he was well qualified to give them an exalted idea of the operative talent of the young German surgeons.

Rapou continues: I prefer the society of Lederer to that of the greater part of our colleagues. His frank and open character, a natural eloquence, the original turn of his wit, an independence, a trifle rude, pleases me greatly. They brought to Lederer one day an infant who had a headache caused by a sunstroke, a circumstance of which the parents did not speak. He saw the existence of a cerebral congestion and that it might be due to dentition. But looking at the general symptoms he thought of the headache of insolation and gave *Rhus*, a remedy which was called for by the cause and which covered the symptoms. He obtained speedy cure, a result which would not have resulted from *Belladonna*, which is indicated in simple cerebral congestion. Allopathy with its generalizations would not have made so delicate an observation.

Lederer is an exact homœopath, but very stubborn in his exclusiveness. He has no wish to experiment on medicines nor to try the high potencies of these later times.

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The following appears in the *Allg. hom. Zeitung:* On January 27th (1874) there died at Vienna the Nestor of Homœopathy there, Dr. Thomas Lederer, in his 86th year. He had in the last year retired from practice. He was very much liked as a man and esteemed as a physician. Physician in ordinary to Princess Melanie Metternich. Vigorous and enthusiastic even to his last years, he had the appearance of new life, active manhood, especially in literary matters, of which he was a careful and interested observer. He was interested in philosophical studies, especially in those of Kant and Schopenhauer. He was the author of but one book, "Mother and Child." He left one son, Dr. Emilio Lederer. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 88, p. 56. World's Con., vol. 2, p. 204. Rapou, vols. 1, 2. Kleinert, p. 165.*

LEHMANN. The name appears on the list of homœopathic practitioners publisned in the *Zeitung* in 1832; he was then located at Zwickau. Quin also places him in the same place in 1834.

LEHMANN. June 29, 1860, Hofrath Dr. Lehmann, of Dresden, is dead. The name appears on the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and on that of Quin in 1834. He was then practicing at Dresden. There were three Lehmanns, one at Coethen, who was Hahnemann's assistant; one at Zwickau, and the surgeon Lehmann, of Dresden. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 61, p. 8.*)

LICHTENFELS, F. VON. Died 1854. He practiced in Vienna for many years. His name appears on the *Zeitung* list of 1832. He was a contemporary of the Veiths, Marenzeller, Arnold, Lederer and Wricha. (*See also Rapou, vol. 1, p. 263; vol. 2, p. 660. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 12, p. 168.*)

LEIDBECK, PETER JACOB. The editor of the *British Journal of Homœopathy* for January, 1877, says: Dr. P. J. Leidbeck, known all over Scandinavia and by large circles abroad, departed this life, at Stockholm, in his seventy fifth year, on the 5th of October last. He had hardly arrived home, late in the evening, from his daily round of visits to his patients, when he suddenly died from paralysis of the heart; thus he actually died in harness as he often had wished. His life throughout was full of unceasing activity and struggle. From the first he was, by a stern father, destined to the clerical profession; but his

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own taste was early bent towards medicine, in which, having already as a schoolboy read Hufeland's "Art of Prolonging Life," he saw in his youthful imagination a grand and glorious object.

He was born in 1802, admitted as a student at the University of Upsala 1821, became a licentiate of medicine in 1831, and graduated as M. D. in 1835. He commenced, in 1831, to officiate as Prosector of Anatomy at the University, and continued in this capacity till 1846, lecturing on anatomy for several terms, instead of the then professor at the University. The professorship, notwithstanding, at the vacancy, passed him by, evidently from no other cause than his medical heterodoxy. He removed to Stockholm, devoting himself henceforth exclusively to the practice of Homœopathy. He had already as a medical student become a convert to Homœopathy, of which he had first heard mention during a course of lectures on materia medica by the learned occupier of the Chair of Linnæus, Professor G. Wahlenburg, who, though not practicing himself, was a great admirer of Hahnemann and his doctrine. In selecting as a motto for the inaugural thesis for his medical diploma, "*Qualis sit quantumque valeat methodus specifica in medicina*," Liedbeck had already shaken off the fetters of the old school, and became, with a warm, living conviction, a faithful and zealous pupil of Hahnemann and expounder of Homœopathy. He had twice visited the Continent in 1832, principally in order to see Hahnemann, and he used often to speak of his conversations with and the teachings of his great Master; in 1844 his Continental tour was more extensive, undertaken for special anatomical studies at the expense of the University.

An indefatigable inquirer, a constant and studious reader, he kept himself *au courant* with the literature of the different medical schools. He thus became acquainted with Rademacher's writings, which no doubt exercised a considerable influence on his practice in late years. The traditional medicine, as living amongst the people, was also a subject in which he took great interest, and he even published two essays on the subject, of which that under the title "Popular Medicine in Contra Distinction to Medicine and Quackery" (1858) ought to be mentioned. Among his other writings bearing more directly on Homœopathy may be mentioned:

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(*a*) "On the Influence of Alcohol on Man," 1831.

(*b*) "On Homœopathic Medicine and Its Literature," 1832.

(*c*) "Hahnemann's 'Organon' Translated," 1835.

(*d*) "Is There a Remedy for Consumption?" 1841.

(*e*) "De Cerebello Humano," 1845.

(*f*) "De Veneficio Phosphoreo Acuto," 1846.

(*g*) "A Short Account of the Present State and Development of Homœopathy in Foreign Countries," 1846.

(*h*) "Directions for the use of Some Homœopathic Medicine in Cholera," 1848.

(*i*) "How to Cure Frostbites and Burns," 1850.

(*k*) "Homœopathic Information for the Swedish People;" (a monthly periodical), 1855–56.

(*l*) "On the Different Schools of Medicine at the Present Time, and Their Principal Distinctions," 1862.

(*m*) "On the Spirit of Camphor Alone as a Remedy for Cholera," 1866, etc.

He was at one time a frequent contributor to the German homœopathic periodicals; also in this country interesting contributions from his pen have appeared. In his practice of Homœopathy, he leaned more towards Hahnemann's early practice, as known by his "Lesser Writings," than towards his later teachings as to the exclusive use of the higher dilutions.

By studying the question of diet and regimen in a country where the eating of salted food is very prevalent, he came to the conclusion that salt-eating was a cause of many ailments, thus confirming an old observation of Linnæus, who called a form of pyrosis from salt eating *pyrosis suæcica*. Liedbeck's papers on "Haliphagismus" are, if not exhaustive, at any rate interesting as an incentive to further investigation on the subject. Pursuing the subject of dietetics still further, he recommended the use of what has lately been called *food medicines*, and gave special indications for their use. Thus originated with him what he called the *homœoplastic treatment*, which he meant to be used as a complement to Homœopathy, thus annexing what will remain true in physiological medicine to the central truth of Homœopathy, *similia similibus curentur*.

Notwithstanding the most indefatigable work for more than forty-five years there is none at present in Sweden who can take Liedbeck's practice. This can only be explained by the com-

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pact opposition of an organized state medicine which all these years has met the single-handed champion of Homœopathy in Sweden whose loss we now record.

In 1876 Dr. Liedbeck sent the "History of Homœopathy in Sweden" to the World's Convention, held in Philadelphia. It was published in the "Transactions," vol. 2. The "Bibliography of Swedish Homœopathy" is also that of the writings of Liedbeck. In this Dr. Liedbeck says: There is no special law affecting Homœopathy or its practitioners in Sweden. I have the privilege of dispensing my own medicines, and, like every other properly qualified Swedish physician, the right to import drugs for my own practice, after having first given due notice to the Royal College of Health.

As to my own practice, I would only briefly mention that, having first filled several official medical appointments, I obtained the post of Professeur Agregé (Prosector Anatomiæ) at the University of Upsala in 1831. This made me in some measure independent of the uncertainty of practice, giving me at the same time liberty to practice Homœopathy. As I had on several occasions officiated instead of the professor of anatomy in giving lectures, holding examinations, etc., I had a fair prospect at his retirement of succeeding to the chair of anatomy. My medical heterodoxy was, however, too well known not to influence to my prejudice in the appointment of a successor, and I therefore removed, in 1846, to Stockholm, where I have since continued as a private practitioner of Homœopathy.

Though, as I have said before, neither the success of my practice nor my publications seem to have had any influence on the medical profession at large in making converts among them, yet Homœopathy has not a few patrons and followers in all classes of society, and several of the clergy have in this country as elsewhere been warm advocates, and even practitioners, of the system.

As to the question of dose, it will be seen from sundry articles emanating from my pen from time to time that I belong rather to those who follow Hahnemann in his early practice than in his old age, when he advocated almost exclusively the higher attenuations. Not to make this letter too long, I must also refer you to the homœopathic literature as regards the homœoplastic treatment I have introduced as a supplement to our Homœopathy.

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The *Zeitung* thus announces his death: At the end of October of this year (1876) died Dr. Liedbeck, in Stockholm, who had practiced Homœopathy there successfully for 30 years. He was 75 years of age, and died of marasmus. He communicated to us last year several cures of hygroma patellæ with *Flor. arnic. sicc.* placed upon the kneepan in little sacks. His own cure from fatty degeneration of the heart by means of *Arnica*, as given in my "Therapy" (I, 345), was by Dr. Argenti erroneously ascribed to the deceased; it was communicated in epistolary form in vol. 92, No. 11, p. 88. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 13, p. 694; vol. 35, p. 90; vol. 39, p. 255. Mon. Hom. Rev., vol. 20, p. 720. Hom. World, vol. 11, p. 572. World's Con., vol. 2, p. 340. Bibl. Hom., vol. 9, p. 89. Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 93, p. 184.*)

LIBERT. Was an early pioneer of Homœopathy in Paris.

LINGEN, GEORGE. George Lingen was one of the Allentown coterie. We find his name as a subscriber to the *Correspondenzblatt.* In 1835 he was located at 105 North Seventh street, Philadelphia, where he also kept homœopathic medicines for sale. He afterwards went South. A note in the "Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy" for 1870, tells that he was a German of fine education, having great taste for the fine arts. That he had been located at Mobile, Ala., where he had a fine practice. He died in 1868. He left behind some very valuable medical MSS. Dr. Malcolm Macfarlan says that in 1862–63 he met him in Mobile and that he had the principal practice of that city. (*World's Conven., vol. 2, p. 988. Trans. Am. Inst. Hom., 1870.*)

LIUZZI, INNOCENZO. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy in Rome. Quin gives the name in his directory of 1834. Dadea says that Mauro confirmed in the faith of the new doctrine Dr. Liuzzi, a fellow-countryman resident in Rome, who had been converted in 1821, and timidly practiced Homœopathy since that year, and that he left to Liuzzi the completion of his cures. (*World's Conven., vol. 2, p. 1074.*)

LOBETHAL, JULIUS. The *British Journal* thus mentions this pioneer of Homœopathy: The death of Dr. Julius Lobethal is announced (*Allg. hom. Zeitung*). Dr. Lobethal, who died of heart disease on the 12th of December, 1874, was born in 1810.

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In 1831 he greatly distinguished himself by his labors among the cholera patients in the epidemic of that year, and it was chiefly his conviction of the inefficacy of the ordinary treatment of that disease that led him to the study of Homœopathy. He passed his examination for the doctor's degree in Berlin, in 1833, and shortly afterwards had the satisfaction to cure his mother of a pulmonary affection by homœopathic remedies, after she had been given up by the allopathic physician in attendance He settled in Breslau as a homœopathic physician in 1834, and speedily obtained a large practice. He met with much opposition, and had to endure much persecution from the representatives of old physic. He contributed numerous and valuable practical papers to the *Zeitung*. In 1841 he published a monograph on *Iodine*, and introduced a mode of treatment of phthisis, by means of inhalations of sea water dispersed through the room in a pulverized form, which is said to have been very successful. In 1849 he was president of the Central Society of German Homœopathic Practitioners. In 1861 he published an essay entitled "The Truth of the Homœopathic Principle of Cure," on the occasion of a jubilee festival of the Breslau University. He was the founder of an asylum for the aged, which had the patronage of King Frederick William IV.; and he published some important mortality tables, which were much used by insurance companies. He was one of the original founders of the Society of Silesian Homœopathic practitioners. (*Brit Jour. Hom., vol. 33, p. 531.*)

LŒSCHER, DR. GOTTLOB HEINRICH. According to information received, Gottlob Heinrich Lœscher, Doctor of Medicine and Privy Sanitary Counselor, died at Luebben, in Lusatia; he was the director of the Obstetrical Institute there.

Since 1820 he had practiced medicine; he, as far as we know, became a convert to Homœopathy between the years 1830 and 1840, and through his practical success he gained many adherents and a great fame in the whole of Lusatia. His communications on obstetrics and the diseases of women were not numerous, but they showed him to be an able physician. He contributed to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, and is mentioned in the *Zeitung* and Quin lists of 1832 and 1834. (*A. H. Z., vol. 100, p. 143.*)

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LŒVI, HERMANN. His name is in the 1832 *Zeitung* list as residing at Vienna. Rapou says: When my father visited Prague, in 1832, he found the new school represented by two practitioners, Drs. Schaller and Lœvi. He also says that Lœvi made certain experiments with certain preparations from animals, and that he enriched the Isopathic materia medica; that he also was very much in favor of pathological and physiological knowledge, considering it as necessary to the new school as to the old. (*Rapou, vol. 2, pp. 77, 398.*)

LŒWE. The *Allg. hom. Zeitung*, vol. 90, p. 16 contains the following: "January 1, 1875. Lœwe, in Vienna, is dead.

Lœwe was of the time of Lederer, the Veiths, Arnold and Wrecha in Vienna. (*World's Conven., vol. 2, p. 204. Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 90, p. 16.*)

LONGCHAMP, DR. Longchamp was born in Botteus, a Catholic parochial village in the Canton of Vaud, Switzerland, from one of its most honorable families. Early in life he showed a great predilection for the study of medicine. A friend of the family, the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Mayor, in Lausanne, who recognized his abilites, encouraged his inclination and received him in the year 1813 as a pupil in the Hospital of Lausanne. In the year 1815, Longchamp went for his further education to Paris, where he remained for three years. After receiving there his diploma as doctor, he undertook a scientific journey to the southern part of Brazil and Paraguay in company with his friend, the well known Dr. Reugger. In Buenos Ayres, at that time, the noted dictator, Dr. Francis, was in power; he assigned a very advantageous circle of activity to the two travelers, but retained them for ten years as captives. In spite of the great advantages and the general respect shown here to Longchamp*, he took the first opportunity to escape from that country, and returned to Europe in 1827 and choose Freiburg (Switzerland) for his residence. After practicing there for three years, his attention was called to the new curative method through an article by Pierre Dufresne, of Geneva, in the *Bibliothèque Universelle de Genève*, an estimable scientific journal in the year 1831, on the subject

*His fame is preserved there to this day, for not long ago a citizen of that country traveling through Freiburg inquired very particularly for Dr. Longchamp.

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of Homœopathy. Dr. Dufresne, who shortly before, through diligent study and personal practical experiments, had become convinced of the truth of Homœopathy, at that time, with great enthusiasm, declared his adhesion to the new curative method, and through periodical assemblies of physicians called by him, and through the *Bibliothèque homœopathique de Genève* which he founded and published in company with his friend, the learned Dr. Peschier, he sought to make proselytes for the new school.

One of the first physicians gained by Dr. Dufresne for the new teaching was Dr. Longchamp. This talented physician devoted himself with great industry to the study of Homœopathy, and soon became a zealous follower of the new doctrine and a very busy homœopathic practitioner, gaining by his successful and brilliant cures a fame which spread throughout the country far and wide. Soon after, he was also nominated as the physician of the educational institute of the Jesuits, known in the whole Catholic Europe; this position he retained till the year 1847, when the Jesuits were expelled from the whole of Switzerland. Longchamp certainly contributed through his position to the more general diffusion of knowledge concerning Homœopathy in extended circles in Europe. This celebrated educational institute at that time was visited by pupils from the best families of a large part of Catholic Europe; as physician of this institute, he was an unusual favorite and celebrated. Many pupils owed to him their cure from chronic diseases that they had brought with them. So I myself, though residing at a distance from Freiburg, have been consulted several times by former pupils of the institute at Freiburg, because they had learned to know and value Homœopathy through Dr. Longchamp.

Longchamp was not only a distinguished homœopathic physician, but also a very thorough surgeon and operator, who did honor to his first teacher, the celebrated surgeon Mayor. Guided by a rich experience and an acute practical penetration, he only used the knife when he had found the internal treatment to be unavailing. He was indefatigable in the practice of his profession. He was ready to give his medical aid to whomsoever needed it, without making the slightest distinction between the rich and the poor, which caused him to be loved by the poor with a real devotion.

Dr. Longchamp, like every other physician who became con-

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verted to Homœopathy, was most violently assailed and attacked by his allopathic colleagues. But strong and bold through his success at the sickbed, and being gifted by a most peculiar courtesy and amiability, he knew how to gradually gain the respect of his opponents, so that they openly acknowledged his superiority and admired him for many years as a colleague who, as it were, stood above them. So, it is said, that during his long-continued disease (softening of the brain) all his colleagues gathered round his sickbed, and with childlike reverence offered him their aid, which was, however, of course in vain.

I am sorry to say that he has left no scientific works behind him, except some practical communication in the *Bibliothèque homœopathique de Genève*. His great services to Homœopathy consisted, as indicated above, in the fact that he more than most others contributed to the acknowledgment and diffusion of our method of healing among the public far and near. We say among the public, for despite of the esteem entertained for him by his colleagues he had not the satisfaction of leaving a homœopathic successor to his practice. This is a new and additional example, if it were needed, of the *vis inertiæ*, which by far the greater number of physicians allow to rule over them.

Longchamp died on the 20th of February, 1861. His death was a great event in Freiburg. It is said that rarely has there been seen so large a funeral; an innumerable multitude followed his bier. All classes of society, the richest and the poorest, crowded together to show their last honor to their familiar counselor and fatherly friend. Long will he continue to live in the grateful remembrance of his fellow-citizens.

DR. SCHAEDLER.

The Quin list of 1834 lotates this physician at Freiburg in Switzerland. Kleinert mentions him as Longchamp who later achieved so much fame by his journey to South America. (*Kleinert, p. 165. Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 62, p. 96; vol. 64, pp. 40, 48.*)

LORENZ, HEINRICH LUDWIG. We copy the present necrological account concerning the Medical Counselor, Dr. Lorenz, who departed this life on the 14th of December, 1859, at Offenbach, from the *Mittelsheunsche Zeitung*.

Heinrich Ludwig Lorenz was born at Buedinger, Hessia, on

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the 11th of January, 1796. He lived with his parents at the house of his grandfather Eisenhuth, who was district surgeon at this place. The wide-awake boy often accompanied his grandfather in his practice in the country, and by this the desire of devoting himself to the healing art was early awakened in him. The interest roused in those around him for the intelligent and studious boy caused him to be instructed in botany and in the fundamentals by several prominent men, besides his instruction at the Classical School in Buedingen. As early as the year 1813, Lorenz, only 17 years old, was drawn into the service of the French hospitals at Schluechtern and Hanau. During the battle of Hanau, being from his dress supposed to be a Frenchman, he was near being killed in the street, and soon after he was seized by a violent attack of the hospital-fever. After his recovery he was employed in the hospitals at Ortenberg and Heussenstamm. How much he distinguished himself in these ministrations may appear from the fact that a number of persons in Buedingen and its environs joined together to furnish him the means necessary to attend the University of Marburg in the year 1814. After his graduation, he practiced for several years in his native city, but in 1820 he was appointed assistant at the Lying in Hospital at Giessen, where he gained the lasting love and friendship of the Director of this Institution, the Privy Counselor Ritgen. In the year 1821, Lorenz was appointed physician in Homberg on the Ohm, and beginning in 1833 he filled the same office in Vilbel. Here, in the spring of 1847, he was seized with a severe ailment of the eyes, so that he was near dying. When by the skillful hand of Dr. Kuechler he was freed from this ailment, he moved to Offenbach. In the year 1849, Privy Counselor Lorenz directed the army hospital during the campaign in Baden, and with so much devotion to the service that the Grand Duke distinguished him by conferring on him the order of Philip the Magnanimous. His medical activity now became so extensive and arduous that with the quantity of business devolving on him as district physician, and the medical direction of the hospital at Offenbach, there was literally no moment of leisure left to him. In consequence Lorenz, in the spring of 1859, felt his strength diminishing, and in October he was seized with a nervous disease, which passed over into typhoid fever, to which, in spite of the greatest care

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of several of his medical friends, he succumbed on the 14th of December.

The character of the deceased was distinguished by piety, uprightness and indefatigable devotion to duty, which afforded the patients not only medical aid, but also, where this was impossible, heartfelt consolation. He was, however, not only devoted to science, but also as long as his time allowed it, to art, for he was a virtuoso on the violoncello.

At what time Lorenz began to devote himself to Homœopathy is not stated in this report, though it records that by doing so Lorenz appeared to very many families both near and at a distance as a messenger from God. Veneration, love and gratefulness accompanied him to the grave, and bind a glorious eternal laurel wreath to his memory. Not only in the immediate circle of his activity, but also many hearts from a distance proclaim thankfully: "*May your memory be ever blessed.*" (*A. H. Z., v. 59, p. 206; vol. 60, p. 64*)

LOPEZ, JOSE. A practitioner of Granada who was cured of insanity by Homœopathy, by which he was led to embrace the system and practice it. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 324.*)

LUND, HANS CHRISTIAN. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, at which time he was practicing Homœopathy in Copenhagen, Denmark. His name appears both on the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and Quin's list of 1834.

Dr. Oscar Hansen writes: In Denmark the system of Homœopathy was not generally known until the year 1821, when Dr. Lund, a medical practitioner fifty six years old, adopted it. Lund was a diligent man; he translated into Danish and published a great number of books on Homœopathy. (See *Trans. Internat. Hom. Congress*, Atlantic City, 1891, p. 984.) Lund died in Copenhagen, April 17, 1846. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 13, p. 694. Bibl. Hom., vol. 20, p. 44. Internat. Congress, Hom., 1891, p. 984.*)

LUTHER, GUSTAVUS. Was one of the pioneers of Homœopathy in Ireland. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 107. Rapou, vol. 1, p. 96.*)

LUTHER, CARL WILHELM. The *Homœopathic World* for November 1, 1876, contains the following: Dr. Carl Wilhelm

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Luther, born at Raguhn, Anhalt-Dessau, 1810, died at Southwick, near Brighton, October 5, 1876. *Requiescat in pace.* Through the kindness of Dr. Tuthill Massy, we have received particulars of our deceased colleague's life, which were ready for the press when we received an intimation that the relatives of the late Dr. Carl W. Luther were averse to any life narrative being published. We keep silence, therefore, with regret, as the life of our departed colleague was a busy one and possessing general interest. As a descendant of the great Martin Luther's brother, as the first pioneer of Homœopathy in Ireland, and as a pupil of Hahnemann, our friend who has left us still lives in history. (*Hom. World, vol. 11, p. 536. Rapou, vol. 1, p. 96.*)

LUX, WILHELM. Was one of the contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, at which time he was practicing veterinary Homœopathy in Leipzig. His name appears both in the *Zeitung* and Quin lists. Puhlmann says that the theory if Isopathy was advanced by Wilhelm Lux (born April 6th, 1796, died January 29th, 1849), a veterinary surgeon in Leipzig. He had employed Homœopathy in veterinary practice since 1820, but having expected too much with the deficient provings he was dissatisfied with the results. He presupposed that every contagious disease carried in its contagium the means of its cure; and therefore as a remedy against anthrax he diluted up to the 30th potency a drop of the blood from an animal afflicted with the same disease. He very soon proceeded in like manner with a series of pathological products, as the contents of pustules from sheep, of cowpox, itch, the pus of syphilitic ulcers, pus running from ears; in short, with about all the secretion and excretions of the human body. To these preparations he gave high-sounding names, as Otorrhinum, Variolinum, Anthraxinum, etc., and recommended them for the cure of the same diseases from which the crude substances had been taken, his motto being *Æqualia æqualibus* instead of *Similia similibus.*

In 1833 he published a pamphlet, "Isopathy of Contagia," and in 1837 a small book, "Zooiasis, or Homœopathy in Its Application to the Diseases of Animals." Dr. Gross, one of Hahnemann's most faithful followers, advocated this new system for some time, and Dr. Stapf also believed that Homœopathy would attain a higher degree of perfection by the introduction of this new heterodoxy.

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Hahnemann himself warned his followers, in 1833, against such eccentricities, and Dr. Rau pronounced the whole method to be mystic and disgusting, yet the number of adherents who at least proposed to test it gradually increased. L. Gentzke also fought against it. His views of contagious diseases coincide with those held by many at the present time, viz., that contagia are living organisms which can be developed only under certain conditions, and that these organisms could be entirely destroyed by the process of attenuation. This view gradually became prevalent and Isopathy was buried.

Rapou says: "I saw in Leipzig the celebrated veterinary Lux, who was the first to apply the homœopathic treatment to the diseases of animals. Notwithstanding the difficulties of that practice, where the rarity of symptomatic expressions made the indications very obscure, Lux obtained a great success, and the results of his immense practice enabled him to pass the time very agreeably in a little villa near Leipzig where he devoted his leisure to some specialties in the new practice and published a monthly journal of homœopathic veterinary medicine, entitled *Zooiasis*. Rapou then continues to give an account of Lux's experiments in Isopathy. * * * * * Rapou continues that Lux practiced all over Saxony and among the partisans of the two methods, having a reputation as a skillful veterinary. He possessed a larger collection of medicines than I had yet seen, not excepting Wahle, of Rome. He had the kindness to allow me to take from him three vials of medicines which I had wished to procure from him, *Psoricum*, *Anthracin*, and *Hypozoin*. This Isopathy forms an interesting episode in the history of Homœopathy.

A very remarkable substance which Lux called *Humanine* may be found fully explained in "Dudgeon's Lectures on Homœopathy." (Isopathy.) (*World's Conven., vol. 2, p. 33. Kleinert, vol. 2, p. 39 (Biog'y). Rapou, vol. 2, pp. 176, 190-99, 202. Dudgeon's Lectures on Homœopathy, p. 150.*)

MABIT. Extract from the *Courrier de la "Gironde,"* Bordeaux daily newspaper, of the 13th of May.

"For some time past we have been desirous of devoting a few lines to the memory of that excellent man, that much-to-be-lamented philosopher, that enlightened physician, Dr. Mabit, senior, who has been carried off so cruelly and so suddenly from

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the medical art, from his family, and from his numerous friends. We perhaps come a little too late, but what does that matter? Dr. Mabit has already had the purest funeral eulogy in the tears of his family, in the grief of his friends, and in the grateful remembrance of all.

"The intelligence of Dr. Mabit's death produced a great sensation in Bordeaux. No man ever departed this life amidst such deep regret and such universal sympathy. Dr. Mabit had none but friends, and how could it be otherwise with a man so earnest, so good, so disinterested, so full of zeal, whose talents, matured by the experience of a long practice, were always at the command of those who stood in need of them? It may be said, the life of Dr. Mabit was but a long act of devotion, and all who were intimate with him knew that he was at all times and in all places, during his long and laborious career, the indefatigable succourer of all unfortunate beings.

Born at Toulouse, on the 24th January, 1781, M. Mabit first entered the army of the Alps, in the capacity of surgeon of the third class; this happened on the 30th Floreal, year 5. M. Mabit made the campaigns of Italy and Egypt in the capacity of surgeon of the second class, and on the 5th April, 1802, he went out to Domingo, where he was wounded in an engagement at French Cape. M. Mabit, on returning from St. Domingo, had charge of 300 sick on their way back to France, but he was taken prisoner by the English. The yellow fever soon broke out on board the captured vessel, in consequence of the wretched state in which their captors left the sick who had been captured whilst returning to France. During all the voyage he alone performed the medical duties, which act obtained from his patients a testimonial couched in terms of the deepest gratitude.

On arriving at Plymouth he was confined in the factories, where he remained two years; at this period an exchange of prisoners took place; he was included in this exchange, and on his return to France he entered the naval service, where he remained until 1813. M. Mabit took advantage of his sojourn at St. Domingo to write a work on the diseases of the army composing the expedition. Between his campaigns he came to Paris to take his degree of doctor; he was received in the most brilliant manner, and his diplomas bore this flattering remark:

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"The candidate has given proof of acquirements at once solid and extensive."

M. Mabit returned to Bordeaux in 1815, where he was in duced to remain by the friendship of his countrymen, M. De Saget, and of M. Gradis, sen., and the esteem he had acquired by the amenity of his character. He was soon appointed professor in the secondary school of medicine, and physician of the hospital of St. Andrew, where he remained for twenty years.

"His intimate connection with the illustrious Laennec, and his searching mind and ardor for investigating new truths, led him to study, before any one else in Bordeaux, the marvellous discovery of mediate auscultation, which was not, however, received without some opposition, and which now serves as a light to all educated physicians. We have seen in his cabinet the first stethoscope which appeared in Bordeaux. This instrument was turned by the hands of Laennec himself, who sent it to him in proof of his friendship.

About this period a new medical doctrine, which made a great noise in France, was the object of the most violent attacks on the part of the French physicians. Homœopathy was condemned by them as a false, dangerous, and absurd doctrine; it is true that those who thus calumniated it, knew it not. Dr. Mabit carried into the study of the new doctrine, which then excited so much abuse and ill feeling, that disinterested and sincere love of truth, that scientific impartiality, and that ardor, without which it is impossible to advance in the culture of science. It is not for us to pronounce an opinion on Homœopathy, but whatever opinion may be entertained respecting its future destiny, one cannot refrain from admiring men possessing such great scientific courage, who, in the lofty situation occupied by M. Mabit, at the expense of time and fortune, can thus devote their whole energies to the search after truth.

In 1829 M. Mabit was nominated Member of the Board of Health. Thither, as elsewhere, he carried his great love of labor, and he contributed to organize an administration which at that time was far from efficient.

Sent to London in 1832 to study the cholera, he was taken seriously ill at Calais; this did not prevent him arriving in time to observe, and commence a work on this terrible disease. The reward of so much self-sacrifice, and of labors so useful to

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science, was not long deferred; M. Mabit was about this time named Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Finally, on the reorganization of the secondary school of medicine, M. Mabit was elected first professor, and subsequently director of this school.

M. Mabit was an eminent author; he published several works on the yellow fever, the cholera, and several memoirs relating to his homœopathic experience. At the time that death carried him off, he was, it is said, preparing a work on internal pathology, the results of forty-five years' experience.

[We have before us two essays by Dr. Mabit: one is entitled, *Observations sur l'Homœopathie*, and is intended as a reply to the Report on Homœopathy, furnished to the French Government by the Parisian Academy of Medicine. It is written in a dignified and gentlemanlike manner, and nowhere descends to satire or invective, the author's desire being evidently rather to promote the cause of truth by fair and legitimate argument, and to induce his brethren to investigate the system he advocates, in order thereby to contribute to the diminution of human suffering than to exalt one system or set of practitioners at the expense of another. We should like to see more of this tone and spirit in the controversial essays on both sides, for it is the elucidation of truth that should always be aimed at, and this end will be much more readily attained by carefully avoiding all bitterness, personalities, recriminations, and ridicule than by pursuing an opposite course. The other essay by Dr. Mabit is termed "Etude sur le Cholera," in which he gives the history of that disease, and the various methods which have been adopted for its prophylaxis and cure; he enumerates the different homœopathic remedies which have been found efficacious, gives the particular indications for each, presents the reader with a comparative statistical table of the results under homœopathic and allopathic treatment, and concludes by giving the details of fourteen cases selected from those treated by himself in the hospital of Bordeaux, the total number he had under his care having been thirty-one, of whom twenty-five recovered and six died, two of the fatal cases having entered the hospital moribund. The professorial chair which Dr. Mabit filled at Bordeaux was that of Pathology.] (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 5, p. 253. Atkin's Hom. Directory, 1855.*)

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MACH, JOHN JOSEPH. The *British Journal* for July, 1856, notes his death: Dr. Mach was born in a small village of Bohemia, in 1795. His father, being only a poor shoemaker, was unable to pay for his education, but this difficulty was got over by the aid of a few friends, who perceived the abilities of the boy and sent him to the University of Prague, where he diligently pursued the study of medicine and in due time passed his examination with great eclat. In the year 1829 he settled down to practice in Carlsbad, and here he became acquainted with the doctrines of Hahemann, to which he soon became a zealous convert. He married in 1831 and removed to Warnsdorf, a manfacturing town on the borders of Saxony, where he practiced with much success. Born and brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, his enquiring mind led him to examine the bases of this religion, and thinking they did not agree with the scheme of Christianity as he found it laid down in the Bible he occasionally stated his doubts to his friends. On the 7th day of April, 1845, he was suddenly seized upon by the police, and without any trial thrown into a damp dungeon to which no ray of light penetrated, and where he lay for eighteen weeks before he was liberated. The consequence of this cruel treatment was that he lost all his teeth by scorbutus, his nails ulcerated, and he showed all the signs of general decomposition of the blood. His lost health he never entirely recovered. A kind of lupus appeared on his nose, extending to the eyes, one of which it destroyed. Notwithstanding his sufferings he concontinued to practice almost to the day of his death, which took place on November 12, 1855.

The *Zeitung* gives the following: Died on the 11th of November, 1855, John Joseph Mach, in Warnsdorf in Bohemia. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 51, p. 64. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 14, p. 528.*)

MAINOTTI, ALEXANDER. His name appears on the list of homœopathic physicians published in the *Zeitung* of 1832, at which time he was practicing Homœopathy in Travnik in Bosnia. He was also one of the contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829.

MALAISE, L. Dr. Malaise settled in Leige, Belgium. In 1835 we find him, in the Vol. 4 of the *Bibliothèque Homœopathique* (No. 11) giving his experience in Homœ-

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opathy in the hospital of Leige under the scrutiny of an allopathic physician. (*Bib. Hom., vol. 4. Also, Am. Jour. Hom., 1835, p. 77.*)

MALY, JOH. C. Rapou says that he was in practice in Graetz in Styria about 1832. He was also one of the contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. (*Rapou, vol. 1, p. 213.*)

MALZ. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy in Graetz, in Stuermark or Styria. Both the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and Quin's list of 1834 locate him at that place.

MANSA, EDWARD. Came from Germany in 1832 or 1833, settled in Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pa., and began to practice Homœopathy. He remained there until 1857, when he went to Illinois, and from thence to Missouri, where he died in 1870. (*World's Con. vol. 2, p. 672.*)

MANZELLI. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy in Venafro, Italy. Quin gives the name in his list of 1834.

MARCHAND, LEON. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy at Bordeaux, France.

MARCHESANI. The name appears on Quin's list of 1834. He was an allopathic physician, one of the Commission of six appointed by the King to oversee Dr. De Horatiis' experiments in Homœopathy in the Trinity Hospital, in Naples, in 1829. So impressed was he by the result that he was not only converted to Homœopathy, but defended the trial from calumny. (*World's Con., vol. 2, p. 1079.*)

MARENZELLER, DR. Dr. Marenzeller was a contemporary of Hahnemann. He was connected with the first homœopathic experiments, performed by order of the emperor, in the military hospital at Vienna.

He received the doctor degree in 1788, and became a regimental physician and a professor. In 1815 he became a convert to the doctrines of Hahnemann, but still remained in the army and held his post as staff-surgeon for many years after his conversion. He was appointed by the Arch-Duke John of Austria his physician in ordinary, which appointment he held until his decease.

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While attending to his military duties in Prague at the invalid hospital he was also investigating Homœopathy. In 1823 we went with the Illustrious General Schwartzenberg, from Vienna to Leipzig, where the General was placed under the care of Hahnemann, and where Marenzeller assisted in the treatment, and where he remained until the death of the Prince Schwartzenberg.

Rapou says that the introduction of Homœopathy into Austria is due to Marenzeller. Count Gyulay, commanding general and field marshal, claimed the professional attentions of the Homœopathic Military Surgeon Marenzeller for a painful cardialgia considered incurable, and from which he had suffered many years. The malady yielded promptly to homœopathic treatment. Marenzeller, wishing to aid the general interests of the homœopathic school, refused the most generous fee of the general, demanding from him as an only recompense to ask from the emperor a more liberal policy regarding Homœopathy, which method had been before this time very harshly treated by the government. The emperor, struck by the prompt cure of Count Gyulay, with the petition and the conduct of the physician, decided to determine the value of this new system by a series of public experiments. The choice of the physician to conduct them naturally fell upon Marenzeller. He was the most suitable; forty years in practice, during all which time he had been head of a large military hospital, for ten years having used homœopathic medicine, he presented all the conditions requisite for experiment to be confided to him. It was a delicate affair, for upon its success depended the introduction of Homœopathy in Austria, and it was necessary to conciliate and make friendly the authorities. The emperor sent him a personal letter, and clinical experiments were commenced in the Garrison Hospital at Vienna. Dr. Marenzeller was not allowed to publish an account of these experiments, but Dr. J. Schmidt kept an accurate account of them, which account he gave to Hahnemann, who sent it with some remarks to the *Archiv, v. 10, pt. 2, p. 73.*

A ward containing twelve beds was set apart in the chief garrison hospital at Vienna. A commission of twelve professors of Joseph's Academy, with the Chief Staff Surgeon, Dr. von Isfordink, at its head, was appointed to watch the experiments. The ward was provided with a homœopathic pharmacy, and a

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library of homœopathic books to consult in uncertainty. Two regimental, two superior and two inferior surgeons were appointed, whose sole duty it was to see that the orders of the homœopathic physician were carried out. Special nurses were appointed. A special kitchen was set apart for the preparation of food for the homœopathic patients, and there was a cook who had been especially instructed in preparing food according to the homœopathic regimen. The surgeons kept watch night and day, in order that nothing should be given to the patients but what the homœopathic physicians ordered. Most of the patients were taken in as new patients, though there a few who had been in the other wards. Dr. Marenzeller paid a visit every morning and evening at fixed hours, and each time two professors from the Joseph Academy were present. Each two of the professorial commission acted for ten days, when two more replaced them. This clinic opened on April 2, 1828, and lasted for forty days, during which forty-two patients were treated. Many medical visitors were usually present at each visit. At each visit the patients were examined and the result was entered word for word in a book. The diagnosis and prognosis were made by Dr. Marenzeller and the members of the commission respectively. Dr. Marenzeller then made the prescription, gave directions for diet, and all this was entered in the book and subscribed to by the members of the commission. This took place with every patient and at every visit. The medicine prescribed was always given in the presence of the commissioners. Even other precautions were taken for a fair trial. Dr. Schmidt took notes at each visit, and these are the notes that were published.

In all, forty-three patients were admitted. Four by the homœopathic physician; nine by the commissioners; twenty nine from new admissions to the hospital; one came back in consequence of a relapse; thirty-two were cured; one died; five were transferred to other wards. When the experiment ceased five were uncured, but improving. The judgment of the commission of inquiry consisting of the twelve professors of allopathic medicine was: "The experiments terminated in such a way as to make it impossible to say that they were in favor of or against Homœopathy." (See *Archiv f. hom. Heilkunst, vol. 10, pt. 2, p. 73. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 12, p. 320. Rapou, vol. 1, p. 238. Trans. World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 200.*)

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The closing of this clinic was brought about by four convicts, who were told that they were brought there to be experimented upon. They offered active resistance and induced other patients to do the same. While the trial was in progress, Dr. Marenzeller was given an audience by the emperor, who received him kindly and expressed satisfaction at the results of the experiments, of which he received daily reports. That Marenzeller was himself satisfied with his success is shown by the fact that he left a very lucrative practice in Prague and removed to Vienna in 1829. He is said to have been overwhelmed with patients from morning till late at night and died at his post.

The results of these experiments were not allowed to be published in the Austrian journals, but they were published May 27 and June 6, 1828, in the *Allgemeine hom. Zeitung*, and also in a German political journal of more extended circulation.

In 1835, the Austrian emperor died, and it was said that his death was hastened by too profuse blood letting. His brother, the Archduke Antoine, died of the same inflammatory affection, also with profuse blood letting. The Archduke John, called the Nimrod of Steyermark, being also taken ill, declared that he would have a physician of the school that did not believe in bleeding. Marenzeller was called. The contrast between this treatment and that of the others made a great impression upon the Court, and the progress of Homœopathy was given new impulsion and the number of its practitioners increased sensibly.

Rapou, who visited the principal countries of Europe in 1846, has told us much about the early homœopathists in his "Histoire de la Doctrine Medicale Homœopathique." He says: The old Marenzeller, whom I had seen in 1832 (when he travelled through Germany with his father), is constantly occupied in Vienna with a very large practice. Two carriages are alternately in service daily, which hardly suffice to take him to his numerous patients. What should inspire with such ardor a man for a long time possessed of reputation, riches and honors, be it not the charm of a truth so long persecuted? For Marenzeller could not deny that his long experience and his practical talent had formed a solid track for exact Homœopathy. He is faithful to the old precepts, except in the matter of some slight details. Just as he received it from Hahnemann, so is he conservative. He held aloof from the discussions of his colleagues, but his

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name and his opinions were made the object of harsh and unjust criticisms from these pretended reformers. They thought it an injury to the new art to thus exaggerate its principles, and to put an obstacle to its development in thus servilely following the footsteps of Hahnemann. Marenzeller did not seek to defend his doctrines; he had found in the works of Hahnemann a logical method; he had, in the hospital experiments, made a fair and successful trial and now accepted exact Homœopathy.

During his stay in Vienna Marenzeller was appointed personal physician to the Archduke John, a title which gave him a position in the court.

Dr. Marenzeller died on January 6, 1854, at Vienna, in his 90th year.

The *British Journal* contains the following: On the 6th of January, of the present year, this veteran homœopathist died. Unlike most of those whose deaths we have recently recorded, Dr. Marenzeller attained a very great age. He had completed his 90th year when he was removed from among us. He was thus a contemporary of Hahnemann, being only eight years the junior of our illustrious Master. The name of Marenzeller is intimately connected with the history of Homœopathy, more especially in the Austrian dominions, and yet Dr. Marenzeller was no great writer. His celebrity is chiefly owing to his connection with the first homœopathic experiments, performed by order of the emperor, in the military hospital at Vienna. At 21 years of age Marenzeller was a regimental physician and professor. In 1815 he became a convert to the doctrines of Hahnemann; but, nevertheless, he remained in the army, and held the post of staff surgeon for many years after his conversion. He was appointed by the Archduke John of Austria, formerly Regent of Germany, to be his physician in ordinary, which appointment he continued to hold till his decease.

Our opponents are constantly in the habit of referring to the experiments of Andral as being a complete refutation of the pretended efficacy of Homœopathy. Now these experiments, if they deserve that name, were performed by a man totally ignorant of Homœopathy, in defiance of Hahnemann's rules, and with a carelessness and presumption perfectly inexcusable in a man of Andral's reputation. The merest tyro in Homœopathy would have been ashamed to call such practice Homœopathy. And

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yet these experiments, which we reject with scorn, and which have been over and over again shown to be deficient in every element that could constitute them illustrations of homœopathic practice, are the stalking horse of all the opponents of Homœopathy, and their ready excuse for not taking the trouble to enquire experimentally into the truth or falsity of our assertions relative to the superiority of the system we practice. On the other hand, the real homœopathic experiments performed by Dr. Marenzeller, under every condition that a watchful jealousy could suggest, in order to assure their genuine homœopathic character, and with all the accompanying pride, pomp, and circumstance of imperial-royal decrees, commissions, protocols, daily registers, weekly bulletins, and solemn reports, are never now referred to; the *ipse dixit* of Andral, as to the unsuccessful issue of his own experiments in an art of which he was utterly ignorant, being held to be more conclusive than the deliberate report of a commission appointed by the Austrian Government to inquire into the practice of Homœopathy by a homœopathic physician.

As we believe no account of Dr. Marenzeller's experiments has as yet been published in English, we take the opportunity suggested to us by the death of the principal actor in connexion with these experiments, to give a succinct account of them, drawn from the official documents and the testimony of impartial and honourable eye-witnesses. These records are contained in various volumes of the *Archiv für hom. Heilkunst.*

These homœopathic experiments were, as will be hereafter seen, conducted by order of the Government, with every precaution that could secure fair play to the homœopathist during their performance. A daily record of the cases treated was kept by the medical commissioners appointed to watch the treatment. But two mistakes were committed by the Government. One was, that it was not made a condition that these records should be published. The consequence of this oversight was, that the reports of the commissioners were kept secret, and it is only by accident that that of the two commissioners who were appointed to follow the treatment during the third ten days of its continuance (for the commissioners appointed to watch the treatment were changed every ten days) has seen the light. This report fell into the bands of Dr. Attomyr, after the death of one of the

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commissioners, and was published by him in the 18th vol of the *Archiv*, twelve years after the experiments had been made. The other mistake made by the Government was, that the hostile allopathic faculty of the Academy of Medicine were constituted the judges of the success or reverse of the treatment. The consequence of this error was, that the bald judgment of the faculty was alone issued, and the facts on which this judgment was framed were withheld by them.

The deliberate judgment of the faculty, consisting of twelve professors of allopathic medicine, was as follows :—"The experiments terminated in such a way as to make it impossible to say that they were in favour of, or against Homœopathy." Had the experiments turned out unfavourably for Homœopathy, it is to be presumed the faculty would have been too happy, not only to say so, but to prove the truth of their accusation by publishing the reports of their professors. And even had the experiments warranted the judgment given, it is but natural to suppose that the faculty would for their own sakes have published the facts in order to justify their conduct. The publication of such a verdict without any corroborative facts, naturally makes us suspect that the facts did not warrant the conclusion nominally drawn from them, that in a word the experiments were more favourable to the new system than is implied in the words of the judgment. Two out of twelve judges dissented from the verdict recorded. The one, Professor Zang, from his own observation of the cases treated during ten days, came to the conclusion that the facts showed Homœopathy to be perfectly powerless—the other, Professor Zimmermann, was so convinced of the contrary, that he confessed himself forced to acknowledge that Homœopathy had a real power over disease, and from that day he set himself to study the principles and practice of Hahnemann's system, and became a zealous partisan of Homœopathy.

We are not however left to depend entirely on the fragmentary report of the two commissioners for the knowledge of Dr. Marenzeller's experiments. Although he himself was precluded from publishing an account of them, a careful record of the cases was kept by Dr. J. Schmit, of Vienna, who attended every visit from the beginning to the end of the treatment, and who communicated the results of his observations to Hahnemann, by whom they were handed to the Editor of the *Archiv* for publication.

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From Dr. Schmit's report we are able to give the following particulars respecting these interesting experiments:

By the command of the Emperor a ward containing twelve beds was set apart, in the Chief Garrison Hospital in Vienna, for the purpose of testing the power of Homœopathy. The staff surgeon, Dr. Marenzeller, a distinguished partisan of the doctrines of Hahnemann, was summoned from Prague to conduct the treatment on homœopathic principles. The commission appointed to watch and report on the treatment consisted of twelve professors of the Joseph's Academy and the chief staff surgeon. The ward was provided with a homœopathic pharmacy, and a library of homœopathic works to consult in case of uncertainty. Two regimental, two superior, and two inferior surgeons were appointed, whose sole duty it was to see that the orders of the homœopathic physician were strictly carried out. Special nurses were appointed for the service. A special kitchen was set apart for the preparation of the food for the homœopathic patients, and was presided over by a cook who had been instructed in the mode of preparing food according to the rules of the homœopathic system. The surgeons kept watch day and night, in order to see that nothing was given to the patients but what the homœopathic physician ordered. A few of the patients were transferred from the other wards of the hospital, but most of them were taken in as new patients. Dr. Marenzeller paid a visit every morning and every evening at fixed hours, and each time he was accompanied by at least two of the members of the medical commission. There were usually several others of the professors present at the examination of the patients. At these visits the patients were examined, and the examination was entered in a book, word for word. The diagnosis and prognosis were then made by Dr. Marenzeller and the members of the commission respectively. The former then made the prescriptions, gave directions as to diet, and all this was entered in the book and subscribed, by the signatures of the members of the commission. This took place with every patient and at every visit. The medicine prescribed was always administered in the presence of the commissioners. Other necessary arrangements were made to secure a fair and impartial trial of Homœopathy. The experiments lasted forty days, during which forty-two patients were treated. Dr. Schmit was, as before stated, present

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at each visit, and from the notes he took from day to day he has compiled the following table, for the accuracy of which he vouches. The table speaks for itself without any need of explanation. In most of the cases the principal medicines given during the disease are indicated, but in some of them they are not, as Dr. Schmit forgot to register them. That is however of little importance, as we only wish to know the result of the treatment, and we have sufficient confidence in Dr. Marenzeller's skill to be assured they were all prescribed in strict accordance with the homœopathic principle. We may remark that Dr. Marenzeller was what we would now call a rigid Hahnemannist, at least his treatment was in exact conformity with the rules of Hahnemann at that period.

Statement of the patients taken into the Homœopathic ward during the 40 days from the 2nd of April to the 12 of May, 1828.

In all forty-three patients were received. Of these, 4 were admitted by the homœopathic physician, 9 by the commissioners, 29 were selected from the new admissions into the hospital, and one came back after some days in consequence of a relapse. Of these 43, 32 were cured (or not counting the relapse, 31). One died. Five were transferred to other wards. When the experiment ended five remained uncured, but on the way to recovery.

The following are the five patients who were transferred to other wards:

Status morbi, as entered by the Commissioners in the Protocol.	Length of time each was in the homœopathic ward.	REMARKS.
1 Phthisis trachealis.	10 days	This patient was declared to be incurable both by Dr. Marenzeller and the commissioners. Before admisssion he had been pronounced a confirmed invalid.
2 Hæmoptysis.	12 days	During this time the hæmoptysis occasionally ceased but returned again. On the 13th day, Dr. M. declared the pa-

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		tient not only incurable, but in a very dangerous state. He was immediately transferred to the medical wards and died in a few days.
3 Pleuroperipneumonia notha cum gastrica.	1 day	This patient, a Wallachian, could not speak with any one in the ward, and he therefore urgently requested to be transferred to that part of the hospital where his comrades and countrymen lay. His request was immediately granted, as no patient was compelled to allow himself to be treated homœopathically.

Status morbi, as entered by the Commissioners in the Protocol.	Length of time each was in the homœopathic ward.	REMARKS.
4 Febris catarrhalis cum affectione chronica pectoris.	3 days	This patient was at Dr. M.'s request transferred to another ward, as in consequence of a presumed organic affection of the heart and large vessels nothing could be expected from the homœopathic treatment.
5 Peripneumonia majoris gradus.		This patient was immediately removed from the homœopathic ward, as he could not give an intelligible account of his symptoms, and therefore was not suitable for the experiment.

Of these five patients, No. 1 was taken in by the homœopathic physician, Nos. 2 and 4 by the commissioners. Nos. 3 and 5 were taken from the new patients.

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The following died:

1	Febris catarrhalis inflammatoria cum affectione hepatis.	Died on the 7th day.	Besides the symptoms of the disease named, he had several others present that pointed to a very serious affection of the viscera of the chest and abdomen, which could not be referred to any distinct nosological name of a disease. The post-mortem examination revealed organic alterations in the lungs, liver, spleen, kidneys and bladder of such a kind and degree as to render a cure hopeless. Before coming into the hospital the patient had drunk a large quantity of brandy mixed with pepper.

The following thirty-three patients were cured:

1	Pleuritis, postea febris nervosa.	10 days	After the pleurisy had been cured (in 2 days) in consequence of a chill the patient became affected with typhoid fever. Both diseases were cured in 10 days. *Aconite* and *Rhus* were the chief remedies.

Status morbi, as entered by the Commissioners in the Protocol.	Length of time each was in the homœopathic ward.	REMARKS.
2 Œdema pedum cum oppressione pectoris.	14 days	In this patient, the whole body, the face and the limbs were œdematous, and there were also present, symptoms that would lead to the suspicion of commencing hydrothorax.

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			Dr. M. considered the oppression on the chest to be owing to œdema of the lungs. The disease supervened on an inflammation of the chest, which had been treated with venesection and antiphlogistic purgatives and blisters. *China* was the chief remedy.
3	Icterus (psoricus).	20 days.	This icterus was complicated with itch and diuresis. *Carbo veg.* was the chief remedy.
4	Erysipelas facei.	11 days.	This erysipelas was combined with inflammation of the meninges of the brain; it was of the vascular character, extended over the whole head, and of such intensity, that every one doubted of the patient's recovery. Remedies, *Belladonna* and *Rhus.*
5	Angina inflammatoria.	4 days	*Belladonna.*
6	Febris tertiana.	6 days	*Pulsatilla.*
7	Febris tertiana.	4 days	*Pulsatilla.*
8	Hepatitis.	7 days	*China.*
9	Pneumonia.	7 days	Was cured by the third day.
10	Pneumonia Notha Sydenhami.	10 days	
11	Pneumonia.	13 days	Besides the pneumonia, there was in this patient, a very disagreeable state of the mind to be combated, which led him to seek to make away with himself. The remedies were, *Aconite*, *Bryonia*, and *Aurum.* This state of mind was brought about by malicious suggestions made to him

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against the homœopathic treatment, and this was one of the reasons why admission to the ward was denied to strangers.

	Status morbi, as entered by the Commissioners in the Protocol.	Length of time each was in the homœopathic ward.	REMARKS.
12	Inflammatio tonsillaris.	3 days	*Belladonna.*
13	Parotitis.	4 days	
14	Febris quotidiana.	5 days	*Pulsatilla.*
15	Febris quartana.	8 days	*Pulsatilla.*
16	Angina inflammatoria.	3 days	*Belladonna.*
17	Diarrhœa sanguinea.	3 days	*Mercurius niger.*
18	Diarrhœa catarrhalis, postea bronchitis blennorrhoica.	13 days	*Cham.*, *Arnic.*, *Arsenic.*
19	Febris tertiana, postea diarrhœa aquosa.	13 days	*Pulsatilla* for the fever, and *Chamomilla* for the diarrhœa.
20	Angina catarrhalis.	4 days	*Bellad.*, *Mercur. niger.*
21	Pleuritis spuria, cum nota gastrica.	3 days	*Hyoscyamus.*
22	Febris tertiana.	4 days	*Pulsatilla.*
23	Pleuritis spuria.	7 days	*Aconite*, *Bryonia.*
24	Febris tertiana, cum affectione hepatis.	4 days	*Nux vomica.*
25	Pleuritis.	8 days	*Aconite*, *Bryonia*, *China.*
26	Catarrhus bronch. gradus majoris.	7 days	*Hyoscyam.*, *Cannabis*, *Conium.*
27	Rheumatismus chronicus.	8 days	*Carbo. veg.*, *Merc.* Latterly some interesting experiments were made with *Digitalis*, in
28	Diarrhœa aquosa.	14 days	reference to his very slow pulse. The diarrhœa had
29	Catarrhus cum	14 days	lasted 4 weeks before the

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	dispositone phthisica.		homœopathic treatment.
30	Febris quotidina.	8 days	*Pulsatilla.* This is the only case of relapse. Thirteen days after getting *Puls.* for the first time, and after having been free from fever for 10 days, he again fell ill. All the others remained well.
31	Febris tertiana.	8 days	*Ipecacuanha.*
32	Febris tertiana.	8 days	*Nux vomica.*

Status morbi, as entered by the Commissioners in the Protocol.	Length of time each was in the homœopathic ward.	REMARKS.
The following five patients were left uncured, but getting better, at the conclusion of the trial, and were transferred to other wards:		
1 Ulcus syphiliticum penis.	4 wks.	Besides having syphilitic ulcers, this patient was ill in other respects, and this probably was the reason of his slowness in getting cured.
2 Febris tertiana.	23 days	The attacks continued to come regularly, but were weaker.
3 Hepatitis.	21 days	This patient had also a chronic affection of the lungs, which subsequently became the subject of treatment.
4 Febris quotidiana c. infarctu lienis.	15 days	The attacks recurred, but always weaker.
6 Ulcus syphiliticum cum bubone.	5 days	Getting well.

Of the cured, Nos. 2, 3, and 6, were chosen by Dr. Marenzeller.

Nos. 1, 9, 25, 26, 27, 31, and 32 were chosen by the Commission.

All the rest, including the one that died, were taken from the new applicants for admission. Those that remained after the close of the trial were all from this last source; that is to say,

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they were at once sent to the homœopathic ward after being seen by the medical inspector, and were chosen neither by the homœopathic physician nor by the commission.

From the report of Professors Jaeger and Zang that has been published, we may extract a couple of the cases described more *in extenso* than the above, in order to show the character of Dr. Marenzeller's treatment, and to give the valuable testimony of his adversaries to its happy effects.

The following case corresponds with that marked No. 6 in the above list of those cured :

Bed No. 1 was occupied by the infantry-private, Johann Hradil. He was admitted the 20th April with *febris intermittens tertiana*. The 23d was a day on which he was free from fever. He got *Pulsatilla* of the 9th dilution. On the 24th, at half-past nine A. M., he had an attack of fever, slighter than any of the previous ones. As he had no fever on the 26th, the day that the paroxysm ought to have come, he was declared to be convalescent, and on the 27th was transferred to the convalescent ward.

The next case corresponds to that marked No. 25.

On the evening of the 24th April bed No. 3 was occupied by Jacob Czikaro, cadet in Baron Meyer's infantry regiment. For the last four days he had suffered from *febris rheumatico gastrica cum pleuritide spuria*, combined with *infarctus lienis*, the sequela of a previous intermittent fever. He got *Bryonia* 18. On the 25th, in the evening, the local affection having increased was declared to be *pleuritis vera*. On the 26th, in the morning, the fifth day of the disease, there occurred critical excretions in the form of perspiration, urine, and fæces. On the same evening, as the fever and painful chest-symptoms assumed a dangerous character, Dr. Marenzeller was asked to declare whether he would go on with the treatment or not. He stated he would. With this considerable exacerbation the disease had, at the end of the sixth day, attained its climax, and on the seventh and eighth days profuse critical excretions, in the shape of sweat, epistaxis, urine, and fæcal evacuations, occurred, and the disease seemed to be on the decline; however, on the eighth day, there occurred increase of the fever and of the pain in the affected side of the chest. The fever declined gradually, with universal nocturnal sweats; but the shooting pain betwixt the seventh and ninth ribs, felt on touch or deep inspiration, re-

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mained, though less in degree. On the 30th he got *China* 9. On the 1st May he was dismissed as convalescent.

These two are the only cases of which the details are given by Professors Jaeger and Zang that seem worthy of record. The case of pneumonia (No. 11 in the above list) they merely mention as having been admitted one day, and discharged cured after thirteen days of treatment. Altogether we cannot help remarking in the report of these illustrious professors, a tendency to dwell upon the slighter cases, and an attempt to prove their recovery to be little, if at all, connected with the administration of the medicine ; and on the other hand, we notice that they slur over the more serious diseases treated by Dr. Marenzeller. If the reports of all the commissioners were of a similar character, it is little wonder that a prejudiced academy of allopathic professors should not give a verdict favourable to Homœopathy founded on such records : the fact of their verdict not being adverse to Homœopathy, speaks to our mind greatly in favour of the homœopathic treatment of Dr. Marenzeller, as it shows that all the ingenuity of the inimical reporters could not pervert the results of the treatment into the basis of a judgment by a hostile faculty unfavourable to Homœopathy.

As far as Dr. Marenzeller's experiments in the presence of the allopaths went, they are undoubtedly much more favourable to the claims of Homœopathy than the reverse. The only tenable ground possessed by the commission for their neutral verdict is, that the experiments were not carried on for a sufficient length of time, and did not extend over a sufficient number of patients, to enable them to decide very positively as to the influence of the treatment adopted. But who is to blame for this? Certainly not Dr. Marenzeller, who was perfectly willing to continue with the treatment for any length of time. The time for continuing the trial was originally fixed at sixty days (a short enough time assuredly), but it was suddenly interrupted, after only forty days had elapsed, by order of the government (doubtless at the instigation of the official allopaths).

However, these homœopathic experiments have not been without their influence on the progress of Homœopathy in Vienna ; and we believe they mainly contributed to induce the government to repeal the laws that had been passed against Homœopathy in Austria, and are partly the cause of the rapid spread of

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our system in Vienna, and of the favour now shown to our practice by the governing bodies of that city.

Attomyr thus speaks of him: Homoeopathy has lost in the beginning of this year one of its most active practitioners, who out of his medical career of 66 years had devoted to it 49 years exclusively and with enthusiastic zeal. Long before this a monument ought to have been erected in this journal to this worthy; I undertake it yet before the close of the year.

Staff-surgeon Dr. Matthias Marenzeller was born of poor parents in Pettau, Styria, February 15th, 1765. After completing his gymnasial studies in Marburg and his philosophic studies at Gratz, he went to Vienna to study medicine. Marenzeller must have been an excellent student as he lectured even before his graduation in the general hospital, while he was only 20 years old, as Instructor (Privatdocent) on Anatomy and Surgical Operations. As the Josephs Academy was being founded just about this time, Marenzeller determined to pass through its academic course, and at its conclusion, on the 15th of August, 1788, he was granted his diploma as Doctor. In the same year he was appointed regimental surgeon. As such he went through the war with Turkey, and was appointed in 1813, field officer in charge of the Italian hospitals, after having been married the year before to Miss Francisca Lechky.

Five years after the appearance of the Organon, in the year 1815, Marenzeller began his study of Homœopathy, his restless medical skepticism having driven him from one medical system to the other. *He was the first man in the Austrian States who professed the doctrine of Hahnemann.* He who knows the position of the Austrian field-surgeons at that time will acknowledge that it required unusual courage to make such a profession. Besides this, in 1815 there had not been as yet anything published but the Organon, the *Fragmenta de virib. med. p.*, and a single volume of the Materia Medica Pura. With the aid of these three volumes Marenzeller began to make experiments. A physician must find his curative method very wretched, if it can be surrendered to take up an embryonal method of cure, the whole library of which consists of three books—Chorion, Allantois, Amuion. It is not a small compliment to the acumen of Marenzeller, that he could see from even this wretched cradle of homœopathic literature that it contained the germ of a great

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truth, a truth which, as he lived to see and feel, should enkindle the whole medical world even to fury and should shake its reign of thousands of years even to its foundations; a truth for the acknowledgment of which no physician in the Austrian states has done more than Marenzeller. With 32 homœopathic remedies only imperfectly proved as yet, Staff-surgeon Marenzeller gained such successful results within a year in Prague, whither he had been transferred in 1816, that his name and his strange method of healing had become known in a large circle, by the one party raised to heaven, by the other dragged down into the dust.

In the course of the next Decennium, several physicians of Austria, especially in Vienna, had imitated his example: Lichtenfels, regimental surgeon Mueller, Loewe, Vrecha, A. Schmidt, Menz, Schaeffer, Veith and others studied Homœopathy with enthusiasm, and practiced it with great success, in spite of all the persecution of the medical faculty, the Josephs Academy and the police, which were especially able to interfere on account of their dispensing their own medicine. That the success of Marenzeller and of the homœopathic physicians then in Vienna must have caused an excitement may be concluded from this, that in 1828, by command of the Emperor, an experiment was ordered to be made at the Josephs Academy. It had been intended, indeed, to make two trials. By the first trial, which was appointed to be made for 60 days, it should only be found out whether Homœopathy could accomplish anything at all. By a second series of experiments the extent and importance of its performance should be determined. But the second experiment was never made, and even the first was terminated 20 days earlier than the time first set, owing to the orders of the higher authorities.

Staff-surgeon Marenzeller had been ordered from Prague to Vienna on account of these experiments. One might suppose that Marenzeller felt very ill at ease, and that any one who would undertake such a ticklish business would have to have "*Robur et aes triplex circa pectus.*" Nevertheless, I can assure the reader that he undertook these experiments with joy and full confidence; for when I spoke with him about the matter, several years later, he answered laughing: "I would even have undertaken the contest, and would have felt confident of the result, if they had

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made the condition that I should treat all my patients with nothing but sugar of milk; for I had long ago become convinced that much more favorable results would be obtained by not giving the patient any treatment than by treating them allopathically; this I had become convinced of as early as the war with Turkey." Nevertheless, even with this conviction, it was not an easy matter to defend a curative method in a medical college, which differed in every direction, even down to the soup to be supplied to the patients, from this method, while the conflict should decide that either the new system should be discredited or the old system annihilated. To have carried on this conflict under circumstances which in part were very unfavorable to a victorious issue and to the glory of the new method, was a matter for which our deceased friend deserves all honor and we all owe him thanks; for the manifestly thereby opened the way for Homœopathy in he Austrian states.

Marenzeller during these experiments cured nine inflammatory diseases of the severer grade with his remedies, simply after Prof. Zang had given the worst prognosis unless blood-letting should be resorted to; when they were, nevertheless, cured Zang would always exclaim: "How much can nature accomplish!" The patients were in every way prepossessed against the homœopathic treatment, so that one pneumonia patient, frightened by these malevolent insinuations, was about to kill himself; according to the demand of Marenzeller, all physicians who were not officially connected with the experiments were excluded. When finally Marenzeller had lost only *one* patient out of 43, the authorities suddenly found out that these experiments amounted to playing with men's lives, and the homœopathic clinic was suddenly and abruptly closed. Of the twelve professors of the academy, who had now to give their judgment as to these experiments, Prof. Zimmermann declared in favor of Homœopathy, Zang declared himself decidedly opposed to it, and the others remained neutral. But Marenzeller laughed, well satisfied, for he knew well *why* the experiments had been stopped. As to the judgment of the Vienna public concerning these experiments, it suffices to say that from this time on Marenzeller's office in Kærnthnerstrasse was full of patients from early morning till late in the evening, and that Marenzeller

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had the most extensive practice in Vienna, and had literally no time left him for his meals.

From this time on Marenzeller remained in Vienna and was pensioned at his own request. Although the prohibition of Homœopathy issued in 1818 was not yet repealed, Archduke Johann appointed him his physician in ordinary, and most of Marenzeller's patients belonged to the first houses in Vienna. His practice was so extensive that he every day tired out four horses. After he had driven about, making calls from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., when he came home he would find the rooms full of patients. With these he would spend several hours, then at 5 P. M. he would take a hurried dinner* and would again drive out to visit patients. Late in the evening when he would return home at 9 or 9:30, he would again find patients waiting for him; and thus he went on day after day for fully twenty five years, till he had reached a good old age. During his last years his son aided him as his assistant.

Marenzeller died January 6th, 1854, in the 89th year of his life. A year before his death he had to give up his practice, because the most vivid visions tormented his spirit and in the last weeks of his life, through their ever increasing frequency and duration, they exhausted him so much that he would swoon away. To these were added considerable ulcerations on his back and along his spine, which became gangrenous and hastened his heath.

In the last year of his life Marenzeller applied for a patent of nobility in Austria. His request was only granted when he was already dead, and it is reported that by the grace of the Emperor this distinction is to be transferred to the children of Marenzeller.

Marenzeller was tall and slender of figure, with strongly marked features and hasty in his movements; he was never seen walking slowly; in going up stairs, he would mostly take two steps at a time, even when he was quite old. His health and his body could endure much, and not often has a man who continually underwent such hardships almost reached his 90th year. His manner of living was always sober and simple. He usually ate only once a day and would drive out without a

* During one such hasty dinner the poor man swallowed a chicken bone which kept him in anguish for 36 hours.

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breakfast to see his patients at 7 o'clock, summer and winter. He never drank coffee or wine, very seldom a little beer, but all the more water. Of this he would drink in the morning hours 3-4 bottles "to dilute his bile." In all seasons of the year he would rise at 5:30 A. M. He knew the names of very few of his patients, but every patient had a number and at his next visit he would present himself with his number; most of his letters to his patients were headed with a number instead of a name. His hostility to Allopathy and its representatives he exhibited openly at every occasion. In his ante-room there were hung pictures which ridiculed Allopathy, and especially the evacuative method. He never visited parties or theaters; card-playing he hated. Even to his family he could not devote an hour a day, and he had often to think a while before he could remember the names of his grandchildren. As a physician Marenzeller had rare success, and his patients had an immovable confidence in his practical tact. Although friendly and kindly in his intercourse, he would not stand much on ceremony even with the noblest patients. He had a stupendous memory, which was a great advantage in his study of the materia medica. In many respects Marenzeller was an original character. In conversation he was very rhapsodical; he would jump from one subject to the other, and would be very apt after several days to take up a conversation where he had left off. His favorite authors were Jean Paul and Lavater. In Jean Paul's works he everywhere suspected a masked cynicalness, and asserted that J. Paul fooled the whole world. Marenzeller was too much a man of activity to find time for literary work; nevertheless among the manuscripts he left behind him there are also writings of a practical nature; as also his synopsis of constitutions, which is well known to the physicians of Vienna. We hope that the son of Dr. Marenzeller, our colleague, Dr. Adolph Marenzeller, may publish what is most important of this posthumous treasure.

The oldest Homœopaths of Austria will think of Marenzeller with love and sadness, for he ever was to them in those troublous times of medical inquisition a faithful friend and colleague. The younger colleagues will remember for a long time to come the memorable challenge which he readily accepted and carried through victoriously in the very camp of his enemies to serve Homœopathy and its adherents; while thousands of patients,

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who owe to him their health and life, will lovingly bless his memory. (*World's Conv. 2., 199-235. Brit. Journal Hom., vol. 12, p. 320; Kleinert, pp. 109, 142, 165, 260; All. hom. Zeit., vol. 47, p. 96; vol. 49, p. 54; Rapou, vol. 1, pp. 244, 256, 277, etc.; vol. 2, p. 243, etc.*)

DES MARTHES. The name appears on the list by Dr. Quin, of 1834, at which time he was practicing Homœopathy in Bordeaux.

MARTINEZ. Introduced Homœopathy into Salzburg, Austria, in 1830. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 204.*)

MASSOL. It is said that Dr. Massol, a Frenchman with an Englishman's character, was the fourth to practice Homœopathy in England. He eventually returned to France. Rapou says that Massol was one of the assistants in the hospital founded by Mr. Leaf, in Hanover Square. It is not likely that he was in practice in London in 1834, as his name is not given in the list by Dr. Quin of that year. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 14, p. 193; Rapou, vol. 1, p. 77; World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 107.*)

MATTERSDORF. In 1832 this physician was practicing Homœopathy in Frankenstein, near Glatz, in Silesia. Both the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and the Quin list of 1834 locate him at that place.

MATLACK, CHARLES F. Dr. Matlack graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1820. In an autograph letter he writes: I believe I was the first American physician in chronological order who practiced in Philadelphia according to the homœopathic method. I employed it, by way of experiment as early as the winter of 1832–33. He practiced in Philadelphia for many years and in 1851 located in Germantown. He was a close student and a successful practitioner of the Hahnemannian type. He did much for Homœopathy by curing difficult chronic diseases. He died in 1874. Dr. McManus, of Baltimore says that he was directed to Dr. Matlack as a gentleman and a scholar. That he visited him and told him that he wished to investigate Homœopathy. Matlack satisfactorily answered all of his questions, advised him to study the subject, to learn German and told him that he would never regret the change. Matlack was of the Hering coterie and in 1833 trans-

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lated into English Hering's masterly pamphlet—A Concise View of the Rise and Progress of Homœopathic Medicine. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, pp. 489, 713.*)

MAURO, GIUSEPPE. Dr. Mauro was a very distinguished pioneer of Homœopathy in Italy. He sent his contribution to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829; his name appears in the *Zeitung* list of practitioners of Homœopathy in 1832, and Quin also mentions his name in his directory of 1834. Mauro was converted by Dr. Necker as early as 1822 or 1823. He was at that time a practitioner of Naples.

Dadea says: Dr. Giuseppe Mauro, whom Romani calls the virtuous, having reached his 64th year, and passed 36 years in the practice of Allopathy, in order the better to learn the new doctrine, and to master the original works of Hahnemann and his disciples, applied himself with youthful ardor and a diligence unique at so great an age to the difficult study of the German language. He soon became conversant with this branch of scientific literature, and turned his great and precious acquisitions to the account, not only of his large number of patients, but also of his colleagues far and near, with a generosity and disinterestedness which have hardly been imitated in Italy by the followers of Hahnemann.

He translated several works, which would have been in those days, and to not a few would be to-day, an inestimable treasure if they had ever been published. Of these unpublished translations he gave copies in his own handwriting to such persons as he had initiated into the new doctrine, or who showed a desire to study it; an immense and almost inconceivable labor, for there were seventeen octavo volumes of more than a hundred pages each, written by his own hand in the hours and minutes which the old man could steal from his large practice.

He took part also in the translation of Hahnemann's treatise on chronic diseases by Dr: Belluomini; and to him exclusively belongs the translation of the additions by Hartlaub and Trinks, and the pathogenesis of Alumina from Stapf's *Archives*, by which this Italian edition is made much richer than the French.

The homœopathic periodicals, too, had in Mauro an untiring contributor; and the student often meets with his productions

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in the *Effemeridi* and in the *Homœopathic Annals of Sicily*, as well as in the German journals.

Mauro's translations do not always reflect the exact thought of the German author, and his diction, far from being always pure and correct, is often contaminated by words and phrases hardly tolerable in familiar conversation. But these blemishes are more than excusable in an honest and industrious veteran, who, in his haste to reach the distant goal before him, does not take care to preserve that decorum and nicety which, at an earlier age and with greater leisure, he would not have neglected.

In 1829 and 1830 he was called to Rome, at Hahnemann's suggestion, to prescribe for a foreign lady,* and by curing her and many others of all classes of society he gained for himself and Homœopathy very great repute in the Eternal City. Some of his remarkable cures deserve especial mention, among them that of an enormous hypertrophy of the heart, with great bulging of the ribs and sternum, this cure was effected with Spigelia 30th.

At Rome he confirmed in the faith of the new doctrine Dr. Innocenzo Liuzzi, a fellow-countryman resident of Rome, who had been converted in 1821 and timidly practiced Homœopathy since that year, and he left to Liuzzi the completion of the cures he had set in progress.

Returning to Rome early in March, 1830, he converted to Homœopathy the district physician of Velletri, who, not being able from advanced age to undertake the ardous study and laborious practice of the new doctrine, instilled its first principles into the mind of his son, Dr. Settimio Centamori, whom we shall presently meet among the most distinguished practitioners of Rome and of Italy.

He subsequently returned to his native city, not, however, to enjoy there the repose to which his age and labors entitled him, but to continue with rare modesty the propagation of Homœopathy, which to him was a necessity. He took an increasing interest in the *Homœopathic Annals of Sicily*, edited by Dr. De Blasi, to which he contributed translations from the German, useful compilations and very accurate clinical records; and in 1843, when more than eighty years old, we find him teaching in

* The Countess of Ingenheim, sister-in-law of the King of Prussia.

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the Homœopathic Dispensary of Palermo. Years were at last more mighty than his iron will, and he retired to his adopted country, Naples, where he died, almost a hundred years old, in 1857. He was on friendly terms with the most celebrated Homœopaths of his day, and enjoyed the esteem of Hahnemann, with whom he corresponded, and six of whose letters he carefully preserved. Three of these, written from Cöthen under dates of March 16th, February 7th, and September 4th, 1829, were published in the first volume of the Neapolitan journal, *L' Hannemanno*, pages 126, 158, 223. I do not know that the others have seen the light. All are now in the possession of and too zealously guarded by Dr. Rubini.

In the letter of February 7th we find the following curt sentences: In my opinion, I did not mention it to the marchioness but I now say to you her disease is to be regarded rather as an engorgement of the liver than of the uterus; but this makes no difference in the treatment, since the malady results from psora. . . . Human beings free from a psoric taint are rare. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, 1072. Rapou, vol. 1, 120, 133, etc.*)

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* The unpublished works translated and compiled by Mauro, and of which Dr. Rocco Rubini possesses a copy, are the following. I am indebted for this notice to Dr. Thomasso Cigliano:

1. Chronic Diseases, their Nature and Homœopathic Treatment; by S. Hahnemann. Translation. 6 vols., octavo. 1829.

2. Collection of Drug-provings. Published by a Society of Homœopathic Physicians, in the Archives of the Art of Healing. 1 vol., octavo, 364 pages. 1829.

3. Collection of Symptoms, printed in capitals in Hahnemann's Materia Medica, 2d edition, and in the Homœopathic Archives; and of symptoms, confirmed by clinical experience in Leipsic. 1 vol., octavo, 384 pages. 1829.

4. Systematic Alphabetical Index, to facilitate the difficult practice of Homœopathy. Compiled by Dr. Mauro. 2 vols., octavo, 300 pages each. Naples. 1829.

5. Homœopathic Pharmacology, compiled from various authors. Translation. 3 vols., octavo, 138 pages each. 1832.

6. Bönninghausen: Intermittent Fevers; and Table of the Characteristics of all the Remedies. Gross: Essay on the Puerperal State and the Treatment of the Newborn. Translation. 1 vol., octavo, 175 pages. Naples. 1834.

7. Homœopathic Observations by Dr. Necker, and Cures. Published in Stapf's Archives. 1 vol., octavo, 92 pages.

8. On Dr. Theophilus Rau's Method of Homœopathic Practice, Translation.

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MAYER, CARL VON. Was a contributer to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. He was then practicing Homœopathy at Lindenthal, Hungary. The name appears both on the *Zeitung* and Quin lists.

MAYSGINTER. The *Zeitung* list of 1832 and the Quin list of 1834 locate this man at Romredo in the Tyrol.

VAN MEERBUR. One of the early homœopathists of Belgium. A founder of the Belgian Homœopathic Society in 1837. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, 308.*)

MEIERHOFF. The Quin list of 1834 represents him as practicing Homœopathy at Bremen.

MEIER. According to the *Zeitung* list of 1832 Meier was practicing Homœopathy in Schneeburg in 1832. Quin mentions him as Medical Inspector in Schneeburg.

MENZ. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy at Graetz in Styria. In 1824 he removed to Vienna. While there he cured, about 1825, Prof. S. Veith, the veterinarian, of a cardialgia of many years standing, with Ignatia, after the best allopathic authorities had failed to cure him. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 200.*)

MESSERSCHMIDT. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, at which time he was located at Naumburg in Upper Saxony. The *Zeitung* and Quin lists both place him at Naumburg. Rapou tells us that Messerschmidt had grown old in the allopathic practice, and had acquired a great reputation, and had been one of our most ardent adversaries, had submitted to the evidence of facts and published in the *Journal der Praktischen Heilkunst* for Jan., 1836, "A History of Homœopathic Treatment." He was indifferent to the reproaches of those who pretended that they ought not at the same time employ both methods. He continued the rest of his days to give his patients the benefit of both, using the homœopathic when the allopathic would not succeed. Again, Rapou: At Naumburg lives, since 1832, Dr. Messerschmidt, who practiced the new method. The wise sayings of Hufeland attracted him to its study and since that time he is among its partisans. He does not renounce the employment of rational proceedings which he finds useful in some cases. He is an official physician, a man

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of age, grave, of solid reputation. His conversion to Homœopathy exercised a great influence upon the opinion of the physicians of his country in regard to the homœopathic school. *Rapou, vol. 2, pp. 240, 403. Ameke, p. 194.*)

MILCENT, ALPHONSE. Leipzig, Oct. 17, 1873. Dr. Alph. Milcent, Editor of the *Art Medical*, is dead. Dr. Milcent practiced in Paris, where he was much esteemed for his brilliant intellect and great accomplishments. His father had been a military captain. A eulogy by Dr. Pitet may be found in the *Bibl. Homœopathique.* (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 87, p. 136. Bibl. Hom., vol. 5, p. 450. El. Crit. Medico., vol. 14, p. 576.*)

MOLIN, JEAN JACQUES, (Pere.) Quin in his list of homœopathic practitioners of 1834 gives the name of Molin, at which time he was practicing at Luxeuil.

The British Journal for January, 1849, says: Homœopathy has lost one of its most worthy representatives. Dr. Molin, president of the Society of Homœopathic Medicine, was carried off on the 3d of September last, by acute cancer of the mouth, in the 51st year of his age. This terrible malady, against which, with very rare exceptions, science is still impotent, had several times alarmed our colleague, and especially during the latter months of last year. Too expert a practitioner to be deceived respecting the serious nature of the symptoms he experienced, Dr. Molin made his diagnosis with the tranquility and resignation of a man deeply imbued with religion, but also with the most unshaken faith in the remedies of the new system. And in truth the first attack was subdued, and for some months his health improved. But this was only temporary. In May a suspicious tumor appeared on the sides of the inferior maxillary, and after an exploring incision enormous vegetations appeared and excessive suppuration was established. The cancerous diathesis and the want of nourishment, which was prevented by the mechanical obstacle presented by the carcinomatous excrescences, soon exhausted his strength, paralyzed all attempts at reaction, and precipitated the fatal catastrophe. Dr. Molin presided at the society for the last time on the 27th of April

Jean Jacques Molin, born at Annecy (Savoy), the 13th of June, 1797, studied at the Lyceum at Grenoble. At 16 he became a volunteer under the command of his father, and made

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the campaigns of 1813 and 1814; having been wounded in battle he was appointed sub-lieutenant. On the return of the Bourbons he was put on half pay. During the hundred days he joined the sacred battalion, made the campaign of 1815, and was appointed lieutenant. When the Bourbons again returned he left the army and chose the medical profession. Accepted Officier de Sante at the Parisian Academy, he practiced under that title until 1829, when he took his degree of M. D. at the Faculty of Strasburg, after an inaugural dissertation on intermittent fevers. Appointed medical inspector of the thermal springs of Luxeuil (Haute Saone) on the 21st of October, 1831, he occupied that post until 1836, when he resigned in order to practice homœopathically in Paris. During his inspectorship he published a work on the Springs in reference to their chemical and therapeutical properties, and in consequence of this work he was elected (March 30, 1833,) corresponding member of the Society of Physical Sciences, Chemistry and Agricultural Arts of Paris, and afterwards, on the 22d of August, 1833, corresponding member of the Society of Sciences, Agriculture, and Arts of the department of the Lower Rhine, which held its meetings in Strasburg. Since 1830 he studied and practiced Homœopathy. He was elected member of the Societé Homœopathique Gallicane, assembled at Lyons in 1832. During his stay at Luxeuil he made numerous converts in the neighborhood and spread the knowledge of Homœopathy especially at Besançon. He came to Paris in 1836, to follow the practice of Hahnemann, thereby abandoning the brilliant position he had raised himself to. During 1840 he published the *Journal de la doctrine Hahnemannianne*, two vols. On December 11, 1841, he was elected member of the Spanish Medical Institute; on November 18, 1847, member of the Brazilian Homœopathic Medical Academy. He was twice elected secretary of the Society of Homœopathic Medicine, and twice president. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 7, p. 130. Bull. de la soc. de med. Hom. Sept., 1848. Rapou, vol. 2, pp. 42, 357, 412. Quan. Hom. Jour. Atkins' Hom. Directory, 1855, p. 213.*)

MONNET. One of the pioneers of Homœopathy, located at Lyons. His name is on the Quin list of 1834.

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DE MOOR, PIERRE-JOSEPH. Born at Alost on the 19th of October, 1787, imbued perhaps with the revolutionary spirit of that epoch of renewal, De Moor was brought up in an atmosphere of agitation. He early devoted himself to his studies, and at the end of a competitive examination he entered, still quite young, as a boarding-pupil in the civic hospital at Biloque in Ghent.

He passed brilliant examinations, obtained in the year 1807 the prizes in anatomy, physiology, medicine and surgery, in 1808 the prizes in anatomy, physiology and medicine, and was proclaimed in the same year laureate at the competition in surgery.

On the 19th of February, 1815, the administrative commission of the civic hospitals of Alost created for his benefit the position of assistant surgeon of the hospital, and in the year 1825, at the death of the incumbent, Dr. Roucel, the learned author of the "Flora of the North of France," his assistant took his place.

In 1817 De Moor was nominated with his colleague, Vander Belen, a member of the Committee on Vaccination. Having a spirit accessible to all new discoveries, he contributed by his authority to propagate and cause to be accepted in his native town the immense benefit which Jenner had bestowed on mankind.

Ten years afterward, having been a member of the medical commission ever since its formation, De Moor introduced himself to a very elementary knowledge of homœopathic medicine by the reading of the domestic and foreign medical journals. He saw new spheres opening to his spirit. Although his reputation as an allopath was firmly established, and though his practice was large and extended, he did not hesitate to return to his studies by applying himself with ardor to meditate on the vast labors of Hahnemann and the leading disciples of his school. It was only after two years of assiduous labor that he ventured to make his application of the homœopathic method.

This was in the year 1829. The first attempts of this learned man astounded him through their results, and gave him the conviction that only from this moment he entered on a rational view.

In the year 1832, when the first invasion of the epidemy of cholera broke out, De Moor had made sufficient experiences in other diseases to have entire confidence in the homœopathic

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treatment of cholera. Charged by the commercial administration with the direction of the infirmary specially devoted to cholera, he treated all his patients according to the new method, and he so much distinguished himself by his zeal, his devotion, his disinterestedness, and particularly by his brilliant success, that the Communal Council resolved by vote that he was a benefactor of his fellow-citizens, and besides charged the burgomaster to report to the Government as to the distinguished manner in which the medical director of the infirmary had acquitted himself of his difficult task.

But the Organist opinions of De Moor were no secret to any one, and it was due to this circumstance, that he did not receive at this time the decoration of the order of Leopold, solicited for him by the communal magistracy.

From that time, De Moor formally renounced the ancient allopathic practice, and devoted himself exclusively to the practice of Homœopathy, which, in his opinion, had conclusively proved its superiority in the treatment of cholera.

He, therefore, established a homœopathic pharmacy with the intelligent and devoted assistance of the pharmacist Moons ; this was the first establishment of the kind opened in Belgium.

The gauntlet was thus thrown down to the ancient method which De Moor repudiated publicly, and then there broke out a desperate conflict between him and the allopaths of Alost and of its district.

But De Moor, luckily, was cut out for conflicts. He was a man endowed with a rare energy and with an incomparable firmness of character. Armed with strong convictions, founded on a profound and extended knowledge, possessing a vast erudition and great practical ability, and being, finally, a man of consummate experience, he boldly bared his head to the storm. He remained unshakably true to his opinions, and did not allow himself to be cast down, either by injustice, or by ingratitude, thus recalling the words of Horace : "*Impavidum ferient ruinea.*"

The mischievous persecutions of all kinds raised up against him were unspeakable. Being at the same time a liberal, a learned man and a homœopath, he saw himself attacked with an unheard of violence at all points of the compass, and so powerful were these attacks that they called forth the following publication, which emanated from an administra-

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tion that thereby ignored the service which the homœopath and Homœopathy had rendered to the inhabitants of the town during the epidemic of cholera.

ALOST the 18th of October, 1837.

Administration of the town of Alost, No. 5972.

Object: Board of Public Health.

GENTLEMEN:—According to the reports that have come to us, Dr. De Moor treats the sick under your care homœopathically. We hasten to inform you of *this abuse*, so that you may at once take measures to put an end to it. While these statements appear certain, it also appears that Dr. De Moor allows himself to practice medicine outside of the circle which is allotted to him.

As the oversight of this branch of the service belongs to us, we invite you, gentlemen, to exercise in this regard as far as your establishment is concerned, the strictest surveillance, *and to report to us every deviation* he may allow himself.

THE COLLEGE OF THE BURGOMASTER AND THE ALDERMEN.

VAN DER NOOT.

Secretary,

D'HUYGHELÆRE.

To the president and members of the commission of the civic hospitals of Alost.

The administration of civic hospitals made known this communication to the Surgeon in charge of the hospital and naively expressed to him "the hope that he would be pleased to conform to its contents"

But no one who knew De Moor could hope to intimidate him by such means. He took a firm hold of the public opinion in this matter, and came forth triumphantly with flying colors after a lively polemic that ensued in the journals of that date in which the physicians of Brussels took part and notably as supporters of the courageous champion of Homœopathy, the Drs. Varlez and Dugniolle.

De Moor died on the 4th of December, 1845, far too soon for science, as a consequence of a traumatic disease of the spinal marrow. He has only left behind him manuscript notes, by which his son and pupil, who is now the learned president of

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the Belgian Society of Homœopathic Medicine, has largely profited.

Dr. Stockman in his history of Homœopathy in Belgium says: Dr. De Moor was about the year 1829 at the head of the courageous men who were rebuffed neither by the difficulties of the undertaking nor by the railleries to which they were exposed. Dr. De Moor was titular surgeon of the Civil Hospital at Alost. (*L'Hom. Militante, vol. 1, p. 30. World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 308.*)

MORDWINOFF, NICHOLAS. Was a Russian Admiral who later became a Count. He was greatly interested in Homœopathy as early as 1829.

In the Memoirs of Admiral Mordwinoff, by his daughter, published in 1873, we find the following: "In February, 1831, my mother was taken sick. We had already treated ourselves homœopathically, and this successful cure of a dangerous disease converted us completely. Soon afterwards my father published his treatise, *Pensées sur l' Efficacité des Remedies Homœopathiques, dans le plus grande Atténuation.* When the cholera made its appearance at Moscow, we received letters from Swoff and Korsakoff, written from Moscow and Saratoff, about the successful results of Homœopathy in this disease. Their own and their neighbors' peasants were treated by them; many proprietors of estates followed their example, and the striking results had such effect on the peasants that they everywhere asked for help. When the cholera broke out in St. Petersburg, my father procured full particulars of the disease, its various stages, the treatment and statistics of results, which with extracts from letters he forwarded to the Russian consul in America. Ten years later my father received an honorary diploma from the Homœopathic Society (American), which recognized him as one of the first introducers of Homœopathy into America."

Mordwinoff was a man of rare talents, energy and honesty, with an insatiable interest for everything promising to further the welfare of humanity. His efforts as a homœopathist were directed to the procuring of physicians from Germany; to establishing schools in connection with hospitals; to bringing constantly before the public the statistics of homœopathic and allopathic treatment; to translating homœopathic works into

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Russian; to employing the new method, especially to counteract syphilis among the people; and in endeavours to constitute a homœopathic society independent of the medical faculty.

A tabular statement prepared by Admiral Mordwinoff from reports of homœopathic treatment of cholera in 1830–31, in twelve different parts of the Russian Empire, was published in the *Journal of the Ministry of the Interior of* 1832, vol. vi, No. 1, p. 104. The totals are as follows: Treated 1,273, cured 1,162, died 111, proportion of deaths 8.7 per cent. (*World's Hom. Conv., vol. 2, pp. 256–9, 294.*)

MOSSDORF, THEODORE. Trinks says of him: The late Dr. Theodore Mossdorf, Hahnemann's son-in-law, an honourable and truth loving man, to whom we owe much information respecting the history of Homœopathy and its founder, communicated to me the facts that Hahnemann began the proving of the so-called anti-psorics in Coethen, that he treated the whole psora theory as a secret, and that Dr. Mossdorf could never ascertain on whom he (Hahnemann) had instituted these provings.

The name appears on both the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and that of Quin of 1834, at which time he was in practice at Radeburg, Saxony. (*Kleinert, p. 140.*)

(*B. J. Hom., vol. 23, p. 449.*) (*See p. 87 of this book.*)

MOSSBAUER. He was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. The name is also both on the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and that of Quin of 1834. He was practicing Homœopathy at Berocz in Hungary.

MUHLENBEIN, GEORG AUGUST HEINRICH. Was a very celebrated physician of the homœopathic school, and one like Hahnemann, who lived to celebrate the 50th Doctor-Jubilee.

His name appears as a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829 and is also in the *Zeitung* list of 1832. The British Journal contains the following: Homœopathy has to deplore the loss of one of her most eminent German champions, who was among the foremost who perceived the truth and beauty of the doctrines of Hahnemann, and contributed meritorious ways to advance them.

George Augustus Henry Muhlenbein, Doctor of Medicine, Privy Counsellor, Knight of the Order of Henry the Lion, etc.,

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expired at Schöningen, in Brunswick, on the 8th of January of last year, in the 81st year of his age. After completing his medical studies and receiving his degree at Helmstadt, in 1789, he commenced practice in his native town of Königslutter, but soon afterwards removed to Brunswick, and was appointed district physician in Schöningen, where he was greatly distinguished during a pestilential fever that invaded the town for his zeal and humanity towards the poor under his care. About this time he made Hahnemann's acquaintance, who then resided in Königslutter, but he did not then embrace the novel doctriness of the great Reformer. He was one of the first and most zealous in introducing vaccination into his district, on which subject he wrote several papers in Hufeland's journal and elsewhere. During a very fatal epidemy of Scarlatina, which broke out on the Prussian border, he displayed great activity, for which he was rewarded by the Prussian Academy of Sciences with their silver medal of merit, and by the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg with the title of Hofrath. After this he established himself in Brunswick, where he was nominated Assessor of the Board of Health, and was subsequently appointed body physician to the reigning Duke. In 1822 he became acquainted with Homœopathy by the perusal of Hahnemann's Materia Medica, and after having practiced according to the doctrines of the prevailing school for thirty-three years he embraced the homœopathic system, as we learn from his confession of faith in the sixth volume of the *Archiv*. During his subsequent life he practiced Homœopathy with great success, and rendered important services in its propagation. He may be justly termed the Apostle of Homœopathy in the north of Germany. The 50th anniversary of the day when he received his doctor's degree was celebrated with much rejoicing by his friends and admirers. A medal was struck in his honour, and a sum of money, subscribed by his friends for a testimonial to him, was devoted, at his request, to the encouragement of provings of medicines. He was one of the founders of the Central Society of Homœopathic Physicians, of which he was once elected president. His energies and efforts in the homœopathic cause continued unabated till a very advanced period of life, and when he found it impossible to obtain the repeal of the law against the dispensing of medicines by physicians he established a homœopathic laboratory in Brunswick.

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Although his incessant engagement in active practice prevented him writing much, he nevertheless succeeded in converting to Homœopathy many allopathic physicians, who are now its zealous adherents. In personal appearance he was stout, broad-chested, lively in his movements, and manly and erect in his gait. His forehead was expansive, his eye piercing, and he was not deficient in eloquence. His whole appearance was dignified, and inspired confidence, his manners towards his patients extremely kind and winning. He enjoyed good health until within a few years of his death, when he fell into bad health, probably from over-exertion, as he always seemed to forget his advanced age and never took any care of himself nor spared himself any labour. Homœopathy has lost in him an undaunted defender of the truth, the sick a most successful practitioner, and the poor a benevolent friend.

Dr. Rummel thus writes of him: Mühlenbein was Doctor of Medicine, Privy Councillor, Knight of the Order of Henry the Lion, and member of several learned societies. He died on January 8, 1845, at 3 A. M., in Schœningen, in the Duchy of Brunswick, in the 81st year of his life. In him Homœopathy loses one of its oldest veterans and one of its most faithful champions ever since the year 1822.

He was born on the 15th of October, 1764, at Kœnigslutter in Brunswick, where his father was a ducal steward, and Mühlenbein received his first instruction through a tutor, afterwards in the public school there: but his further instruction in the ancient languages he received at Holzminden. In the year 1784 he entered the university of Helmstædt, where he especially profited from the lectures of the well-known royal councillor, Beireis, a nd the Counselor of Mines, von Crell, while studying medicine and chemistry. In order that he might make special studies in anatomy, he went for some time to Brunswick, but returned to Helmstædt to obtain his degree. This he received on the 2d of November, 1789, after defending his dissertation "De Typho."

At first he for a short time, took up medical practice in his native town. Then he turned to Nieuburg on the Saale; but owing to defective medical supervision and insufficiency of the pharmaceutical establishment there he remained only a short time, and then settled in Brunswick, where he was appointed as

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physician for the poor. Soon afterwards the resident physician at Schœningen died of putrid fever which was raging there as an epidemy, and Mühlenbein received from the Duke of Brunswick the honorable but dangerous commission of supporting with his counsel and aid the inhabitants of Schœningen thus depraved of medical assistance. He came near being a victim of his zeal and philanthropy, for also he was seized by the malignant disease, and only after a long confinement his vigorous constitution triumphed and he recovered. As a reward of his services, he received the appointment of district physician in Schœningen, and later on, when he had declined a call to Heiligenstadt, and the office of district physician in Blankenburg, to which he had a claim was otherwise filled, he received a personal increase of salary. About this time he first made the acquaintance with Hahnemann, who then was living in Kœnigslutter, but difference of views and opinions then prevented a closer friendly intimacy with the great reformer.*

He deserved a great credit for spreading vaccination** in his district and in its neighborhood; he also published several articles about it in the *Braunschweigsche Magazin* and in *Hufeland's Journal.* On this account, and in consequence of his self-sacrificing, unselfish activity in the treatment of the epidemies occuring in the Prussian districts near the border, especially of a very malignant form of scarlatina, he received from the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences the great silver medal of merit, and from the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg the appointment of privy councillor. After the death of Dr. Caspari in Bunswick, in answer to a call, he removed to that town, and his fellow-citizens with much regret saw him leave them, accompanying him with their blessings, as many owed to him their life and their health.

When the Duchy of Brunswick was restored to its hereditary prince, he was appointed assessor to the Supreme Sanitary

* The memory of one of the oldest, most zealous and warmest friends of Homœopathy, a Mühlenbein, who so soon followed the great master, could not be omitted from the *Archiv. f. d. hom. Heilkunst.* The monument erected to him by Rummel in the *Allgem. Hom. Zeit.* (vol. xxviii, No. 2) is so worthy of him and so suitable that we find nothing in it that w would see changed; we therefore do not hesitate to transfer it unaltered to the *Archiv.*

** From 1800-1812 he vaccinated nearly 1200 children.

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College, and soon afterward he was appointed by Duke Friedrich Wilhelm as court physician, and when the duke marched into the War of Liberation he entrusted Dr. Mühlenbein with the medical care of the two princes. In this position he labored for the institution of gratuitous vaccination, for the appropriation of a fund to salary the physicians entrusted therewith, and for the institution of regular lists of vaccination. Even while an allopathic physician, he enjoyed general confidence, and had an extended practice, so that in the 33 years in which he practiced allopathy he treated 75,300 patients.

In the year 1822 he became acquainted with Homœopathy by reading the *Materia Medica Pura*; this he states himself in *Stapf's Archiv. f. hom. Heilk., vol. vi, No. 3.* From this time dated his conflicts with his colleagues and the medical authorities, and he fared no better than other converts, being persecuted by prejudice, self-interest, vengeance and stupidity in every passable manner. His firm, passionate and easily excitable character caused very annoying conflicts, so that at one time he was condemned to disciplinary imprisonment on account of his insulting the medical authorities; but the duke, who knew how to value his merits, remitted the punishment.

He deserves great credit for his services in spreading Homœopathy. His fame as a successful physician was as well-established as it was extensive, so that his medical practice extended over the whole of northern Germany, and he was even consulted by patients from across the sea. In 17 years, up to his jubilee year, he treated 27,078 patients homœopathically, of which number he only lost one out of 105½. His activity and zeal were indefatigable; he assisted both the poor and the rich with great unselfishness; his lucrative practice and private fortune enabled him to do this to a greater extent than others. His success and example caused several physicians to follow his example and pass over to Homœopathy, and he aided the new converts with his advice and assistance. As his strength did not permit him to answer all calls upon him, despite of his industry, he was instrumental in causing Dr. Hartlaubsen to move to Brunswick, and after his death, Dr. Fielitz. Thus he will ever stand honored as the great medium of the establishment and spread of Homœopathy in northern Germany. On this account great affection and gratitude were shown to him even during his life-time. On

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his birthday, October 15th, 1835, a society of ladies presented him with an embroidered set of furniture, and a society of gentlemen presented him with a large silver goblet. In the year following, the Duke distinguished him by granting him the golden cross of the Knights of Henry the Lion.

Thus honored, loved and celebrated, he approached the rare festival of his 50 years jubilee as Doctor of Medicine, on November 2d, 1839. An association of friends and admirers, both physicians and laymen, had been formed to properly celebrate this day, and so they were enabled to hand him an essay written by me, entitled "Review of the History of Homœopathy in the Last Decade," and a medal struck off in his honor, and there still remained over of the sum collected the handsome sum of 400 thalers, which was handed to him at his jubilee as the first contribution to a fund desired by Mühlenbein for the encouragement of provings of medicines. The Duke appointed him on this day a Privy Councillor; the medical faculty of the university of Goettingen presented him with a renewed diploma, and our good friend Elvert brought him a laurel wreath from his admirers in Hannover. Thus the sturdy old man celebrated this rare day joyously and with honorable recognition in the midst of his friends and admirers, attending on the same day a meeting of the North-German Union of Homœopathic Physicians, first in a scientific occupation, then at a joyous banquet.

In addition to his services to Homœopathy already recorded, we wish to mention his labors for the worthy celebration of the jubilee of Hahnemann, especially his munificent collection for that purpose; in fact, he was never backward in furthering everything good, and to elevate and glorify the new doctrine which he recognized as the true one. He was one of the founders of the Central Union, and for a long time a member of its Executive Committee and a trustee of its funds, and once in recognition of his merits he was elected director of the union. He contributed as well to the formation of the North-German Union of Homœopathic Physicians, and was its president during the first year.

Even when quite advanced in age he zealously and industriously took upon himself the disagreeable task of proving medicines, and for a long time he wished and endeavored to gather a fund from the interest on which good provings might

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be rewarded and encouraged. In this he was also successful, and we shall communicate in our next number a report as to the amount of the fund and the directions as to its use.

Dr. Mühlenbein was much troubled, like other homœopathic physicians, by the law forbidding them to dispense their own medicines; and he had many a contest on this score with the authorities and the opposing druggists and physicians. As he did not succeed, in spite of all his efforts, in obtaining the liberty of dispensing his own medicines, he took care to have established a purely homœopathic pharmacy in Brunswick, in which he was nobly supported by his good nephew, the druggist Mueller in Schœningen.

Owing to his varied activities and his medical practice which engrossed most of his time, he could not frequently appear as author; nevertheless he furnished a number of solid articles for the *Archiv. f. hom. Heilk.* and for the *Allgem. Hom. Zeitung*, and at his jubilee he surprised his friends with an "Account of his medical activity at the close of his fifty years' practice;" in this essay he treats of the difference between the success of his allopathic and his homœopathic practice, and endeavors to prove, by figures, that the results of allopathic treatment can not be compared in the least with those of Homœopathy. He had not, indeed, sufficient official data at his command with respect to allopathy, and had frequently to resort to conclusions drawn by himself in order to prove what every homœopath sees demonstrated every day.

Mühlenbein was of a vigorous build of body, tall and with broad chest; vivacious in his movements, with a gait of manly firmness. He was a fine looking old man, with an open face, steady eye, eloquent mouth; at times he was polished and mild, then again passionate and hard, according as he was affected by matters, but always open and loyal, a friend of truth and of the persecuted; but he was not unfrequently carried away by his vehemence, a fact which his friends readily pardoned, as his intentions were always upright. His whole personality impressed those he met with reverence and inspired confidence; his treatment of his patients showed devotion to their welfare and won all hearts, unless he were irritated by lack of observance of his directions or by contradiction. Although unmarried, he understood the art of forming a family circle around him through his

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relations; but medicine in its new form remained his dearest nursling, and even in advanced age he was truly indefatigable as a physician and most exact in conducting his daily entries in his journal.

To many of his patients he stood in an almost paternal relation, and treated those whom he had known from their childhood as if they were his children.

We may consider it as one of his characteristic traits, that he never entered into an intimate friendship with Hahnemann, whose creative genius he ardently loved and honored. The characters of these two men were too diametrically opposite in many points to attract each other, though they were similar to each other in firmly maintaining what they had once seen to be the truth.

Such a man could not, indeed, fail to have enemies, but even these will readily acknowledge the sterling honesty of his convictions, even if they blame him for his vehemence and uncompromising decision of character.

His health was good, and he put it to trial in many hardships, living at the same time in a simple and serene manner; only in the latter end of his career he began to be sickly, and being unaccustomed to paying any regard to himself, and forgetful of his advancing age, by a continued strenuous activity he imposed too much on his decreasing physical powers. Finally he withdrew to his asylum in Schœningen, which he had prepared for himself some time before, and lived more for himself and his studies; still enjoying life, but with his vital force diminished, until finally death relieved him from "those years in which we have no pleasure," as the Bible so well describes old age. Once more, as on the day of his jubilee, I can in all truthfulness say of him: "O, man without fear and strong of will, you ministered as a pure priest to a pure Divinity!" (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 5, p. 251; Kleinert, pp. 120, 129, 143, etc., Neue Archiv. f. d. hom. Heilkunst, vol. 22, pt. 2, p. 177; Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 28, p. 17; Rapou, 2, p. 592. "Dem. Hochverehrten um die homœpathische verdienten Hochwohlgebornen Herrn G. A. H. Muhlenbein, etc., 1839."* (*Biography in Jubilee pamphlet N. W. J. Hom., vol. 3, p. 186, 1851.*) (*From Archiv., vol. 22; Atkins Dirctomy, 1855.*)

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MULLER, BENJAMIN. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. He was then in Leignitz in Silesia. His name is on both the *Zeitung* and Quin lists.

MUELLER, JOSEPH. Dr. Jos. Mueller, one of the oldest and stanchest priests of Homœopathy, has departed. The number of those of its disciples that stood at its cradle is daily becoming smaller. Soon even the last will sink into the grave and a new generation will perhaps, when they see a sheet like the present, think with emotions of thankfulness of those who labored at the foundation stones as yet unhewn, while only their more fortunate progeny were allowed to view the stately edifice erected thereon. May these decendants cultivate with equal love and self-sacrifice the doctrine handed down to them, and may they never have a reason to say of themselves: "*Aetas parentum, pejor avis, tulit nos nequiores, mox progeniem daturos vitiosiorem.*"

F. Jos. Mueller was born of poor parents on December 22d, 1773, in Altenburg near Reinan in the Grand Duchy of Baden; he received his first instructions at Appenzell with the Benedictine monks, over whom the uncle of Mueller was placed as Abbott; this uncle must, however, have been a rough man, as Mueller could never forget his harshness. His medical education Mueller received in Vienna in the Josephs Academy, and he graduated there as Doctor Chirurgiae under the chief army surgeon, Reinl. Among the professors of Mueller were several of the celebrities of the time as Adam Schmidt, Jos. Schmitt, Zimmermann (later converted to Homœopathy), also Castelliz and Zang. After his graduation, Zang in his rough way came to Mueller and said: You have graduated as Doctor in an academy in which many an ass has received the same honor. I feel urged, to prevent your being mixed up with these fellows, to give you a special testimonial, which may be of use to you in your military career. This testimonial was found among Mueller's papers and was couched in the following terms: This document testifies that Dr. J. Mueller, surgeon, during his years of study at the Josephs Academy, not only exhibited an exemplary moral deportment, but also distinguished himself through his geniality, industry, application and the abundance of his knowledges in the healing art. Prof. Zang. Another testimonial given him by Prof. Castelliz seems to show that

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Mueller was the first and most distinguished among his fellow pupils, for this testimonial contains the following highly laudatory passage: "*Ut propter insignia scientiarum suarum specimina tum ad lectos ægrotorum, turn in examinibus privatis, quarn omnibus tribus rigorosis non mods singularem eminentiæ notam verum stiam primum inter primos ac egregios condiscripulos sibi vindicasset locum, fateor lubens.*"

So well educated a young physician could not fail to find many occasions to distinguish himself in the French war, so that he was decorated with two medals, with the royal Bavarian sanitary silver medal and with the Austrian golden medal of honor. The latter was given to Mueller as an acknowledgment of the excellent manner in which he conducted the hospital in Troyes, where he remained behind with his patients after the retreat of the Austrian troops.

After his return from France, Mueller came to Bohemia where he heard much talk of cures effected by Marenzeller, according to an entirely new method of cure. Mueller sent to Prague for books concerning Homœopathy, and was quite taken back when he only received three books, *i. e.*, the "Organon" and two volumes of Hahnemann's "Materia Medica Pura." Thus Mueller in 1817 began his homœopathic studies, which he prosecuted with love and perseverance till his death.

Soon after this Mueller came with his regiment to Vienna, where he drew much attention to himself through his homœopathic cures, and was fully occupied, especially among the higher classes. This brought Mueller much money, but also a good deal of annoyance, for the police was frequently after him, as it is always dreadfully afraid of everything new.

From Vienna Mueller came to Hungary, being not a little troubled by the interdict on Homœopathy that it had been pronounced in the meantime (1818), nevertheless, he was not thereby deterred from continuing his homœopathic experiments in his hospital. Soon Mueller's name became known also in Hungary to the physicians and patients, and several of the oldest homœopathic physicians of Hungary owe to him their first impulse to the study of Homœopathy. The district physician, Dr. Forgó, in Pesth, commenced about the year 1820 to make experiments according to the directions of Hahnemann, an undertaking at that time fraught with much danger for a

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public official, when, two years before, Homœopathy had been prohibited in the Austrian States. Forgó entered into correspondence with Mueller and frequently consulted him about his patients. The friendly relation thus arisen between them, however, was near being turned into enmity by the following case of disease: Forgó had a patient who suffered from chronic constipation. The patient, when evacuating her parched hard stool, had such violent pains in the rectum that she had to be held by two persons, and assured them that she would sooner have undergone parturition every time. Forgó gave her a strong dose of *Nux vom.*, and already on the next day the stool was discharged without the usual difficulty, but the stool was diarrhœic and combined with a colicky pain in the abdomen. Such stools were discharged 3–4 times a day and the patient was overjoyed. Forgó, quite delighted at the successful action of *Nux vom.*, one day came to a kins-woman of his patient, and heard there that Mueller had remarked that this cure was not permanent, because the stools were not normal, and the whole was merely a primary effect of the over-strong dose of *Nux vomica*. Forgó, who was violent and passionate, became very angry at this and wrote Mueller an insulting letter which Mueller answered in a similar fashion. The stools, in fact, ceased after sixteen days and the former excruciating constipation returned. The patient then consulted Mueller. He gave her *Puls.* 15, and this one dose so restored the intestinal function that the lady from that day on had only one normal stool without any attendant trouble. Mueller often remembered this interesting case in later years when he had to treat intestinal obstruction which would neither yield to *Nux* nor to *Pulsatilla*. But the honest and upright Forgó, when he heard of this cure, asked pardon of Mueller on account of the insult given, and the former friendship was restored and remained undisturbed till the death of Forgó.

The interdict against Homœopathy could be easily ignored or circumvented by Mueller in his private practice, but this was not so easy in the regimental hospital on account of the inspection by the staff-surgeons. During such inspections, Mueller had to pass through numerous conflicts. In the beginning he would help himself by putting a little flask of water colored with some harmless vegetable juice by the side of every patient. Since at these visitations of the hospitals more weight is usually

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laid on everything else than on therapeutics, so for sheer reports, proceedings, statistics of the patients and lists of conduct, there was not enough time to inquire into the contents of these colored water-bottles. In the year 1824 Staff-surgeon Braun came to Dotis to inspect the hospital of Mueller. Braun took the liberty of telling Mueller that he had heard that Mueller treated all his patients with one and the same kind of drops, and he threatened to institute a complaint against him. This was too much for Mueller's patience. A violent scene followed. Mueller explained to Braun the uniformity of his drops, and while enumerating the leading tenets of Homœopathy he drew autithetically a very glaring silhouette of allopathy. The unexpected result of this controversy was that Braun, who then was 72 years old, began the study of Homœopathy and practiced the same with affectionate zeal till his life terminated some 15 years later.

When I had finished my course for medical practitioners in the Josephs Academy, having heard Homœopathy well abused all the while, and having abused it myself, I was not a little afraid when I heard that I was appointed as assistant-surgeon in a regiment in which the noted homœopath Mueller was chief surgeon. In quite a desperate state of mind I entered on my journey to Mueller; but now I should be in a state of desperation if I had not made this journey. Of such a nature are the notions of men with respect to that which they call fortune! Mueller received me pretty coldly, for he was a strict officer, much feared by those under him. On the same day I visited the hospital with Mueller. I had not then seen many hospitals, nevertheless, I noticed many points at once by which Mueller's hospital differed from those in Vienna. Here and there I saw very small powders lying by the side of the patients, and these powders made me quake. During the examination of the patients Mueller dictated to me several prescriptions which I entered into the blank for the examination of patients. After the termination of the visitation, Mueller told me that the prescribed mixtures need not be made, he would instead of them give me medicines which I should give to the patients. After half an hour I got quite a number of powders from Mueller's residence, opened several and found one looking just like the other, while all strongly smelled of alcohol. I shook my head, which I supposed to be a very

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wise one, and distributed the powders according to Mueller's directions. In the course of several months I saw cases of pneumonia, of Hungarian malarial fever, of bullular erysipelas with delirium, chancre, etc., cured with these powders, and scales fell from my eyes. I had to confess that Mueller's hospital was at least as good as those of Venna. But this did not console me, for a fact does not satisfy us unless we also understand the reason why. I came to the idea that the alcohol effected the cure, and liked to have suffered shipwreck on the cliff of a universal panacea. I was beginning to doubt and to be sorry that I had chosen the study of medicine. I must have looked very ill humored and sad during this state of mind, for Mueller told me one day that I looked as if I was sick or in love. I grew frightened as if caught in an evil act, and confessed to him frankly my mental torture. After this day, Mueller entered on medical explications after every medical visit ; I opposed him as well as I knew how, but soon found out that I was no match to Mueller's sharp dialectic. I now began to study with burning zeal the homœopathic writings, I experimented with medicines on myself, commenced to treat patients homœopathically, and to look at the results in Mueller's hospitals with other eyes. Just as I had become fully convinced, I received orders to return to Vienna to enter on the higher medical course in the Josephs Academy. Mueller advised me not to talk about Homœopathy in Vienna. The advice was good, but my youthful mind, glowing with enthusiasm for my conviction acquired after so much striving, did not follow it, as many of my readers may know. I acknowledge this without feeling sorry for it. It caused me a good deal of suffering, but I am contented and would act again in the same way in a similar case. Thus I was introduced by our deceased friend Mueller and by the aid of practice into Homœopathy. Few homœopathic physicians have been so much favored on entering on their homœopathic studies. Most of them at first gave on their own responsibility with hesitation and trembling Aconite in inflammation, and spent many a night without sleep from anxiety, or dreamed of venesection during their uneasy sleep. I was brought to my conviction without such mental torture through Mueller's hospital, which contained on an average 40 patients. My convictions were, therefore, established more quickly and lastingly, and may thus have de-

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veloped my determination, yea, obstinacy, in defending the doctrines of Hahnemann.

Mueller's health had been very frail from his childhood. While a child he suffered of rhachitis and his spine ever retained a leaning to the right. In latter years Mueller suffered from a very painful sciatica, from which he freed himself, as he supposed, by tokay wine. Nine years ago, while playing cards in my house, he had an apopletic stroke, from which he, however, perfectly recovered a few days later. I was afraid the stroke might return and entreated him to leave off wine, strong cigars and coffee after dinner. This he did for a time, but soon he returned to his old customs. The wine he especially claimed for himself as the *lac senum* (old men's milk), but he always partook of it in great moderation and mixed with water. In the beginning of this year Mueller fell down in his room and broke his upper arm ; he himself did not know what had caused this fall, for he said that he neither became dizzy nor did he perceive any obstruction on the floor. The broken bone healed, and no fever nor any ill symptoms about the broken place manifested themselves, and yet his vital force continuaily diminished and an obstinate hiccough appeared (Mueller called it the lauguage of death) and some sopor and a gentle sleep terminated his life on the 10 of February, 1852, in the 79th year of his life.

Mueller was of a middle stature, his manners ever those of the higher circles, to which in the last years his intercourse was almost confined ; in his person and his surroundingness there was ever a sphere of neatness and cleanliness, even in his advanced age. Strict probity was a predominant trait in his character. In the choice of his friends he was particular and in the defense of his views somewhat obstinate. There was besides this a certain indolence in his character, which became annoying to himself in his advanced age and about which he oft lamented ; he perceived the ill consequences of it and yet he could not overcome it. He disliked living in Pesth and in Hungary as a whole, yet he lived there for thirty-two years, and although he wrote to me every year that he would come over to me to Pressburg yet he never did so owing to his indolence. Mueller left behind him a considerable fortune, which would have been much larger if he had not allowed it to lie idle for years, —also from indolence.

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Homœopathy was the joy of his life and he reverenced Hahnemann as one of the few benefactors of the human race. As a physician he remained absolutely faithful to the first teachings of Hahnemann, and he bitterly inveighed against the schism that arose. As a physician he had remarkable success and he succeeded in cures which surprised himself, especially in the first years of his thirty-five years of homœopathic practice.

Many thousands will bless the memory of Mueller, but no one with more love and gratitude than myself.

DR. ATTOMYR

(*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 44, p. 6. Rapou, vol. 1, pp. 246-9.*)

MURE, J. B. The editor of the *British Journal* in a review of Dr. Mure's book gives the following account of this notable man:

DOCTRINE DE L'ECOLE DE RIO DE JANEIRO ET PATHOGENESIE BRESILIENNE. Paris, 1849.

This work is the production of Dr. Mure, the indefatigable apostle of Homœopathy, of whom many of our readers may have heard, though they may not be aware of the immense energy displayed by this zealous disciple of Hahnemann, in the propagation of the new system. We think it may not be uninteresting to our readers to give a slight sketch of the labors of Dr. Mure, as far as we are able from the documents to which we have access. His whole career bears such an air of knight-errantry and romance about it that it seems something like a fiction, but we have every reason to believe that all the facts we are about to relate are in the main true, though perhaps somewhat highly colored by the zeal of the narrators.

M. Mure was a French merchant, well known at Palermo, and having fallen into extreme ill-health (phthisis pulmonalis is said to have been his malady) he was given over by his allopathic physicians. Apparently in the last stage of consumption the "Organon" of Hahnemann fell into his hands, which he eagerly perused, and struck by the new light revealed in this extraordinary work a ray of hope beamed upon him, and he hastened away from Palermo to seek that relief from the hands of the homœopathists which he was unable to obtain from the adherents of the old school. On his arrival at Lyons he placed himself under the care of the venerable Dr. Count Des Guidi.

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Such was his miserable condition on leaving Sicily, his friends scarcely expected he would survive the fatigues of the sea voyage. Their astonishment was great when they saw him return in a few months in perfect health. All Palermo flocked around him and begged he would give them information respecting the system which had produced on him these marvellous results.

He made some cautious experiments with homœopathic remedies, and with complete success. Several physicians of Palermo were convinced by the proofs they saw of the efficacy of Homœopathy, and set about studying it with diligence.

Mure was now resolved to consecrate the life that had been saved by Homœopathy, to its propagation, and, abandoning his commercial pursuits, he went to Montpellier to study medicine and obtain the legal qualifications for practicing as a physician.

Having completed his studies and obtained his degree, he began to devote himself to propagate Homœopathy. Malta was the first spot he chose for his operations. He arrived there in 1836. In the Grand Hall of the Knights of Provence, at Valetta, he got up an exhibition of his cures; something, we suppose, in the style of those formerly witnessed in this country, though on a more extensive scale, but not on that account of less questionable propriety, but Dr. Mure in his proselytizing ardour was no stickler for professional etiquette. He succeeded in making converts of some medical men there, particularly of Drs. Fennich, Buona-via, and De Claude. The cholera having broken out in the kingdom of Naples, he crossed over to Palermo in 1837, and on the voyage wrote some papers on the progress of Homœopathy and the homœopathic treatment of cholera, with Hahnemann's instructions for the cure of that disease. These he published on his arrival. The cholera not appearing in Sicily, he went elsewhere to propagate the faith, but was speedily recalled to Palermo by the invasion of the Pest in June, 1837; he did not arrive there, however, until the disease was already in its decline, after having carried off near a quarter of the population in forty days, Whilst most of the allopathic physicians had fled from the town during these fatal days, two of Mure's disciples, Drs. De Blasi and Bartoli, remained faithful to their post, and were instrumental in rescuing a number of persons from the grave. However, the Academy of Palermo,

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which had erased De Blasi's name from among its members on account of his heretical opinions, refused to register the cases treated by the homœopathists, but the Government, appreciating the excellence of their treatment, took care to spread a knowledge of the method pursued by them among the parts of the country still ravaged by the plague.

Our hero now set about translating a repertorium from the German, for the use of the Silician physicians, and established a pharmacy, where he made all the homœopathic preparations with his own hands. He here invented a machine for triturating the medicines, and another for succussing the dilutions, of which he has given us drawings in the *Bibl. Hom. de Géneve*, and also in the work before us. His plan was to triturate every substance, mineral, vegetable and animal, up to the third attenuation, and with his succussion machine to give 300 shakes to each dilution. He undertook to supply every medical man gratuitously with all the homœopathic preparations. Not being able to obtain bottles in sufficient quantity, he established a glass-blowing manufactory, himself instructing the workmen, whereby he was enabled to supply with pocket pharmacies all the medical men who applied to him, and who were by no means few in number. During this time he translated, into Italian, Jahr's Manual.

In the beginning of 1838 he opened a dispensary at Palermo, and soon afterwards a second in the centre of the town on a magnificent scale. In less than a year the number of patients daily seen here amounted to upwards of 200, and above six physicians were occupied in attending to them. Physicians, students, lawyers, priests, literary men, flocked to this temple of charity to hear from the patients themselves an account of their astonishing cures, we are told; and thus this dispensary became the centre of the propaganda for Sicily. The allopathic physicians, our informant assures us, found themselves almost deserted by their patients, the apothecaries begged to be allowed to sell the homœopathic medicines, and the wards of the great hospital were almost forsaken. In some public hospitals Homœopathy was adopted, viz., in the hospitals of Morreale, Mistretta, Pietra-perzia, and that of the brothers of San Giovanni de Dio, their physicians having become converts to the new system. In a very short time about thirty physicians declared

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themselves favourable to the new doctrines, the principal of whom were, Tranchina, De Blasi, De Bartoli, Morello, Tripi, Calandra, Bandiera, the Marquis Inguagiato, Vasallo, Lipomi, Cinirella, Aceto, Maglienti, Strina, Selvaggio, Perez, Evola, Bonelli, Bataglia, Magri.

Under the editorship of De Blasi the *Annali di la med. Omeopatica*, a periodical journal for the propagation of Homœopathy, was established.

A homœopathic society was formed, which in 1844 was formally recognized by government and converted into "The Royal Homœopathic Academy." Courses of lectures on Homœopathy were delivered.

Having thus given the impulse to Homœopathy in Sicily, our indefatigable colleague, desiring a new field for his beneficent conquests, turned his eyes towards Paris, and thinking things were not going on quick enough there to his liking he resolved to stir up the energies of his dormant confrères.

Arrived in Paris in 1839, he immediately set about the foundation of a Homœopathic Institute, for the purpose of spreading the system by practice, instruction and publications.

A dispensary was opened every day for the poor; courses of lectures were announced, on clinical Homœopathy, by Dr. Croserio—on the theory and history of Homœopathy and on materia medica, by Dr. Jahr. Two newspapers for the indoctrination of the public were set a-going—a daily one, the *Capitole*, and a weekly one, the *Nouveau Monde*. A homœopathic pharmacy was established, provided with all Dr. Mure's ingenious apparatus. A library containing all the homœopathic works necessary for the student was formed. The opening of this Institute on the 20th November, 1839, was rendered peculiarly imposing by the presence of Hahnemann himself, and a long oration was pronounced by Dr. Jahr, which is reported in the *Bibl. Hom. de Géneve* for 1840, where also may be found numerous particulars relative to the impulse given to Homœopathy in France by Dr. Mure, the opposition he encountered, and the spirit with which he attacked his adversaries.

But this restless spirit yearned like Alexander for new worlds to conquer; he desired to find some land where he might be the first to break the ground, and to convey blessings hitherto unknown to a race of men ignorant of the glorious doctrines of

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Hahnemann. He determined to cross the ocean and rear the standard of Homœopathy in the virgin soil of South America. Accordingly he sailed for Rio de Janeiro, and arrived there in 1840. The traces of Homœopathy in the Brazilian empire were but few before this time. In 1834 a Dr. Maya had published an article against Homœopathy. In 1837 a M. Jahn had presented a thesis on Homœopathy to the Faculty of Medicine of Rio, in which he related some cases of homœopathic treatment, but these were performed with massive doses of medicines in the crude state, and were not crowned with much success. Dr. Mure himself had before this time sent books and medicines to Brazil, but no one seems to have taken any notice of them. Shortly after his arrival in Rio he converted a young surgeon of considerable celebrity as a skilful operator, A. J. Souto de Amaral, who died two years afterwards without ever abandoning entirely allopathic procedures. He was shortly after his arrival dispatched by the Brazilian Government to Ste. Catherine, in order to found a phalansterian colony, for our hero is an ardent Fourierist, and a disciple of Swedenborg to boot. On his journey he treated many patients and spread abroad a knowledge of the system. At Ste. Catherine he made a convert of Dr. T. de Silveira. We do not know what success his phalansterian scheme met with (heaven grant it did not prove like Cabet's Icarie!), but at the end of March, 1841, we find him again at Rio, where he was joined by Dr. Lisboa, and he soon succeeded in converting a number of allopathic physicians, and vigorously assailed the old school by his publications and successful practice. He traveled about from place to place creating wherever he went a homœopathic public, whom he left in charge of some medical man, of whom he had made a convert. His custom, we believe, was, when he arrived in any new town, to address appeals to the priests, in the name of charity and Christianity, to assist him in the propagation of the system, and by this means he made numerous converts among the clergy, whose influence with the laity served to spread a knowledge of homœopathy in a very short time, and crowds speedily flocked to his gratuitous consultations.

His resources being speedily exhausted in these disinterested efforts to spread the cause, he found himself forced to settle down to remunerative practice, which he did in Rio in 1842.

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Towards the end of that year, with the assistance of Dr. Martins and Dr. Lisboa, he founded the Brazilian Institute, and opened the first dispensary in Rio. In July, 1844, the foundation of the homœopathic school was laid, and the course of study was opened in January, 1845. The following is the plan of study.

PREPARATORY.

Languages.—Portuguese, French, German, Latin.

Sciences.—Geometry, Geography, Natural History, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy.

MEDICAL STUDIES.

Anatomy, Physiology, Homœopathic Doctrine, Pharmacology, Pathogenesy, Pathology, Hygiene and Prophylaxis, Surgery, Operations, Accouchments, Clinical Homœopathy, Toxicology, History of Medicine.

These studies are distributed over a period of three years. After a prolonged struggle and numerous difficulties, among which the incarceration of some of the homœopaths accused of poisoning, accusations of assassinations, etc., may be mentioned; at length, in 1846, the Secretary of State for Justice authorized the school to give certificates of study to prove the capacity of the students; and on the 2nd of July, 1847, a grand assemblage was held in order to confer the first certificates. The description of the ceremony in a hall hung with crimson damask and ornamented with gold and silver flowers and portraits reads amazingly fine, and was doubtless very imposing. The president (Dr. Mure) made a touching speech, and was followed by the secretary (Dr. Martins), then the vice-president and director (Dr. Moreira) announced that he had examined the candidates, and found them fully entitled to certificates of study, and in virtne of the imperial ordonnance so and so, the homœopathic school would now proceed to grant these certificates. Hereupon eight of the members, including the president, each put round their necks a white ribbon with two knots—the colour indicating the purity of their motives, the form denoting the orbit of human knowledge, the knots representing religion and science, which bind man to God and his neighbour, the whole signifying the inexhaustible mercy of the Deity, wherein is a refuge from error and falsehood. The profound significance of Lord Bur-

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leigh's celebrated shake of the head is totally eclipsed by that of this bit of white ribbon. Ah! que n'ai-je étudié plus tôt pour savoir tout cela? The director now calls up the candidates and one for all pronounces the following words, which we cannot resist quoting entire:

"Receiving the certificate of study which is conferred on me by the homœopathic school of Brazil, I voluntarily make my profession of faith, and take the oath hereafter to be signed by myself and two witnesses in double copy, of which I keep one.

"*Profession of Faith.*

"My hand upon my conscience, [?] and my eyes upturned to heaven, I embrace Homœopathy, and declare, after having examined attentively and impartially the various systems of medicine:

"1.—That I acknowledge the doctrine of Hahnemann to be the only true medical doctrine.

"2.—I believe all the functions of life to be guided by an essentially spiritual force, which I express by the words, vital dynamism.

"3.—I believe, that as the perturbation of that force constitutes disease, the only mode of restoring it to its ordinary state, called health, consists in stimulating it by agents endowed with the power of producing in the healthy person symptoms similar to those manifested by this perturbation termed disease.

"4.—I believe that all substances in nature, even those regarded as the most inert, possess the power of acting on the vital dynamism, because all contain a spiritual principle which they derive from God.

"5.—I believe, that trituration, succussion, and the other processes designed to separate in an ever increasing degree the molecules of matter, develop their dynamic properties.

"6.—I believe, experimentation with these substances, thus prepared, made upon men and women in good health, to be the only means of attaining to a knowledge of their dynamic properties, and of obtaining efficacious medicaments.

"7.—I believe it to be a sacred duty for every man, and particularly every Christian, to submit himself to pure experimentation as far as his health admits of it, remembering that our divine Redeemer consented to suffer an ignominious death on

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the cross to redeem us from sin, and to obtain for us eternal happiness.

"8.—I adopt the theory of doses taught by Dr. Mure in Sicily, France and Brazil, in order to develop it by my own experience.

"9 —I acknowledge surgery to be the only branch of the old medical sciences of any real and positive value, and that only for lesions that require the aid of mechanical means in order that life may be preserved or improved."

Having repeated this creed, the student puts his name to it in due form, and all the candidates say—"This is also our profession of faith."

And now in religious silence all the company arise to hear the oath, which runs as follows:

"By our Saviour Jesus Christ, who suffered and died for us, redeeming our sins by his precious blood, and by virtue of his pains, obtaining for us eternal felicity; by our divine Redeemer, whom I ought to imitate as far as human weakness permits,

"I swear:

"1.—To redeem the sufferings of the sick by the preventive sufferings of pure experimentation, which I shall make myself, or by means of persons animated by the like charity.

"2.—Not to treat patients but by medicaments whose effects have been well proved, which are in the domain of pure Homœopathy, as I have acknowledged and declared in my profession of faith.

"3.—To observe strictly the precepts of the gospel in the exercise of my duties, regarding as sacred objects the secrets of families, virtue, the modesty of women, and the indigence of the poor.

"4.—To propagate the knowledge of the principles of pure Homœopathy by all lawful means in my power.

"5.—To profit as much as possible by the propagation of the principles of Homœopathy, and by the advantages of its application, in order to make them serve to diffuse Christianity, to further Christian instruction and the civilization of the Indians, and to require of Pagans, Mahommedans, idolators and other infidels their conversion to the faith before initiating them into a knowledge of the principles of Homœopathy.

"And this I swear in the name of the Father ✠, of the Son ✠, and of the Holy Ghost ✠."

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To this is affixed the name of the candidate and of his two witnesses. And all the other candidates say, "And this we swear."

The spokesman then proceeds:

"I promise on my honor,

"1.—To make upon myself one pure trial annually.

"2.—To communicate faithfully to the direction of the Homœopathic Institute of Brazil the result of these trials.

"3.—To give at least once a week gratuitous advice to the poor in a dispensary of the Institute, or in one of its affiliated associations, furnishing at my own expense the necessary medicines."

Here he signs his name; and all the candidates say, "We promise this."

The president then pronounces the following benediction:

"In the name of Hahnemann, discoverer of Homœopathy, from whom I have received the mission and the power, and with the assistance of my coadjutors, the disciples of that messenger from heaven, I now declare you fit to exercise the new art, acknowledge you as my colleagues, and as professors of pure Homœopathy."

The ceremony concluded by the candidates receiving a triple embrace, whilst the band of the Imperial marines struck up the "Hymn of Homœopathy." The secretary then attempted to make a speech, but broke down, or as he expresses it: "Emotion and satisfaction extinguished his voice and obscured his ideas." Fortunately the marines came to his aid, and to the tune of the Brazilian—"God Save the King" or Emperor, the meeting was dissolved.

This august ceremony was repeated last year, and it is hoped the occasion for it may be perennial. (*Brit. Jour. Hom.*, *vol. 7*, *p. 530.*)

MURET. Quin in his list of 1834 places this physician at Morges, Switzerland.

MURRAY, JACOB. Quin in his list of homœopathic practitioners of 1834 locates him at Dublin and at Rome.

MUSSEK. In 1819 Mussek was practising Homœopathy in Seefeld, Lower Austria. (*World's Conv.*, *vol. 2*, *p. 199.*)

MYLO. In the list of contributors to the Hahnemann

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Jubilee of 1829 is the name of Mylo, physician in Warsaw. The name is both on the *Zeitung* and Quin lists. Kleinert also mentions this physician.

NANNI, PAULO. Was one of the pioneers of Homœopathy in Italy. Quin in his list of 1834 places him at Casteldelmonte, Aquila.

NECKER, GEORGE. In the list of the contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829 the name appears as "Hofrath Dr. Necher, Leibarzt S. R. H. des Herzogs von Lucca, zu Lucca in Italien." His name is on both the *Zeitung* and Quin lists. Dadea says that the Bohemian Dr. George Necker introduced Homœopathy into Italy, coming to Naples in 1822 as General Koller's family physician. He was a pupil of Hahnemann and a practitioner of great distinction, and demonstrated by deeds rather than words the truth of the science he professed. Within a short time he made many striking cures which brought over to the new therapeutics among others, Drs. Francisco Romani, Giuseppe Mauro, and Cosmo Maria de Horatiis. In addition to his private practice, Dr. Necker, in May, 1823, opened in his own house a dispensary for the poor, which was attended by several physicians and surgeons of the German army, in which he was always assisted by Dr. Romani and sometimes by Dr. Schmit and Dr. Kinzel. The dispensary was closed the following year, Necker having been sent by the Queen of Naples to Rome to take professional charge of her sister, Maria Louisa, of Bourbon, then Queen of Etruria and mother of the reigning Duke of Lucca, Carlo Ludovici. Dr. Necker remained in Naples until General Koller's death in 1826; in September of that year he was appointed physician to the Duke of Lucca and his court, a position which he held until 1848. Rapou says that Necker came from Melnick, a town in Bohemia, near Prague. (*World's Hom. Conv., vol. 2, p. 1068. Rapou, vol. 1, pp. 131, 132, 140, 176, 195, 242.*)

NIEMEIER. In 1832–4 he was located by the *Zeitung* and Quin lists at Tifflis.

NIKOLAI. The *Zeitung* list of 1832 gives the name and locates him at Zchopau, as does the Quin list of 1834.

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NOACK, ALPH. He received the doctor's degree from the University of Leipsic in 1831, the same year as that imposter Fickel, whom he helped to unmask. He was also director of the Homœopathic Hospital at Leipsic. Noack, in connection with Dr. C. F. Trinks, published, in 1843, the first volume of a Handbook of Homœopathic Materia Medica. His Olla Podrida, as the book exposing Fickel was called, was published is 1836, by Arnold. (See Fickel) (*Rapou, vol. 2, pp. 149–165, 221. Kleinert, p. 135. World's Conv., vol. 2, p 38.*)

NOSTENCHI, JOSE. Was a physician of Seville who embraced Homœopathy about 1834. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 324. Rapou, vol. 1, p. 178.*)

NOZEUS, FRANZ. Dr. Leidbeck writes: Dr. Franz Nozeus, my only pupil in Homœopathy during the time of my anatomical teachership at Upsala, practiced Homœopathy with great success in Nordköping, the greatest manufacturing town in Sweden, where his father had enjoyed a large allopathic practice. Unfortunately he was carried off by an organic disease of the liver in 1860. In a short sketch of his life, published by myself, principally taken from his letters to me, it is evident how deep was his conviction of the importance of our medical reform, how warm his zeal in propagatiug its truths, and how incessantly he had to struggle against economical and other difficulties which beset him on all sides. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 343.*)

ODY, GIUSEPPE. Dadea says that Dr. Ody, of Freiburg, was a well educated homœopath and imparted the new doctrine to such as sought it. Drs. Romani and General Garaffa both state that they got their first notions of Homœopathy from Dr. Ody. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 1067.*)

OLHANT. According to the list of Quin of 1834, Olhant was a medical inspector in Wurzburg. Rapou also mentions him as one of the distinguished homœopathists of Bavaria. (*Rapou, vol. 2, p. 389.*)

PABST, JOHANN C. L. Was practicing Homœopathy in Copenhagen as early as 1830. Hansen writes: Pabst was born in 1795 at Corsoer, in the principality of Lundbeck. He did not

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study at the University. In June, 1836, he set up as a physician in Copenhagen, having previously been regimental surgeon at Sleswig, and having made several voyages to the East Indies as sea-surgeon. He was a very talented man and had an excellent knowledge of drugs. He had a very good practice, being generally successful in his cures; once, having saved the life of his adopted daughter, he was praised in very strong terms by an allopathic physician; she was marrind to a professor of music and was, when confined, in great danger. Pabst gave her *Aconite*, and in the course of the night she rallied completely. On seeing this change the physician attending her said to Pabst, "You are the right doctor for people who are at the point of death." My father was, in 1834, cured by Pabst of a painful eczema which had been declared incurable by several allopathic physicians. Pabst died May 18, 1861, of erysipelas. He was converted by Dr. Lund on account of being cured by him. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 13, p. 694. Internat. Hom. Congress, 1891, p. 986.*)

PAILLON. One of the pioneers of Homœopathy, who, according to Quin, was practicing at Bordeaux in 1834.

PALMIERI. Was one of the early Homœopaths. According to Quin he was, in 1834, located at Fabriano, Italy.

PANTHIN. The name is on Quin's list of 1834, at which time he was located at Dibonne, Switzerland. Malan, in the *British Journal* for 1844, mentions Panthin and that he had declared himself a Homœopathist. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 2, p. 327.*)

PASSAVENT. The *Zeitung* list of 1832 locates him in Frankfort-on-the-Main. Quin in 1834 gives the same location. Rapou mentions meeting Passavent at Frankfort, and says that his conversation proves him not to be a partisan of our school. Passavent is an allopath very liberal, who has made some incomplete essays in Homœopathy and who practices ordinary medicine with certain modifications. (*Rapou, vol. 2, p. 591.*)

PERRUSSEL, FRANCOIS. A Mexican magazine for February 25, 1873, contains the following: Death of Dr. Perrussel, *pere*. It is with sentiments of regret that we announce the death of Dr. Perrussel, who died in Mentone:

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Dr. Chauvet said: Homœopathy has met with a great loss in the death of Dr. F. Perrussel, suddenly stricken with apoplexy at the age of sixty-five. For some years he has passed the winter at Mentone, not at Cannes, as has been announced. Many journals of Lyons, Macon and Valence contain memoirs, but especially one, in the Lyon *salut Public*, is worthy of quotation: A man who was by adoption a Lyonnaise, and who was one of the most devoted propagators of Homœopathy, died at Mentone on December 9, 1872. There are few left of the direct pupils of Hahnemann, and he was one of the most ardent of these disciples, Dr. Perrussel, pupil at our Lyceum, and for a long time *interne* to our hospital. When the cholera first appeared in France, at Marseilles, a bronze medal was given to him for his valor. In 1849, at Nantes, during an epidemic of cholera which claimed many victims; in 1854 in Champagne, where he had an official commission from the government, he was faithful, and received for his devotion a gold medal. He also attended at Anjou, in 1857, a terrible epidemic of diphtheria. Some years later, in 1863, he was named chevalier of the order of Charles III. He left two sons; one was a physician at Macon, the other was an officer of Spahis in Africa.

After having brilliantly defended his thesis for doctor at Montpellier in 1833, Perrussel returned to Lyons and became acquainted with that brilliant phalanx of physicians, Rapou, Pere, Dessaix, Gueyrard the elder, Jouru, Chazel, Tournier, Bravais, etc. The following year, 1834, Perrussel was for some time secretary to Dessaix; he was then called to Dr. Gastier as aide in the hospital at Thoissey, where he (Gastier) had introduced homœopathic medicine. From that time his principles were fixed. For thirty-seven years he was faithful to his mission as an homœopathic reformer, and his name is well-known in Marseilles, Champagne and all the East. Perrussel left Saumur in 1861, going to Paris, where he edited for four years with Jahr, the *Bulletin de l'Art de Guerir*. After it was stopped he retired to Bordeaux. He was introduced by Drs. Jahr and Croserio to Hahnemann in Paris, and it was always to him a great honor to be called a pupil of the Master. Perrussel was a great writer. Besides many articles in the homœopathic journals, notably in the *Bulletin*, and in some political journals, he published many important works, which are as follows: "Trip of a

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Homœopathic Physician to the Cholera at Marseilles," 1835; "Letters on Homœopathy," 1837; "Criticism on Homœopathy and Allopathy," 1846; "The Truth in Medicine," 1846; "The Sweating Sickness and the Cholera," 1856; "Letter to the French Physicians," by Dr. Des Guidi, 1860; "Guide to the Physician in the Choice of a Means of Cure," 1860; "Homœopathy in the Senate," 1864

In private life Perrussel was devoted as a husband and father, lively in disposition, frank and loyal. He was born at Saint Cyr, some miles from Lyons, about 1810 or 1812. His first studies were in Lyons, followed later by a course of medicine in Montpellier, where he was *interne* of a hospital. What led him to Homœopathy? He had already prepared his thesis when he was visited by a friend, to whom he read it; the friend said he was not qualified to appreciate it and still less to judge its merits. "But in your quality as a friend of progress," said the friend to him, "I wish to speak to you of the great discovery of a German doctor, which it is likely will greatly advance medical science." The friend placed at his disposition a work of Dr. Bigel ("Examen de la Methode Curative Nommee Homœopathique," Varsovie, 1827). When the sweating sickness and cholera appeared in Champagne in 1854, Perrussel and Dr. Petit obtained a special commission from the minister to carry medical aid to unhappy victims. Both were rewarded with gold medals. In 1847 he received a special apostolic letter from Pope Pius IX in remembrance of his work—"The Truth in Medicine Found and Demonstrated by the Laws of Universal Attraction." He was corresponding member of the Surgical Circle of Montpellier, of the Society of Homœopathists of Leipzig, Leige, Madrid, Lyons, Paris, etc.

The above has been condensed from very interesting accounts by Drs. Chauvet and Leboucher in the *Bibliothique Homœopathique, vol. 5.* (*El Crit. Medico., vol. 14, p. 95. Bibl. Hom., vol. 5, p. 138.*)

PESCHIER, CHARLES GASPARD. The *Zeitung* list of homœopathic physicians practicing in 1832 places Dr. Peschier in Geneva. Quin's list of two years later also mentions his name. In the *British Journal* for January, 1854, appears the following: The subject of this memoir was born at Geneva on

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Friday, March 13, 1782. We mention the day of the week because it was the circumstance of having been born on a Friday that Dr. Peschier was wont to attribute the misfortune that seemed constantly to overtake him in life. He went to Paris to study medicine, and devoted himself to the cultivation of the medical sciences with such diligence and zeal as to command the esteem of his masters, especially of the celebrated Antoine Dubois, with whom he was a great favorite. He took his degree in 1809. Before this, in 1804, he published a memoir on croup on the occasion of a concours established by the government on the subject, which was very highly thought of. In 1812 he followed the course of medical instruction at Montpellier.

In 1822 he published an essay on the treatment of pneumonia and pleurisy by Tartar emetic in large doses, and asserted that by so treating these diseases he had not lost a case. This essay created a great sensation in the medical world, and spread the fame of its author far and wide—in fact, he gained a reputation from it disproportioned to his merits as the originator of the system, for there is little doubt the treatment was derived from Rasori, and disproportioned to its merits as a successful method, for Dietl has proved that the fatality attending the administration of Tartar emetic in pneumonia is nearly equal to that of bleeding in the same disease. In 1832 his attention was called by a Russian gentleman of rank to Homœopathy, and as his knowledge of the German language was perfect he set about studying Hahnemann's works, and the same year he visited Hahnemann at Coethen. During his journey he was very well received by the medical men of Germany, to whom his name was familiar by his treatise on tartar emetic, and he got a cordial reception from Hahnemann, who was proud to claim a man of his distinction as pupil. On his return to Geneva he commenced, in 1833, the publication of a monthly journal devoted to Homœopathy, entitled, *Bibliothèque Homœopathique de Genéve*, which continued in existence until 1842; it was the first homœpathic periodical published in the French language, and it exercised an undoubted influence in promoting the extension of Homœopathy, not only in Switzerland, but throughout France. Among the articles in this journal from Dr. Peschier's pen, his "Letters on Homœopathy," addressed to Professors Forget, Louis, and Gerdy, deserve espe-

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cial mention. The *Bibliothèque* was not a good pecuniary speculation; in fact, its publication was only abandoned on account of financial difficulties. Dr. Peschier belonged more to the specific school of homœopathists than to the so-called Hahnemannists. He was an indefatigable worker, he spoke most of the languages of Europe, and at the age of sixty he set himself to study Hebrew, in order to be able to read the Bible in the original. In addition to the medical sciences, his attainments were considerable in literature, philosophy, botany, astronomy, mathematics, and theology. He was a great lover of the arts, and was very fond of the theatre, thereby greatly offending his more rigid and puritanical friends. He was a member of many scientific societies, and was elected honorary member by almost all the homœopathic societies of Europe and America. His benevolence of disposition was so great that he could not resist the claims of others on his purse, the consequence of which was, that in the last years of his life he actually was reduced to extreme poverty, and was often unable to pay for his daily meals. He died on the 31st of May last, and has left a name that will be remembered with gratitude and affection, not only by those who enjoyed his friendship, but also by all who are interested in the extension of Homœopathy.

Dr. H. V. Malan, in a letter written in 1844, mentions Peschier as a man distinguished by his talents and writings, who, since his adoption of Homœopathy, had published many books in its favor, and is well known as the editor of the *Bibliothèque Homœopathique*.

Dr. C. G. Peschier, of Geneva, became interested in Homœopathy in 1832. He attended a meeting of the Central Union at Leipzig, in August of that year, and afterwards visited Hahnemann at Coethen. An account of the meeting of the society, and also of the visit to Hahnemann, was furnished by him in two letters published in the *Bibliothèque Homœopathique*, Vol. 1., 1833. This is the first homœpathic periodical published in the French language, and Dr. Peschier afterwards became its editor.

Dr. Peschier was at Coethen about the middle of August, 1832, and remained there for some time, learning new medical doctrine at the home and from the lips of its discoverer.

The *Allg. hom. Zeitung* contains the following:

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Dr. Charles Gaspard Peschier died in Geneva, his native city, on the 31st of May, 1853. He was born there on Friday, the 13th of March, 1782; he is said to have ascribed to these dates, namely to Friday and to the 13th of March, the various misfortunes of his life. Having received his education in the institutions of Geneva he went to Paris to perfect himself in medicine. The celebrated Dubois even then considered him a perfect master of his art, and in his examinations he, indeed, received the highest honors. Having received his diploma on the 31st of August, 1809, he went back to his native city to practice as physician. As early as 1804 he had written a treatise on croup, which received great praise at the governmental competition for the premium essay. In 1812, with the consent of the Supreme Chancellor of the University, he delivered a course of lectures concerning medical studies at the school in Montpellier. He took a very active part in the *Bibliothèque Britannique*, a compilation which is highly valued. Being dissatisfied with the results of venesection in inflammation of the chest, he used Tartar emetic in large doses in this disease, and published in 1822 in the *Journal des Sciences et Arts de Genève* a letter to the editor concerning this treatment, in which he assured him that he had used this method for inflammation of the chest for five years and had not lost a single patient.

He stated that he had been led to this remedy because: (1) It made the circulation more easy by cleansing the first circulatory paths, and those freed the chest; (2) that by disturbing the digestion it diminished the amount of blood prepared, and (3) by the excitation of the whole organism it diminished the rush of blood to the chest. This material explanation, though the cure is effected without such disturbances, is totally different from the physiological theory of Rasori. his predecessor, yea, it is contrary to it; this explains his silence as to the inventor, as well as the generally received name of the Peschierian Method, though it does not excuse it, for Rasori is really its author and his publication of the method was made as early as 1794.

It may be said that Peschier, so to say, smuggled in the use of the Tartar emetic into medicine, because he left aside and unnoticed the whole radical revolution of a counter stimulant and ignored it. Only in so far can he be considered its founder.

In the year 1809 he published a treatise on "Children's Dis-

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eases," and in 1831 his "Notices et Documents sur le Cholera."

About this time his attention was directed to Homœopathy by a noble Russian, and as he was a master of the German language he studied it from the original fountain, and he soon was completely convinced of its truth through the cures of diseases considered incurable, effected by Count Des Guidi, in Lyons and Geneva. From this time he devoted all his strength to the new doctrine, and in 1832 he traveled to Coethen to gain an entirely accurate knowledge and to make the acquaintance of Hahnemann, who gave him a most friendly reception. He published his remarks about this journey and the reception given him by physicians on account of his celebrity owing to Tartar emetic while these same physicians rejected the far greater merits of Hahnemann, deeply wounded his modesty.

At his return to Geneva, he found several of his colleagues already united in a homœopathic society, and became the secretary of this union. With the members of this society he published a monthly journal, the *Bibliothèque Homœopathique*, which for ten years served to spread a knowledge of Homœopathy in France, England, Spain and Italy.

His literary labors are well known and used; he especially sought to spread a knowledge of the labors of the German homœopaths, through translations and extracts. Besides this, during his last years, after the death of his colleague Du Fresne, all the work of the publication of the journal lay on his shoulders. But he would have mastered these labors if financial difficulties had not, in 1841, disturbed the publication. He looked closely to the purity of the homœopathic teaching, and was therefore frequently insulted by imprudent innovators. But he most delighted in directing the sharpness of his criticism against the opponents of Homœopathy, and his letters to Professors Forget, Louis and Gerdy remain unanswered. His mathematical mind fought against the potencies, and in the last years of his practice he more frequently used the mother tinctures than the 4th and higher dilutions.

Charles Peschier was gifted with a wonderful memory and was remarkably industrious. He could speak most of the European languages, and was resolute enough to undertake in his sixtieth year the study of Hebrew in order to be able to read the Bible in the original, in which he succeeded. He had knowledge in

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everything worthy of being known, in literature, botany, anatomy, mathematics and even in theology. During the last years of his life he would read his works concerning the Bible in the society of his friends. He also loved the arts; next to the intercourse with his friends the theatre was his recreation, which caused some disfavor with his rigorous fellow citizens.

He was regimental surgeon of the carabiniers of Aubonne; honored by many foreign learned societies, for a long time secretary of the first Gallic Society, corresponding member of the Royal Society of Science and of the Arts in Nancy, of the Medical Academy in Bern, of the Academy of Science, the Arts and Belles Lettres in Dijon, of the Society of the Sciences and of Arts in Maçon, of the Archæological Society in Athens, of the Central Society of Homœopathic Physicians, of the Homœopathic Society in Liege, of the Medical Society in Rio Janeiro, of the Medical Homœopathic College in Pennsylvania, of the Homœopathic Society in Turin, etc.

Although he was an original character, he had a fine feeling heart, wholly devoted to his friends. His inexhaustible benefactions caused him to lose his paternal fortune in the latter end of his life, so that he lived almost in destitution. "When a man in his seventieth year cannot every day pay for his dinner, although he has worked all his life long," so he wrote to Croserio, "I see no refuge from this misery but death, which I hope will not let me wait a long time." And even so it came to pass. (From the *Journal de la Soc. Gallic.*) (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 2, p. 327; vol. 12, p. 166. Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 47. p. 55. Everest's Popular View of Homœopathy, New York, 1842, p. 128. Bradford's Hahnemann, p. 280.*)

PETERSON, ALEXANDER. Was a Russian apothecary who did much to propagate Homœopathy in Russia. When the cholera in 1831 appeared in Pensa, where he lived, he was authorized by the governor to give medical aid. He treated 175 cases with a loss of 29 only. He contributed many papers to Stapf's *Archiv.* The *Zeitung* of Sept. 16, 1860, tell us, Dr. Peterson, of Pensa, is dead. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 61, p. 88. World's Hom. Conv., vol. 2, p. 258. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 38, p. 311.*)

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PETTERSON. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy in Calmar, Sweden. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 343.*)

PETROZ, HENRI. Founded the first homœopathic pharmacy in Paris. In 1833 he began to prepare medicines and to put up the prescriptions of a few physicians, and in May, 1837, he opened his pharmacy. The *British Journal* says: The distinguished and venerable disciple of Hahnemann died at Paris on the 29th of August, 1859, in his eightieth year.

The *Revue Internationale* contains the following necrology taken from a political journal:

Petroz was the means of spreading, or we may even say the second creator of the science, the laws of which Hahnemann had discovered. The homœopathic school owes to him much, and it also recognized him as one of its most prominent adherents. Admired for his knowledge and the penetration of his practiced eye, Petroz was loved by all the society of Paris for the exceeding goodness of his heart. He numbered the most celebrated personages of the Faubourg St. Germain, many artists and scholars among his clients, and there are probably few of those devoted to the arts who have not asked for the benefit of his counsel and of his devotion to science and art. He had a nobility and *grandezza* of manner which filled every one with affection and reverence. His calm and dignified bearing made his appearance the most handsome imaginable. Despite his great age, he still showed an incredible vigor and activity. An accidental acute disease carried him off in his 78th year.

A few days before his death he gave the following proof of his noble character: Paul de Musset, whom he had not seen for a long time, came to him to consult him. After Petroz had made his prescription, Paul de Musset was drawing out a gold coin from his purse. Whom do you believe Dr. Petroz to be? said he. But, my dear Doctor, answered de Musset, permit me, I pray you . . . Do you then desire to insult me, and have you forgotten that I was your father's faithful friend? But when de Musset showed himself unwilling to desist, Petroz said: It seems you insist on paying Dr. Petroz, then my dear friend, if the payment should be commensurate, embrace him.

Every one who was acquainted with Petroz knows how well

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he deserved his reputation. To the younger physicians who consulted him he was a conscientious guide, a real father. He was gifted with eminent qualities. Gifted with a sound and acute mind matured by diligent study, he did not act like certain superficial men, who laugh at a new movement without investigating its truth. He believed with the celebrated Arago, that in science we must not condemn anything *a priori*, however absurd it may seem at first sight.

The teachings of Hahnemann had been agitating the learned world of Germany for many years, before the system, or even its name, became known in France. With sarcasms the name of Homœopathy found its way into the French language, with sarcasms the teachings of the great reformer are even at this day combatted, but this does not prevent their constant diffusion.

But for Dr. Petroz neither wit nor words had any demonstrative force. Independent from the firmness of his character and his position, possessing a handsome property and an extensive practice, Petroz was not infatuated with any particular system, as in medicine he sought especially for the art of healing. He therefore studied the theories of Hahnemann, conscientiously imitated his experiments and communicated with the master. Convinced by facts, he was not afraid of disgracing himself or injuring himself by unfurling the banner of Homœopathy in Paris.

We have often heard him discussing the questions separating the two schools. He did this with an amiability which even disarmed hatred and with a superiority which showed his deep knowledge. Tolerant and reconciliatory by nature, he was hostile to all extravagance. He knew how to stop where thoughtless prejudice begins. What is called pure Homœopathy by some homœopaths provoked his pitying smile. He saw in it the destruction of true science, the fetters of progress. He rectified some views of Hahnemann, which to him appeared too one-sided. He did not consider it a lack of the regard due to the master to distinguish between his genuinely scientific principles and views from those into which he had been led by the heat of the conflict with the opposing school. Assaulted most desperately, the German reformer also defended himself most desperately. But the measure of the truth which will survive the prejudices and the passionate assault of the times will not

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be found in the polemics though these were not without use for its advance.

Every century has brought its discoveries useful to science. The investigations of past times in so far as they were founded on experiment are as valuable as those of the preeent. To wipe out the acquisitions of our ancestors, pretending that they were only barbarians, who were fumbling about in the dark, would be in itself a barbaric procedure and would mean an extinction of that light instead of placing it beside us to increase the brightness. So thought the learned and venerable Petroz. He knew the value of all the branches of medicine because he had thoroughly studied them. He knew that Therapy is a leading branch of it, but that it does not constitute the whole of medical science. In the hands of this physician the torch of Hahnemann served to throw light on all truth, but not to light the funeral pyre on which all the treasures collected by our ancestors might be indiscriminately cremated. (*A. H. Z., vol. 59, pp. 88, 111. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 17, p. 696. World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 154.*)

PEZZILLO, ROCCO. According to Quin, Pezzillo was in 1834, practicing Homœopathy in Naples. Dadea says that he was one of the active managers of the *Effemeridi*, an early homœopathic journal, and that he was esteemed. But that he was affected by the unfortunate disposition to conciliate in matters that are irreconcilable, and he styled himself an eclectic; and to promote eclecticism in medicine and to reconcile discordant opinions on the principles "similia similibus" and "contrariis contraria" he read and publicly defended two essays before the Naples Academy of Medicine. In the *Effemeridi* he stoutly contended for these views and the discussion would not have been inglorious for him had not the cause of conciliation and eclecticism been desperate. (*Worla's Conv., vol. 2, p. 1086. Rapou., vol. 1, p. 135.*)

PICTET. According to the list of Quin published in 1834 Pictet was at that time practicing Homœopathy at Lyons.

PINCIANO, LOPEZ. He was a medical graduate of the University of Montpellier. He later went to Madrid. He was appointed physician in chief of the canal of Castile, and as

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there were many cases of severe fevers among the workmen he employed the homœopathic treatment, and the result justified his previous convictions. In 1834 he treated many cases of cholera in Madrid. Inspired with a desire to propagate the truth of Homœopathy, he translated into Spanish and published: "Letter to Dr. and Count Des Guidi to the French Physicians;" Hahnemann's "Organon;" his "Materia Medica Pura;" Hartmann's "Homœopathic Pharmacopœia;" Bigel's "Homœopathic Regimen;" "Repertory of Homœopathic Medicine," by Dr. Haas; "The Homœopathic Medical Doctrine considered in its theoretical and practical relations," by Dr. Gueyrard; "The Manual of Homœopathy," by Dr. Jahr. This was a very important service to Spanish medicine. But the times were bad; there was a ruinous civil war; a great deal of poverty; the physicians were many of them wanderers; Pinciano was young and unknown in the land; so that the progress of the homœopathic doctrines was slow. Occasionally some studious professor would read one of Pinciano's translations; they made trials of the practice; they asked Pinciano to procure for them remedies properly prepared according to the formula of Hahnemann. He therefore kept an assortment of remedies accurately prepared for their use. About 1834 he commenced the publication of a journal, the *Moniteur Medico Chirurgical*, but this was continued but a short time.

From the *World's Conv.:* Dr. Lopez Pinciano, a graduate of the College of Montpellier, a man of great merit and distinction, was appointed physician-in-chief of the canal of Castile, and as there were many cases of severe fevers among the workmen he employed the homœopathic treatment, the result justifying his convictions of the superiority of this treatment. In 1834 he treated many cases of cholera in Madrid, and at the same time published a periodical called the Medico-Chirurgical Monitor, with the intent of giving publicity to the Hahnemannian doctrine. Pinciano was an indefatigable worker, and published from 1835 and onwards translations of the "Organon;" of Des Guidi's "Letters to Physicians;" of the "Dietetic Manual of Homœpathy," by Bigel; of the "Homœopathic Pharmacopœia," by Hartmann; of the "Medico Homœopathic Memorandum," by Hasas; of the "Manual of Homœopathic Remedies," by Jahr; of the "Therapeutics of Intermittent Fever," by Bœnninghausen; of the

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"Pathogenetic Effect of Drugs," by Weber; of the "Examination of Homœopathic Doctrine," by Guizard; and of Hahnemann's "Materia Medica," of which latter he published only two volumes, leaving the translation unfinished. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 1, p. 199. World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 323. Rapou., vol. 1, p. 178. U. S. Med. Inves., vol. 10, p. 84.*)

PINGET. According to Quin's list of 1834, he was practicing Homœopathy at that time in La Roche, France.

PIORRY. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy at Paris. (*Bibl. Hom., vol. 11, p. 124.*)

PLAUBEL, JULIUS AUGUST. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. At this time he was in practice at Gotha in Thuringia. The *Zeitung* and Quin lists locate him at that place in 1832 and 1834. Rapou gives some notion of his practice by telling that Dr. Plaubel of Gotha pretends to give with success all the mineral medicines in the 30th dilution. Kleinert says that he became a homœopathist in 1828. Dr. Plaubel believed with Korsakoff, that one medicated globule would infect many unmedicated ones. (*Rapou., vol. 2, p. 550. Kleinert, p. 212.*)

PLEYEL, JOSEPH VON. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829; in that list he is mentioned as Quarantine physician at Brood in Slavonia. The *Zeitung* and Quin lists also mention him.

POUGENS. The name is on the Quin list of 1834, at which time he was practicing in Paris.

PREU, PAUL SIGMUND KARL. Doctor of Medicine and Royal Bavarian District, and City Physician at Nuremberg.

This account is taken from Stapff's *Archiv.:*

A second time I perform the sad duty of honoring in this journal, the memory of a man who was intimately conjoined with the friends of Homœopathy, and who has been snatched, through a premature death, from Homœopathy and its friends in the middle of a career rich in fame and activity. The following biographic communication we owe to the kindness of the brother of our deceased friend, to Mr. Preu, Doctor of Laws in Nurem-

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berg. It allows us a pleasing view of his life, devoted to science in general and in the last decennium to Homœopathy in particular; and it causes us to recognize what he would yet have accomplished if a longer activity had been granted to him here below and thus what we have lost in him.—[*Dr. Stapf, the Editor.*]

P. S. K. Preu was born September 1, 1774, at Lauf, a small country town belonging to the Imperial City of Nuremberg, where his father, Dr. Jacob Bernhard Preu, was at that time a physician. Already as a child he showed good abilities, which his father, who himself directed his education, understood how to use and to develop. He comprehended with ease and retained firmly. This personal instruction was continued by my father even when he, a few years later, moved to Nuremberg and took his place in the medical college that had been long before founded by Joachin Cammerar, and which then was in good repute even in foreign parts. He early instructed the boy in the knowledge of the human body and of botany. In this latter study he was ably assisted by the celebrated botanist, Dr. Pauzer, a colleague and intimate friend of the father. The boy was indefatigable in collecting plants and in arranging them according to the system of Linnæus, and in a few years his *Herbarium vivum* grew to considerable dimensions. Once, however, his zeal almost cost him his life, for eagerly reaching out for a plant by the bank of the brook he fell into the swift flowing stream and would surely have drowned unless help had been quickly afforded him.

After passing through the higher classes of the gymnasium at Nuremberg, having been well equipped with preparatory knowledge, he entered, in 1791, in the seventeenth year of his age, the University of Altdorf, where in medicine he enjoyed the instruction of the professors Vogel, Hofman, Ackerman and Schreger. But he clung especially to Dr. Ackerman, who showed a special attachment to the talented and industrious youth, whom he at one occasion styled "*scholæ suæ princeps*," and who also, outside of the lectures, proved himself his teacher and directing friend, and zealously enkindled and sustained his love for the higher medical knowledge which lies outside the domain of routine science.

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In the year 1792 the Medical College of Nuremberg celebrated the bi-centennial jubilee of its foundation. Preu, then not yet eighteen years old, wrote to this college an "*Epistola gratulatoria*," which was received with great applause, and he treated in it "*de vita meritis I. Camerarii conditoris heyusce collegii.*"

In the year 1795 he graduated as *doctor* and wrote an inaugural dissertation, "*de interpretis Hippocratis græcis.*" Thereby he showed his erudition, which was also publicly recognized in the critiques of it which were printed. The great scholar, Kurt Sprengel, wrote concerning it a critique, appearing in the *Allgem. Lit. Ziet.*, 1796, No. 18: "The friends of ancient Greek literature herewith receive a very acceptable present from a worthy pupil of the learned Dr. Ackerman, a little work which has been composed with unusual care and practical knowledge, and the critic acknowledges that he has learned considerable from it."

After the completion of his academic studies, to enlarge by practice his knowledge in surgery, he entered the Austrian service as assistant army surgeon. But he was disappointed and found the functions appointed to him unworthy of his knowledge and of the rank of a physician. He only remained in the army for a few months and then undertook a journey to extend his knowledge.

In this journey he learned to know the most distinguished and learned physicians of Germany, and benefited by their instructive intercourse in his further progress. After his return he was received in the above-mentioned college and among the practicing physicians of Nuremberg. His skill was soon properly recognized by the public, and even more by the municipal authorities, especially as a physician in mental diseases. His father, who was physician in the hospital and also city physician, owing to his own illness and weakness from age, called in the assistance of his son in his work, and he thus had opportunities to prove his great fitness for public service as a physician. At the organization of the Bavarian courts, in 1809, he was appointed physician to the royal municipal court. His reports and opinions were distinguished by a correct comprehension of the leading movements, a thorough judgment, as well as a clear presentation.

Besides his municipal and private practice he also devoted himself to literature and furnished essays and critiques to various journals. To his activity in this direction was due his re-

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ceiving the honor of being made an ordinary member of the Physico-Medical Society of Erlangen, and of being made an honorary member of the Sydenham Society in Halle. Finally he wrote a pamphlet: "What Have We to Fear From the Cholera Morbus?" Nuremberg, 1831, in which he sought to prove that the generally spreading fear that cholera would penetrate our regions and the belief as to its almost absolute fatality were exaggerated. Besides this publicly declared intention there was a more hidden one. He secondarily desired to inform the larger public, for which this pamphlet was intended, of the superior excellence of the homœopathic school of medicine above the allopathic, and to remove the prejudices to Homœopathy, which were zealously fostered by allopathic physicians. His father already had opposed many of the compounded medicines and mostly ordered simple ones, and the son, well weighing his father's reasons, followed his example.

All the more he felt himself in consequence drawn to Homœopathy, and through continuous studies he penetrated its principles, publicly professed them and furnished several very valuable articles to *Stapf's Archiv fuer die homœopathische Heilkunde*, and was for several years the only homœopathic physician in Nuremberg, until his worthy friend and colleague, Dr. Reuter, followed his example.

In the year 1832 he determined to attend the meeting of the homœopathic physicians at Leipzig, and he anticipated the greatest pleasure from exchanging thoughts and experience with so many distinguished scholars. Not only was he determined on this journey, but he had already begun it and gone half way when he met an insurmountable obstacle and had to turn back. He consoled himself that the next year would satisfy his eager longings, but only a few months later death withdrew him suddenly from this world.

He died December 18, 1832, in his fifty-ninth year, and left behind him his third wife and a son from his second marriage. Not only his relatives and friends, but also his fellow-citizens, deeply felt his loss, for he labored among them not only as physcian, but also as a man and as a citizen, animated by as much intelligence as love.

Preu's name is on the Quin list of 1834, at which time he was practicing Homœopathy at Nuremberg. Rapou says: The

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ancient city of Nuremburg is one of the first where Homœopathy was introduced. In 1822 a high medical authority, a practitioner very learned, a highly esteemed son of the major of the hospital, the doctor, Karl Preu, adopted openly the new method. This was a precious acquisition for our school in its difficult period, when it counted less than fifteen practitioners and had an enemy in every doctor. Preu was distinguished in the midst of the first disciples of Hahnemann. It was this practitioner who has the honor to have made the first study of the effects of mineral waters on the healthy body.* In 1826 he experimented on himself with the Carlsbad waters, and he engaged his friend, Dr. Hartlaub, of Leipsic, to also investigate the same. The papers on which these investigations were placed have not been found, but they possess all that was published on the baths of Ragozi near Kissengen, which make a pathogenesis of 140 symptoms. He published many articles in the *Archives Homœopathiques*. Karl Preu died in 1832, at the age of 60 years, and left a worthy successor at Nuremburg in Dr. Reuter. (*Rapou, vol. 2, p. 389. Archiv f. d. hom. Heillkunst, vol. 13, pt. 3, p. 113.*)

PULTE, JOSEPH HIPPOLYTE. The following interesting sketch of Dr. Pulte was published in the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal* and afterwards issued as a pamphlet, with a lithograph of this distinguished man :

Joseph Hippolyte Pulte was born on the 6th of October, 1811, at Meschede, in the Prussian Province of Westphalia. He was the youngest of four brothers. 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 institutions had to be organized all over the newly-acquired Provinces, he was especially deputed for that purpose, besides presiding over the institution confined to his care. He was also one of the co-editors of the "Manual for the Instruction of Midwives throughout the whole Kingdom," a work which, in its sphere, has become famous, and a model for similar ones in other States. In this position his father continued to be active to the last day of his life, so full of usefulness and blessings to his fellow-men, that the family motto, "*virtute ad astra*," was,

* Rapou in another place gives this honor to Gross.

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in his career, fully verified. He left a glorious example as a precious heritage to his children.

Joseph H., in his early youth, was so impressed with the goodness and worth of his father, that he often, in his childish fancy, literally stepped in his father's footsteps, while walking behind him, so that he might realize the more the truth of the adage—"Step in your father's footsteps."

No wonder that the boy and youth should already have a predilection for that profession of which he saw his revered father to be such a respected member; especially was this the case when he was reminded so often of the noble science of medicine, and of the blessings and high aspirations which always accompany its faithful and successful practice.

His eldest brother had already entered upon a promising medical career, and was very desirous to see his youngest brother, Joseph H., follow his example in devoting himself to the study of medicine. This was done. After Joseph H. 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, where he intended to settle in St. Louis, Mo.

Joseph H. eagerly embraced this opportunity to visit transatlantic regions; he sailed for the United States in the spring of 1834, to reach St. Louis, via New York, while his brother had preceded him to that place, via New Orleans.

But man proposes, and God disposes! On his journey through Pennsylvania, Joseph H. was induced by a personal friend to stay in Cherryville, Northampton County. Here he formed the acquaintance of Dr. Wm. Wesselhœft, at that time residing at Bath, nine miles from Cherryville.

Through him he, for the first time, heard something better than ridicule when conversing about Homœopathy and its doctrines; he was the first who induced him to test its merits by actual experiments. These early trials were so successful that Dr. Pulte became perfectly enthusiastic in his devotion to the new doctrine, and at once entered with great zeal upon the study of Homœopathy; henceforth he did not shrink from any hardship or expense necessary to acquire a complete knowledge of the same.

It was, indeed, providential for him that his lot now was cast

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far away from his older brother, whose influence over him would have prevented the growth of the new seed, even if received at all; but separated from him, as he now was, by hundreds of miles, he was permitted to study out for himself the new problems of science and practical life, as they now so abundantly presented themselves to him.

It was difficult and expensive at that early time (1834) to procure the means of prosecuting the study of Homœopathy, but they were highly prized when procured. There were then as yet no text-books, no repertories; a greater part of the facts and practical knowledge existed only in manuscript, sent to America from Europe, and circulated to be studied and copied. Thus the first attempts at a more systematic and fixed treatment of Asiatic cholera were transmitted to the Northampton County Society of Homœopathic Physicians, in manuscript from Europe, and by its members piously studied and reverentially copied.

This was a slow way of acquiring knowledge, and on that account, certainly objectionable; but it was the only possible one at that time. Knowledge, however, thus gained, was prized more highly, studied more carefully, and put in practice more conscientiously.

To the young minds, although thus engaged under difficulties, in a comparatively uncultivated region of the country, away from its high roads, it was, nevertheless, a grand time, full of activity, glorious excitement, and high expectations.

Dr. J. H. Pulte soon joined the noble band of homœopathic practitioners who had united themselves for mutual advancement in knowledge, under the name of Homœopathic Society of Northampton County; this was the first one of the kind on this continent, where they now are numbered, thanks be to God, by the hundreds.

It was no child's play, in those days of bad roads and great distances, to belong to a Society so widely spread over the country, and do justice to its requirements by attending regularly its monthly meetings, and by being prepared to give, as well as to receive, instruction. But a holy zeal seemed to possess all the members, since they seldom were found missing at the friendly gatherings; there were old, gray-haired gentlemen, such as Dr. Freytag, of Bethlehem; they seemed to grow young again; so active, so resolute were they in their devotions to the new

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science; whlie the young physicians present seemed to grow bolder and more mature in their aspirations. It augured well for the future of Homœopathy in this country, that its beginning in the Northampton Society met with such holy, disinterested love and zeal; that its members were only conscious of one thought, to labor for the welfare of mankind, and the honor of the science whose principle had become their guiding star. The future historian of Homœopathy in America must not forget the names of the members of the Northampton County Society; they richly deserve to be mentioned; some of them may be named here. There was Dr. William Wesselhœft, of Bath; Dr. Freytag, of Bethlehem; Dr. John Romig, of Allentown; Dr. Detwiller, of Easton; Dr. Wolford, Dr. Reichhelm, Dr. Bauer, and others; besides a number of well-informed clergymen, who were enthusiastically devoted to the good work, such as Rev. Messrs. Becker, Helfrich, and Waage.

But the greatest accession to the society was made when Dr. C. Hering, of Philadelphia, joined its number, and took up his residence in Allentown, to preside over the Academy, which had been formed by the exertions of this small but enthusiastic band of Hahnemann's disciples.

Dr. Pulte recognized at once in Dr. Hering the man of genius, and submitted cheerfully to the moulding influence which such a mind naturally would have over others, especially younger ones. He had assisted to found the Academy; he now labored to the best of his ability to sustain its reputation and prosperity.

Besides attending to the numerous meetings for scientific and other purposes, frequent occasions would offer where public addresses had to be delivered, or poems to be recited; he never shrunk from any work thus laid out for him.

At one time the news arrived at the college of the sudden demise of Professor Schoenlein, the greatest pathologist of the age, the friend of Dr. Hering, and the revered teacher of several of the members of the Society. Forthwith the idea was promulgated and put into execution, of solemnizing the departure of this shining light, even although belonging to Allopathy, by a public demonstration, oration, etc.; thus to show publicly the loyalty to science which, inherent in the head of the academy, (Dr. Hering), penetrated the whole body.

On this occasion Dr. Pulte contributed the poem in German.

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The ceremony was sincerely performed, but, as it proved afterward, without cause; the announcement of Schoenlein's death had been premature. As he is now, however, really dead, the ode may yet be considered a fitting tribute to the memory of this great thinker and physician.

In all his connections with the Academy, as well as with the Society, Dr. Pulte regretted very much that he could not contribute his share to the provings of new remedies. His own system not being susceptible enough to elicit symptoms, he had to leave this means of increasing the stock of knowledge to others, and confine himself to exertions in the field of practice, by the side of the sick, where he found ample scope for the use of any talent he might possess.

Thus passed six years of great activity of body and mind, giving and receiving instruction, healing the sick, but never relinquishing the intention of joining his brother in St. Louis and bringing him into the light of the new doctrine. But he did not carry his intention into execution until the Academy was dissolved. The closing of this Institution at that time deeply distressed the friends of Homœopathy; however, it may be considered to have been a fortunate event, as thereby the knowledge of Homœopathy was spread more rapidly all over the country. The Pentecost for the adherents of this new but persecuted faith had not arrived; its disciples, so carefully gathered, so closely kept together thus far, had to be scattered and sent abroad to preach the new gospel of the healing art throughout larger domains and dominions. Now we can realize by glorious results the necessity of this Allentown exodus; the Homœopathy of this whole country received its zeal and baptism from an intensely ardent focus or center, which, when exploding, threw its truth-loving burning sparks all over the country at once, producing hundreds of Allentowns, each more extensive than the first. In this respect the European progress of Homœopathy has been far different; solitary men here and there would arise, but the whole movement has been slower and less extensive. Dr. Hering went to Philadelphia, Dr. Reichhelm to Pittsburg, Dr. Romig to Baltimore, and others to other cities and countries; Dr. Pulte took up his march again westward to St. Louis, where he intended to go six years previous. But how differently prepared he now was

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for the contest in that wide region! In these six years of preparation he had been filled with new ideas, worthy the attention of the greatest minds; he had something to offer to the growing countries beyond the Alleghanies, and was, perhaps on that account, to them a real acquisition; at least he was willing to impart the blessings of the new science without hindrance or stint. He traveled in company with an intelligent Englishman, Edward Giles, whom he made a convert to Homœopathy, theoretically, but who wanted practical proof, if it could be had. When on the steamer from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, Dr. Pulte saw for the first time his future partner for life, and determined upon that union which nothing but death should sever. He tarried in Cincinnati to give his friend Giles an opportunity of witnessing cures by homœopathic remedies. For that purpose he opened a private dispensary, where soon the sick children of the poorer classes congregated to get relief. It was high summer, and summer complaints prevailed. Mr. Giles was astonished at the speedy and easy cures, and so it seems were those who were more nearly concerned by them; the poorer classes had told the richer, and these latter soon demanded help from the physician who had cured the former. Not six weeks had elapsed before Dr. Pulte was in full practice in Cincinnati; and when his friend reminded him to go to St. Louis, he was obliged to tell him he could not, on account of the numerous engagements to fulfill; thus he established himself, or rather was established in spite of himself, in Cincinnati, the Metropolis of the West; this was in the summer of 1840.

In the meantime he had not forgotten the engagements of his heart, and in the autumn of the same year he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Rollins, of Pittsburg, a lady who soon shared his enthusiasm for the extension and honor of Homœopathy, and has ever since been very active in promoting the former and sustaining the latter, by assisting her husband even in his professional duties.

In 1846 he published his work on history, in German, entitled, "Organon of the History of the World" (Organon der Weltgeschichte). In it he not merely attempted a philosophy of history, but an elevation of history to the rank of one of the natural sciences; he showed the reign of law and order on the historic fields, where chance had ruled before. Although the

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first ideas in this respect had been long maturing in his mind, while endeavoring to find a God in history, ruling by fixed laws, yet it was only by his closer acquaintance with Homœopathy that these ideas began to assume form and character; in honor to Hahnemann, therefore, he adopted for his work the title "Organon" and the motto "Aude Sapere." It was presented to leading historians here and abroad, and gained for the author the esteem and friendship of such men as Humboldt, Guizot, Schelling, Chevalier Bunsen, Lepsius, William Cullen Bryant; to the latter gentleman he sent a copy prefaced with a stanza given in the original German, showing in its last line the object of the work.

When, in 1848, he visited Europe to present to the interested Governments a well-matured plan of his own for carrying the telegraph around the world, *via* Bering's Straits or the Aleutian Islands to Asia, and thence to Europe, he met with a ready welcome from these savants, and Humboldt especially favored him with his personal interest in the important proposal, and promised to do everything in his power to foster the project, by the influence he had personally with the Emperor Nicholas of Russia; but the subsequent Hungarian war frustrated the design at that time, although Congress had the memorial of Dr. Pulte sent to the Senate of the United States, through the agency of Governor Chase, then Senator from Ohio, printed and ready for debate. The same project with the same detailed data was afterward taken up by Major Collins, and is now carried into effect. To Dr. Pulte, however, belongs the honor or credit of having been *the first among men* engaged in attempts to realize Puck's grand achievement, to "*put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes.*"

While in Europe he did not forget the interests of his beloved science; wherever he tarried in the larger cities he was cordially received by his professional brethren, and he now remembers with delight the social and profitable intercourse he enjoyed with most of the notables of our literature—such as Drysdale, Epps, Laurie, Quin, Paul Wolf, Hartmann, Jahr, and others equally distinguished, and, not least, Madame Hahnemann, the renowned widow of the immortal founder of Homœopathy.

But he soon had to return to America, as the Asiatic cholera made rapid strides toward the West. During its prevalence in

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Cincinnati, in 1849, Dr. Pulte had the satisfaction to see the homœopathic treatment triumphant beyond any other; through his exertions and counsel, an uniform prophylactic and curative system was recommended to the Homœopathic Society, and generally adopted and followed by the people, which, under God, saved thousands of lives.

Homœopathy, after this memorable trial of 1849, was firmly established in the whole West and South, where cities and country received homœopathic physicians, mostly converts from the old system, by the score, more or less through the agency and influence of Dr. Pulte. One of the most eventful conversions was that of Dr. Davis, of Natchez, a very eminent Southern practitioner; hundreds of others, equally successful, date their conversion from the year 1849, witnessing the splendid results of the homœopathic treatment of Asiatic cholera in Cincinnati.

Shortly afterward, in 1850, he published his work on "Domestic Practice." Its arrangement was entirely original with him, and the book seems to have pleased the public so well that up to this time no book of a similar size and import, in the homœopathic literature, has had such a circulation throughout the world as this. It was reprinted in London, where a great number of editions appeared for England and its colonies; it was translated into Spanish, and serves as the principal work in that line, for Cuba and the South American Republics.* In this wide range of distribution above a hundred thousand copies now circulate as comforters in distress and silent but potent missionaries

* *Advertisement to the Spanish Edition by the Publisher.*—"The number of the friends of Homœopathy being constantly on the increase, not only among the medical profession, but to a still greater extent among the people, it became necessary to provide a manual, which would, in a clear and intelligible manner, place within the reach of the latter the treatment best adapted to the cure of their ailments. When endeavoring to select, with the assistance of a competent person, the work most suitable to the purpose, from the large number of publications of this class now extant, the complete Treatise of Domestic Homœopathy, by J. H. Pulte, M. D., Cincinnati, could not well escape our attention. This excellent work contains the most useful and necessary elements of anatomy and physiology, hygiene and hydropathy—the two latter being treated as handmaids to Homœopathy, so that these, especially the last, may be effective auxiliaries of the doctrine of Hahnemann. . . .

"*Havana, April* 1, 1859. ANDREAS GRAUPERA."

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in the cause of Homœopathy. Though dozens of imitations of this work have from time to time been issued, none have as yet been able to supersede its popularity.

In 1852 he commenced, jointly with Dr. H. P. Gatchell, the publication of a monthly, called the *American Magazine of Homœopathy and Hydropathy*. It had a large circulation, and was continued for the first two years as a monthly; in the third year it appeared as a quarterly, with Dr. C. D. Williams as co-editor. After that year it was discontinued, as the editors had left the place of its publication; it also was evident that the Magazine had fulfilled its mission by having combatted and dispelled that spirit of illiberality and dogmatism which, before its appearance, threatened to overwhelm the homœopathic ranks. Its tendency was for the liberality of individual opinion, making the bond of union for the fraternity as large as possible; it stoutly insisted on the truth that any one who acknowledges the law *Similia Similibus* as a law of cure, must be considered a friend and brother, if he differ ever so widely from the views of others in carrying into practice this all-essential law. This position of affairs in our midst has been gained, and the Magazine did good service to bring about such a desirable result.

During this time (1852) Dr. Pulte accepted and filled the chair of clinical medicine in the Homœopathic College of Cleveland, and afterward that of obstetrics in the same Institution. This position gave occasion for public addresses and introductories. In one of these, called the "Science of Medicine," he gave a condensed view of his ideas of what should constitute the *science* of medicine, in contradistinction to what may be termed a system of medicine. He there already pointed to the cell as the real starting-point of the pathological development; it may be said that here already were indicated the principal features of that pathological edifice which Virchow afterward erected into his famous cellular theory. But, more than this celebrated microscopist was able to do, it hinted at or traced out the therapeutical outlines of a comprehensive, real science of medicine, by combining, in a lawful, natural union, all the different therapeutical methods hitherto in vogue, and assigning to each its legitimate place according to the two great laws of development which govern the smallest cell as well as the largest bodies—viz., the law

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of the center which organizes and crystallizes (the homœopathic method performs under this law), and the law of the periphery which dissolves or expands on the line of the tangent (the alterative method, the contra stimulus, hydropathy and movement, cure, etc., perform under this law). He has not relinquished the farther elaboration of these ideas, and is still engaged in collecting such material as will facilitate this great work. In the meantime the labors of other minds show a similar direction; he mentions only those of Virchow, of allopathic, and Von Grauvogl's, of homœopathic celebrity, both so divergent, apparently, yet so closely allied in tendency.

In 1853, while lecturing on obstetrics, Dr. Pulte conceived the idea of preparing for the press a work for popular use on the diseases of women; the "Woman's Medical Guide" appeared in Cincinnati in 1853.* It gained rapidly a great popularity in this country and England, and was translated into Spanish in Havana, where it enjoys an equally great popularity; thousands of copies are in circulation in England, the United States, and the South American Republics.

When diphtheria made its appearance as an epidemic, he embodied his experiences and reflections on this important disease and its successful treatment in a monograph which had an extensive circulation throughout the West.

In 1855, the centenary year of Hahnemann's birth, Dr. Pulte was appointed to deliver the annual address before the American Institute of Homœopathy, which that year met in Buffalo, N. Y. He accommodated his oration to the festal character of the year, which proved to be to him one of the most pleasing duties performed in his life. He looked—and does yet look—upon it as a labor of love, sweet and fragrant even in remembrance.

For years his whole attention was attracted by the wonderful discoveries of Kirchoff and Bunsen, not merely because spectral

*The late lamented Dr. B. F. Joslin, of New York, writes as follows about this work: "'Woman's Medical Guide,' by Dr. Pulte, beautifully and correctly depicts her physical and moral development in the different stages and relations of life, and is replete with excellent directions for the management of herself and offspring. The book is highly creditable to its author, as a scholar, a philosopher, and a Christian; and is better calculated than any other, on the same subjects and within the same compass, to remove many false notions and pernicious practices which prevail in society."

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analysis illumines the visible universe, and makes it transparent to the eye of the philosopher, but especially because, while it elucidates the law governing the newly discovered appearances, it makes it almost evident that its identity with the homœopathic law, *Similia similibus* is incontestibly true, and the knowledge of this relationship may yet lead to greater disclosures.

For many years he was in active practice in Cincinnati, where he was highly honored and respected. In 1872 a college was founded in Cincinnati, which was named for him, Pulte College. In the fall of the year he delivered his last course of lectures on clinical medicine, which were listened to with great interest. In 1873 a severe illness led to his withdrawal from active practice. A favorite maxim was that: "The height of all pleasure was an increase of knowledge."

Dr. Pulte was the first to advocate an income tax during the war. He was also named for United States Minister to Austria and endorsed by Hons. Bellamy Storer, Alphonse Taft, A. F. Herr, Carl Shurz, B. Eggleston. W. S. Groesbech and other prominent statesmen.

He entered into rest February 14, 1884, in the 73d year of his age, succumbing to general debility, characterized chiefly by inability to sleep or take food. He was a member of numerous medical societies.

The following is from the *American Homœopathic Observer:*

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Homœopathic Medical Society the following was adopted:

> Death's but a path that must be trod
> If we would ever pass to God.—*Parnell.*

And God has, in His wisdom, seen fit to open the pathway to our revered friend, Dr. Joseph H. Pulte.

Our deceased associate was a pioneer of Homœopathy west of the Alleghanies. He was a thorough believer in his science and an enthusiastic practitioner of it, and labored unremittingly to spread its truth among the profession and public. He was kind and gentle in his manner to all, full of sympathy for the sick, and entirely unselfish, inviting many and welcoming all who came to share his field of labor with him. He was emphatically the friend of the young practitioner, and smoothed the way for many a struggling beginner. His life was just, devoted to

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science and good deeds. His death was that of a Christian and Philosopher. Be it therefore:

Resolved, That we honor and cherish his memory, and that assurance of our sympathy be sent Mrs. Pulte, his life-companion and helpmeet.

J. P. GEPPERT, M. D.,
F. H. SCHELL, M. D.,
M. M. HOWELL, M. D., } Committee.
S. R. GEISER, M. D., Vice-President.

H. W. HAWLEY, M. D., Secretary.

We shall ever hold in grateful remembrance our departed friend. His great success in the treatment of Asiatic cholera, in Cincinnati, thirty-five years ago, was the first thing that induced us to examine the claims of Homœopathy.

(*Cleave's Biography, U. S. Med. Surg. Jour., vol. 3, No. 10. Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna., 1884. Med. Adv., vol. 14, p. 563. Am. Hom. Obs., vol. 20, p. 430. World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 709. Hahn. Monthly, vol. 19, p. 226. N. E. Med. Gaz., vol. 19, p. 128. Med. Couns., vol. 9, p. 35. Pamphlet reprint from U. S. Med. Surg. Jour., with portrait. Trans. Am. Inst. Hom., 1884.*)

QUADRI. The name is on the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and on the Quin list of 1834, at which time he was located at Naples.

QUARANTA, CAVALIERE HERNANDO. Was a distinguished pioneer of Naples. Dadea says that while Romani was having translated the "Materia Medica Pura," Cavaliere Hernardo Quaranta, a distinguished and able professor of archæology in the University of Naples, published in 1824 a very accurate translation of the "Organon." (*World's Conven., vol. 2, p. 1069.*)

QUEROL, VICENTE. The *Criterio Medico* for Oct. 10, 1870, notices the death of Dr. Querol of Cuba. He belonged to the Hahnemann Society of Madrid, and had received the Cross of Commander of the Order of Charles III.

Dr. Querol resided in Seville, and was among the first Spanish converts to Homœopathy. He removed to Madrid in 1834, with the object of treating the epidemic of cholera which then raged there by the new system. He translated the "Clinica" of Beauvoais de Sangratien, which he left incomplete, and he also

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translated the "Organon." (*El Criterio Medico, vol. 11, p. 455. World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 323.*)

QUIN, FREDERICK HERVEY FOSTER. To Dr. Quin is due the honor of having introduced Homœopathy into England. Addressing the British Homœopathic Society on August, 1846, Dr. Quin said: As early as 1834 I drew up the majority of the laws which now compose the code. In 1837 I called a meeting of homœopaths then practicing in London. It is easier to imagine than describe the feelings which fill my breast on now looking around me, when I recall to mind that in 1827 I stood alone in England, the advocate of Hahnemann's doctrines and the only practitioner of his system of medicine, the sole champion of Homœopathy.

The *British Journal* contains the following: On the 24th of November, 1878, last, there passed from among us one whose name has been conspicuous in the annals of British Homœopathy for upwards of half a century. A native of Scotland, the subject of this notice was born in the year 1799; at his death he was therefore in his eightieth year. He took his degree at Edinburgh in 1820, and was fortunate in soon afterwards being appointed physician to the late king of the Belgians, then Prince Leopold, with whom he traveled on the Continent. We believe he first became acquainted with Homœopathy at Naples, and was satisfied that it was a real advance in therapeutics. He is commonly said to have introduced Homœopathy into England in 1827, and no doubt he did practice the system during his occasional visits to England, but he was not established in practice until several years later. Previous to his settlement in England, Homœopathy had been employed at our court, Queen Adelaide having got over Dr. Stapf to treat her for some malady, and Dr. Belluomini having enjoyed a limited amount of practice. However, Stapf's flying visit and Belluomini's limited sphere of operation exercised no influence on the spread of Homœopathy in this country, and it was not till the advent of Dr. Quin, shortly followed by Mr. Leaf's importation of Dr. Curie, that Homœopathy can be said to have gained a footing among the English public. For this purpose these two men were admirably qualified each in his own way. Dr. Quin's large acquaintance with members in the upper ranks of society, and his charming

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social manners, contributed greatly to the dissemination of homœopathic treatment among the aristocracy, while Dr. Curie's plodding zeal and painstaking devotion to dispensary and hospital work brought Homœopathy to the knowledge of the lower stratum of English life. Two such centres of proselytism soon attracted a crowd of earnest medical inquirers, and it is a mooted point which of these two pioneers of our system could claim the largest number of converts. Dr. Quin survived his French contemporary by fourteen years, but his influence on Homœopathy was not much felt during these years, as his poor health compelled him to retire almost completely from any prominent participation in the public acts of Homœopathy, and latterly forced him to abandon his private practice.

Dr. Quin has not contributed largely to the literature of Homœopathy during his long career. His chief literary production was a treatise in French on the homœopathic treatment of cholera, which disease he had had an opportunity of treating in 1831 at Tischnovitz in Moravia, having taken temporarily the place of Dr. Gerstel, who had charge of the patients during Dr. Gerstel's illness. He edited Hahnemann's "Fragmenta de Viribus" and the "Pharmacopœia Homœopathica," and we believe translated Hahnemann's "Reine Arzneimittellehre" (Materia Medica) into English, and even had the translation printed, but why he did not publish it we have never been able to learn.* He contributed an interesting paper on "Neuralgia" to Vol. 4 of this journal. But though Dr. Quin did not contribute much to the scientific development of Homœopathy, he was a great power in its external advancement. In addition to making our system known to a large circle of the most intellectual classes of society, he was the founder of the British Homœopathic Society and the chief promoter and supporter of the London Homœopathic Hospital. We understand he has left the handsome legacy of £200 to the society he was so long connected with as president, and that the bulk of his fortune has been made over to trustees on behalf of the hospital he was mainly instrumental in establishing.

* Dr. Quinn published the first volume of the "Materia Medica" in 1840, but when the volume was completed and printed, the whole impression was destroyed by fire. There is said to be one copy in the British Museum. (BRADFORD.)

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Dr. Quin's intercourse with his colleagues was always distinguished by frankness and cordiality, and his acts of kindness towards many of the younger members of our profession are remembered with gratitude. Like many others who have attained eminence, he was very fond of having his own way, and did not always bear opposition to his views with philosophic calmness but on the whole, we must allow that his influence on our homœopathic world has been decidedly favorable, and it is to the high standard that he set up that Homœopathy is indebted in some degree to the present respectable and respected position of its practitioners. Perhaps had he wielded the power he at one time undoubtedly possessed over his colleagues in order to induce them to take up a more aggressive attitude towards the orthodox system, he might have gained for Homœopathy a greater temporary eclat, but we doubt if such pushing strategy would have been advantageous in the long run. We believe he exercised a wise discretion in restraining the ardor of his young colleagues, and always insisting that they should keep well within the bounds of professional etiquette.

Perhaps Dr. Quin will be remembered by a wider circle as an amusing companion and a wonderful story teller than as a homœopathic doctor; for to the last almost he was a welcome guest at the tables of some of the highest personages in the land and, like Yorick, he invariably contrived to set their tables "on a roar."

A writer in the *British Journal of Homœopathy* for April, 1856, says: Dr. Quin was the first practitioner of Homœopathy in Great Britain who professed to treat patients according to that method of practice only. He probably commenced practice as a pure homœopathist in 1831 or 1832. We have been authoritatively informed that he introduced it as a mode of medical practice in 1827. He had, in fact, begun to investigate the subject in 1825 or earlier. In 1826 he was at or near Coethen, with Hahnemann, a favorite pupil of the sage. He learned German on purpose to read the works written upon it, and not satisfied with the results which he had witnessed here he went to Germany, to the fountain head—Hahnemann—and became acquainted with almost all the professors of Homœopathy in the different towns of Germany who practiced it. He practiced there in 1827, but speaking of this practice Mr. F. J. Smith says

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that he employed the remedies only at first in non-dangerous cases; he never incurred the risk of bringing the system into discredit with his patients or of affording his adversaries an opportunity of ascribing failure to this novel mode of practice when it would have been due to the fatality of the disease. After he returned from the Continent, in 1832 or 1833, he used Homœopathy exclusively.

The *Monthly Hom. Review* for Jan. 1, 1879, contains the following: In our issue of last month, having gone to press before Dr. Quin breathed his last, we could only chronicle the bare fact of his decease. We have now, however, leisure to notice in some detail the career of this really remarkable man.

Frederick Foster Quin was born in the year 1799, and pursued his medical education at the University of Edinburgh, where, in 1820, he took his degree of M. D., on the same day as did Dr. Chapman, who died some ten years ago. He was by this time well-known to the leaders of London political and social life, and marked out as a man who promised to take a prominent position in his profession, hence, as soon as he had graduated, he was chosen by Lord Liverpool to occupy the distinguished Government position of physician to the exiled Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena. But on the eve of starting from this country, the news of the Emperor's death arrived, and he was at once chosen by the Duchess of Devonshire to travel with her as her physician in Italy, and saw much scientific and literary society. Dr. Quin, whose knowledge of continental languages was perfect, had great opportunities for seeing and enjoying the intercourse of the most cultivated, as well as the most distinguished. His wonderful gifts of conversation and wit soon made themselves apparent to all with whom he came in contact, and Lady Acton told the story of how in Naples at this time the young men used to exclaim, "Dieu, qu'il est amusant ce petit Quin." He remained with the Duchess of Devonshire till her death in 1824, when he was appointed physician to Prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians, by whom he was regarded, not simply as a physician, but as a friend. So high was the Prince's opinion, not merely of Dr. Quin's professional skill, but of his judgment and tact, that Baron Stockmar stated that had Prince Leopold accepted the throne of Greece, it was his intention to appoint Dr. Quin his Minister at the Court of St. James. No

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better proof could be given of the social position Dr. Quin was fitted to occupy, and of his discretion, judgment, and political capacity, than the expression of such an intention. While attendant on Prince Leopold, his attention was drawn to Homœopathy by the illness of one of the household. The case had been given up by himself and other physicians, when to the surprise of all, the patient recovered under the treatment of a homœopathic practitioner. This made such an impression on Dr. Quin, that he resolved to look into and fully study this new and much-abused system of therapeutics. If it requires a considerable amount of moral courage at the present day to investigate this subject openly and thoroughly, much more did it do so at this time.

When in London with the Prince, shortly after the occurrence of this incident, Dr. Quin mentioned the subject of Homœopathy to Dr. Johnson, who was at that time the editor of the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*. Dr. Johnson urged him to continue his enquiries into the new doctrine, and requested him to write an article upon it for his *Review*. Dr. Quin did continue his enquiries, but when he returned to England with the Prince in 1827, convinced that Homœopathy was true, and when he was treating patients in London homœopathically, Dr. Johnson's request for an article was not renewed! It was in the year 1827 that Dr. Quin first practiced Homœopathy in England. He did so, however, only when his appointment to Prince Leopold involved his living in London, viz., during what is commonly called "the season." Determined, however, to give his undivided attention to the study of the new system, he resigned his position as physician to the Prince, and spent the greater portion of two years in studying Homœopathy under the tutorship of Hahnemann, and with that enthusiasm, which was another trait of his character, when once thoroughly convinced of the truth of the new system, he became a devoted and admiring follower of the great reformer in medicine. In 1831 the epidemic of cholera was raging in Moravia whither Quin went to put into practice his new faith, and did so with signal success. He was attacked himself by the disease, and this, with the hard work he had gone through, so affected his health, that he returned to this country in 1832, and now devoted himself to the practice of Homœopathy, as the first and only representative of it in

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England. The open adoption of Homœopathy, and public advocacy of its treatment by Quin at this early period, when the system was violently abused, and the grossest ignorance of its merits prevailed, when he had no one in the profession in this country to back him up, and when in so doing he threw away, one might say, the magnificent prospects of advancement to the top of his profession, which lay before him, show in the strongest light that force of character, that honesty, that truthfulness, that energy, that fearlessness in the cause of truth, which characterized Quin throughout his life, and which, as much as his geniality, won for him the position he ever after occupied. There can be no doubt, that had it not been for his open confession of Homœopathy, with his position, his wide aristocratic connections, his cultivated manners, and social gifts, he would in a short time have found himself the leading man in the medical profession, and occupying those posts of honor to fill which is the ambition of all young physicians. But all this weighed lightly in the balance, when truth and honesty were in the opposite scale.

Well it was for Homœopathy that it had such an one to be its sponsor. Had a man of no note or position adopted it, it would have won its way by degrees, and slowly perhaps. But with Quin to introduce it to England, it got a firm hold of the highest grades of society first of all, and then permeated downwards to the middle classes. Quin's character and prospects were sufficient to dispel from the mind of every one who knew him the idea that he adopted Homœopathy from any other motive than that which was inspired by a conviction of its truth. From the first he resolved to maintain the highest professional tone towards his opponents, and glad as they would have been to have picked any hole, however small, in his conduct, not one fault was ever found with him even by those who were most bitter against him, while by many, whose good opinion was best worth having, he was regarded with sincere respect, and even friendship.

He was on terms of intimate friendship with such men as Mr. Liston, Sir W. Fergusson, and Sir Charles Lococke, up till the time of their death. An amusing story is told of the latter. Meeting Quin one day in the street, "I have been treating a patient of yours," said Sir Charles. "Indeed?" replied Quin.

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"Yes, and cured him on your own method, too." "Indeed," rejoined Quin, quite interested, "what medicine did you give?" "Nothing," was Sir Charles' chuckling reply. "Well, it is curious," adds Quin, "that I have been treating a patient of yours too, and I used your method." "Well," said Sir Charles, "and what was the result?" "Dead," answered Quin, in glee at having given his friend as good as he had got.

Men of lesser mind, on the other hand, treated Quin very differently. A story, too good not to be related, as it is fact, was told by himself of his relations with Dr. Paris, then and for many years afterwards president of the Royal College of Physicians. Quin was going to be put up for the Athenæum Club, when Paris one day at the club, in the presence of some of Quin's personal friends, used very strong and insulting language in reference to him, threatening him to bring all his medical friends up to blackball him. On being at once called upon to apologize, he repeated his words, and refused. In those days, duelling was of common occurrence. Next day, Lord C——, a personal friend of Quin's called on Dr. Paris, who, instead of finding a patient, was shown in writing the words which he had used the previous day. Lord C—— requested Paris to apologize, and on his refusing to do so, he was quietly asked to name a friend. This Dr. Paris found himself obliged to do. His friend, after an interview, insisted on Dr. Paris withdrawing all his words, and made him apologize.

Dr. Quin's first residence in London was at 15, King Street, St. James', from whence he removed to Stratford Place, and thence to Arlington Street. In 1837, he conceived the idea of forming the British Homœopathic Society, but it was not till 1844 that all the laws and other arrangements were completed. In that year, on Hannemann's birthday, three other homœopaths, Mr. Cameron, Dr. Partridge, and Dr. Mayne, met at Dr. Quin's house in Arlington Street (since used as the Turf Club), and founded the British Homœopathic Society, Dr. Quin being, of course, the president. During the first few years of its existence, the Society met at Quin's house, every year adding to its numbers, till the London Homœopathic Hospital was founded, after which the Society met, and still meets, within the walls of the hospital. The office of president, though filled up annually, was held by Dr. Quin till his death, notwithstanding that for

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years, owing to his failing health, he had been unable to be present. Those who were members while Dr. Quin attended regularly at the Society's meetings speak in glowing terms of the capabilities he constantly displayed for the presidential office, of his powers of summing up argument, of his tact and acuteness in seeing the weak points in any speech, and of the gentle, and even flattering terms in which he used to encourage the utterances of the younger members.

His next pet project was the formation of a hospital. A large association of laymen, numbering 1,300, some of them of the highest rank, was formed for the purpose of spreading the doctrines of homœopathy and enlisting the interest of the public. The efforts of this association, with Dr. Quin as the soul and life of it, resulted, in 1850, in the foundation of the London Homœopathic Hospital. Dr. Quin himself collected an enormous sum of money from his influential friends for its endowment, and from his having initiated the idea of a hospital, and having done so much to carry out his project, he must always be regarded as its founder. It was first situated in Golden Square, but during the cholera epidemic was converted into a cholera hospital, and it was there that those remarkable results were obtained which, although refused publication in the Blue Book on the subject with the statistics of other hospitals, were afterwards, at the instance of Parliament, incorporated in a separate Blue Book. The results of Dr. Macloughlin's inspection of the hospital at this time led him to state in writing that, were he himself attacked with cholera, he would be treated homœopathically.

After the cholera epidemic was over, the hospital was moved to Great Ormond Street, where it now is. Dr. Quin's views as to the hospital were very liberal and advanced. He wished it to form not only a place for the reception of patients, but looked forward to its being a field for clinical teaching. The full name of the hospital at its institution was: "The London Homœopathic Hospital and Medical School." The virulent feeling, however, at that time, among the allopaths against homœopathy was such that the "school" arrangements after a time fell into abeyance, until more recently revived in the shape of the London School of Homœopathy. These two institutions—the Society and the Hospital—Dr. Quin always looked upon as his children, and he

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has shown, in the most large-hearted manner, this paternal affection by bequeathing in his will £200 and his medical library to the Society, and the whole of the rest of his property (a few legacies excepted), amounting, we believe, to somewhere about £17,000, to the Hospital.

We have as yet said nothing of Dr. Quin's private practice. From the first it was most extensive, while his patients were almost exclusively drawn from the very highest class of society. From Arlington Street he moved to Mount Street, where his health began to fail, and compelled him to retire to a considerable extent; so that from the time he left Mount Street he never laid himself out for practice, albeit he continued to see those patients who would consult no one but himself, seeing such an one but a few days before his last illness. On leaving Mount Street, Lord Granville, who entertained the warmest friendship and admiration for Dr. Quin, invited him to live at his lordship's house in Bruton Street; after residing there a short time, and during a very severe illness, he removed to Belgrave Mansions; here he remained till his lease expired. While looking for other quarters, the Duke of Edinburgh, then abroad, wrote to him, begging him to occupy apartments at Clarence House. The Duke of Sutherland made a similar offer of Stafford House for his use; he accepted the gracious offer of the Duke of Edinburgh, and resided at Clarence House till the Duke and Duchess returned to town, when, although pressed to remain, he took a suit of rooms in Queen Anne's Mansions, where he died at the advanced age of seventy-nine. During his long career of practice, Dr. Quin was not merely the fashionable physician. His perfect manners, his thorough knowledge of human nature, his wonderful powers of conversation, anecdote, wit and humor, made him the pet of society, and no dinner party, from that of the Prince of Wales downwards, was considered complete without the presence of Dr. Quin. But those who only saw him in the midst of rollicking fun, jokes, and laughter, knew but one side of his character. He was not merely an outsider, who was invited out for the sake of his wit and conversation, but having mingled from his youth on the most intimate terms in the social circles of the highest in the land, he became their personal friend, was looked up to and referred to for his advice on the most delicate matters, and his

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opinion was always trusted for tact, sagacity, and truthfulness. Of those who formed the society in which he lived, he was the familiar, the confidential friend, which he never could have been had not the serious side of his character come out as prominently to those who knew him as did its lighter traits. In all his sallies of wit he was never known to say anything of, or to any one, which bore a sting, neither did his intimacy with the highest personages in the country, as in the case of men of smaller minds, ever lead him to give up his professional and other friends. He was always ready to dine with an old friend as with royalty, and his ear was ever open to any request for advice or help in difficulty, from what quarter soever it might come.

Ever since an operation which he had undergone while at Lord Granville's house, he had been subject to severe attacks of asthma, which so affected his health as to reduce a frame at first plump, or even, we believe, burly, to one of great emaciation. He was as well as usual, and able to dine out on the 12th and 14th of November, but on the 15th he was attacked by severe bronchitis. His friend of long standing, Mr. Cameron, who had daily visited him for months before, called in Dr. Hamilton in consultation. They agreed in thinking that the end was at last approaching; he became delirious, and finally insensible on the 24th, when he breathed his last. It may be mentioned that the Prince of Wales visited him during his illness, and after his death sent the following telegram to Mr. Cameron: "The Princess and myself are deeply grieved and distressed to hear that our kind friend has passed away. Many friends will mourn his loss, and he cannot have left a single enemy." Such a tribute of esteem speaks volumes for the character of Dr. Quin, and we believe we are right in stating that his loss as a friend is grieved over by many of the highest in society, as well as by numerous friends in less exalted spheres of life.

Dr. Quin, in the midst of his many engagements, was not idle in furthering the cause of Homœopathy, by literary work as well as in other ways. In 1834 he edited the *Homœopathic Pharmacopœia;* later on he edited Hahnemann's *Fragmenta de Viribus*, published a treatise in French on cholera, and in 1836 he, with the assistance of Dr. Hamilton, translated the whole of the *Materia Medica Pura*. This translation was printed, but, strange

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to say, never published.* We understand that of the 500 copies thrown off only one remains extant, and is in Dr. Quin's own library. The premises of the printer were destroyed by fire, and it is believed that the rest of the copies were burnt.

An accomplished physician, a brilliant wit, a genial and never failing friend, one whose society has been sought after, whose friendship has been prized by the most distinguished of men and women during half a century of years, has passed away in Dr. Quin. But while the memory of him will be long retained by a large number of personal friends, the history of Homœopathy with which, in this country at any rate, his name is so intimately associated, the hospital which during life he so earnestly succored, and which by his will he has so munificently endowed, and the Society of which he was the founder, in its earliest years the assiduous director, and ever its honored president, will prove to him a monument far more enduring.

The remains of Dr. Quin were interred at Kensal Green Cemetery on the afternoon of the 28th of November. The Prince of Wales was represented at the funeral by the Marquis of Hamilton, the Princess of Wales by Lord Colville of Culross, the Duke of Cambridge by Captain Mildmay, and the Duchess of Cambridge by Colonel Greville. The British Homœopathic Society was represented by its vice-presidents, Drs. Hamilton and Hale, Dr. Yeldham, Mr. Cameron, Dr. Mackintosh (Torquay), Drs. Mackechnie, Black, Dudgeon, Mr. Ayerst, and several other members; and the London Homœopathic Hospital by Mr. Alan Chambré, the Official Manager. There were also General Sir Hastings Doyle, and Mr. Percy Doyle. Among the carriages sent were those of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lismore, and Lady Molesworth. Wreaths were sent by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Lady Molesworth and Lady Lismore.

Dr. Quin, addressing the British Homœopathic Society, August 25, 1846, said: As early as 1834 I drew up the majority of the laws which now compose the code. In 1837 I called a meeting of homœopathists then practicing in London. It is easier to imagine than describe the feelings which fill my breast on now looking around me, when I recall to mind that, in 1827, I stood alone in England the advocate of Hahnemann's doc-

*But one volume was printed, and it was destroyed by fire. There is a copy of the imprint in the British Museum (Br.).

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trines and the only practitioner of his system of medicine, the sole champion of Homœopathy.

A testimonial dinner was given to Dr. Quin on May 16, 1868, at the London Coffee House, at which time many distinguished men honored the old physician. After the death of Hahnemann the office of President of Honor of the French Homœopathic Society, that Hahnemann had borne for years, was conferred on Dr. Quin.

Many interesting anecdotes of him may be found in Vol. 1 of the "Annals of the British Homœopathic Society."

Until 1833 no notice was taken of Dr. Quin by the physicians of the old school. But in that year the College of Physicians addressed the following note to him: "We, the censors of the Royal College of Physicians, London, having received information that you are practicing physic within the city of London and seven miles of the same, do hereby admonish you to desist from so doing until you have been duly examined and licensed thereto under the common seal of the said college, otherwise it will be the duty of the said college to proceed against you for the recovery of the penalties thereby incurred. The board for examining persons who have the requisite qualifications is holden at the college on the first Friday in every month." This is dated January 4, 1833, and was signed by the censors. Dr. Quin took no notice of it, so on February 1st another note was sent as follows: "Sir, I am desired by the Board of Censors of the Royal College of Physicians to express their surprise that they have received no answer to their letter of January 4, admonishing you to desist from practicing physic until you have been duly examined. The Censors' Board meets for the purpose of examinations on the first Friday of every month. I am, sir, you obedient servant, etc."

Dr. Quin sent the following reply to this second note: "February 3, 1833. Sir, Your letter of the 1st was only delivered to me yesterday, and I hasten to beg that you will lay before the censors of the Royal College of Physicians that it was out of no disrespect to them that I did not answer their communication of January 4th, ultimo, but because I did not conceive that a document of the nature sent me required an answer. I have now the honor to acknowledge its receipt, as well as that of your letter containing a repetition of the information conveyed to me

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in your communication. I have the honor to be, etc. Frederic F. Quin."

This was the end of the matter; the college did not reply to the letter and there were never any penalties demanded. One of the censors advised to let Dr. Quin alone, as Homœopathy could not last more than two years.

A memoir of Dr. Quin was published shortly after his death by Dr. Edward Hamilton.

In 1880 Dr. S. A. Jones related in the *American Homœopathic Observer* an interesting reminiscence of Dr. Quin, as follows:

"Some time ago the writer received, through the kindness of Dr. Richard Hughes, a copy of the *Annals of the British Homœopathic Society* containing a Woodbury type of F. F. Quin, M. D., the pioneer English Homœopath.

"It was at once added to a gallery of heroes comprising the departed Russell, the living Drysdale, and the trenchant Dudgeon —the men who *were* the British Journal of Homœopathy at a time when it needed men at the guns!

"Quin's face does not disappoint the one who knows something of the early history of Homœopathy in England, and who also knows what *prestige* means in England.

To espouse a despised truth when Quin espoused it, to meet the stony stare of a professional respectability that had grown with the centuries, to boldly defy the vested privileges of an august body with which might made right, needed a man of convictions, of force, of courage, inflexible purpose—and the Royal College of Physicians foud all these in F. F. Quin; aye, not only found but *felt* all these, and got out of the way of them with such *quasi* dignity as is possible to towering respectabilities on *all* occasions.

Indeed, Homœopathy has ever been fortunate in its pioneers. Look at Quin, at Gram, at Hering, at Gray, each of them a man who would exert an influence in any sphere, in any calling, giving dignity to it, commanding respect in it, being *felt* always and everywhere. When such apprehend—*take hold of*—a truth, platitudes and pretences must stand from under or it will require a Pompeian exhumation to find *them*—for a truth of God finding lodgment in the heart of a strong man is ever a moral avalanche.

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But "the man I sing," is Dr. Quin; and as I write for the younger men in our profession the older ones will pardon me if I repeat much that is not new to them: they are the happy owners of a full set of the *British Journal* and of *The Annals;* but shall the heart-cockle tickling facts buried in this literature not be exhumed to rejoice our young men and young women, bless God! in the doctorate?

Twenty years ago the 16th of last May some of Dr. Quin's friends and colleagues gave him a dinner in recognition of his services as the introducer of "Homœopathy into Great Britain, France and other countries," and from Dr. Quin's speech on that occasion I glean the facts to which I shall append the promised reminiscence.

Said Dr. Quin in his charming after-dinner speech:—

"As early as the year 1832, so great and signal were the beneficial results which followed the introduction of the practice of Homœopathy among the society of London and so formidable did the College of Physicians think its progress that the censors were directed to call upon me to appear before them, and sent me an intimation that the Board was held on the first Friday of every month, and that I must abstain from practicing in London and within some miles of it, otherwise it would be the duty of the College to proceed against me. Before even one such Friday (the first Friday of the month) came round I received another letter, dated the 1st of February, from the Register of the College, by the desire of the consors, expressing their surprise that I had taken no notice of their letter of the 4th of January. To that letter, on the following day, I sent a reply, stating that I had no wish or intention to act disrespectfully or uncourteously towards the censors, conceiving that a document such as I had received from them required no reply; but as they seemed to think otherwise, I had now the honor of acknowledging its receipt, as well as that of the Registrar, containing the same information. From that day to the present I have heard no more from the College of Physicians, nor have any proceedings ever been taken against me."

Of course, Dr. Quin had friends at court; but his self-reliance was based upon the inherent iniquity of a charter which enabled the College of Physicians to be so insolvent with smaller(?) men than they were, and doubtless Dr. Quin's gentlemanly contempt for such a charter opened their eyes to *its* littleness.

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He, however, "heard no more from the College of Physicians;" and we are quite ready to believe him, as one look from a determined man awes all brutes.

But, though Dr. Quin "heard no more from the College of Physicians" in its corporate capacity, he learned the great-heartedness of its members and fellows in their social capacity. He shall tell the story in his own words:—

"When I lived abroad, I associated much with artists, literary and scientific men, and some of them who had returned to England were desirous that I should become a member of their club (the Athenæum). A physician of eminence (afterwards President of the College of Physicians) entered the library a few nights before the election, and expressed his horror and indignation on seeing my name on the list of candidates for election, calling me an imposter, and indulging in other terms of abuse; and so active was he in his opposition to my admission that on the night of election some friends counted forty physicians who came to ballot from a meeting of the College of Physicians held that night, and the result of the ballot was forty-four black balls; so that he (Dr. Quin) had the signal honour of being rejected as a member of that club by the largest number of black balls on record. This was deemed by myself and my friends one of those occasions when it became necessary to show that such language as that indulged in by the physician in question could not be allowed to pass with impunity, and a friend was sent to demand an immediate retraction of the unwarrantable and offensive expressions, or the alternative used in those days among gentlemen. A correspondence took place, which ended in an apology and an explanation that the terms were not used against me personally, but applied to the system."*

The reader has observed how modestly this episode is narrated; it shows all the quiet, self-possession of the gentleman. I will now make it evident that Dr. Quin's statement was *toned down* by him.

On the morning of September 13th, 1875, I had a conversation with an English gentleman concerning the early days of Homœopathy in London, and in which, I may add, he played a very

*Annals and Trans. of the British Hom. Society, vol 1, Appendix, page xxv.

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important part. On the evening of the same day I received from him the following letter:

107 FOURTH AV., Sept. 13, 1875.

DEAR DOCTOR:—As you took some interest in what I told you this morning about the quarrel between Drs. Quin and Paris, I thought you might like to have the facts, as I recall them, in writing.

Dr. Quin had been proposed for election as a member of the Athenæum Club in London, and the book with his name inscribed with that of his nominator, lay, at the beginning of my story, on the table of the club reading-room for the inspection of members.

My old friend, Mr. Uwins, was standing near, when Dr. Paris, the then President of the Royal College of Physicians, came in, and walking pompously up to the table read out aloud the name of Frederic Foster Quin, M. D. Turning to the members around, he said, in a scornful voice, A pretty pass we have come to when quacks and adventurers are proposed as members of this club. I cannot believe, however, that any one else than the nominator of this person would have the hardihood to subscribe his name in assent to such a proposal. Mr. Uwins instantly stepped forward, and having signed his name, turned to the would-be dictator and said, Dr. Paris, I for one am glad to second the nomination of my friend Dr. Quin; to whom I shall take care to report the epithets you have been pleased to apply to him.

The following day was appointed for the election of new members, and Dr. Paris, with a numerous following of college men, appeared to black-ball the obnoxious Homœopath. This was easy work, and everything seemed to prosper with the guardians of "Scientific Medicine." But alas! there was another to-morrow, on the morning of which Dr. Paris was waited upon by Lord Clarence Paget (a son of the Marquis of Anglesey, and an officer in the "Guards") on behalf of his friend, Dr. Quin His message was a brief one—most injurious epithets had been applied to Dr. Quin, altogether unwarranted; and the offender had had the alternative of a written retraction and apology, to be dictated by the guardsman and duly signed in his presence, or to justify his language with pistols at twelve paces.

Paris blustered a little at first, but he soon found that if he did

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not fight Quin he would have to fight Lord Paget, who would be insulted at being told that the friend and physician whom he represented was no fit antagonist for an allopathic physician So Dr. P. submitted, and signed a complete retraction and somewhat abject apology, which Dr. Quin, when I was in London, kept amongst his curiosities.

Sincerely yours,

* * *

I do not feel at liberty to give the writer's name, but it can be found, in very good company, on page 22 of the first volume of the "Annals of the British Homœopathic Society," and his well-known intimacy with Dr. Quin and Thomas Uwins, R. A., are sufficient guarantee for the authenticity of this statement. The lapse of years will account for a few minor discrepancies between himself and Dr. Quin.

The very respectable, "regular" bully whom Dr. Quin obliged to eat the leek is known in medical history as J. A. Paris, M. D., Cantab., F. R. S., Fellow and President of the Royal College of Physicians, of London, *and* late Senior Physician to the Westminster Hospital; and when one imagines the *very* respectable pomposity shaking in the presence of the "Guards-man," it is indeed ludicrous. *Plumbum*, crude, is the similimum in all such cases.

S. A. JONES.

(*Brit. Jour.l. Hom., vol. 14, p. 191; vol. 37, p. 109. Monthly Hom. Rev., vol. 23, p. 44. Kleinert, pp. 166, 374. Annals Brit. Hom. Soc., vol. 1. Rapou, vol. 1, p. 64, etc. World's Conv., vol. 2, pp. 96, 122. Am. Hom. Obs., vol. 17, p. 602. Med. Adv., vol. 6, p. 548. Rev. Hom. Belge., vol. 4. p. 376; vol. 5, p. 376. El Crit. Medico., vol. 19, p. 574. Hom. Militante., vol. 2, p. 171.*)

RABATTA. Quin in the list of 1835 locates this man as a practitioner of Homœopathy at Fabriano, Italy.

RAMPAL. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy at Marseilles.

RAPOU (PERE). October 5, 1857. Rapou, pere, died at Lyons at the age of 77 years. Dr. Rapou was a practitioner in Lyons and his name appears on Quin's List of 1834. He, with his son, traveled extensively, and the son wrote a very entertaining history of their travels. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., Vol. 55. p. 64.*)

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RAU, GOTTLIEB MARTIN WILHELM LUDWIG.

Dr. Rau was born on 3d of October, 1779, at Erlangen, where his father, Dr. Johann Wilhelm Rau, was located as professor of theology and at the same time as ministering clergyman. He was so far educated by private instruction that in his thirteenth year he could enter the second class in the Gymnasium (High-school) of his native city. With Easter, in the year 1797, he began, in accordance with an early developed inclination, the study of medicine. Under Loschge, Hildebrandt, Wendt and Schreber, he pursued his studies with such zeal that he received his diploma already in the fall of 1800, after having passed through his examinations with distinguished honor, having publicly defended his inaugural address: "Observationes ad pyretologiam Reichianam." In the following years he formally entered on the office of Academic Instructor by defending a second dissertation, "De acids benzoics memorabilia quædam;" but he did not actually pursue the academic vocation, as he soon afterwards followed a call to Schlitz, where the Count von Goetz appointed him as physician in ordinary as well as town physician. The acceptance of this position, which early transferred him into practical life, decided his future career. Later on he frequently regretted having given up the academic career, for which he retained a preference all his lifetime. His active scientific mind was never, however, crushed by the practical work of his profession, but it received from it a definite practical direction. With great conscientiousness Rau used the often scanty leisure allowed to him, not only for his further culture, but he, early in his life, attempted literary work, in which his peculiar clearness of perception and presentation was of great assistance to him. His former occupation with belles lettres had a very marked influence on the precision and symmetry of style perceptible in all his writings.

Besides internal medication, he cultivated in his earlier years especially obstetrics, in the practice of which he was distinguished as well by his due regard to the activity of nature as by his technical dexterity, skill, resolution and determination. At a time when few scientifically educated physicians devoted themselves by preference to this department, it was a natural consequence that he came into an extended obstetrical practice, which extended far beyond the limits of his district. His book

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on "Obstetrics," which appeared in the year 1807, and was adopted as manual in the Obstetrical Institution at that place and also extensively used elsewhere, supplied what had been a longfelt want. Of no less use in a more extensive circle was his work published in the same year, "Directions for Making Suitable Sanitary Reports for the Use of Thinking Laymen;" though this work, of course, in the nature of things, could not lay any claim to scientific value. Beside these purely practical departments, he occupied himself by predilection with the sciences, the progress in which riveted his attention even to the last period of his activity. The only work published by him in this department is the second part of Schlez's "Naturgeschichte," containing botany and mineralogy; this is given in a popular presentation, indeed, but is interwoven with many peculiar views.

In the year 1813 he was appointed family physician of Baron v. Riedel, and at the same time head physician in Lauterbach, the province of Upper Hessia. Though his sphere of activity here remained very similar to to his former one, it nevertheless became considerably more extensive, and it can only be ascribed to his very vigorous constitution that Rau endured the great hardships of an extended practice in a district which in winter is accessible in many places only at the risk of life, and this without any ill consequences. During the war the hardships of the practice were exceedingly increased as the treatment of all the typhus patients, in a large and very populous district, fell on him as the sole physician. At this occasion he distinguished himself, not only by his indefatigable activity, but also by his peculiar success in his practice, and numberless patients at that time owed him their life. It frequently happened at that time that he was asked by outside physicians to communicate to them his method of cure, which soon caused a great diminution in the mortality in other districts. Convinced of the ill-effects of the stimulative method, he treated the war-typhus of that t me antiplogistically, frequently applied cold, and found an almost specific effect from calomel. Only after the turgidity had been removed, he cautiously commenced with excitative remedies, among which *Valeriana* and *Arnica* especially proved their great virtue. The results of these observations he preserved later on in an extended treatise on the treatment of typhus in the

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Clinical Annals of Heidelberg, partly also in his monograph on "Nervous Fevers." In the year 1821 he published his monograph on "Piles," on which he had labored for many years with the most assiduous industry. This treatise recommended him to the medical public, not only as a learned physician, but especially also as a good observer. As a recognition of his manifold merits, he received in the same year from his Royal Highness, the Archduke Louis I, the appointment of Aulic Counsellor, and in the fall of 1824 he was appointed as Chief Physician in Giessen.

He always looked for salvation in medicine through a discriminating, rational empiricism, and was intimately acquainted with the history of this science, the knowledge of which is largely founded on the study of the original sources; this explains his predilection for the older literature. He also diligently attended to everything new in medicine and in science in general. Being a determined opponent of all merely theoretical swindles, he distinguished himself in practice as an eclectic in the choice of curative methods and remedies. Long before he gave in his adherence to the homœopathic curative method he had banished the motley medicinal mixtures from his practice, being convinced that a more exact knowledge of the effects of remedies, which is above all things essential, can only be obtained by simplifying the prescriptions. Owing to his exact, practical penetration, he often succeeded in a surprising manner in overcoming diseases apparently most complicated by a most simple procedure. In his treatment he gave to the expectative method a prominent place, and with rare penetration knew how to appreciate the activities of nature, while in the proper place he would insist with resolution and penetration on incisive measures. His principle of never proceeding without indication he carried through undeviatingly and most conscientiously, and in doubtful cases he would prefer to let nature have her way undisturbed, until after repeated observations, a definite indication manifested itself.

Starting from the fundamental position, that by far the greater part of diseases spring from a dynamic disharmony, especially of the nervous system, he made a comparatively rare use of the evacuating method, and had least use for the humoral pathology. In Brown's system, which he never adopted, he especially found

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fault with the generalization of diseases with respect to quantity with the neglect to quality. As little was he enamored of natural philosophy, although he did full justice to many ingenious views of this school as attempts toward the explanation of causes. Generally speaking, he was in full harmony with the maxim of Kurt Spreugel, that medicine loses by any junction with scholastic philosophy and can only gain by cultivating the study of experiences. Familiar with most philosophic systems, he had a great predilection for Kant, whose "Critique of Pure Reason" he studied repeatedly and even within a half year of his decease as a recreation, while he was not at all affected by Hegel, and openly confessed that he could not agree with his system.

Even many years before be became acquainted with Hahnemann's teachings, he said to a colleague who was a good friend of his that medicine must reach a point where it shall treat all diseases specifically. Till this state should be reached, however, we could chiefly in our practice expect to be benefited by a careful development of the excitative theory, though its present form did not at all satisfy him. This declaration of Rau we must make especially prominent in this biographic sketch, as it satisfactorily explains the later direction of the scientific development of Rau. This also proves again, that in the progress of science, the same fundamental views may be prepared with various persons, in which case the final priority of utterance and of mating the idea frequently only depends on casual external excitations.

As Rau was thus akin in his ideas he felt himself necessarily attracted by the teachings of Hahnemann, although he had reached through a different and more scientific path a similar position to that from which Hahnemann started out empirically. Not without a great distrust as to the diminutive doses, Rau determined after twenty-two years' practice of medicine, and being familiar with its excellences and its defects, to put Hahnemann's method to the test. This he first did in ailments involviug no danger afterward. Being encouraged by the successful results, he also applied it in serious maladies. How far he was, however, from blindly following Hahnemann is satisfactorily shown by his first homœopathic work: "Concerning the value of the homœopathic curative method." In this work he examined the leading maxims of Hahnemann's teachings with critical acumen

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and frankly exposed various imperfections and one-sided developments, but defended the homœopathic law of cure against the manifold attacks made, and endeavored to show its scientific foundation. It is indubitable that this work has much contributed to gain for Homœopathy a wider acceptance, as the attention of many was first called to that teaching by this work and in consequence many gave it a trial in their clinical work. Even the opponents had to recognize this endeavor to give to Homœopathy a scientific basis, and to acknowledge, at least, that Rau appeared as its zealous advocate from full conviction. This conviction in him was so immovable that nothing could turn him from a path which he saw led to the goal. Seizing upon the culture of the specific healing art as his life's task, he became not, indeed, totally estranged from the other methods of healing-and even in practice applied them in many cases but theoretic, ally he chiefly endeavored to make them tributary to Homœopathy. In his investigations and observations, illusions may have found a place, since even the most honest investigator is never quite exempt from them; but he was at all events uniformly guided by nothing but the most sincere search for truth. In a series of later writings he endeavored with great perseverance and consistency to reach the goal he set for himself, though he did not think his task wholly completed even by his last work: "The Organon of Specific Therapy." Much might yet have been expected of him if his restless activity had not reached too early a termination. But he did much through enlarging Homœopathy as an art, as also by purifying it from many errors, as well as by serving as a mediator between extremes which threatened its disintegration. But doubtless his greatest service has been through his endeavors of bringing the new doctrine into harmony with the laws of nature and of life. Through this he assisted in securing to it a worthy position among the other curative methods, and in freeing it from the reproach of being unscientific.

Frank in his demeanor, definite and clear in his expressions, Rau, even by his external appearance, gained confidence, which became permanent through his kindliness, sympathy and indefatigable attention. Without respect of persons, he gave to each patient his full attention; he was especially a friend of the poor, who in him lose a great support. As town physician he dis-

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tinguished himself by the greatest punctuality, love of order and conscientiousness in the conduct of his office. Skillful in all the duties pertaining to his office, quickly seizing upon even the most intricate matters from the right point of view, he possessed the rare gift of presenting in succinct brevity the most important subjects in an exhaustive and clear manner. His reports and opinions, which he never published, were always regarded by the superior authorities as models. In the year 1839 he received in recognition of his many years' services from his Royal Highness, the Grand Duke Ludwig I, the insignia of the Hessian Domestic Order of the first rank.

Of a lively temperament, and gifted with an extremely vigorous constitution, he was little troubled with diseases. In the first years of his practice, in consequence of a fall from his horse, he suffered from hematemesis, which later on became accompanied with very considerable tightness of the chest, with such violent anguish that for weeks he had to keep his bed. The suppositious dropsy of the heart, which had been diagnosed also by another physician, disappeared, however, when unexpected hemorrhoidal troubles appeared. In subsequent ailments, however, there appeared every time irregularities in the beat of the heart and of the pulse, with a passing depression of mood, without, however, ever causing serious trouble. Since several years he was subject almost every winter to violent catarrh of the chest. In the winter of 1838 he was seized with an attack of the grippe, which was much aggravated by taking cold several times in his nightly journeys, and later on passed over into a tedious cough with gradual diminution of strength. Only after a year had passed these threatening symptoms passed away, and his former strength returned so fully, that he could again endure, without visible ill effects, the hardships of an ever increasing practice. It is rather peculiar, therefore, that just about this time Rau had a distinct foreboding of his approaching death, and he communicated this to several persons. Besides his frequent journeys to Frankfurt and along the Rhine, which, to save time, he usually made at night, without any regard to his health, he was taxed beside his ordinary official duties by the consultations of foreigners, chiefly Russians and Englishmen. Even from America he was consulted at various times in chronic diseases.

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Although perfectly vigorous, youthful in gait and carriage, and even to the last a skillful rider, his vigorous constitution, nevertheless, had to finally succumb to the accumulating hardships. Having been considerably weakened by several days' diarrhœa, he undertook in September, 1840, his last journey to Frankfurt and Mayence, but after passing two nights without sleeping he returned so exhausted that he was compelled to immediately take to his bed. A violent fever, seemingly rheumatic, but which had proceeded from an inflammatory irritation of the intestinal mucous membrane and soon showed an adynamic form, without forming a crisis, quickly used up his strength, and so, after a fourteen days' sick bed, he closed his active career on the 22d of September (1841). Shortly before his decease, the pleasure was yet granted him of seeing all his children, who were living away from home, gathered around him, after a long separation. Beside his widow, he leaves a son and two daughters. His son, formerly a private instructor at Giessen, was in the year 1824 called to Bern as Professor of Medicine. The elder daughter is married to a notary, Dr. Klauprecht in Woerrstadt; the younger daughter to the district-forester, Von Gall in Buergenheim. May the earth rest light upon him!

Rau at first was inclined to give Isopathy a trial before condemning it, but later he says: "Our materia medica will soon be filled with the most disgusting articles; would that we might cover as with a veil all traces of this aberration."

We give the following list of his writings, excepting such as belong purely to belles-lettres:

(1) "Observateoires ad Pyretologian Reichianam." Erlang, 1800, 8.

(2) "Concerning Reich's Theory of Fever." Erlangen, 1801, 8. (A more extended elaboration of the former treatise.)

(3) "De Acido Benzoico Memorabilia Quædam." Erlan., 1801, 8.

(4) "Natural History," arranged and adapted to the common understanding, by Joh. Ferd. Schlez. Second part: "Botany and Mineralogy," by Dr. Gottlieb Martin Wilhelm Ludwig Rau. Rothenburg, 1807, 8.

(5) "Manual for Midwives," for self-instruction and for use as a manual. Giessen and Darmstadt, 1807, 8.

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(6) "Directions for Writing Useful Reports of Diseases, for Thinking Laymen." Giessen, 1807, 8.

(7) "Concerning the Diagnosis and Cure of the Entire Hemorrhoidal Disease." 2 vols. Giessen, 1821, 8.

(8) "Concerning the Value of the Homœopathic Method of Cure." Heidelberg, 1824, 8.

(9) "Concerning the Treatment of Typhus." In the *Heidelberger Klinische Annalen*, 1826. Vol. 2, pp. 264-321, 371-447, 497-531.

(10) "Concerning the Diagnosis and Cure of Nervous Fever." Darmstadt, 1829, 8.

(11) "History and Importance of the Homœopathic Therapy, in brief Outline." Giessen, 1833, 8.

(12) "Contributions to Therapy;" also under the title: "Ideas Toward the Scientific Demonstration of the System of Homœopathic Therapy." Giessen, 1834, 800.

(13) "Concerning the Value of the Homœopathic Method of Cure." Second fully revised and augmented edition. Heidelberg, 1835, 8.

(14) "Circular Letter to All Adherents of the Rational Therapy, Together With Some Theses Concerning Homœopathy." Giessen, 1836, 8.

(15) "Organon of Specific Therapy." Leipzig, 1838, 8.

(16) "Various Short Medical and Obstetrical Articles in Journals," *e. g.*, *Horn's N. Archiv fuer die Medicinische Erfahrung*, concerning retention of urine with women in childbed. Vol. I, No. 2, p. 336.

Description of a turnining of the fetus caused by nature, with some practical observations. Vol. II, No. 2, p. 296.

Several articles in the *Gemeinsame Deutsche Zeitschrift fuer Geburtekunde*. Various reviews, especially in the *Jenaer Literaturzeitung*, etc. (*N. W. Jour. Hom. (1851), vol. 3, pp. 143, 166. Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 38, p. 33. Kleinert, 149, etc. Dudgeon's Lectures. Ameke, p. 191.*)

REICHELM, GUSTAVUS. Was born at Alt Dam, a village near Stettin in Prussia, on the 30th of January, 1807. His father at the time was mayor of the place. Gustavus and his brother Frederic began their studies at the Gymnasium (a preparatory school for the University of Stettin) previous to their father's

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death, which occurred January 30, 1816. Gustavus remained at the Gymnasium until he was qualified to pursue his studies at the University of Halle. Here he at first applied himself to the study of Jurisprudence, but soon changed from that to medicine. He continued his studies in this at Berlin. He came to this country about the year 1834 and made the acquaintance of Drs. Hering and Wesselhœft. These gentlemen had just founded in Allentown the first homœopathic college on this continent. Here he studied Homœopathy, and from that time until his death he was an ardent disciple of Hahnemann. He commenced the practice of Homœopathy at Hamburg, Pa., but on the advice of Dr. Hering went to Pittsburgh in 1837. Here his kindheartedness and manliness, together with his great success in practice, soon won for him many friends, and through him Homœopathy was rendered a great blessing to both rich and poor. In 1853, much to the regret of his friends in Pittsburgh, he removed to Philadelphia. (Chas. G. Raue, M. D., in *Am. Hom. Review.*)

In 1850 Dr. J. P. Drake published the following article in *Kirby's Am. Journal of Homœopathy.*

In the following lines, I shall endeavor briefly to describe the passage of Homœopathy west of the Alleghenies.

A young man, educated in medicine at the University of Halle, in Germany, moved by a spirit of enterprise to seek his field of labor in the "New World" arrived in our country in the autumn of 1834. Making the acquaintance of his distinguished countrymen, Drs. Hering and Wesselhœft, with the latter of whom he had an opportunity of testing more fully than he had before done the truthfulness of the homœopathic law of cure, he soon renounced fully and forever the "Old School," the School of guessing, and commenced practice as a disciple of Hahnemann.

Strongly united to his new associates by attachment to a common cause and enmity to a common foe, he was soon vigorously coöperating with them in the spread of medical reform in the land of his adoption.

In the establishment of the first Homœopathic School of medicine on our continent,* he was a mover, and while it flourished, even though far removed from it, he yet cherished an abiding interest in its welfare. But light radiating from the true Æscu-

* The Allentown Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art, Allentown, Pa.

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lapian altar, established around Philadelphia by the disciples of Hahnemann, gleaming in the distance, had already streaked the West, disturbing the dreams of Allopathy, and gladdening the anxious gaze of the pain tossed, sleepless victims of disease. The time drew near when, like the disciples of the Great Teacher, they must part, and each bearing a light to open the eyes of the sleeping and a remedy to relieve the pains of the suffering go to seek their fields of labor in other parts. In the summer of 1837, Dr. Hering received a letter from a clergyman in Pittsburgh, urging him to send a homœopathic physician over the "mountains." The call was laid before the medical "Burschenshaft." The undertaking seemed hard and almost hazardous.

To leave such a brotherhood, to labor alone amid strangers, and in the face of violent opposition, was indeed an enterprise that might challenge the resolution and courage of the bravest. At the pause given by the magnitude of the undertaking, Reichhelm, whose character I have briefly sketched, being urged by Dr. Hering to accept the call, replied, "Give me five minutes to think of it." The fruits of that "five minutes" reflection are to-day ripening all over the great Southwest. The spirit that had enabled him to tear away from his fatherland enabled him likewise to triumph over the fear of all contests and hardships in promoting the cause to which the energies of his whole soul were devoted. The lapse of a few weeks saw him upon the summit of the Alleghenies, westward bound, and a few more found him settled in the "Iron City."

Thus, while the darkness of medical ignorance in America was as unbroken and uninviting as her primitive wilderness when interrupted only by scattered colonies dotting the Atlantic coast, he entered the wild and far-spreading valley of the West with "flambeau" and "heilkraft" in hand.

The very site, selected nearly a century before by young Washington as the most suitable and commanding for the first stronghold of the Anglo-Saxon arms in the West, was occupied by Reichhelm, in 1837, as the most important stand to be taken in subduing his vast field to the mild and healthful reign of Homœopathy.

The spell broken,—the mountains long looming up like a hideous spectre, to guard the entrance to the land of promise,

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once passed,—others catching the "Westward ho" followed toward the "setting sun."

But a few months elapsed, when Dr. Pulte, also a member of the Allentown School, passing Reichhelm, planted the standard of reform in Cincinnati. About three years later, he was joined by Dr. Bauer, likewise a member of the Allentown School.

Not having at hand the means of knowing the manner of its subsequent introduction to other places in the West, I shall briefly notice the labors of our earliest pioneer in Pittsburgh.

Upon Dr. Reichhelm's arrival at his new location, the clergyman who had written the letter to Dr. Hering, alone gave him a hearty welcome. Few men have ever engaged in so important an enterprise, under circumstances so embarrassing. Advocating a system, with the superiority of which the people were entirely unacquainted,—a principle antagonistic to the notions and practice of all other physicians around him, he was compelled to bear the insolence and professional abuse of ill-bred opponents, without the hand of sympathy, or even the cloak of charity, that are now so readily extended by an enlightened community to the reformer in any department of science. Unacquainted with the peculiar habits and tacts of American Society, the contests into which he was drawn by the "natives" seemed to him more like a "guerrilla warfare" than a scientific encounter. Very soon after his establishment, through the influence of his friend, the clergyman, he was employed as attending physician to the Pittsburgh Orphan Asylum.

The success of his practice there, for nearly twelve years, has been almost without parallel, even in the history of Homœopathy. I omit the particulars of his treatment there, with the intention of furnishing them in a concise form, at some future time.

For a long time Dr. Reichhelm stood alone in Pittsburgh. It is true, physicians calling themselves homœopathists made their appearance around him from time to time, yet for nearly ten years he found none in whom he could recognize a true and pure disciple of Hahnemann. To fraternize with such, to give them countenance, seemed to him alike inconsistent and injurious. Regarding the purity of Homœopathy of greater importance than its rapid and alloyed diffusion, he sternly refused his favor to any and all who, esteeming themselves far in advance of the

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old school, and even able to improve the new by correcting a law of Nature, mixed the two systems in a wild and senseless practice. Adhering thus to fixed principles, he persevered; and persevering, he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. Year after year he had the satisfaction of seeing his cause progressing safely and rapidly. Learning and wealth at first lending him their favor, at length gave him their strong support.

To day he has at his side able colleagues, and around him a vast and yet increasing number of wealthy and intelligent patrons. Twelve years have now elapsed since the passage of Homœopathy west of the Alleghenies. But how changed its appearance and prospects! In the mighty field where Reichhelm stood alone, hundreds are now dispensing its blessings to the sick and suffering. Along the broad valley, across the Mississippi, over the Rocky mountains, and along the Pacific, the disciples of the illustrious Hahnemann have made their way. Even in California they are found, comforting the lonely stranger, who, leaving a cheerful home, has sacrificed health in pursuit of the "El Dorado" of the Nineteenth century.

By the foregoing article we learn that Gustavus Reichhelm, M. D., was a native of Germany and a graduate of the University of Halle; that he arrived in this county in the year 1834, and soon after renounced the old and adopted the new school of medicine.

We are also informed that he coöperated with Drs. Hering and Wesselhœft in establishing the "Allentown Academy of Medicine." In 1837 he located in Pittsburgh, Pa , as the pioneer of Homœopathy west of the Allegheny mountains. Sixteen years of the prime of his life were spent in Pittsburgh, in the conscientious discharge of the arduous duties of his profession. Nor were his labors unrewarded. His practice was large and remunerative. Starting out "solitary and alone" on his arrival, he had the satisfaction, on his departure sixteen years after, (1853), of leaving many able colleagues to reap where he had sown. Dr. R. was a strict homœopathist, and used the single remedy in the thirtieth potency. He located in Philadelphia in 1853, where he soon established a large and select practice. His former patients never neglected to give him a call when visiting the "City of Brotherly Love." He died suddenly of apoplexy in Philadelphia, November 21, 1861, mourned by a host of per-

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sonal friends occupying high social positions, many of whom had been his former patients. He practiced up to the evening of his death

In 1887 Dr. Dake delivered an oration at the Semi Centennial at Pittsburgh of the Passage of Homœopathy over the Alleghenies, in which he mentioned the following facts about Reichhelm: Rev. Father Byer, a Catholic clergyman stationed in Pittsburgh, understanding the advantages of Homœopathy, wrote to Dr. Hering to send him one of its practitioners. It took him five minutes to decide to go. Received by Father Byer and a few others who had been induced to seek relief and length of days by the novel method, Reichhelm began his work here on the 10th day of October, 1837. Known at first as the "Dutch Doctor" and then the "Sugar Powder Doctor," he moved quietly on, provoking only smiles of derision from the medical men around him. He was employed as attending physician at the Catholic Orphan Asylum, where the cures effected attracted much attention and inspired confidence in the new practice. During a period of nearly twelve years under his medical administration, and with several epidemics of measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever, there were but two deaths among the inmates of the institution. One of these cases was a child who died of inanition. I had the statement from one of the old visitors of the asylum that more children died during the first year after an allopathic attendant was employed than during Reichhelm's whole term of a dozen years. The change of attendants was made because the asylum fell into a new manage ment, ignorant of Homœopathy. * * * On one occasion a slanderous report was circulated against Reichhelm by two prominent allopathic physicians. A prompt demend for retraction was met with denial from one party, by contempt from the other. Suit was brought, but the friends of the traducer effected a compromise. For eight years Reichhelm worked alone, and then Dr. Charles Nayer located across the river, in Allegheny City. Reichhelm was finely educated, of commanding presence, self-reliant, of few words, and always cheerful and kind. (*World's Con., vol. 2, p 655; Am. Hom. Rev., vol. 3, p. 96; Trans. Am. Inst. Hom., 1865; Kirby's Am. Jour. Hom., vol. 4, p. 129; Trans. Penn. Hom Soc., 1870–71; Semi Centennial of Celebration of Homœopathy at Pittsburgh, Sept. 1887 Pittsburgh, 1888. Contains portrait of Reichhelm.*)

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RENOU, JOSEPH. Born in Paris in 1788, received classical and medical studies; of good family. He was destined by his family, who had great influence under the restoration, and was taken from medicine to perform the duties of Vice Consul in an American possession. After a stay of of 12 or 15 years—having become still more interested in medicine and when his health had suffered from an asthmatic complaint—he demanded his discharge and returned to Paris. He reached there in 1834—and apprised of the first success of Homœopathy and with the precision and lucidity that distinguished his mind—he did not hesitate to abandon the unsettled theories of his first master, Bronssais, to confine himself exclusively to the method of Hahnemann. He addressed himself to one of our most esteem practitioners, Leon Simon, to learn pure Homœopathy. Our honorable and learned brother—recognizing in his new patient the great qualities which are the true apostles to true novelties—(truths), he was not content with curing him but offered to initiate him into Homœopathy.

Cured by Homœopathy and convinced of its truths, our friend went to Angers where he sought to spread the new doctrine.

He lived and died there. He wrote no special book, but only journal articles

(*By Dr. F. Perrussel*). He died at Angers April 25, 1860, in his 62d year.

Bull de la Soc. Med. V. I, 187.

REUBEL, J. His name appears in the *Zeitung* list of 1832, when he was located at Munich.

Rapou says: J. Reubel, dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Munich and professor of physiology, is the firmest and most honorable representative of our school in that city. Without him that method would for a long time have been completely arrested in its progress by the tyrannical measures taken for that purpose. It was through him these measures were revoked after a long fight of six years with the authorities, from 1837 to 1843 and he permitted me to examine the voluminous correspondence with the ministers I saw there a number of articles upon our school and the rights of free dispensing.

Reubel has practiced Homœopathy since 1822, but out of Munich, where it had only been known since 1832, the time in

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which our school gained in that city a certain standing. He was one of the most zealous physicians of the temporary hospital that Minister Wallestein had allowed us; and he guarded with great attention the greater part of the clinical observations obtained there. He is an exact Hahnemannian, but nevertheless attached only a secondary importance to the doctrine of psora and condemned the extension which the Master had wished to give it.

Reubel has never published anything; he is a man learned and modest, who has always preferred the interests of our school to his own. (*Rapou, vol. 2, p. 348.*)

REUTER. Quin, in his list of 1834, mentions Reuter as practicing at Nuremburg. He succeeded Dr. Preu at that place on the death of the latter in 1832.

REYMOND. Quin, in his list of homœopathic physicians of 1834, gives the name as a practitioner at Latour du Pin.

RIGAUD. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy at Pons, France.

RINGSEISS. Was located in Munich in 1832. He soon became clinical professsor. Rapou says: About 1830 Dr. Ringseiss, clinical professor in the University of Munich, made experiments in his hospital at the request of Attomyr, whose instruction and amiability had completely captured his regard. But that which was important to our zealous brother was the difficult task of changing the habits and mode of treatment of an old physician. Now Ringseiss had success and was satisfied of the practical value of the new medical system, and so were his students, who applauded and encouraged him, and it seemed time for the introduction of Homœopathy into Munich. But no one in the university was prepared for this strangeness; they were equally ignorant of its *raisons d'etre*, its priuciples, its origin and its developments. The statements favorable to the new method resolved themselves into murmurs. Not understanding sufficiently to enter into a discussion, they returned to the old ways. (*Rapou, vol. 1, p. 249; vol. 2, p. 344.*)

RINO, PEDRO Y HURTADO. Dr. Rino, writing in the *Archivos Medicina Homœopathica*, says:

Many years before Homœopathy was known at Madrid it was

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general at Toro, Valledo, Sid Grenada, Alcolaba Real, Cadiz, Sevilla and particularly so in the small city of Badajoz, then capital of the old province of Estramadura, and to-day capital of the province of Dadajoz, situated on the border of the Guordiana river, and three miles from the Lusitanian frontier, and nine miles from its most important fortress, Elvas. There, in that dark corner of Spain, lived in the year 1832 a poor and humble man, sixty years old, a licentiate in medicine and surgery and titular surgeon of the city, with a salary of 600 reals ($300,) loaded with family and cares, but rich, very rich in virtues, and in the holy enthusiam for the cause of humanity and knowledge. He was surely the first one who, in Spain, occupied himself with the study, practice and diffusion of Homœopathy.

He was surely the first to obtain these surprising results which he communicated to Dr. Francisco Jose Rubiales and myself. There it was that the doctor of pharmacy, Juan Manuel Rubiales, prepared the first medicine whose proper administration gave such surprising results.

Rapou writes: Homœopathy was practiced for the first time in 1835 in the town of Badajoz, province of Estramadura, by a distinguished physician, Dr. Pedro Rino y Hurtado, who published a review called *Archivos de la Medicina Homœopathica*, forming to day two large volumes. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 323. U. S. Med. Inv., vol. 10, p 84 Rapou 1, 178.*)

ROCH. According to the *Zeitung* list of 1832 he was practicing at Chemnitz. Quin also mentions him as located at the same place in 1834.

ROEHL, DR. THEODOR. That it should be allotted to me to show the last and saddest office of love also to him, to my excellent beloved friend, but just now blooming and working in his full vigorous life. This seemed as improbable and unexpected to me, as it is now most painful. Be it then allowed to the friend to call up before us once more the image and life of our early-perfected friend, who so entirely and with all his powers was devoted to the holy cause of the pure healing art. All who acknowledge this cause as theirs will thus once more be able to view him and to be thereby edified, and to lament with me the sevdre loss which art, his family and his friends have suffered by his premature death. While in the beginning, it

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was art which closely conjoined me with him, our souls also soon united in a faithful and heartfelt love, and there was formed between us a most intimately, loving relation that, as long as he lived, was to me a source of the purest joys, and which, now that he has departed, is a source of deep melancholy and mourning.

"*Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus,*
Tam cari capitis?"

Theodor Roehl was born in the month of May, 1799, in Buentheim, in the district of Harzburg, in the duchy of Brunswick, where his father had an apothecary's shop. From his early youth he received a careful education and enjoyed the excellent instruction of Hobze, who afterwards became his brother in-law, and who is now secretary of the Royal Supreme Court; this learned man prepared him for school and brought him to the cathedral school at Halberstadt. Even in his earliest youth, according to the testimony of his quondam teacher and friend, he was distinguished by earnest application and quick comprehension; a delightful purity and innocence of mind was even then, as it continued to be throughout his career, a characteristic of his being. His quick spirit, his indefatigable striving for higher knowledge and scientific attainments, needed no awakening at the hand of his teachers, but required merely to be directed. In the year 1818 he attended the Berlin University, to devote himself there to the study of medicine; and after a most satisfactory examination, he received his diploma in the year 1823 and settled down to practice in Querfurth, a provincial town in the Royal Prussian Duchy of Saxony. Here he practiced according to the allopathic method, until in 1827 his attention was directed to Homœopathy through several homœopathic cures of severe diseases effected in his neighborhood by homœopathic physicians. He at once devoted to it a purer and more kindly attention than is wont to be the case with allopathic physicians.

With this period also commenced his relations with me, at first purely scientific, then ever more friendly. These relations were forwarded by the nearness of his residence at that time to Naumburg, as well as through various opportunities granted me of treating patients conjointly with him. I have a vivid and joyous recollection of his first timid steps in advancing from the

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the practice of Allopathy toward Homœopathy, which impressed him ever more favorably with its principles. I remember his internal struggles caused thereby, our conversations on this important subject, the conviction as to the truth and value of Homœopathy becoming ever more fully established with him, and finally his fervid joy at this new light that had risen upon him and which brightened and inspired his whole life. He now labored indefatigably to acquire all that the art offers, and to form himself into a thorough homœopath, in which he was entirely successful, and this contributed much to his fame and practice, which, despite of many hostile reactions, continually became more considerable and distinguished, so that in his last years it might well be called excellent. As from his internal love for the good cause, he continually strove to further perfect himself, so by his manly words and actions he contributed his share to the spread of Homœopathy by speaking and acting in its favor with all the noble zeal springing from love for the truth. Thus he gained for it in a large circle numerous and influential friends. He also stood up in its defence in various pamphlets, in which he refuted various charges made against Homœopathy. Whenever he spoke about Allopathy, it was very apparent that he wrote as one having a thorough knowledge, and as being familiarly versed in it; and since he, although fiery, ever opposed it in a noble, dignified manner, his word was all the more effective; the enthusiasm, also, with which he spoke of Homœopathy was of such a pure and fair nature that it seldom failed to affect his hearers favorably. He was ready to offer any sacrifice wherever truth might be furthered or defended, as is proved by many facts. His pure and fervid love for Homœopathy, the thorough knowledge of this domain that he had acquired, the vivid sympathy he devoted to everything that concerned it, as well as his winning personality, gained for him the especial esteem and confidence of the most distinguished friends of Homœopathy; in consequence he was also on the 10th of August of last year (in 1833) elected as one of the directors of the Central Society of Homœopathic Physicians.

Enjoying a successful and lucrative practice, as well as the confidence and love of his many patients, and being blessed by a lively intercourse with sympathetic friends, and living joyously in his art, and in his worthy family circle, he would hardly have

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followed the honorable call extended to him at the beginning of the year 1833 by a number of respected friends of Homœopathy, to move to Halberstadt as a homœopathic physician under very alluring financial circumstances, unless he had thought that in the more extended and influential circle of a larger city he might do still more for Homœopathy and gain for it still more influential friends. So, not without a painful struggle, in May, 1833, he left his residence in Querfurth to settle in Halberstadt.

With sadness and not without anxious forebodings, I saw him part, for not only would our friendly relations, which hitherto had been favored by propinguity, be necessarily disturbed, but as I clearly forsaw severe struggles for him there I was not without anxiety for him and his real happiness.

And how dreadfully were these forebodings realized! Although he was received by a considerable circle of intimate friends who sincerely loved him and Homœopathy, and though highly favored and pressed with work, and in many ways rejoiced and rewarded by the successful results of his efforts, he yet could not escape the opposition which every higher good and truth which deviates from the customary and beaten track has to expect. Manifold emnities and persecutions did not fail to ensue, and these deeply wounded his noble, loving heart, troubled his life and undermined his health which had been so excellent. Thus already morbidly disposed, he encountered an epidemy of nervous fever which prevailed in the month of March; this not only increased his work, but it also exposed him to the danger of infection. He had just succeeded in healing five children in one house from this fever, when he, while he already felt very weary and unwell, was called in the evening to visit the father, who had just fallen sick. With repugnance and with a foreboding of his own danger, he fulfilled a physician's duty and visited the patient, but returned feeling much worse, and had to take to his bed the same evening and quickly lapsed into very dangerous nervous states, which he only very transiently succeeded in removing, and on the 30th of March of this year (1834) his life which had been so purely and lovingly devoted to his art and to humanity came to an end. He left behind him an excellent wife and four children, the joy and delight of his life.

Our departed friend was one of those rare men in whom mind and soul and body are uniformly and vigorously developed, and

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in the fairest harmony: *in corpore sano, mens sana.* Clear in his thoughts, warm and ardent in his feelings, firm in will and deeply in earnest, he belonged as much to science as to life; he was equally thorough and lovable in both directions. A strict friend of truth, wherever it appeared, he lived and worked in the spirit of truth, became its defender, and nothing could make him falter. Amiable and pious in the fairest sense of the word, he was a model in all his relations to God and to man, and I was often with the inmost joy a happy witness of this fact.

May this sketch, which only faintly outlines what is most excellent—a sketch which friendship has drawn with equal love and fidelity, show what he was as a physician and as a man, what he has done for Homœopathy, and what—if his life and activity had been prolonged—he would in even a greater measure have accomplished.

"*Multis Ille bonis flebilis occidit.*"

(*Archiv. f. Hom. Heilkunst, vol. 14, part 2, p. 128.*)

ROMANI, FRANCESCO. Dr. Francesco Romani, who lately died in Napes, was born in the year 1785, in Vasto. After finishing his mathematical, philosophic and literary studies he was at an early age engaged in a school there; but he soon turned to medicine, and went to Naples to study it; there he also began to practice, and soon became so famous that Queen Maria Amalia appointed him her court physician. With the Austrian troops who occupied the country in 1822, owing to a revolution, there also came a homœopathic physician to Naples, a Dr. Necker, who soon drew the general attention to himself, owing to his brilliant cures. Romani, who at that time was himself failing, determined, not only to become acquainted with the new physician and the new method, but to prove the same on himself, and, therefore, gave himself into the hands of Dr. Necker for treatment. The favorable effects experienced from the homœopathic pellets, both on himself and on others, determined him to devote himself with all zeal to the study of Homœopathy, and also to use it exclusively in his practice. And soon he succeeded, through his brilliant cures, to contribute much to the spread of Homœopathy, for which he also labored by writing several treatises and by translating Hahnemann's "Materia Medica Pura" into Italian. Romani was the first physician to

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introduce the new doctrine into Italy, and has done it good service. Romani is also known as a belletristic author and poet, and his elegies on the Princess Borghese and on Hahnemann are considered models as to style and as to depth of feeling. Kindly, sympathetic, self-sacrificing and faithful, Romani was a real father to his patients, and his death, therefore, evoked the deepest and most painful sympathy in all circles.

Homœopathy has suffered an irreparable loss. Dr. Franz Romani in Naples, who first made Homœopathy known in Italy, and who spread it abroad through his writings, his cures and his fame, has died.

He was born in 1785 at Vasto, and received his schooling there. While quite a young man he went to Naples to study medicine. After completing his studies, he soon acquired so fair a fame that the Queen Maria Amalia gave him her confidence and made him her physician.

When the year 1821, so fatal to Italy, brought there the homœopathic physician, Dr. Necker, who accompanied the Austrian army, and he in a short time, through some successful cures, drew attention to himself, Romani went to him to consult him about his own severe malady, and to become acquainted with the principles of cure through which Necker obtained such striking results.

The results effected by the little pellets on himself made such a powerful effect upon him that he devoted himself to the study of the new doctrine, and when he had fully mastered it he spread it in Italy, as well as in England, through the cure of the Duchess Shrelisbourg (Shrewsbury ?), through several homœopathic publications and through the translation of "Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura."

But not only in medicine, but also in Belles lettres, the genial Romani had his triumphs. His poems had a great fame among the Italian literati; his odes on the death of the Princess Borghese and of Hahnemann are considered models of elegance and of sublimity.

Kindly, beneficent, and loving, he treated his patients as an unselfish, faithful friend, with a fatherly affection, and where he could not stay their death their decease often filled his eyes with tears. The news of his death cast a gloom over the whole city and its surroundings, and a great number of friends and admirers attended him to his resting place.

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At his grave a celebrated scholar delivered a funeral oration, from which we excerpt the following: "Romani devoted himself from his early youth to the study of medicine, and seized upon its spirit in all of its departments. It was not a readiness to change, nor ignorance, nor unacquaintance with the older sources of learning which caused him to introduce among us the German doctrine, Homœopathy; it was nothing but his deep conviction of its undeniable truth. Therefore, he believed himself called to proclaim it with intrepidity. If he had followed the broad road, riches and preferments would have been heaped upon him, but he chose the contempt of others and small income in order to be of use to mankind. He sought not to conquer by boldness, nor to yield ignobly and to intrigue, but he labored with the dignity of a wise man, through persuasion, admonishments and by refusing all deceitful sycophancy. . . . And the whole city, even down to the lowest strata of its inhabitants, can testify to him, that his behavior never was that of a charlatan, who addresses himself to what is base in man, but the noble action of a man whose soul burns with the pure flame of truth and shrinks back from all dark ways." (*From the Journal de la Soc. Gallicane, by Croserio.*) *A. H. Z. vol. 47, p. 64; Z. F. Hom. Klinik vol 3, p. 24.*

He visited England in the fall of 1830 in the train of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury. Dr. Taglianini was in the same suite. They both returned to Italy the following year.

The editor of the *British Journal* for January, 1854, says: Homœopathy in Italy has experienced a great loss by the recent decease of this distinguished homœopathic physician. Francesco Romani was born at Vasto Chieti in 1785, where he made his preliminary studies in literature, mathematics and philosophy. He studied medicine and took his degree at Naples, and rapidly acquired so great a reputation that he gained the confidence of the queen, who appointed him her physician in ordinary. In 1821 the Austrians invaded the Neapolitan dominions; attached to the invading army was a homœopathic practitioner, Dr. Necker, who excited a great deal of attention among the Neapolitans, by his remarkable cures, during his stay in the city. Dr. Romani was at the time suffering from a very painful disease, and, attracted by the fame of the homœopathist he put himself under his care, and was rapidly cured by him. This

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determined him to study Homœopathy, which he did with great earnestness and zeal; he soon became proficient in the art and practiced it with great success at Naples. The late Earl of Shrewsbury, whose Countess he had cured of a severe disease, induced him to accompany him to England in 1827. At the Earl's noble Seat in Alton Towers, a regular homœopathic dispensary was formed, under the medical care of Romani. The climate did not agree with him and after a short residence in England, where he was the first open practitioner of Homœopathy, he returned to his *Bella Napoli* and continued to the last to endear himself to his patients by his skill and kindliness of disposition. He published several original works on Homœopathy and translated Hahnemann's Materia Medica into Italian. His funeral was attended by an immense concourse of friends and patients by whom he will be much missed.

Dr. Romani, in 1825, edited a translation into Italian of the Materia Medica Pura, and later published some original works. In 1828 he converted to Homœopathy Count Des Guidi, who afterwards held a very important position in the homœopathic school. In 1829 Dr. Romani conducted for 155 days the homœopathic clinic opened, by order of the king, in the larger hospital of the Trinity at Naples.

He was one of the contributors to Hahnemann's Fiftieth Doctor-Jubilee in 1829. His name is on the Zeitung and Quin lists. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 12, p. 167. Vol. 14, p. 192. Kleinert, p. 339. Rapou, vol. 1, p. 120. World's Conven., vol. 2, p. 1068. Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 47, 64. Zeit. f. hom. Klinik., vol. 3, p. 24.*)

ROMIG, JOHN. Was born in Lehigh county, Pa., January 3, 1804. His parents were of German extraction, his paternal grandfather having come to this country about the year 1732. Having received the degree of M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1825, he commenced to practice the same year in the town of Fogelsville, Lehigh county, Pa. In the spring of 1829 he removed to Allentown, forming a partnership with Dr. Charles H. Martin. In 1833 he commenced the practice of Homœopathy and was one of the original members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Northampton and adjacent counties. He was one of the three who formulated the establishment of the Allentown Academy and was a member of the faculty. He was vice-presi-

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dent of the Board of Trustees and was professor of obstetrics in the college. In the fall of 1838 he removed to Baltimore with other practitioners of repute to introduce Homœopathy. Drs. Haynel and McManus were then in homœopathic practice in that city. His stay was but two years, when he returned to Allentown, where he passed the rest of his life. He was an active temperance advocate since 1842 and was one of the Sons of Temperance, Division 7, of Allentown. From 1836 he was an active and devoted member of the Presbyterian church, also an elder for a number of years. He had two sons, William H. and George M. Romig, also physicians, graduates of the University of Pennsylvania and of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and who were his co-partners.

The *Hahnemann Monthly* thus notices his death: John Romig, M. D., of Allentown, Pa., died in the early part of February, 1885, having survived his son, the late W. H. Romig, M. D., but a very brief period. Dr. Romig, the subject of this brief notice, was born in Lehigh county, Pa., January 3, 1804, his grandfather having emigrated to America from Germany in 1732. Graduating at the University of Pennsylvania in 1825, he settled at Fogelsville, Lehigh county, but in 1829 removed to Allentown. His conversion to Homœopathy occurred about 1833, from which time he was closely identified with the distinguished homœopathic physicians of that period—Hering, Detwiller, Wesselhoeft, and others, and united with them in organizing the old Hahnemannian Society, and in founding the North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art. Of this institution he was vice-president and also professor of obstetrics. From 1838, a period of two years was spent in Baltimore, whence he returned to Allentown in 1840.

Dr. Romig was an active member of the Presbyterian church and a zealous advocate of the cause of temperance. His death removes another of the very few remaining founders of our school in America. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 774. Hahn. Monthly, vol. 20, p. 192. Cleave's Biography.*)

ROTH, JOSEPH. Leipsic. December 16, 1859. Dr. Joseph Roth is dead.

Roth was in 1832 located at Munich, according to the *Zeitung* list. He established himself as a teacher of Homœopathy in the

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University at Munich in 1830. Rapou says that what Ringseiss, who, with Attomyr, had previously attempted certain homœopathic experiments in the Munich General Hospital, failed to accomplish, Roth succeeded perfectly. During the stay of Rapou, *pere*, in Leipsic, in 1832, he received a letter from this professor who expressed his firm convictions of the efficacy of the new method, saying that he had adopted it entirely, gladly renouncing the plan of revulsives and emetics. Roth had well understood that it was not experimentation upon disease which would introduce Homœopathy into Munich, but that a clear and precise exposition of its principles was necessary; and with this object he opened a course of lectures at the Faculty Maximilian near the end of 1831. These lessons purely theoretic, were trials similar to those which had added interest to the experiences of Ringseiss; they were attended by a large audience and during the year following were published under the title : Facts concerning the homœopathic cure of disease, in ten lectures, forming one of our more classical works.

In 1832 the government of Bavaria sent into Austria Dr. Roth, the professor of pathology in the University of Munich, to make observations on the clinical results of the allopathic and homœopathic methods in its treatment. Roth, on his return, published a voluminous report which established the great superiority of our method against this terrible epidemic. This was for our school in Austria a moral triumph. On a second epidemic of cholera in 1836 he obtained liberty to practice, and also a hospital. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 21. A. H Z., vol. 59, p. 200. Zeit. f. hom. Klinik., vol. 8, p. 7. Kleinert, pp. 143, 165. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 5, p. 121. Rapou, vol. 2, p. 345.*)

ROTH. According to the account of Homœopathy in France in the World's Convention Transactions there was a pioneer of Homœopathy named Roth, in Paris. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 152.*)

ROUX. Leipsic, Nov. 6, 1874, Dr. Roux, of Cette (France), is dead.

Dr. Peladan in the *Bibl. Hom.* says: Homœopathy has lost a true friend; Dr. Roux, of Cette, is dead. He was an excellent physician, devoted to Homœopathy, and although well-known as such the Faculty of Montpellier held him in public honor. He

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was in the first rank among the judges at the examinations of the internal clinics. Montpellier always shows politeness to the doctrines of Hahnemann. The *Revue Therapeutique du Midi* published the observations of Dr. Roux upon a case of cholera treated by the homœopathic method. After some years of Allopathy, Dr. Roux studied Homœopathy, and experience convinced him of its superiority over official medicine. He was very nervous, sensitive, impressionable, sympathetic with suffering, and the practice of medicine was to him very painful. Having little ease and slight ambition he renounced the practice, but a clientage more or less needy often compelled him in spite of himself to exercise his art. At the time when he became a homœopathist a painful affliction forced him to abandon practice. This, however, did not hinder him from testing the system; although he wished to rest and to attend to his affliction, yet his good heart would not allow him to refuse the boon of Homœopathy to the sick. The patients would not give him up: convinced of the superiority of the new over the old method of medicine. Victim of their exclusive confidence, poor Dr. Roux sacrificed his health to the wishes of his patients. When it was impossible to go on he stopped. It was too late; he had used himself up in the cause of Homœopathy. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 89, p. 160. Bibl. Hom., vol. 6, p. 223.*)

RUBIALES, JUAN MANUEL. Was the first homœopathic pharmacist in Spain. He in 1833 prepared homœopathic medicines for Dr. Rino y Hurtado at Badajoz. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 323. U. S. Med. Inv., vol. 10, p. 85.*)

RUBINI, ROCCO. Was a distinguished pioneer of Italian Homœopathy. Quin, in 1834, tells us that he was practising at Teramo. Dadea says that in 1832 he went into the province of Teramo, where Homœopathy was held in great esteem on account of what had been accomplished by other physicians and veterinary surgeons, and by the pharmacist Crocetti di Mosciano, a distinguished botanist, who founded a homœopathic laboratory which attained a great reputation. After having been engaged for eight years with his worthy colleagues in extending the field of Homœopathy in this province, Rubini returned to Naples and took up his residence there. In that city his enthusiastic devotion to the new science, his energetic efforts in

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its cause, and a highly successful practice, procured him much renown, and in 1850 he was appointed physician to His Royal Highness, the Count of Syracuse.

The influence of Dr. Rubini with this prince was of great advantage to the cause of Homœopathy in this region. Through the intercession of the prince permission was obtained from the Neapolitan government for the establishment of a specific Homœopathic pharmacy, which opened in August, 1852. It was called the Draggon Pharmacy. This institution was of great service in affording proofs of the unfounded nature of the allegations brought by allopaths, and was an effectual answer to the ridicule they sought to heap upon the new doctrines. It did much to establish Homœopathy yet more firmly throughout the kingdom, and formed a precedent in its legislation which was to produce important results. In 1854 Rubini was invited to undertake the superintendence of the Royal Hospital for the Poor. It happened that an infirmarian, to whom he had confided the duty of administering camphor during the first stages of cholera, reserving to himself the privilege of prescribing for the subsequent stages, found on his hands a grave case of the disease, and during the absence of the doctor, being without further instructions, he continued to give camphor until finally the patient became well. Another very grave case was accordingly treated by the doctor in the same way, camphor being used both externally and internally, and the result was again favorable. These two facts he considered as tending to prove that camphor could safely be prescribed in any stage of cholera. Encouraged by this experience, he made use of no other remedy in the epidemics of 1854, 1855 and 1865, and out of 448 cases which came under his hands in every case the patient was cured. Out of 255 cases treated by others in the same manner in Naples and in the Abruzzi provinces, only two deaths are recorded. Of those cured by him in 1854 and 1855, fifteen were in an algid condition. The cases of cholera sicca were not few; seven were accompanied with epileptic convulsions.

The Camphor was prepared by alcoholic solution in equal parts with highly rectified spirits; the dose was five drops, at times twenty or thirty drops, given every five minutes on a piece of sugar. The spirits were rubbed over the whole body, eight pounds being once employed in a desperate case, and were

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also injected; as preservative, they were administered in doses of five drops three or four times a day.

These facts are given in full by Rubini, and are proved by documents, whose authenticity and correctness have in but few cases been denied, in a work which he republished several times, each edition being enriched by the addition of new facts. The book was entitled "Statistics of Cholera Patients Cured Solely by the Use of Camphor in 1854–55 and '65," and on the strength of these facts he claimed from the Academy of France the Breant premium.

These statements were denied in the *Allg. hom. Zeitung*, Vol. 75, p. 136, and Dr. Rubini's answer with affidavits may be found in the same volume, p. 159. The French Academy refused to recognize Dr. Rubini's cures or to award a premium; in Italy the government refused to avail itself of his services, which he offered gratuitously whenever the cholera broke out. It was not till 1866 that he could obtain any recognition of his merits. In this year he was appointed to take charge of the Cholera Hospital of Foggia; but owing to the savage intolerance of the allopaths on one hand and the weakness of the authorities on the other the appointment was rendered futile. The prefect of Foggia, intimidated by the threats of the old school of physicians, received him courteously and conducted him over the whole province; but neither at Foggia, nor at San Severo, nor at Alpicena, where the epidemic was raging most violently, did he permit him to prescribe for a single case of cholera.

In May, 1860, he was appointed to the clinical direction of the small hospital called the Spedale della Cesarea, which is under the charge of the Board of Managers for the Royal Hospital of the Poor. This office he held for three years and a half. The managers not being able to provide the necessary funds, Rubini defrayed out of his own purse the expenses necessary for cleaning the walls of the hospital, for renewing the pavements, supplying the beds with linen, etc. During this period four hundred and fifty patients were restored to health, and six died, under his treatment; while during the three previous years, when the hospital was in allopathic hands, out of four hundred and forty-eight patients the deaths were twenty-nine.

A certain allopathic physician, of the name of Ciccone, being appointed Superintendent of the Royal Hospital of the Poor,

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Rubini of course found it impossible to retain his position any longer, and, notwithstanding the money he had disbursed and the success attending his treatment, he was obliged to renounce the hopes he had formed of continuing to demonstrate in that hospital the superiority of homœopathic methods.

Another circumstance to which Rubini owes his enduring celebrity is the pure experiment he made about this time with the *Cactus grandiflorus*. The "Pathogenesis" published by him in 1864 has been translated into all the languages, and at present forms a valuable part of every treatise of pure Materia Medica and of therapeutics.

As the only surviving member of the noble band of standard-bearers in the cause of Homœopathy in Italy, Dr. Rocco Rubini, notwithstanding the obstacles in his path, continued with a youthful ardor to do all in his power to advance the interests of the science in whose name he had combatted for fifty years the enemies aroused against it. When Rubini returned to Naples in 1840, the physicians practicing Homœopathy in that city hardly exceeded half a dozen.

At the meeting of the World's Homœopathic Convention of 1876, held in Philadelphia, Dr. Carroll Dunham, in his Presidential Address, spoke of Dr. Rubini, saying that he had sent to him letters of Hahnemann and some statements of the Camphor cure of cholera. He also sent a number of copies of his book, "Statistica dei Colerici Curati Colla Sola Canfora in Napoli, 1854–65 Napoli, 1866." These books were distributed free to the members of the World's Convention. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 1087.*)

RUECKERT, THEODORE JOHANN. The *Allgemeine hom. Zeitung* for August 18, 1885, contains the following: Dr. Theodore Johann Rueckert, of Herrnhut, died of dysentery in the 85th year of his life, August 6, 1885, at 2:30 o'clock A. M

With him passes away the last of the direct students of Hahnemann and the oldest of all the homœopathic physicians. By his participation in the provings of drugs under Hahnemann's guidance, he has left behind him a lasting monument, and by his unswerving faith in the teachings of the Founder, and by the lively interest for our cause which he evinced to the end of his life, he has become to us a shining model. We wish to refer to

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his last article, "Epilepsy," which appeared in the last number of the *Zeitung*. So strong was his presentiment that he was approaching his long last sleep, that he called this article his swan song. To him was granted the unusual favor of mental and physical vigor, sufficient to permit him to continue his calling to the end of his days.

He was the younger brother of Ernest Ferdinand Rückert. (See p. 103.) (*A. H. Z., vol. 82, p. 192. Hahn. Monthly, vol. 21, p. 79. Monthly Hom. Rev., vol. 29, p. 638.*)

RUECKERT. Was in 1832 located at Camenz, Silesia. The name is on the *Zeitung* and Quin lists.

RUPPIUS. In the *Zeitung* list of 1832, Ruppius' name appears as Hofrath in Altenburg; on Quin's list of 1834, it is Aulic, councilor. He was practicing Homœopathy as early as 1832. Kleinert mentions him as practicing in Altenburg.

SABATINI. Quin gives this name in a veterinary list appended to his list of physicians practicing Homœopathy in 1834. He was then located at Mosciano, Italy.

SAGLIOCCHI, VINCENZO. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy in Italy. His name appears on the list of Dr. Quin published in 1834, at which time he was practicing in Trentolo.

SANNICCOLA, GIOVANNI. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy in Italy. In Quin's list of 1834 he is mentioned as surgeon of the Civil and Military Hospital at Venafro.

SAYNISCH, LEWIS. Dr. Saynisch, a German, introduced Homœopathy into Tioga county, Pa., about 1832. He was a highly educated man, having graduated as an allopathic physician at a University in Germany, afterwards met Hahnemann and during a discussion with him became converted to Homœopathy. He came from New York to Blossburg, Tioga couuty, in 1832, where he practiced and taught Homœopathy until his death, which occurred in the autumn of 1857. Dr J. P. Morris said he was at one time associated with Dr. Ihm, the early homœopathic pioneer of Philadelphia. Dr. Saynisch enjoyed an enviable reputation, being considered the best physician in that part of the State. He even went to New York State and

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he was often called to visit the sick in Buffalo, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and other places in New York and Northern Pennsylvania. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 759.*)

SCHAFER. Was practicing Homœopathy in Vienna in 1832. His name appears in the *Zeitung* list. (*Rapou, vol. 1, pp. 263, 611.*)

SCHALLER, RUDOLPH. Was practicing Homœopathy in Prague in 1832. His name is in the *Zeitung* list of that year. The *Zeitung* notes his death: On the 21st of August, 1857, Dr. Rudolph Schaller, in Prague. In a few months he was to have celebrated his 50th Doctor Jubilee. (*A. H. Z., vol. 55, p. 24.*)

SCHEERING, VON. June 18, 1867. Ritter Dr. v. Scheering, of Petersburg, is dead.

Dr. Von Scheering's name appears both in the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and the Quin list of 1834. Bojanus says that Dr. Scheering was a convert of Adam, and having seen Adam's success in the treatment with homœopathic medicines of Egyptirn ophthalmia among the cadets at Orienbaum he tested it for himself and his success was so great in the treatment of this painful disease that the Emperor Nicholas determined to test the practice on a large scale with the purpose of introducing it into the army. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 74, p. 24. World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 247. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 38, p. 306.*)

SCHINDLER. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy in Silesia. The *Zeitung* list of 1832 locates him at Greifenberg, as does Quin two years later. Rapou writes, in 1842, that he was one of the best known Homœopaths in the city of Gotha; that he practised some time in Greisenberg, where he was a very active member of the Silesian Society. He prepared a memoir on the diseases of the bones and on the administration of vaccine in the same manner as other medicines. According to Schindler vaccination did not transmit, as has been said, the scrofulous and psoric affectlons, but it excited and made manifest the latent disposition which only became apparent and active after the eruption of the vaccination had disappeared. He counselled not to inoculate with the vaccine, but to give the varioline internally as both preservative and curative. (*Rapou, vol. 2, p. 549*)

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SCHMAGER. His name appears in the *Zeitung* list of 1832. He was a veterinary and practised in Lahr in Baden.

SCHMIDT. His name appears on the list of contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, at which time he was a regimental physician at Glatz in Silesia. The *Zeitung* and Quin lists place him in Glatz.

SCHMIDT, GEORGE. When the Gumpendorf Hospital, in Vienna, was first opened for Homœopathy in 1832, Dr. G. Schmidt was the first homœopathic physician. Under Dr. Mayerhofer, and by advice of the Count Coudenhove, the founder, there had been, under the rose, mixed treatment and this continued until July, 1833, when Dr. Schmidt undertook the charge. He treated the patients in strict accord to Homœopathy, but in deference to the law each patient had a bottle or box of allopathic medicine by his bedside, and over his bed there hung a prescription more or less long and complex. Rapou, after giving the polemical views of Dr. Schmidt, says that he used large doses not dynamized. He gave *Nux vomica* in grain doses, or in a drop of the tincture. This peculiar medication excited long and bitter disputes between him and certain of his colleagues. In 1846 he published a book on the subject of the dose. (*Homopathsche Arzneibereitung und Gabengrosse, Wien, 1846. Rapou, vol. 1, pp. 293, 309, 341, 465. Brit Jour. Hom., vol. 14, p. 24. World Conv., vol. 2, pp. 204, 220.*)

SCHMIEDER. Was practising Homœopathy in Leignitz, Silesia, in 1832. His name is on the *Zeitung* and Quin lists.

SCHMOELE, WILHELM. Was a native of Germany and came to the United States previous to 1834, and became a student and assistant of Dr. George Bute. He finally graduated at the Allentown Academy. In the early days of Homœopathy in Philadelphia he enjoyed a lucrative practice. He returned to Germany in 1844 and spent four years in studying special branches of medicine, particularly pathology and morbid anatomy, under Rokitansky and other pathologists. Returning to Philadelphia, he assisted at the organization of the Penn Medical University in 1854, and developed the graded course offered by that school, this being the first attempt to introduce this method of study into the United States. Dr. Schmoele was one

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of the first men in the country to advocate and labor for the promulgation of the doctrine of the germ theory of disease. It has been impossible to discover the date of his death. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 728.*)

SCHMIT, ANTOINE. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829; in the list his name appears as body physician to the Duke of Wurtemburg in Vienna. The *Zeitung* list of 1832 so locates him. Quin in the list of 1834 calls him Ducal physician, Vienna, Lucca. Rapou writes: About 1821 the Prince Royal of Wurtemburg went to Italy for his health and claimed the attention of Dr. Necker, who completely cured him of his chronic disease. The Prince, wishing to have a homœopathic physician attached to him, took with him a pupil of Necker, Dr. Schmit. * * * * * For many years the Duke of Lucca declared himself a friend of Homœopathy; he furnished an asylum to the young Dr. Attomyr, persecuted by the wrath of the Vienna Medical Faculty. He also offered honorable positions to Drs. Necker and Antoine Schmit, whom he attached to himself. Speaking of Homœopathy in Vienna, Rapou writes: About this time the Upper Ten of Vienna had taken into favor a physician, competitor to Marenzeller, less experienced perhaps, but also less enthusiastic; less sharp, and more affable to our adversaries. It was Antoine Schmit, physician in ordinary to the Duke of Lucca. In 1842 Dr. Schmit lived near the Duke. To-day (1846) Sicily is in possession of a Royal Homœopathic Academy legally qualified to confer the diploma of doctor. On June 23, 1844, Andrea Barthali was made president with impressive ceremonies. The diploma of corresponding member of the Italian Royal Homœopathic Academy was sent to Ant. Schmit, of Lucca, and to the principal homœopathic German physicians, Trinks, Bœnninghausen, Moritz Muller, Rümmel, Gross, Hartmann, etc. Hahnemann thus mentions him in a letter to Rümmel: "And what shall I say of Dr. Schmit, of Vieuna? His appearance here was highly prized by me; our art has much to expect from him. He was with me five evenings and afforded me rare pleasure, until Mr. Schoppe's business with me rendered it impossible for me to enjoy his society any longer." (*Rapou, vol. 1, pp. 131, 170, 195, 244, 249, 252, 258. "Life of Hahnemann," p. 192.*)

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SCHNIEBER. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy in Sorau, Prussia. The name is given both in the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and that of Quin of 1834.

SCHOBER. Was in 1832 practicing Homœopathy in Leisnig, Saxony. His name is given in the *Zeitung* list of homœopathic practitioners of that date. Quin also mentions him two years later.

SCHROEN, FRIEDRICH LUDWIG.* Dr. Carl Herrich, who parted from us in the first month of this year, was followed into eternity by his dear friend and fellow-student, who like him was thorough and faithful in his vocation, and both as physician and as man was a person who inspired in all esteem and in many ardent love and reverence, and whose memory will continue to live blessed in large circles.

This friend was Dr. Friedrich Ludwig Schroen, royal district physician at Hof, where he was born, April 28th, 1804, and died on February 4th, 1854.

If the undersigned endeavors to express in words remembrance of this excellent colleague in this journal, he must first of all express his regret, that having a different circle of usefulness from the deceased it has been granted him but rarely to come into personal contact with the departed, and that, therefore, he can hardly succeed in giving that vivid freshness and fidelity to his picture with which it must stand before those who had the good fortune of longer and closer association with him. As the younger son of a commissary of justice formerly stationed at Hof, Schroen attended the institutions of learning in his native city. Even as a pupil in the Gymnasium (High School) there, he devoted himself much to the natural sciences, especially to mineralogy and botany, and accordingly when he went to study at the University of Erlangen he devoted himself with all his mind to the study of medicine. The students at that time were animated with a fresh and living zeal, and the sciences—especially those connected with medicine—had lately received a new

* We think that it will be a benefit to our readers to reprint in its entirety this necrology from the "*Aerztliche Intelligenzblatt fuer Baiern*," No. 13, which has been sent to us by a friend; for the article gives an honorable testimony as well for our deeply lamented colleague as for the author.

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impetus. In physiology the works of Johannes Mueller, which struck out a new path, had appeared, and Schoenlen's doctrines gave a new life to the exhausted mode of treating pathology. An unusual number of talented young men were then collected in our universities—the academic period of many of our most eminent men who are now at work in science or in Church and State falls into the middle of the years from 1820–1830. Schroen took a most active part in this life rich in scientific development. Distinguished by his gift of eloquence, by enlivening humor as well as by his poignant wit, he stood in the first rank of the eminent students, and all his university friends retain a lively remembrance of their quondam fellow student. From Erlangen Schroen afterwards removed to Wuerzburg, where he was attracted by Schoenlein, whose teachings he followed with a real enthusiasm, and lastly he came to Munich, where he received his diploma as doctor after defending his inaugural dissertation, "*De Digitali purpura.*" He had used for his dissertation the results of a series of observations as to the effects of *Digitalis* observed on himself. But, as he positively declares, he had then as yet no idea of embracing that trend in medicine which he later followed as practicing physician, and which we shall presently mention. But these very observations made on himself seem to have led him into that specific path, for he dated from the effects of *Digitalis* "which at other times cures heart disease," the origin of heart disease in himself, which he had to combat for years, and which, as we shall see later on, was the cause of his death.

After distinguishing himself during the acquisition of his diploma, Schroen went for some time to Vienna, but returned afterwards to his native land, and was first employed as quarantine physician in the cholera cordon drawn at that time. In the year 1833 he settled down as practicing physician in Hof, and soon enjoyed a very extended practice. As practising physician he early turned his attention to Homœopathy, and this was caused not by any external circumstances, or from the desire for gain, but from scientific conviction. He studied zealously and thoroughly the literature treating of this curative method, and soon coöperated himself to advance and develop it. In this he by no means acted as a blind follower of Hahnemann; on the contrary, he rejected most of the principles established by him,

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especially his dosology, and merely accepted the therapeutic principle of *similia simillibus* as established by Hahnemann, and he believed in the local specific action of remedies. This, of course, is not the place to discuss at any length the significance and the propriety of this therapeutic tendency, but this we must positively declare, that of all the objections usually made—more or less justly—against the adherents of the homœopathic school, not one applies to our Schroen. His whole being was free from all charlatanry, thoroughly acquainted with the whole of medicine, as also with its older and its later literature, well versed in physiology, and acquainted with all the adjutant means of diagnosing, he rejected no well founded experience of any curative method, although he thenceforth by preference pursued his own. How clearly he comprehended his own position is shown by his treatise: "The Healing Processes of Nature and the Curative Methods," which appeared in the year 1837. Rudolph Wagner, in his "Encyclopedia and Methodology of Medical Sciences," is fully justified in enumerating the name of Schroen among the name of those homœopaths who belong to "the better tendency." The result of this was that Schroen enjoyed the fullest esteem of the physicians in both camps. This is shown by his reception as a member of the Physico-Medical Society in Erlangen, and of the Société Médico-Chirurgicale, in Bruges, on the one side, and his election as corresponding member of the Homœopathic Society in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and as an honorary member of the Hahnemannian Medical Society in London, on the other side.

But Schroen not only enjoyed an unlimited confidence and manifold recognition as a physician and as an adept in the natural sciences, especially in mineralogy and entomology, but he knew how to transfer his accuracy and penetration in observing and comprehending the things of nature, also to the judgment and proper valuation of that which art forms in imitation of nature; so that he was esteemed among his acquaintances as a competent judge of the works of painting and of the plastic arts, and even artists were wont to give a good deal of weight to his taste and judgment. Interesting and entertaining in social intercourse, so as to be surpassed by few, gifted with an original and often very natural humor, precise and keen in the style of his expressions, he was sought for as a companion, a

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sincere and faithful friend and unselfish and unwearied above others in helping the poor and the rich. As a proof of his active charity we may here mention a society founded and directed by him in Hof for assisting poor, married lying in women; this society is still prosecuting its blessed activity.

After Schroen had acted for 15 years as assistant of the royal district-physician in Hof, after the latter retired last year, Schroen was appointed in his place. The recognition of Schroen's excellence as a forensic physician may be seen from the weight ascribed to his reports and opinions by the juries. During his last days he had to demonstate before them the result of arsenic in the case of the poisoning of three persons whose corpses he examined; in this, as in all other cases, he thoroughly accomplished his duty. Returning sick from the court-room, he died suddenly and in a manner of which he had long had forebodings. The post mortem examination showed ossification of the valves of the heart and a genuine aneurism of the heart, which had burst.

Schroen leaves behind him a widow, née Palm from Erlangen, whom he had married in 1833, and also four children.

Among his literary productions we would mention especially the work already mentioned, the "Healing Processes of Nature and the Curative Methods," 2 vols., Hof and Wunsiedel, published by Grau, 1837; then "The Chief Doctrines of the Hahnemannian Teaching, with Reference to Practice," Palm Erlangen, 1834. Schroen had commenced his literary activity in 1833 with an article printed in the *Allg. hom. Zeit.* (iii, 3), "Something as to the strength of homœopathic doses and their repetition." Later on he repeatedly furnished articles for the same journal, and for the journal, *Hygea* and for the "*Homœopathische Vierteljahrsschrift*," edited by *Clotar Mueller* and *Veit Meyer.*—(*Dr. Landgraf, in Bayrenth. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 13, p. 142. Kleinert, p. 230. Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 47, p. 96. Zeit. f. Hom. Klinik, vol. 3, p. 163. Rapou, vol. 2, p. 389, etc.*)

SCHRETER, GUSTAV ADOLPH. Gustav Adolph Schréter was born in Lentschau, Upper Hungary, in 1803. His father, David Schréter, M. D., was for many years a respected allopathic physician there. The son enjoyed the most careful education, attending the Gymnasium (High School) there, after which, in

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1820, he went to study medicine in Vienna, where he received his diploma in 1826. While visiting his parents, a two years' scientific journey through Germany and France was mapped out for the young physician, and his aged father especialiy recommended to him the study of Homœopathy. Although at first, with some reluctance, the young allopath obeyed his father's wish, and in 1826 he journeyed to Leipzig to study Homœopathy with Father Hahnemann himself. Being directed by him to the doctors Schubert, Haubold, etc., he studied for some months with restless zeal and continually increasing enthusiasm, the new curative method. Schréter then visited his kinsman, a clergyman in Besigheim, Wurtemberg, but fell sick there, but under his own homœopathic treatment he soon recovered. He was no less successful in curing several cases of disease in the family where he was hospitably entertained. Through these successful cures his fame was established as well in the town of Besigheim as in the surrounding country. His continually increasing practice, the reports of extremely successful cures of persons of low and of high estate naturally caused much disfavor, envy and infestation on the part of the Wurtembergian physicians of the old school; even prosecutions before the courts were not lacking, but these were made of no effect through the admirers of Homœopathy and influential statesmen of high position. It was only owing to the love and devotion to Homœopathy that Schréter did not allow himself to be interrupted in his medical activity which met with these difficulties, but he boldly persevered and remained sedulously at work to assist with his medical counsel the continually increasing number of patients from the town and also from foreign parts.

But he desired to study all the systems then in existence in medicine, and to have personal knowledge of their nature and utility; he, therefore, in the year 1828, to the great regret of his patients and admirers in Wurtemberg, left for Paris. But at the close of the same year, taking to heart the proverb, "*extra Hungariam non est vita*," he returned to his home, where he first settled as homœopathic physician in Lentschau, and began to practice under the best auspices.

Schréter's reputation as a successful homœopathic physician spread not only in his native town and in Upper Hungary, but it even extended to the neighboring Galicia, and so it came that

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he was also called to Rzeszow to a Polish countess suffering from carcinoma uteri, and to whom his allopathic colleagues who were treating her had only allowed five more days to live. But under his treatment the disease was gradually alleviated and the patient was completely cured after going to Schréter at Lentschau, and remaining there for two years.

In consequence of this successful cure, Schréter soon received a pressing invitation from the Countess to remove to Lemberg, the capital of Volhynia, so as to better serve the interests of suffering humanity. Undecided, Schréter wrote to Hahnemann to get his advice. The answer soon came "that Schréter, as the faithful disciple of Homœopathy, should introduce and spread the new curative method in the interest of science and of suffering human ty, especially in those countries in which no ray of the truth had yet penetrated." Thus advised, he at once set about obeying and executing this plain counsel. In the June of 1831 he moved to the beautiful capital of Galicia, in which hardly any one had even dreamed as yet of Homœopathy.

The cholera which was just then spreading in a violent form in Lemberg, and which destroyed many lives, offered the newly arrived physician a fair opportunity to let Homœopathy be seen in the purest light of truth. This glorious healing art proved its efficacy during this destructive epidemic which withstood the allopathic treatment. For while with physicians of the old school very many, perhaps the majority, died, Schréter, who was kept very busy, had only a small number of fatalities, and these were mostly cases which from humanity and at the urgent request of their friends he had taken up when they were already in a hopeless state. In consequence of these astonishing successes Schréter's fame increased, and he was busy night and day.

But after the extinction of the epidemic of cholera the envy and jealousy of the allopathic physicians and apothecaries awoke. They put their heads together and consulted how they might get rid of this busy and therefore dangerous homœopath. Nothing was left untried; they even caused the relatives of the patients who had died under Schréter's treatment to accuse him before the magistrates as having caused their death through his poisons. In the further course of these persecutions the sanitary authorities even searched his house at various times to confiscate

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his medicine chest; but these visitations were always betrayed to Schréter in good time by his friends. He was even threatened with the deprivation of his doctor's diploma. Thus everything was done to oppose and destroy this humane and successful physician.

In consequence of these frequent accusations, and of his being condemned to pay fines, and wearied out by the writing of defenses which, though so pressed for time, he had to attend to himself, the hardly pressed martyr determined to emigrate to America. But as soon as this news spread he was urged with sincere and moving entreaties from his innumerable admirers and patients to change his determination and to remain in Lemberg. But when he told them that without a diploma, and this they threatened to take from him, he could not practise any more in Lemberg, without Schréter's knowledge a petition was sent to the Emperor of Austria signed by many hundreds of respected and influential citizens of Lemberg.

On Schréter's birthday, the 1st of March, 1836, when a fair circle of friends and admirers of Homœopathy was assembled for dinner at his table, a statesman of high position accompanied by several other gentlemen brought the jubilant news of the longed-for success of the petition which had been communicated without delay through private letters from Vienna. The Emperor had allowed the practice of Homœopathy and the permission of dispensing their own medicines throughout the confines of the Austrian monarchy. That the joy and jubilee over this victory was unbounded may easily be comprehended. This happy birthday-present was soon followed (1836) by the official notification of the Imperial Decree granting free practice and the right of dispensing their medicines to homœopaths. Schréter celebrated now the triumph of the just cause, he was animated with the gratifying and proud consciousness that through his perseverance, endurance and patience, not only had Homœopathy been introduced in Galicia, but he was the fortunate cause which secured for it legal recognition and a basis for future development and diffusion.

But the many persecutions and worries, together with his strenuous activity in his practice, soon undermined his health. Although his aged father hastened to his assistance and assisted the son in his practice till the father himself died (in 1839), a

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threatening hæmorrhoidal disease had developed, which through loss of blood made him anaemic, so that he had to occasionally rest and refresh his weary body and mind. On this account he, in company with his wife, made excursions every two or three years, from which he always returned newly strengthened. In the year 1837 he visited the springs at Græfenberg, and in 1849 he became acquainted with Schroth's *Semmelkur*, concerning which he reported at the annual meeting on the 10th of August, 1851. (*s. Allg. H. Z., vol. 42, Nos. 5, 7.*)*

But what anew and most affected his health was a recurrence of the epidemic of cholera in 1855. He was then not allowed a moment of rest, no time for eating or sleeping, as he assisted with equal readiness both the poor and the rich. His success of 1831 was remembered and everyone wished to be treated by him.

In the period following, and while Schréter with his wife was making the provings of Thuja, his health was considerably weakened by frequent protrusions of the varices of the anus and repeated bleeding from the rectum; and there appeared a laxity and weakness of the whole of the mucous membrane of the intestines, accompanied with many diarrhœic evacuations, which in their further development were followed even by a *prolapsus intestini recti*. To these ailments were added after 1860 frequent furuncles of all sizes on the nates and the perinæum as well as a constant copious excretion of mucus, caused by a spasmodic hawking and spitting, which sometimes was aggravated even to vomiting.

Weakened in this manner, he received an apoplectic stroke on the 20th of January, 1862;† this was, indeed, ameliorated after five months' careful treatment, so that the limbs were gradually restored to their former activity and only some heaviness of speech remained.

To strengthen his body, he undertook in July, 1862, with his

* The *Semmelkur* consists in wrapping the patients up in wet sheets daily, for weeks at a time, so as to sweat freely, with subsequent cooling off. They are not allowed to eat hardly anything but stale wheat rolls (Semmel) and dare not drink any water, at most a sip of wine.

† It would seem from the later dates given by Dr Kéler, as also from p. 48, that this ought to be 1863. making the first stroke on Jan. 20, 1863, the second 17 months later, on June 23, 1864, and the last 31 (?) days later, on July 21.—*Translator, Mr. Tafel.*

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wife, an excursion to southern lands and to Switzerland, from which, after an absence of 4½ months, he returned in a very much improved condition.

Nevertheless, no particular value or lasting duration could be ascribed to this seeming phase of amelioration. Accordingly, after a lapse of seventeen months after the first stroke, on the 23d of June, the paresis was repeated without any known cause, in the form of *hemiplegia lateris sinistri*, but without affecting the brain at the same time. After a few days the condition of the invalid was again improved, only the heavy speech and the weakness of the intestinal canal remaining.

We counted only 31 days after the second attack, when on the 21st of July the cup was filled to the brim and emptied; while surrounded by the joyous circle of all the members of the family there followed a third stroke in the form of an *apoplexia cerebrelis*, which, taking away his consciousness, caused him to fall into a deep soporous sleep from which our Schréter, according to the dispensation of Providence, should no more awake in this life. On the 24th of July this noble man and rare philanthropist breathed forth his spirit, gently and tranquilly, like an expiring flame, after having wrought as physician for nearly 38 years and having lived in a happy wedlock for 34 years.

An innumerable multitude of every estate, age and confession accompanied the mortal remains to their final resting place.

Peace and reverence to his ashes,

DR. V. KÉLER.

Hering says: Schrœter, one of the provers most objected to by the purificators, next to Nenning, proved *Borax* on himself, and also collected symptoms observed in sick children and corresponding to the other symptoms of *Borax*. He published the following: "No. 4. Very anxious when riding quickly down hill; it is as if it would take his breath away, which was never the case before.

"5. The child, when dancing it up and down, is afraid; when rocking it in the arms, it makes an anxious face during the motion downward. (Observed the first three weeks.)"

These two observations strengthen each other. Hence, lecturing on *Borax* in Allentown, in 1835, the attention of the students was called to the fact. There was nothing like it in our whole materia medica. * * * This one symptom of

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Borax has been the source of an infinite number of cures in this country.

Rapou says: In 1840 Dr. Gustav Schrœter studied the acid mineral waters of Bartfeld, in Upper Hungary. He published a pathogenesis of 130 symptoms observed upon three healthy persons—a man of 37, a woman of 27, and a child of 9 years. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 69, pp. 48–104. Rapou, vol. 2, p. 61. World's Con., vol. 2, p. 204. Am. Hom. Obs., vol. 5, p. 39.*)

SCHUBART. According to the *Zeitung* list of persons practicing Homœopathy in 1832, he was at that time in Arnstadt, Saxony. His name is also on Quin's list of 1834.

SCHUBERT, ADOLPH. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. The *Zeitung* list locates him, in 1832, at Leipzig, as does Quin in 1834. A list of his articles in the *Zeitung* may be found in "Kleinert's History of Homœopathy," page 147. (*Kleinert, p. 147.*)

SCHUBERT. According to the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and the Quin list of 1834, Dr. Schubert was in practice at Hirschberg in Silesia. The *Zeitung*, in a note dated Leipzig, July 3, 1874, announces: Dr. Schubert, of is dead. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 89, p. 16.*)

SCHULER. Dr. Schuler, in 18—, in *Archives de la Medicine Homœopathique*, gave the result of his first experiments in Homœopathy as follows: During nearly a quarter of a century I had followed the banner of Allopathy. I had employed much time and money in studying its frequent transformations, without finding a thread which could guide me in the labyrinth of medicine; without power to unravel the mystery by which cures were effected. * * * That I might escape from this perplexity I had for a long time turned my attention to Homœopathy; but the cry of reprobation which arose against it, and the apparent paradox of many of its principles, particularly that of the infinitesimal doses, turned me from the study of it and retained me a faithful adherent of the old method. But my doubts and my fidelity were finally strongly shaken, and it was experience that produced this effect.

He was, in 1832, practicing in Stolberg, in the Hartz. His name appears in the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and in that of Quin in 1834.

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SCHWARZE, CARL FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH. In our last number we already announced the decease of one of the oldest practicing homœopaths, Dr. C. F. Chr. Schwarze. Some data with respect to his life will be welcomed by his friends and acquaintances.

He was born on the 26th of July, 1788, at Gardelegen, Altmark of Prussia, where his father was organist; he received his schooling in an elementary school and in the Gymnasium (High School) of his native town, and then in his fifteenth year he attended the Pepinière Institute in Berlin and then the university then existing at Frankfurt, a. d. O., in order to complete there his medical studies. He there received his diploma as doctor in 1809. Owing to the political changes of the time through which his native town had become a part of the newly formed kingdom of Westphalia, he went from Frankfurt to Loebau, in the kingdom of Saxony, and in the year 1813 he was chosen as the town physician. He gained for himself universal love and recognition in the city, and far and wide around it, for his self-sacrificing activity during the war, especially in directing the military hospitals, and during the epidemic of typhus fever which raged. The sanitary college at Dresden repeatedly distinguished him by giving him commissions in juridicial and political medicine, and frequently requested his opinion. In Loebau, as also in Lusatia in general, he instituted many reforms and regulations which paved the way for a reform in sanitary affairs, especially with reference to vaccination and midwifery, as well as in the sanitary supervision of markets, in which he combined a rare intelligence with a characteristic energy. In the year 1822 he was appointed royal counselor by his Majesty, the king of Saxony, and then removed to Dresden, where he was distinguished by the particular favor of the late Kreyssig. In the year 1828, after having prepared himself by long-continued study, he proclaimed his conversion to Homœopathy. In 1840 he was appointed medical counselor by the Prince of Reuss-Schleiz. In the year 1859 he celebrated, as we reported at the time, the fifty years' jubilee of his doctorship on which occasion he was distinguished by His Majesty, the King of Saxony, by the knightly cross of the Order of Albrecht.

Though he passed through repeated and severe attacks of illness, his good constitution always triumphed, so that he could

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always again attend to his practice which he loved, until in the last year asthmatic respiratory troubles, rising from bronchial catarrh and emphysema, compelled him to retire from practice, until the sufferer was finally released after seven months' illness on the 19th of May, 1862, in his 74th year.

Besides single articles in various medical journals, there appeared a larger work from his pen in 1836 and one which is often cited, it is entitled "Dr. C F. Schwarze; Homœopathic Cures, with Remarks on the Size of Doses and Their Repetition." (12½ sheets.)

Fortune, which ever favored him, also attended him in his family. He leaves behind him Dr. Schwarze, the royal General Attorney of Saxony, who is well known all through Germany and is knight of various orders, etc., as also the homœopathic physician, Dr. Theodor Schwarze, Jr.

We cannot here suppress the painful fact that the number of homœopathic physicians in Saxony is steadily diminishing, and that besides the exceptional cases where the sons of deceased colleagues follow their fathers no substitute appears. This is the more to be regretted, as the people of Saxony who are ever in the van in all reform movements, are also very favorable to Homœopathy, of which fact we have almost daily demonstration through letters, both from neighboring and from remoter regions.

He was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. He was then located at Dresden. Both the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and Quin's of 1834 place him at that city. It was Schwarze who was editor with Helbig of that curious journal the *Heraclides*. Rapou says that the Doctor Hofrath Schwarze is an old practitioner who followed Allopathy for twenty years and has been for a short time only a homœopath. He is little known beyond Dresden, but is recognized by society in that city. He is a man full of enthusiasm and who did not seem to have the *sang froid* usually seen among the Germans. He spoke to me much about his admirable success in epilepsy which I find too marvelous to give here a place. But I mention one remark which other physicians have noted, that when in pleuritic affections *Bryonia* will not help *Sabadilla* will always cure. (*Zeit. fuer hom. Klinik., vol. 11, p. 89. Rapou, vol. 2, pp. 91, 95.*)

SCHWEIKERT, GEORG AUG. BENJ. G. A. B. Schweikrt was born at Aukulm, a suburb of Zerbst (in Anhalt-Zerbst),

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where his father was pastor, on the 25th of September, 1774. From his father and from his mother (a niece of the celebrated G. G. Richter, professor of medicine at Gœttingen) he received his first instruction; then he attended the Bartholomäi school at Zerbst till the year 1789. From here, when 15 years old, he was brought to the cathedral school at Magdeburg. In the year 1794 he was entered at the university of Halle, where to satisfy the wishes of his father he for two terms studied theology; but he gave this up when his father died. He then entered the university of Jena, to devote himself to the study of medicine, to which he felt himself irresistibly drawn. There he lived in the house of his uncle, the celebrated professor of anatomy and surgery, Loder, who, after Schweikert had finished his preparatory medical studies, accepted him as famulus in his clinical lectures and as assistant in his private practice. At the same time he enjoyed the particular favor and attention of Hufeland, who was here as professor of Materia Medica and as clinical instructor. That all this was not without its influence on the studious youth is shown by the many-sided and universal knowledge of our colleague Schweikert. He received his degree on the 5th of October, 1799, after writing a dissertation "*De pollutionibus*," which he was excused from printing. Soon after this he married the widow of the late court-surgeon Koehler, and settled down as practicing physician in Zerbst. But as his wife died soon afterwards, and thus he came to dislike living at Zerbst, he went, in 1801, at the recommendation of Hufeland and Loder, to the university of Wittenberg as instructor in obstetrics. Here he wrote a dissertation concerning "The accidents which necessitate the loosening of the after birth by operation." Soon afterwards he here married a second time. Now he was appointed as city-physician and city-obstetrician of Wittenberg, and in 1807 became a member of the magistracy. In the years 1812 and 1813 he became director and surgeon-in-charge of the French military hospitals. In these he labored fearlessly with unintermitting zeal for the patients, although many of his colleagues were snatched away by the murderous war-typhus; he exposed himself to many of these dangers, although, in spite of his many services, he frequently experienced ingratitude. On account of his pàtriotic mode of thinking and his free speech he

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was called before a French court martial and condemned to death, and he was only saved by the fact that the Prussians captured Wittenberg two days before the date fixed for his execution. This was also the reason why he, immediately after the war of liberation, returned to his native country and settled down at Grimma, where he was appointed city-physician and teaching physician in the Fuerstenschule of that place. Here he first came to know, in the year 1820, the Hahnemannian writings, and although not particularly attracted by them he diligently studied them—because he thought it his duty to make himself acquainted with all the phenomena in the medical domain; he also instituted experiments in accordance with these writings, and these satisfied him so well that from his great success in practice he easily pardoned the somewhat defective theory. At this time also it was that he sought the advice of a homœopathic physician for himself, after he had consulted his most celebrated colleagues on account of an abdominal disease contracted through the strain of his active life; in spite of all remedies prescribed by his colleagues he had obtained no alleviation, much less a cure. But after he regained his former health in a short time, by a simple homœopathic remedy, he studied Hahnemann's writings with greater diligence, he also sought the personal acquaintance of Hahnemann, who was then living in Coethen, and soon became his most intimate friend. In the year 1825, after he had been treating his patients a whole year with homœopathic remedies, he publicly declared his conversion to the new method by an article in Stapf's *Archiv.* (vol. 4, No. 1): "A Voice and Experience in Favor of Homœopathy, in Form of a Letter Directed to Dr. Mueller in Leipzig." Soon after this he wrote: "Materials for a Materia Medica;" this was an attempt to systematize the Hahnemannian Materia Medica. The work remained uncompleted.

He also contributed a number of important articles for the *Archiv. fuer die hom., Heilkunst* (see vol. iv., No. 3; vol. vi., No. 2; vol. vii., No. 1.)

From 1830–36 he edited the *Zeitung fuerd, homœopathische Heilkunst*, by which he undoubtedly most contributed to the diffusion of this curative doctrine, and from thenceforward became the most doughty and efficient champion in the contest that then developed.

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In the year 1834 he went to Leipzig to undertake the direction of the Homœopathic Institution there, where he found a notable sphere of operations and remained to the year 1836. By the medication of several Silesian patrons of high estate, whom he had treated successfully from Leipzig, Schweikert, by a cabinet order, received the license to practice in the Prussian States, and following a number of requests and promises he took up his residence in Breslau, where, however, through the pressure of his work, he was compelled to give up the *Homœopathische Zeitung*.

Only a few hours before his unexpected death Schweikert had just visited his patients and had enlivened and interested them by his wonted animating conversation, when at 3 P. M. on December, 1845, an attack of *apoplexia nervosa* suddenly put an end to his active life. May he now attain to that repose for which he so often longed and which he, nevertheless, never attained!

Besides the dissertation mentioned above, Schweikert had written the following:

1. "Successful Treatment of the Erysipelas of New-born Children," in Struve's *Triumph der Heilkunst*, vol. iii., div. i , paragraph 19. 1802.

2. "A Case of Poisoning by Opium on the First Day of Life Cured," paragraph 32.

3. "Discussion of the Article in the *Reichs-Anzeiger*," 1804, No. 30: "Something Concerning the Alleviation of Difficult Births," by H. T. Bruenninghausen, in the *Reichs Anzeiger*, 1804, No. 29.

4. "Remarks with Respect to the Remarks of Mr. Anna, Concerning Prof. Froriep's Phantom of *Papier Maché*" (in *Lucina*, vol. ii., St. 2, No. 4) in Siebold's *Lucina*, vol. iii, St. 2, 1806, art. 3.

5. "Observations of a Hydrops Hyatids, with a Post-mortem Examination," in *Loder's Journal fuer Chirurg.*, vol. iv., 1806.

We have yet to add to the necrology of Dr. Schweikert which appeared in vol. xxxi, No. 21 of the *Zeitung* that a collection was raised among the patients and friends of the deceased in order to place a monument on his grave. The monument consists of a cube with a pedestal and top; on its four sides it is inlaid with marble slabs, on which are engraved the following inscriptions:

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I. Georg August Benjamin Schweikert, Dr. Med. et Chir. and Homœopathic Physician.

II. Born at Zerbst, Sept. 25th 1774, died at Breslau, Dec. 15th, 1845.

III. Dedicated by his friends.

IV. Maluerim offendere Veris, quam placere adulando.

He was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, at which time he was practicing in Grimma, Saxony. The *Zeitung* list of 1832 and Quin's of 1834, locate him in Grimma. Dr. Schweikert was of the Old Guard of Leipzig. It was he who after the meeting of the Central Union in 1832, in Leipzig, proposed to use the funds at hand to establish a homœopathic hospital at Leipzig. He volunteered to take charge of the new hospital free of remuneration and to remove from Grimma to Leipzig for the purpose. Mueller had converted Schweikert to Homœopathy some time before this. But after the hospital had been opened, Schweikert was, on the resignation of Dr. Moritz Mueller, elected director at a salary of 400 thalers. This was in 1833.

Rapou says: At Breslau, capital of Silesia, Homœopathy was firmly implanted by Georg Aug. Schweikert, ex-director of the hospital of Leipzig. He was called to that city by many notable citizens, his clients, and on account of the permission of the Government (which had not happened before that time) to dispense his own remedies. Schweikert had established, in 1830, the journal called *Zeitung für homoöpathische Heilkunst*, which he published for six years, when the demands of his immense practice forced him to give it up. He died about the end of 1845.

The *British Journal* for July, 1847, notes that Schweikert was born at Zerbst, September 25, 1774, and died at Breslau December 15, 1845. One of Hahnemann's earliest disciples, he did much to advance the cause of Homœopathy by the success of his practice and his numerous writings; he was distinguished for his learning, originality, and untiring zeal.

Albrecht thus speaks of Schweikert: He ranked among the most eminent advocates of Homœopathy, and, to a certain extent, with justice. He was a singular character, and his experience in the practice of medicine was most remarkable. At first, devoted heart and soul to Allopathy, experimenting and

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curing by purgatives, emetics, bleeding, leeches, bucketfuls of infusion of Peruvian bark (in scarlatina), the towns of Wittenberg and Grimma not only experienced, but suffered, from his practice. Suddenly he abandoned his allopathic principles, resigned his office of physician of a public school, and, like a genuine Paul, he became a convert to Homœopathy. (*World's Con., vol. 2, pp 18, 27. Klinert, 123, 135, 146, 149. Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 31, p. 321; vol. 33, p. 32. Rapou, vol. 2, pp. 154, 524, 691. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 5, p. 399. Archiv. f. d. hom. Heilk., vol. 23, pt. 2, p. 169. Bradford's Hahnemann. p. 308. Biograpisches Denkmal. Fischer's Trans. of same, p. 45.*)

SCHWEICKERT, JULIUS. In the *Zeitung* list of homœopathic physicians, published in 1832, appears the name of Julius Schweickert, St. Petersburg. Quin also gives the name.

The *Hom. Klinik* thus mentions him: On the 25th of April, 1876, died, after prolonged sufferings in Moscow, my brother, the Imperial Russian Counselor, Julius Schweikert, M.D. He was the oldest son of Dr. Georg August Benjamin Schweikert, who rendered such great services to Homœopathy and to its diffusion. Born in Wittenberg in the year 1807, he in 1815 accompanied our father to Grimma, in the kingdom of Saxony, where the latter had been appointed as city physician as well as physician to the Royal School (Fürstenschule) there. After receiving his High School education at this institution, he entered the university of Leipzig, where he studied medicine. Even during the last two years of his study he acted as the visiting assistant in the homœopathic practice of the genial Dr. Moritz Mueller, busy in a widely extended practice. In 1831 he received his degreee. His dissertation: "*Quæstioneo de salutari methodi homœopathicæ in morbis curandis effectu, exemplis prosperrimi successus confirmato.*" ("Questions concerning the salutary effect of the homœopathic method in curing diseases, confirmed by examples of the most brilliant success"), caused a great stir in the university of Leipzig, because it was the first time that Homœopathy was there publicly defended in a dissertation. A great number of severe cases of disease cured by homœopathic treatment, which the author had witnessed either in his father's practice or more especially in that of Dr. Moritz Mueller, was herein communicated. After having thoroughly studied Homœopathy also theoretically, and after having had the opportunity of witnessing its

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excellent success for several years by the sickbed, at the recommendation of the homœopathic physician, Dr. Herrmann, in Petersburg, he was offered the position of physician-in-ordinary with the Russian Kurakin in the Government of Orel in South Russia. In the spring of 1872 he entered on this position and treated most successfully for five years the prince already well-advanced in years, his numerous family and all the inhabitants of his extensive domains. He was also frequently consulted in cases of disease among the neighboring noble proprietors of estates, and was finally prevailed upon by them to settle in Moscow, where most of them were accustomed to pass the greater part of the year. It was, therefore, not to be wondered at, that from the time that he settled in Moscow he enjoyed the greatest confidence and an extended patronage. But he was also exposed to many infestations on the part of the allopaths, so that the proverb proved true also in his case: "Many foes, much honor." Soon he was appointed physician to the Agricultural College. In the year 1842 he was on imperial order appointed physician in the imperial foundling hospital, and in 1843 he received the rank of Titular Counselor. Soon after by confirmation of the Minister of Education, while retaining his other positions, he was appointed physician in the Gymnasium (High School) of the nobility, with the title of Assessor of the College In the year 1854 he became physician at the Imperial Widows' Asylum and received the Buckle as a reward of fifteen years' unblemished zeal in the service. In 1856 he was appointed Aulic Counselor, and at his request he was set free from service at the Gymnasium. In 1857 he received the Order of St. Stanislaus of the 3d rank. In 1862 he received the Order of St. Anna; in 1865 the Order of St. Stanislaus of the 2d rank; in 1872 the Order of St. Stanislaus, with the Crown; in 1875 at last he had the pleasure of receiving the Order of the Holy Wladimir, as a reward of thirty-five years' service.

Ever since his removal to Moscow, my brother had made every effort to secure the means for founding a homœopathic hospital. Since all his endeavors were in vain, one of his patients, Prince Leonid Galitzin, well-known and highly esteemed for his charity and noble sentiments, determined to establish a homœopathic hospital at his own expense and to entrust its medical management to my brother. The most brilliant results were shown in

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this institution. During two epidemics of cholera the severest cases were treated here, no patient, no matter how hopeless his condition, was rejected, while the reception of such severe cases is frequently refused in many other hospitals. I am sorry to say that this institution, so blessed in its results, had to be closed after the death of the prince, owing to a lack of means.

This disappointment and the failure to see this institution, the darling of his fancy and the object of all his care, grow up to great proportions caused him the greatest sorrow. From the side of the opponents there was developed a strong opposition to this hospital, the papers contained the most virulent attacks upon it, revolting from their untruthfulness, but no defense either direct or indirect, either in Moscow or in Petersburg, was received This mortification was so great that he never quite overcame it. In the last year he observed in himself the symptoms of diabetes, and he became weaker and weaker, and ever since November he was unable to attend to his practice. The most careful nursing by his wife and his daughters did not avail to ward off inexorable death, and he finally succumbed to his sufferings, universally esteemed, loved and lamented. (*Zeit. f. hom. Klinik, vol. 25, p. 151.*)

SCHYRMEIER. Was, in 1832, practicing at Emmendingen in Baden. His name appears on the *Zeitung* directory of 1832.

SCOTT, GEORGE McKENZIE. The *Homœopathic Review* for May, 1887, contains the following: Dr. Scott died at Stonebridge Park, Willesden, on the 11th of April, 1887, aged 82. His original intention in studying medicine was that he thought it would be a great aid to his usefulness as a clergyman, which was the profession he had resolved to adopt. Whilst travelling on the continent he made the personal acquaintance of Hahnemann, and was so much struck with the scientific character of his system that he resolved henceforth to devote himself to its practice and propagation. He took his degree at Glasgow in 1836 and delivered a course of lectures on Homœopathy in that city. He was the author of several works and papers on Homœopathy and the History of Medicine which appeared in the *British Journal of Homœopathy* and the *Homœopathic Times*. He will be best remembered by the essay which gained the prize offered by the Parisian Homœopathic Society

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on this theme: "A Logical and Experimental Demonstration that it is by Homœopathy Alone that the Principles and Machinery of the Science and Art of Medicine Have Attained a Definite Foundation." This masterly essay contained original and well-argued views, and was published in the *British Journal of Homœopathy, Vol. 6.* Dr. Scott also translated for the *British Journal* several of Hahnemann's minor writings. All who had the happiness to know Dr. Scott were charmed with his gentle manners and his earnest and fascinating conversation. He had long retired from practice before his last illness which eventually assumed the form of general paralysis.

Dr. Scott introduced Homœopathy into Glasgow. An interesting letter from Dr. Scott was published in the *British Journal* in October, 1849, on the employment of auxiliaries, and from which we quote:

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

Gentlemen:—If you think the following observations calculated to be useful, I shall be happy to see them inserted in the *Journal;* if they appear adapted only to keep up unprofitable discussion, pray sentence them to the just doom of all such communications.

In the July number of the fourth Vol. of the *Journal* occurs a correspondence between Drs. Guinness, Henderson and Drysdale, and in the October number a letter from Dr. Walker to the editors, on the question whether a homœopathic physician is at liberty to treat a patient allopathically "*at his own request;*" and in more recent numbers have appeared communications on an allied subject, but in a different form, viz.: The propriety of employing certain allopathic auxiliaries.

Now, though these two questions are widely and essentially different, I apprehend that they may be resolved by one and the same consideration—that is, by simply enlarging to a universal rule of duty that which is stated, in the editors' note to Dr. Walker's letter, as an exceptional case: "We can conceive that the case may occur in which a surgeon's duty as a man is superior to his duty as the partisan of a special therapeutic truth." Now, for my part, I cannot conceive a case where it is otherwise. We are bound constantly to remember our graduation oath, "to recommend that which we believe to be best for the patient;" and, therefore, whenever consulted we are held

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by the most solemn duty to dismiss every party question, every question of personal interest or reputation, and to consider what, in this particular case and in these particular circumstances, is the best thing to do or to advise. Let this be our constant rule and guide, and then our hands are free. If we adopt any other guide—as that of consistency, party spirit, or self interest, we instantly degrade ourselves into sectarians, and instead of holding the position of true physicians, guided as we believe by the one only curative law (a law which may have proclaimed its existence by its results, where we may not have been able to trace its characteristic feature), we become the members of a small and (if thus influenced) a very unworthy sect. But I have never acknowledged, and I trust I never shall acknowledge, Homœopathy to be a sectarian doctrine;—if I discover it to be so, I hope I shall have grace to relinquish it.

This appears to be the real and only theoretical answer to the question; but the practical application of it to individual cases may not be free from difficulty.

I remember having proposed the question to the Venerable Founder of our method (whom we, a disjointed band, follow at so great an interval and with such tottering and unequal steps), whether in *any* case we ought to resort to *bleeding?* He answered, with his wonted animation, "Jamais! Jamais!" and in further conversation on the subject he came to the conclusion that if the homœopathic physician could not dispense with this operation, "C'est un mauvais homœopathe." And here lies the whole truth of the matter; it is our deficient knowledge and unskillful application of the homœopathic method and resources that keep us in difficulty—"Nous sommes de mauvais homœopathes," and the deeper we feel it and the more frankly we own it, the better. I do not mean to insinuate that those who adopt means called allopathic are inferior to those who do not; far from it; my impression is rather the reverse, because the former are less likely to be sectarian than the latter; my practice certainly is guided by no such conviction; but I think we are taught by every day's experience to walk with increasing humility and to treat with increasing respect and courtesy those who have not received what we reckon the universal law of cure, but whose resources we are constrained, from time to time, to borrow. And, in general, when *practicable*, I would suggest it to be

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highly *expedient*, when our methods fail, and we are in consequence inclined or rather constrained to adopt others, that we should consign the case to a practitioner of the ordinary school, who, by reason of frequent use, is much more likely to handle his weapons skillfully than *we* who take them up merely occasionally and as a last resort.

I remain, gentlemen, yours very truly,

G. M. SCOTT.

Glasgow, July 12, 1849.

(*Mo. Hom. Rev., vol. 31, p. 319. World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 107. Brit. Jour Hom., Oct., 1849.*)

SEIDEL. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy in Leipsic. In the *Zeitung* list of 1832 the name is given, and he is located in the Oberlausitz, or Upper Lausatia, but in the Quin list of 1834 his residence is given as Leipsic, and he is mentioned as chief physician and director of the Leipsic Hospital. (*Kleinert, p. 200.*)

SEIDER. Dr. Seider was practicing Homœopathy in Wishni Wolotschok, in Russia. His name appears in the *Zeitung* list of 1832, and Dr. Quin in 1834 also mentions him. During the cholera epidemic of 1832 Dr. Seider treated at Wishni Wolotschok 202 cholera patients. Of these, he treated in the allopathic manner 93, of whom 69 died. He treated homœopathically 109 cases, and of these but 23 died. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 1, p. 58.*)

SEITHER. According to the *Zeitung* list he was practicing at Oppenau, Baden, in 1832.

SELLDEN. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy in Sweden. He was a surgeon-major, and Leidbeck says that he retired on a pension, preferring that to the wearisome annoyances inevitably attending a private homœopathic practice in Sweden. (*World's Hom. Conv., vol. 2, p. 342.*)

SEUBER. Was a Russian physician of Wishni Wolotschok, who, in the cholera epidemic of 1831, treated 209 cases; of these 93 absolutely refused to be treated homœopatically and were given allopathic treatment—69 died; 116 were treated homœopathically, and only 23 died. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 258.*)

SIEGEL, FRANZ. According to the *Zeitung* list he was practicing at Karlsruhe, in Baden, in 1832.

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SIEGRIST. Was one of the contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, at which time he was practicing Homœopathy in Basle, Switzerland. His name also appears in the lists of the *Zeitung* and Quin. It is to Dr. Siegrist that Dr. Henry Detwiller, of Penna., was indebted, in 1830, for the gift of a complete library of homœopathic publications, with the *Archiv.* of Stapf, and homœopathic medicines. They had been college friends in Germany. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 775.*)

SIMON, LEON. May 13, 1867. Léon Simon (*pere*), one of the oldest and most eminent homœopathic physicians of Paris, is dead, at the age of 68. Dr. Simon's name is also in the Quin list of 1834.

Another of the early disciples of the illustrious Hahnemann has been suddenly called away from the scene of his earthly labor. On the night of the 21st of April, Dr Léon Simon died suddenly. He was buried on the 23d; the respect in which he was universally held in Paris was testified by the large number of gentlemen, ecclesiastics and members of religious orders, who followed his corpse to the cemetery, to render their last homage to a man who, during his long career, had been equally noted for his devotion and his scientific attainments.

At the tomb Dr. Jousset, president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of France, delivered the following short address:

GENTLEMEN: It is but a very few days since Dr. Léon Simon, in full health, sat with us at the anniversary banquet in honor of Hahnemann, and to-day we have met together to follow him to his last home. This unexpected stroke has in no way surprised physicians, accustomed as they are to see death strike his victims in so many different modes; but it profoundly afflicts the children, the disciples, and the friends of Dr. Léon Simon.

In the midst of our affliction two circumstances console us. The first is, that the career of Dr. Léon Simon has been one of great usefulness. How many men arrive at their last hour without the power to bear the testimony that they have fulfilled their career and have fought the good fight! An enterprising spirit, an ardent nature, a firm character, Dr. Léon Simon was born for profound convictions. He was one of the first who adopted the reform of Hahnemann; and consecrated his whole life to the propagation of this doctrine.

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His public life, his discussions in the learned societies, his essays in the medical journals, his works, all bear witness to his ardor for the defence of the truths which he had embraced.

Dr. Léon Simon was a wrestler whom death seized in the midst of his combat. Well, I have no hesitation in saying, that to generous spirits it is of all deaths the one most to be desired.

The second circumstance which consoles us is that Dr. Léon Simon was a Christian. This man, who passed his life in doing good, in spreading truth, and in exercising charity towards the sick, was a practical Christian; he was one whom death could never surprise, because he was always ready. It is therefore with confidence that we are able to say, adieu, Léon Simon, adieu.

We hope in a future number to be able to give a short memoir of Dr. Léon Simon, who was one of the first to propagate Homœopathy in France.

It was not only as an able physician that this eminent man, whose loss Homœopathy has to deplore, ought to be remembered, he was also remarkable as an orator and distinguished as a writer.

Léon-Francois-Adolphe Simon was born at Blois on the 27th of November, 1798.

His parents, who were honorable tradespeople, had the laudable ambition to give their young son an education which should fit him, at a later period, to choose among the different professions that for which he shewed the greatest aptitude. His vocation called him to the study of medicine, and he commenced his career in the hospital of his native town.

He went to Paris in 1817, and after lengthened study took his doctor's degree on the 22nd of April, 1822. His thesis was brilliant and gave great promise from its elegant facility of language.

At this epoch all men were infatuated with the doctrines of the illustrious Broussais. Our young doctor was taken with them at first, but very soon his scrupulously careful observation put him on his guard against a system of therapeutics so sanguinary and so uniform. Nosography had still its nomenclature, and, in consequence, its classes, its genuses, and its species; but therapeutics only recognized the lancet, the leeches and its dietings all carried to a deplorable excess. All *indications* lost

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themselves in the bleedings and in the strangest illusions of low diet. Alterations in treatment consisted only in the greater or less quantity of blood to be taken, and the only variety allowed, in diet, was that of more or less gum added to the water. A method so uniform, so little conceivable as comingfrom a man of such gigantic talent as Broussais, could not stand the test of a scrupulously careful observer of excellent judgment and hard logic. The young doctor was very soon disenchanted. The celebrated innovator very soon lost a choice disciple. Happily his taste for serious labor soon compensated Léon Simon for the void which the loss of belief in Broussais' doctrine had left in his mind. He sated his ardor for work by participation in the editorship of the *Bulletin of Sciences* of M. de Férussac, and upon that of the *Journal des Progrès*, conducted by M. Buchez.

It was at this time that he published a treatise on private hygiene, and as *Secretary-General* of the *Société de Mèdicine pratique*, he wrote a memoir on the law of the practice of medicine (1827). In 1830 he entered very warmly into many of the questions of social and economic reform which then agitated France, and became distinguished as an orator. In 1833 Léon Simon made the acquaintance of Dr. Curie. Freed from the illusions of ancient medicine, the success which he saw obtained by Dr. Curie from Homœopathy charmed the unoccupied orator; he soon became a convert to the new doctrine. His time being his own he employed it profitably in the study of Hahnemann's doctrine, and it was not long before he became an intelligent and fully convinced apostle.

At the end of 1833 he founded with Curie the first journal of Homœopathy under the title of *Journal de la Médicine Homœopathique*. This bi-monthly periodical lived but one year.

In 1834 he was a contributor to the *Archives de la Médicine Homœpathique*, of which he became the director in 1838 with Dr. Libert.

In 1842 he published the *Annales de la Médicine Homœopathique*, in conjunction with MM. Jahr and Croserio.

In 1845 he founded the *Société Hahnemanniene*, and the *Journal de la Médicine Homœopathique*, edited by the members of the *Société Hahnemanniene;* afterwards he published some articles in the *Journal de la Société Gallicane*, and in that of the *Société Homœopathique de France.*

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His talents as a writer and as an orator often called him to bear the office of Secretary-General or President of the *Société Hahnemanniene*, of the *Société Gallicane de Médicine Homœopathique*, and of the *Société Médicale Homœopathique de France.*

He took part in all the Homœopathic Congresses since that of 1835, presided over by Hahnemann, until the last of all, that of Bordeaux, of which he was the brilliant President.

These different labors, added to the practice of his profession, were not sufficient to satisfy his ardor for the propagation of the doctrine to which he had devoted the rest of his life He bore in mind his success as an orator and determined to use it for the advancement of the cause which he embraced.

From 1835 to 1848 he continued every winter to give a course of lectures on Homœopathy. The events of 1848 and the new laws on public instruction prevented him from giving these lectures from 1848 until the year 1865.

We ought to revert to the year 1835, the commencement of his professoriate at the hall in the Rue Saint-Guillaume. All those who attended his lectures will remember, and can bear me out in the remembrance, of the brilliant contest he there maintained; for he did not content himself with an exposition of the doctrine, but very readily accepted controversy after his lectures.

I still remember many occasions when he had to sustain very lively and sometimes passionate attacks ; never in his replies did he abandon perfect propriety, moderation and logic. I still seem to see him, in one of these conferences, disputing with an adversary worthy of him, a disputant whose name is a sufficient warranty for his scientific position, for his talent and his ardor in discussion, the late Dr. Requin. It was a delight to his numerous audience to see with what calmness, with what spirit, with what justice and vigor his reply in defence of the new doctrine was couched.

I venture to affirm that in the numerous attacks which he brought upon himself by his attestation to the truth of the new system of medicine, during the earlier days of his lectureship, no single adversary had cause to complain of any want of courtesy on his part.

Dr. Léon Simon had great command of language, even without previous preparation ; often he became very eloquent. Sober

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in his manner, methodical in his expositions, it was easy to remember that which he said. These qualities made him as distinguished as an orator as he was remarkable as a physician.

Admirably endowed as a speaker, he had above all the art of giving conviction. Thus Homœopathy owes to him a certain number of its practitioners.

Among his lesser writings was a letter to the Minister of Public Instruction (1835), concerning the summary condemnation which the Academy of Medicine had pronounced against Homœopathy; and a letter to the members of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris (1847).

A notice of the life and works of Hahnemann, prefacing the 4th edition of the *Organon* (1856).

The memoir in answer to the note of MM. Gallard and Reibelot, who had attacked Homœopathy in a manner showing their own ignorance of its principles.

Instructions on the cholera published by the Hahnemannian Society (1849.)

A memoir on scrofulous diseases (1857).

But his principal works are, in my opinion, his *Cours de Médicine Homœopathique* (1836); his *Commentaires sur l' Organon* (last edition, 1856).

It is here that we are able to perceive him to be the philosopher, the physician, the thinker, and the writer. It is here that we can appreciate the constancy and firmness of his medical convictions which he never changed.

Here we find the practitioner, the professor, the writer everywhere courageously defending the principles and the doctrine of Homœopathy, not as a slave to its letter, but as a faithful disciple who had seized the spirit and the true character and teachings of the "Organon."

One single quotation will prove my point.

As I have said in the commencement of this notice, in 1833 the *Journal de la Médicine Homœopathique* appeared, and we read in the introduction this phrase of M. Léon Simon: "If we have received Hahnemann's idea as a thing of value, it is under the condition of attempting to aid in all the developments that it admits of."

This rule stated publicly in the early days of his appearing as a disciple of the doctrine of Hahnemann, was that which he con-

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stantly followed; this rule he proposed to follow also in the new periodical which he was about to produce this year, in co-editorship with his son.

I have hitherto said nothing of the titles of M. Léon Simon, because titles do not make the man; they do not even always do him honor unless he holds them honor.

M. Léon Simon gave honor to the following titles:—he was Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris and of the University of Cleveland (Ohio); formerly President and Secretary-General of the Society of Homœopathic Medicine of Paris, and of the Hahnemannian Society; formerly President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of France; Corresponding Member of the Society of Science and Belles-Lettres of Blois; of the British Homœopathic Society of London; of the Hahnemannian Society of Madrid; of the Homœopathic Society of Palermo, and of that of Brazil; of the Netherland Society of Homœopathic Medicine, and of the Pharmacodynamic Society of Brussels.

This short notice reveals to us a man whose loss the homœopathic school has to deplore. It permits us to show the amount of work which this physician had to pass through at the same time he was engaged in the duties of a very large practice, in those of lectureship, those of learned societies, of the publication of his works, and of his contributions to different periodical publications.

And this was not even all, for in addition to the theoretical demonstrations of his course he added during many years practical demonstrations in the public dispensaries. Meanwhile he also found time to fulfil every family duty.

He was certainly one of the most fully occupied practitioners of the capital; and in the application of the doctrines which he taught so well, his success was equal to his promise. Familiar with the difficulties of diagnosis, he knew, after the example of all great practitioners, how to draw from each form of disease such indications as it could furnish, just as a logician draws deductions from principles. But this was not making common cause with the school of the past in its application of routine treatment

Homœopathic therapeutics has less grand words than its rival. We know that there are alteratives, anti-spasmodics, neuro tonics, counter-stimulants. We know that it has all been

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too often repeated. But we know better still that all that classification is hypothetical, that it proceeds from great generalizations; that the indications of the old school are not precise; that they proceed from a vague synthesis to make them correspond to deductions more vague still with grand words, which give us no real knowledge of the value of the medicines.

Our regretted colleague taught and practiced another method; he knew that the indications ought to be individualized to enable us to choose the medicine. He knew that in place of antiphlogistics, anti periodics, anti-all-the-fantasies of an imagination excessively hyperbolical, medicines well studied are neither more nor less than real pictures of extremely varied morbid states, corresponding symptom for symptom to all the varieties that disease can assume in each individual.

M. Léon Simon was a successful physician, and enjoyed a very great reputation among his colleagues, especially among those elder homœopaths, the honor of the younger school, who were the direct pupils of Hahnemann.

The high consideration of those men is truly a title of honor and a great recompense. M. Léon Simon had the honor of meriting and of obtaining these advantages. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 74, p 152. Mo. Hom. Rev., vol. 11, pp. 383, 761. Kleinert, 299. Rapou, vol. 2, p. 69.*

SIMPSON, STEPHEN. Dr. Simpson was one of the early London homœopathic practitioners. In 1836 he wrote a book on "The Practical Advantages of Homœopathy." A writer in the *British Journal* for April, 1856, says: Dr. Simpson's was a timely work. The writer should have remained at his post; but he was discouraged, and took to a sheep run in Australia. Whether he is yet alive or dead this deponent knoweth not. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 14, p. 194.*)

SODERBERG. The name of Soderberg appears in the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and in Quin's list of 1834. He was then living in Sixtuna, Sweden. Leidbeck writes: We soon made a convert of Dr. Soderberg, an eminent botanist and ornithologist who had settled in the ancient little town of Sixtuna. Unfortunately, his useful and promising career was cut short in 1835 by typhus fever. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 342.*)

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SOLLIER. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy at Marseilles. He was there in 1842, as Rapou regrets that he had no time to call on him.

SONNENBERG, VON. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, at which time he was assistant district physician in Brood, Slavonia. His name appears on the *Zeitung* and Quin lists.

SOUDEN. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy in Sweden. Leidbeck writes: My friend and fellow student, Dr. Souden, having come to the same resolution, we were the first Swedish physicians who practically embraced Homœopathy. Dr. Souden gave up the practice of Homœopathy almost simultaneously with that of all practice of medicine, except that of psychiatry. He was about the same time appointed councilor of medicine, from which dignity he has lately retired with a pension. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 342.*)

SPOHR. His name appears in the *Zeitung* list of 1832 as practicing Homœopathy in Gandersheim in Brunswick. He was also a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829.

STEARNS, DANIEL EDWARD. Was born in Hinesburgh, Vt., in 1801. His father was born in Massachusetts; his mother in Connecticut. He received his early education in his native town. His medical studies were commenced with Dr. David Deming, and he attended the University of Vermont at Burlington, where he graduated in September, 1828. The preparation for his profession was attended with many embarrassments and with many illustrations of a kindly Providence. Without pecuniary resources and poorly clad, he earned by teaching in the winter, and by working in the summer, the means to enable him to attend two full courses of lectures. In the fall of 1826, while attending his first course of lectures in Burlington, he was invited to enter a drug store in New York city. This he was obliged to decline, but in the fall of 1827 the request was repeated from the same store, and as he had completed his full course of lectures he accepted and removed to New York. Though poorly clad, yet with good health and an honest heart, and possessing a knowledge of the Materia Medica, he entered upon his business, continuing until the next autumn. Retiring

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to receive his diploma and undecided what his next step should be, he received from New York a letter advising him not to allow the want of money to hinder his return to the city. If he should pay for his diploma, his funds would be exhausted. If he should go to New York he could not take with him the propable evidence of his graduation. The means were provided and he returned to New York. In the following winter he spent his time in attendance upon the lectures of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and to the hospital. In the spring of 1828 he was introduced to Dr. John F. Gray, Gram, and other homœopathic physicians, who constituted the body of the school in New York. He had found in his reading on the theory and practice of medicine but little satisfaction. There was much that was confusing and little that was instructive. As he examined Homœopathy he found his views becoming fixed and the basis of his convictions settled and firm. In the spring of 1829 he commenced the practice of Homœopathy and continued to practice it in New York until 1852 or 1853, when he removed to Tremont Station, Westchester county, a suburb of New York. For two years he practiced daily in the city, when the increasing demands upon his services in Tremont obliged him to give his whole time to practice in that place. In the spring of 1856 he fell and dislocated his shoulder, which, being badly reduced, which, with a severe cough and a hernia, disabled him from active practice. In 1871 he was still living at Tremont, but was retired from practice. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 448. Cleave's Biography. N. E. Med. Gaz., March, 1871.*)

STEGEMANN, VON. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. His name appears on the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and Quin's of 1834. He was then practicing in Dorpat The Hahnemann list places him in Dorpat, but the Quin list and the *Zeitung* as Imperial Councilor of St. Petersburg, late of Carlsruhe. Bojanus says that from a letter by Dr. Stegemann, dated February 2, 1825, and published in the *Archiv* that he was then practicing Homœopathy with zeal and success at Dorpat, Livonia. He seems to have been the pioneer of Homœopathy in the Baltic provinces; he was a Prussian, studied under Vogt, Hohn and Trechart in Jena, was summoned to St. Petersburg to attend some Grand Duke, was created State Councilor, married and

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settled down at Dorpat, was sent for to Riga in 1823, where he cured a lady of epilepsy who had been subjected to all kinds of treatment without effect, whereby he converted her husband, Mr. C. Kaule, who there and then set himself to study medicine and became a successful practitioner of Homœopathy, but was persecuted by the old school authorities in 1831. Stegemann, who had left Riga, returned to that town in 1833, then transferred himself to Dorpat, where he practiced Homœopathy for some time. Not long, however, for he died in Switzerland in 1835. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 246. Brit. Jour. Hom,, vol. 38, p. 305. Bulletin de la Soc. Hom. de France, Aug., 1867.*)

STEIGENTISCH. Huber says that when Fischer went in 1825 to Brum, Moravia, he found two allies, one of whom was Steigentisch; he had been a merchant, but had gone through a course of surgery and had done medical service in the German army., Having some practical knowledge he gained many adherents to the system among the higher classes of society, treating mostly chronic cases. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 200.*)

STEPHANI. In the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and the Quin list of 1834, Stephani is located at Rothe in Wurtemburg.

STOEGER, MATHIAS. Rapou says that Stoeger introduced Homœopathy into Gratz in the Steyermark. He left Gratz about 1842, going to Karlstadt in Croatia. (*Rapou, vol. 1, p. 213.*)

STRATTON, SAMUEL. In 1833 he edited with notes the first English edition of Hahnemann's "Organon" which was translated by Mr. Devrient. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 14, p. 193.*)

STUELER. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, at which time he was practicing in Berlin. The name appears on both the *Zeitung* and Quin lists. Rapou says that Stueler located in Berlin in 1827. That he had been a disciple of Oken, the great naturalist, and followed his ideas that force reigned in all things, and his opinions had inclined him toward Homœopathy. He gained great reputation as an accoucheur, and abandoned for this work the practice of medicine. He also received the favor of the Prince of Hohenzollern, to whom he was attached, and the enjoyment of a fortune obtained at the hand of a noble relative, to go to Berlin and there introduce

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Homœopathy. Alone against the Faculty and physicians, in a few months by his successes he became one of the best known physicians. Stueler had from his infancy carried the germs of a premature death. An elevation of the right side of the throat announced an aneurism of the heart, whose enormous throbbing demanded absolute repose. But he did not wish to abandon the scientific mission with which he was charged. He attended to the last moments to his immense clientage, and some months previous to death, during the winter of 1834, he braved the frosts, he drove about in his sleigh over the great extent of Berlin. He died soon after.

The *Zeitung* records:

On the 16th of April (1838) Dr. Stueler, Medical Councilor, died in Berlin from a severe disease of the chest and of the abdominal organs, to which finally dropsy of the pericardium was added. Dr. Melicher, who, together with Dr. Reisig, had given to the deceased his medical aid, has promised to furnish this *Journal* with a necrology. Then it will be seen whether, as a hasty Berlin correspondent announced in the *Leipziger Zeitung*, the deceased at the end turned to a "rational medicine" This assertion seems to me a manifest untruth, as shortly before his decease I had an epistolary consultation with Dr. Melicher respecting the means for alleviating his sufferings. The cursory remark of this correspondent, that the recourse to "rational medicine" had been taken "too late," and the prophecy proclaimed like a hope that with the deceased also Homœopathy in Berlin would come to an end, I find extremely ludicrous. (*A. H. Z., vol. 13, p. 192. Rapou, vol. 2, pp. 226-228.*)

SUNDEEN. In the *Zeitung* list of 1832 Dr. Sundeen is located as in practice at Stockholm, Sweden. Quin also gives the name two years later.

SWOFF. Swoff was a Russian nobleman who, during the cholera epidemic of 1831, treated at Saratov 939 cases with a loss of only 78. In order that he might have the most undoubted proofs of the efficacy of his treatment, he caused the Cholera Committee and the District Physician Wagner, in Saratov, to certify his cures; and the physician who had received homœo-

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pathic remedies from Swoff for his private use also certified that he had found them promptly curative in his own practice. (*World's Hom. Conv., vol. 2, pp. 255, 258.*)

SZABO, JOHANN VON. The name appears in the list of contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829; he is, medical doctor and country oculist, in Hungary. The name appears both in the *Zeitung* and Quin lists, but the place of his residence is nowhere given.

TAGLIANINI, FRANCESCO. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy in Italy. According to Quin he was practicing in Ascoli in 1834. Rapou says that it was in 1826 that the celebrated physician Taglianini came to Naples and there observed under the conduct of Romano the results of homœopathic treatment; he left the city filled with admiration for this method that had so soon showed its superiority over the old procedure.

Dadea says that Taglianini acquired his knowledge of Homœopathy from the translations of Romani of the Materia Medica Pura.

Rapou says that the celebrated physician, Dr. Taglianini, at the beginning of the year 1826 went to Naples to observe, under the treatment of Dr. Romani, the results of homœopathic treatment and left the place filled with admiration at a method so superior in every way to old medical means.

He was of Ascoli. He went with Romani in the suite of the Count and Countess of Shrewsbury to England. There is some doubt as to the date of this visit. It would seem that it was not as early as 1827, but even as late as the year 1830. (*Rapou, vol. 1, p. 134. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 14, p. 192. World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 96.*)

TAUBES, JOHANN. In *Hirschel's Zeitschrift* for February 19, 1879, is the following: Dr. Johann Taubes died in his 75th year at Vienna. (*Zeit. fuer Hom. Klinik, vol. 28, p. 23.*)

TAUBITZ, JOSEPH. Is given in the *Zeitung* list of 1832 as practicing Veterinary Homœopathy at Glaubendorf in Austria. In the list of contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, Joseph Taubitz is mentioned as a surgeon and obstetrician of Glaubendorf. Rapou says that he took the practice of Marenzeller when he left Milan in 1841, so that at that time he must have been located in Milan. (*Rapou, vol. 1, p. 197.*)

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TESSIER, JEAN PAUL. We copy the following from the *Art Médical:* the necrology appeared first in the *Temps*, being written by Dr. A. Cretin: Jean Paul Tessier succumbed to hemoptysis on the 16th of May, 1862, in his 52d year. For about a year he had been suffering from tuberculosis. In spite of his increasing weakness he continued visiting his numerous patients up to the day on which he was seized with the hemorrhage. Tessier had distinguished himself even in his youth by very valuable works. Even lately Prof. Trousseau, in his lectures, made honorable mention of Tessier's "*Recherches sur la Diathese Purulente.*" As soon as Tessier had reached the required age, he was appointed hospital physician after a brilliant competitive examination, his first position being in the *Hôpital St. Marguerite*, then at Beaujon, and lastly in the *Hôpital des Enfants' Malades*. In the first-named hospital he, in the year 1849, instituted his first experiments with the homœopathic treatment in cases of pneumonia and cholera. From this time his conviction in favor of this curative method was immovable. All his labors, his whole activity, all his exertions in the hospital, as well as in private practice, only aimed at the victory of his medical reform. He powerfully contributed to the progress of Homœopathy through the publication of his "*Etudes de Médecine Générale*," and by the establishment of the "*Art Médical*," one of the most valuable of medical journals. On the 18th of May a numerous and select throng paid the last honors to this eminent and unselfish physician, whose death has left a great vacuum in science and the greatest grief among his friends. The *Société Médicale Homœopathique de France* was represented in this concourse by its president and almost all its members; but we were deeply grieved not to see in the great numbers assembled even one hospital physician. Tessier was buried, according to his wish, in Nonancourt, where he will lie in the midst of his own.

The editor of the "*Revue du Monde Catholique*" published a necrology forwarded to it, in which it is stated that at the termination of his earthly career the cross of Commander of the Order of Saint-Gregoire-le-Grande was given to him, and he concludes the necrology by adding the following words: We have nothing to say about the medical practice of Dr. Tessier. This question does not belong before our tribunal. We would only desire to

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add, that a system adopted by a man of such grandeur and conscientiousness deserves to be proved by all those who earnestly desire the progress of the science. Nevertheless, even though we are unwilling to make any decision as to this most important question, we shall touch at least on another point, just as important. Materialism reigns in medicine. Though it may be concealed more or less behind a misty and barbarous phraseology, it nevertheless reigns and rules in all reality. Tessier energetically opposed this most destructive doctrine. His "*Etudes de Médecine Générale*," which, we are sorry to say, he could not complete, have disclosed the depth of the evil and also the means for curing it. The first part of this fair work, entitled "Concerning the Influence of Materialism on the Medical Doctrines of the School of Paris," abundantly shows that even the best of modern physicians actually continue to hold to the ideas of Cabanis. He does not demonstrate this by empty citations, but by a penetrating and striking discussion. Did not an oracle of this Faculty define man as a "*mamifère monodelphe binane*," in order that he might deny the unity of the human race and ascribe all to matter? Has it not been declared, in addition, that "life is not to be viewed as a principle, but as a result, a property, which the body enjoys, without any necessity of assuming any other agent in the body?" Tessier took notice of these theories, and has demonstrated their complete untenableness and unfortuaate consequences. Passing from criticism to doctrine, he undertook to subordinate science to the systems. Every science must have a basis. Tessier has reminded the learned world of this elementary and yet unrecognized verity, and has demonstrated it. He found this basis in the Bible. The question as to the essence of diseases he declares to be the question of their origin, and thence the question of the origin of evil. He started from this point to find the confines of the extensive theory of his art. To stifle the mighty opposition of this powerful adversary, possessed of such forcible language, conjoined with so acute a mind, a man of unusual philosophic culture and great knowledge, penetrated by a mighty thought, his opponents asserted that he only spake in the name of Homœopathy. This amounted to a change of base and a withdrawal from the combat through a cowardly flight. The author of the "Études de Médecine" raised the question of materialism and spiritualism, of

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system (theory) and science. As a logician and Christian he then concluded, that the Christian spirit must dominate the medical instruction. This in two words is the labor to which Tessier consecrated his life. He originated a school, which will continue his work.

The *Art Mídical* contains an elaborate necrology of its great founder, in which are described faithfully and warmly his life, his labors and his teaching, as also the persecutions, infestations and slights which he suffered his life long. We take part in the sadness expressed in a worthy manner by Alph. Milcent in the name of the editors. For Homœopathy has thereby received another wound which will not so soon heal up. The official recognition of Homœopathy in France expires with the death of Tessier. The hatred felt by the medical faculty in Paris against him was so great, that all his clinical assistants were exorcised and not one of them was received into the Faculty. His enemies have obtained their desire. They have finally hunted to his death this energetic character, this lofty spirit, this unselfish healer. May he in the heavenly mansions obtain that rest which he could not find on earth. He has faithfully carried on the conflict—it was not, we are sorry to say, permitted him to see the final triumph. (*A. H. Z., 64, 176, vol. 65, 23.*)

THORER, TIMOTHEUS SAMUEL. The name appears in the *Zeitung* list of 1832, at which time he was practicing in Gorlitz in Prussia. Quin also notices him. In the *British Journal* for July, 1847, is the following: Dr. Thorer was born at Gorlitz on April 25, 1795. He died there June 25, 1846. This is a name inseparably connected with the advance of Homœopathy. The writings of Dr. Thorer are numerous and well-known to every student of Homœopathy. His "Practische Beitrage" rank him among the most zealous and useful of Hahnemann's followers. He was also a voluminous contributor to the *Archiv.*

At the organization of the Silesian Homœopathic Society in June 13, 1832, Dr. Thorer was elected first president. The Practical Contributions was really published by this Society.

Thorer denounced the Isopathic craze. He said that the so-called Isopathic remedies did not cure better, if as well, as the ordinary homœopathic ones.

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The *Zeitung* says:

Samuel Timotheus Thorer was born in Gorlitz, April 25th, 1795. His father, Carl Heinrich, was married to Sophie Eleonore, nee Schuessler, and was a respected citizen and furrier; it was his particular care to give his son, who at an early day showed a rich measure of mental powers, a good education. He, therefore, at an early age sent him to the Gymnasium (High School). After the boy, in his eager desire for knowledge, had passed through all the classes, and had grown to be a sturdy youth, he entered, in the year 1815, the University of Leipzig and zealously and assiduously prosecuted the study of medicine. But he was not satisfied with the merely practical or utilitarian part of science. His inclination, as well as the excellent classical preparation he had received in his native city, introduced him into the inner circle of a general scientific culture. Platner, Heinroth and Wendt were his teachers in philosophy, Rosenmueller and Bock in anatomy, Schwægrichen in botany, zoology and mineralogy. By Eschenbach he was taught chemistry; by Gilbert, physics; by Platner, physiology; by Puchelt, pathology; by Eschenbach, pharmaceutics; by Ludwig, pharmacology; by Haase, therapeutics; by Kuhl, surgery, and by Joerg, obstetrics. Nor did he fail to attend the interesting and genial lectures of Heinroth concerning physical dissases, or the elegant lectures of Platner, in which the principles and laws of *medicina forensis* were set forth. Participation in a disputation presided over by Puchelt completed the cycle of his scientific exercises to which he devoted himself with all zeal, keeping outside of those unions, which, although closely allied with the student's life, nevertheless in the form which prevailed then and which rules even now, are only too apt to lead the mind of youths astray and to deprive the pursuit of science of precious and irretrievable time.

After Thorer had in this manner gained a thorough knowledge of the healing art, according to the allopathic system, without giving much attention or study to the homœopathic theory which was just then arising and developing in Leipzig, to complete his practical education he went at the end of the year 1817 to Berlin. There he visited for this purpose, under the direction of Hufeland, Horn and Siebold, the excellent institutions there for one year, passed his medico chirurgic ex-

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amination with distinguished honors on the 12th of May, 1818, and received his doctor's diploma on the 18th of December of the same year by defending his dissertation *De Abortu.* In the summer of 1819 he then passed the state examination.

Having returned to his native city, Dr. Thorer settled down as practicing physician, surgeon and obstetrician, and soon acquired a considerable practice both in the city and in the surrounding country. He first only used the customary allopathic method. But his attention was soon called to the successful cures undeniably effected by the esteemed and much sought for Surgeon Schulze, in Gruna, by the homœopathic method. In consequence he studied the writings of Hahnemann and his followers with his peculiar perseverance; he made friends with the afore-mentioned practitioner, and gave himself up entirely to the homœopathic method, which he practiced in his extended sphere of operation with fidelity to his convictions and with consistency. But with the patients of the penitentiary in Liegnitz, whose physician he had been by royal appointment ever since the establishment of the prison, he used the allopathic method.

In his extensive practice Thorer was careful, conscientious, indefatigable and extremely sympathetic. He was frequently seen deeply moved and sad for days when he had not succeeded in saving a patient from death. At every such occasion he manifested to the family, whose physician and friend he was, his heartfelt sympathy. He himself enjoyed a happy family life through his marriage with Anna Caroline, née Eichholz, who presented him with two daughters, who are still living. Thorer was a faithful, loving and careful husband and father to his loved ones, and his time was divided between hisintercourse with them and with a few friends, and his practice of his art and his occupation with science.

In the year 1832 he, with several other homœopathic physicians of Upper Lusatia and of Silesia, who had practically proved this curative method and become convinced of its correctness and agreement with nature, formed themselves into a society. This was formed of the Doctors Mueller, in Liegnitz; Schindler, in Greiffenberg; Engelhardt, in Loeban; Fielitz, in Lauban, later in Langensalza, now in Brunswick; Neumann, in Glogan; Schubert, in Hirschberg; Gerner, in Ebersbach, near

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Loebau; Weigel, in Schmiedeberg; the medical practitioner, Rueckert, in Herrnhut; Surgeon and Obstetrician Tietze, in Ebersbach, near Loebau; and Surgeon Schulze, in Gruna. Later on Dr. Schmieder, in Liegnitz, also joined the society. The society had as its openly professed end: To gather and communicate their experiences in an earnest and scientific manner, to advance and confirm the nascent art with all their strength and to perfect for suffering humanity a natural, safe and mild mode of treating diseases. Thorer was the president, the center and soul of the society and published a very meritorious work, entitled "Practical Contributions in the Domain of Homœopathy;" this work communicated the experience and the views of the members of the society. The first volume appeared in the year 1834, published in octavo by Schumann, in Leipzig, and contains two original essays of the editor, the one concerning intermittent fever, the other concerning the scientific development of the Materia Medica. In the 2d volume (1835, by Schumann) he gave a critical review of the so-called isopathic system, and a continuation on intermittent fever. The 3d volume, published by Koehler, in Gortitz, in 1836, brought Ophthalmic communications by him, an article on the latent state of diseases, and homœopathic cures in two numbers. The fourth volume was published in 1839 (again by Schumann in Leipzig) and contains in the title the addition "or of specific therapy," and was also arranged differently, was richly furnished with interesting contributions from Thorer's hand. It contains, besides the chief articles, "The Localities of Diseases," according to Dr. Kretzschmar's ideas in his disputed questions in Homœopathy, the mouth and hoof disease in the year 1838, the roving erysipelas in children; there are found in it also a number of genial communications from his experience and from his reading.

While Thorer was thus practically and scientifically indefatigably active in the field of his life's vocation, he also kept in view the other domains of science, as is natural for a man of true culture. Soon after his return to his native city (Sept. 20, 1820,) he had joined a society of men, called the Scientific Society of Upper Lusatia, and which forms the center of the scientific life in this small province. As a living member of this society, he also devoted to it of his activity, enriched its archives and col-

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lections with several valuable, chiefly antiquarian contributions, and was elected soon after his joining the society as a member of the committee directing its affairs. When in the year 1833 Von Oertzen, the governing elder of the Markgraviate of Upper Lusatia, who had been director of this committee, was appointed president, Thorer took his place as director and retained it through annual re election till the year 1841.

In July of this year Thorer, though extremely vigorous of body, was overtaken by a dangerous disease, owing to too unsparing exposure and exertion in the exercise of his profession. An inflammation of the lungs, too little regarded at first brought him to the brink of the grave and broke his strong vital force. Under these circumstances it was natural that the choice of a director for the committee was deflected from him, and that Baron von Stillfried, now the Royal Vice-Chiefmaster of Ceremonies, occupied his place for a year. But when a visit to Salzbruun had somewhat restored the sunken vital force of Thorer, he was recalled in the year 1842 by the confidence of the society to the position of director, which he only relinquished of his own accord on the 27th of December, 1842. His activity during this lengthy period was most gratifying and successful for the Society of Sciences. In friendly agreement with the president and the secretary of the society, he was always ready to advance the ends of the society; to carry out the plans submitted to him, and in general to lend a hand in everything calculated to quicken the activity of the society, to enlarge its connections and to guard its honor. Free from scientific one sidedness and narrow-mindedness, he directed the business of the society with impartiality, kindliness and with a tranquil, far-seeing comprehension of the subjects before him. So it naturally came to pass, that during the period in which he presided at most of the meetings of the Executive Committee the Scientific Society continually increased and showed a more lively activity. The fruits of this activity appeared in numerous, valuable prize essays and other essays, which in part were communicated to the learned world in the *Neider-Lausitzer Magazin*, in a greater enrichment of the library, of the collections of documents and of other valuable material, in the publication of a new series of the "*Scriptores Rerum Susaticum*," the resumption of the topographic work, and manifold encouragement given and beginnings made of the history and geography of this province.

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The deep mortifications experienced by Thorer at this period could not but act injuriously on his suffering body. Nevertheless he kept on as long as he could, *i. e.*, as long as he could work with his diminished vital forces. But soon his earthly activity should come to a full termination, and the end of his earthly career approached nearer and nearer. He himself was conscious of it and spoke of it with resignation and tranquillity. His whole being turned toward the goal to which he was tending; by assiduously occupying himself with religious and theological writings he sought to make himself familiar with the future sphere of our existence, and he actually became so familiar with it that he, during the last time of his life, spoke of his death with a joyous elevation of thought. His death ensued at 6 o'clock in the evening of the 25th of June, 1846, and when his lifeless remains were interred in the Nikolai cemetery in the morning of June 28th a numerous and deeply moved funeral cortege was in attendance.

And in *Stapf's Archiv.* is the following: With deep sadness we ascribe also this name in the Memorial Book devoted to the remembrance of dear departed ones, the leaves of which are filled with the names of so many men who have been too soon torn away from their art and from humanity. One of the most excellent of these men, without doubt, was our Thorer. As a man he was most distinguished by true, many-sided cultivation of mind and heart; as a physician—and especially as a homœopath—he was distinguished by his thorough eruditlon, quiet investigation, loyalty to truth, and active zeal. This is amply testified by his practice of his art, and his defense of it by word and writing. A thoroughly noble and pure nature, he stood far above the common practical and literary modes practiced only too frequently in a most lamentable manner, especially in Homœopathy; he kept himself on the pure height of his spiritual and affectional individuality—a phenomenon as refreshing as it is rare in our times, which are so sadly troubled with passions of all kinds.

After having received a careful classical education in the Gymnasium (High School) of his native city, he, in 1815, went to Leipzig. He devoted himself with great zeal to the study of medicine, which he faithfully endeavored thoroughly to fathom in all directions. Beside the studies properly medical, he also

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studied with especial fondness philosophy and the humanities, and in the select circle of homogeneous spirits he enjoyed happy days. In the year 1817 he left Leipzig for Berlin, where he, after a diligent use of the clinical institutions there, received his diploma as doctor after defending his dissertation, "*De Abortu*," and in the year 1819, after a successful official examination by the State authorities, he received the *licentia practicandi*.

As a thorough-going allopath, he now moved to Goerlitz, and soon established an extensive practice. But the hour soon approached in which also he should see the light of the true healing art, and it was fortunate for him that he did not close his eyes to it. Having witnessed many successful cures effected through Homœopathy by Surgeon Schulze of Gruna, his attention was called to this method, hitherto unknown to him, and he considered it his duty to make himself acquainted therewith through a zealous and unprejudiced study of the chief homœopathic writings. The result could not fail to be that this honest friend of truth soon became acquainted with and devoted to the new therapy, and practiced it with great success in his private practice. Around him there was soon formed a circle of homœopathic physicians from Lusatia and the neighboring Silesia* and in the year 1832 he instituted the Lusatian-Silesian Society of Homœopathic Physicians, whose president he was himself.

The activity shown by this society, and especially by Thorer himself, is amply shown by the "*Practische Beitraege in Gebiete der Homœopathie*" ("Practical Contributions in the Domain of Homœopathy"), 1834–1839, four volumes. Besides the many excellent contributions from other parties, they contain many excellent articles from Thorer, which plainly show him forth as the faithful observer and the clear, impartial thinker. No less valuable articles from his pen are found in our *Archiv.;* these in part appeared under his own name, and partly under the name "Portalius."

Besides his practical work and his medico-literary activity our departed friend also devoted a part of his time and vigor to the

*The Doctors Engelhardt, in Lœbau; Schindler, in Griefenberg; Mueller and Schmieder, in Liegnitz; Weigel, in Schmiedeberg; Schubert, in Hirschberg; Naumann, in Glogau; Fielitz, in Laubau (now in Brunswick); Schulze, in Gruna; Rueckert, in Herrnhuth; Tietze, in Ebersbach.

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interests of the society for the furtherance of science in Upper Lusatia, in Goerlitz, which society is favorably known for its merits with respect to the culture and history of that region. He was an active member of this Society, and from 1833 to 1841 its president, and was re-elected in 1842–3, when he resigned, owing to declining health. The publications of this society contain many very valuable contributions by our friend Thorer, which manifestly show the many-sidedness and thoroughness of his culture.

Though strong and robust by nature, his health was deeply undermined by a disease of the lungs, caused, in 1841, by the arduous work of his vocation. Hardly had he recovered somewhat, when his deep and tender feelings were exposed to manifold undeserved mortifications, which continually aggravated in him the germ of sickness and death, until, after a long illness, a painless death, which he saw approaching with a tranquillity of a wise and good man, ended his earthly career in the evening hours of June 25th, 1846 —*Stapf.* (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 5, p. 399. Archiv. hom. Heilk., vol. 23, pt. 2, p. 169 Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 32, p. 145. Rapou, vol. 1, p. 347; vol. 2, pp. 471, 524, 637. Dudgeon's Lectures.*)

TIETZE, C. D. In the list of contributors to the Hahnemann celebration of 1829 appears the name: Tietze, Wundarzt und Geburtshelfer zu Ebersbach im Konigr., Sachsen.

Dr. Rueckert published the following memoir in the *Neue Archiv.*, vol. 3 (vol. 23, pt. 3 in continuous numbering): The subject of the memoir was born at Celsa, near Lobau, where his father was a schoolmaster, July 29, 1799. In the year 1812 he went to the gymnasium at Bauzen, where he underwent the necessary preliminary studies for his subsequent medical education. In the year 1817 he went to the medico-chirurgical academy of Dresden, distinguished himself above his compeers for diligence and desire of acquiring knowledge, and after undergoing his examination for surgeon and accoucheur in 1820 he the same year entered upon his practical career. Never resting activity and devotion soon procured him a considerable practice, especially as an accoucheur.

Soon after him I commenced my practical career as a homœopathic physician in his neighborhood, where I not unfrequently

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met with him. Although intimate friends in our youth, we now stood in scientific respects diametrically opposed, as he, still unacquainted with the nature of Homœopathy, and brimful of the wisdom of the old school, whose animosity towards the new doctrine he had imbibed, viewed me as an opponent in my capacity as physician, though his honest and upright character induced him to esteem me still as an old friend. It was not till the year 1828 that he ventured to make himself acquainted with homœopathic writings, and he began to make cautious experiments, which succeeded in spite of his unbelief. Once convinced of the truth of the homœopathic law of cure, he followed it out with untiring ardor; he hesitated not a moment to appear before the public as a converted Saul, patiently enduring the harassing persecutions of his colleagues, and submissively bore what must have been to him as a fortuneless father of a family, a hard lot, that of seeing himself suddenly descend from a widespread practice to a small number of patients; but so much the more diligently did he study homœopathic works, convinced that after he had passed this crisis a happier future lay before him.

And he was not deceived. With his practical skill he soon succeeded, by means of ever-increasing cures, in forming a fine line of practice. He would now, however, not submit to be despoiled by means of his hard won conviction and experience; and, as was consistent with his straightforward character, he boldly confuted by word of mouth, and by writing, all the calumnies of the enemies and the self-styled friends of Homœopathy when they at all infringed on the truth, although some men of the opposite party in exalted positions occasionally made him feel, in no very agreeable manner, that he was not possessed of the doctor's degree.

He belonged to the small section of medical men who on the 13th of June, 1832, founded our Lusatian Society; he was one of our most active members, was beloved by all on account of his candor, was honored as a zealous partisan of the new school, esteemed as a practitioner devoted to his patients, and he filled with great fidelity to the end of his life the post of treasurer to the society.

Of late years he took great interest in the high potencies, which he employed with much success. He made himself useful to Homœopathy by many valuable articles in the *Archiv*, and in

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the practical communications of the Lusatian Silesian Society.

In the spring of 1847 a typhus abdominalis that had been spreading slowly in our neighborhood for several years approached his sphere of operations, and as soon as he discovered that *Belladonna* and *Arsenic* in high potencies were the chief remedies for it he boldly encountered it, cured an immense number of those affected by it (in one family seven persons), little thinking that he was to fall a sacrifice to his own usefulness.

Several circumstances, especially a cough that gave his robust frame a severe shock, some depressing mental emotions, and exposure to cold, after being engaged in protracted labors at a distance from home, acted injuriously on his health, so that the contagion found in him a fruitful soil in which to take root.

After several days of slight indisposition, he took seriously ill on June 11th, 1847, and suspected that he was about to be afflicted with typhus; he saw and prescribed for his numerous patients until the 13th, although excessively weak in body, but at last, on the 14th, he was forced to take to his bed. Hitherto he had treated himself. He now sought my aid with the utmost confidence. But more vexations awaited him. I only returned from a distant journey on the 18th and found my patient in a despairing condition of mind, that I, although I could not avoid it, had left him so long in his extremity. All the remedies exhibited remained without effect; the disease increasing day by day indicated the approach of death, which occurred, after several days of delirium, on the evening of the 23d of June.

The following is from the *Zeitung :*

A distinguished physician and obstetrician, Dr. C. D. Tietze, in Ebersbach, died June 23d (1847), deeply lamented, not only by his sadly afflicted family, but also by his numerous adherents, friends and admirers. Typhoid fever, from the attacks of which he had previously saved several patients, put an end to his active life. Before he could assist his daughter, the disease seized on himself. On the 27th of June his body was laid to rest, in the 48th year of his life. He was the pioneer of Homœopathy in this district, and for twenty years he has assisted with indefatigable faithfulness a great number of patients, acting at the same time as a skillful and experienced obstetrician. His unselfishness and faithfulness, his modesty and kindliness obtained for

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him the affection of all. Not only his skillful cures, but also his excellent literary works, mostly printed in the homœopathic *Archiv.*, so much distinguished him that on account of his abounding knowledges and his penetrating acumen in the choice of remedies he was valued and recommended by the most prominent homœopathic physicians of our time.

A thorough homœopath would find many friends of this curative method in this densely populated region, for although Altgersdorf, Duerrhennersdorf, Ebersbach, Friedersdorf, Kottmarsdorf, Neugersdorf, Neusalza, Spremberg, Spreedorf, Schoenbach, etc., have experienced allopaths living in them or near them; they have no homœopath. We hope that the loss through the decease of Tietze will at least, in this respect, be alleviated soon by a competent successor in his work. By his family and friends the prematurely departed will be ever remembered, and to them his loss is irretrievable. (*Neue Archiv. f. d. hom. Heil.*, *vol. 3, pt. 3, p. 128. Kirby's Am. Jour. Hom.*, *vol. 3, p. 93. Allg. hom. Zeitung, vol. 33, p. 95. Rapou, vol. 2, pp. 416, 481, 542. Atkin's Hom. Direct.*, *1855, p. 212.*)

TIMBART. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy in France. (*See World's Hom. Conv.*, *1876, vol. 1, p. 152.*)

TITTMANN, C. A. Was a lawyer in Leipsic who defended the right of homœopathic physicians to dispense their own medicines, and in 1829 published a book entitled, "Homœopathy in Relation to the Police Laws of the State." He was one of the contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, at which time he lived in Dresden. (*Rapou, vol. 2, p. 452. World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 20.*)

TONAILLON. About 1830 introduced Homœopathy into Schwarzach. (*It was a small town on the Mayn, in the district of Dettelbach in Würzburg. There was a fine Benedictine Abbey there with a fine library. This town was ten miles distant from Würzburg*)

TOURNIER. In 1834, according to Quin's list, Dr. Tournier was practising Homœopathy in Lyons, France.

TRAJANELLI. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy in Italy. Quin gives him as a practitioner of Homœopathy at Venafro in 1834.

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TRINIUS, C. BERNHARD. Trinius was born in 1778 at Eisleben. He was the son of the clergyman Ant. Bernhard Trinius and his wife Charlotte, sister of Hahnemann. His father died early and the mother married Dr. Müller, of Eisleben. The son took his degree in 1802; from 1804 he practiced medicine in Courland. In 1808 he was appointed physician to the Duchess Antoinette, of Wurtemberg; he traveled with her through Germany and Russia, and was equally distinguished as a botanist, physician, and poet.

After the death of the Duchess he was appointed physician to the emperor (he had acted since 1823 as a teacher of botany at Petersburg), and in 1829 tutor to the crown prince; in 1836 he visited, at the request of the Imperial Academy, the chief botanical collections of foreign countries, and after repeated attacks of apoplexy in Munich and Dresden, in 1837 and 1838, he died of general dropsy, in 1844, in Petersburg, in the bosom of his family. In 1830 he retired from medical practice, devoted himself to the study of Homœopathy in his study as he previously had done at the sick bed. He corresponded also with his uncle, Hahnemann. He published several books. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 23, p. 151.*)

TROMBETTI. According to the list of Quin he was practicing Homœopathy at Naples in 1834.

TSCHERWINZKY. Was an early Russian homœopath. Bojanus says that in 1832 the Medical Council had also before them a communication from the military governor of Podolia and Wolkynia, inclosing a petition of Dr. Tscherwinzky, with attests from the military hospital at Schitzmir, setting forth that Dr. Tscherwinzky has in twenty-two days treated homœopathically 122 patients with various diseases, of whom 55 are cured, 1 died, and 66 continue under his care. The Council profess to see nothing extraordinary in a return which leaves "this method far behind the expectant treatment as tested at St. Petersburg," and that the advantages claimed for it, in contrast with the regular method, of more limited periods of sickness and economy of expenditures, are "in direct contradiction to the nature of things and to sound reason." Besides, "as homœopathists refuse to treat external ailments, as well as mutilations and grave diseases

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which soldiers contract in service," the half of all hospital patients would in such hands be left helpless

In order to deal justly by this decision of the Council, it must be admitted that the condition of Homœopathy at the time, the rigid observance of the dogmas of Hahnemann, the exlusive use of high attenuations at long intervals, the vexatious meddling with external conditions supposed to counteract the effect of the minute doses, the aggressive attitude of the new school, and lastly the inexperience of Herrmann in the machinations of Russian officials, all contributed to strengthen the prejudices of the opponents of Homœopathy.

The above-mentioned Dr. Tscherwinzky writes to the *Russian Journal of the Homœopathic Healing Art*, vol. ii, p. 23, to the effect that during the cholera epidemic in Schitzmir, in 1831, he had two quarters of the city under his care; that a highly favorable report of homœopathic treatment of that disease to the Minister of the Interior (Nowossiltzof) caused an order to be sent to the medical authority of Wolkynia to use that method in future epidemics, in consequence of which Tscherwinzky, in 1837, treated there in six weeks 400 patients, of whom twelve died. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 251. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 38, p. 309.*)

UWINS, DAVID. Practiced Homœopathy in London about the year 1835-40. In 1837 he published a pamphlet entitled: "Homœopathy and Allopathy, or Large, Small, or Atomic Doses."

Dr. M. B. Sampson, in "Truths and Their Relation to Homœopathy" (p. 51), says: Among the earliest persons who contended in England for a fair hearing of the doctrine were Dr. Uwins and Mr. Kingdon, both practitioners of high repute. Dr. Uwins publicly urged before the London Medical Society that Hahnemann was worthy of the thanks of the profession for his unwearied industry in ascertaining the properties of medicines, and he also averred that, from cases which had come under his own observation, the system was one that was not to be put down with derision, and that it would eventually overcome all opposition. For this Dr. Uwins was assailed as a madman, and there is every reason to believe that, being of a sensitive and refined nature, his death which took place shortly afterwards was accelerated by this conduct of his colleagues.

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VANDERBURGH, FEDERAL. The following sketch is from the *American Hom. Observer:*

Federal Vanderburgh, M. D., died January 23d, 1868, at "Linwood Hills," in the Town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y., aged 79 years, 8 months, and 22 days.

Federal Vanderburgh, the seventeenth of a family of nineteen children (his father having been married twice), was born in the Town of Beekman, County of Dutchess, and State of New York, on the 11th day of May, 1788. As the orthography of the name would imply, he came of Low Dutch stock, by people of which nationality, indeed, a large portion of this county was originally settled. His early education was received in the common schools of that day, in which were taught only the simplest elementary branches. By dint of self tuition, aided by strict application, he acquired a sufficient knowledge of the Latin language to enable him in after years to prosecute his medical studies with facility. At the age of 17 he entered himself as a student of medicine with Dr. Wright, a celebrated physician of New Milford, Connecticut. Having remained here for a short time, he removed to the City of New York, the better to enjoy the advantages afforded by hospitals, the lectures of professors in medical colleges, etc. In the city he entered the office of the late Stephen (?) Smith, M. D., a leading physician of that day. Going through the usual *cnrriculum* of studies he graduated before he was 21. His manly appearance, (his height over six feet, with the fact that he was well proportioned,) never suggested a doubt to the professors as to his age. During his pupilage he was subject to attacks of pulmonary hæmorrhage that threatened his life. They were believed to be dependent upon cardiac obstruction by some, and by others to be purely of a tubercular origin. Be the case as it might, he never suffered it to cast down his spirits for a single moment. That indomitable will which characterized the man buoyed him up. Marrying an estimable lady, Miss Hester Orinda Boardman, of New Milford, Ct., he soon removed to Geneva, in this State, then constituting a part of the "Great West." This was in 1812 or 1813. The climate of that place was believed to be conducive to health in those having a proclivity to pulmonary disease—much as we now send patients to Minnesota and the Lake Superior regions, for their recovery. Whatever the influences that operated, the

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doctor became robust, and until he was 72 or 75 was a model of muscular and osseous development, maintaining an upright posture that struck all as "remarkable for one of his age." Having remained there for a period of something like twenty years, he returned to New York City about the year 1830. Here and at this time for the first he saw Gram, that expounder of the new faith that he brought fresh from the Hahnemannian fount. Ever ready to investigate, he is soon found subjecting the claims of the new system to the test of experiment. As early as 1834 we find him with his name at the head of the list, associated with Drs. Gray and Hull, as editors, and eight laymen, engaged in the publication of *The American Journal of Homœopathia*. Of this, however, only four numbers seem to have been published. Dr. Hull says that it was too early—too much in advance of public opinion.

Dr. Vanderburgh remained in the city, where he established a lucrative business, his patrons embracing the wealth and intelligence of the city. Not only was his business among residents of the city; they rushed in summer to their country villas to enjoy the cool and quiet of rural life, and here, by telegram, he was often summoned to attend upon the sick. Thus the fame of Homœopathy spread. In 1840 he purchased Linwood Hills, the name given to the residence that he made his home up to the time of his death. His introduction of Homœopathy into this county, and the facts connected therewith, have become history. He contributed some valuable papers to the literature of Homœopathy. His letter to Judge Cowen, in defence of Dr. Henry D. Paine, then of Newburgh, N. Y., sets forth the claims of the new system upon the enlightened judgment of the age in a masterly manner.

Dr. Vanderburgh's mind was peculiar; his conclusions were so often the result of intuition. This ran through a large portion of the writings of his later years He practiced medicine from a love of his profession. He became absorbed in his cases. In speaking of patients he rarely called them by name. He usually designated them as "the cardiac case with valvular disease," or "the man with diabetes," etc. He was kind to the poor, as thousands could testify. His advice was sought at his home, on the highway, in the railroad station, on the railcar, on the steamer, at his dinner, at the hotel in the city, in bed

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and out of bed. He never turned a deaf ear to "a case." The first few words of the description, or the looks of the patient at once aroused the spirit of scientific inquiry within him. He was proverbial for punctuality in his appointments, and woe-betide the man who kept him waiting in the consultation room. A homily was the certain penalty.

Dr. Vanderburgh was first President of our County Society and remained so up to the time of his death.

About a year ago it was first discovered that his vital powers were beginning to fail. Exposure to the inclemencies of the weather laid him aside. His attack consisted of an utter prostration of all muscular power. Yet it was not paralytic. Still he was as helpless as an infant. With this he had paroxysms of dyspnœa, with a sensation of impending suffocation. The dyspnœa, however, was gradually removed during the Spring, so that during the Summer all that was noticeable was debility and a wasting away of the fatty and muscular tissues, until he became only bone and tendon, with only slight traces of the muscles remaining. The vital forces continued slowly to give away. No disease of the specific organ could be made out, beyond cardiac hypertrophy, which had been his life-long companion. No effusion ensued. He died without a struggle; his attendant telling me that he died as one going to sleep. So peaceful was his end.

He several times cheered the hearts of his wife and others of his friends by expressing his faith in the Redeemer, thus leaving on record faith in Christ at the stay and support of his weary spirit.

J. F. MERRITT, M, D.

Dr. H. M. Smith says: It is said that Dr. Vanderburgh received his name as follows: When he was born, in 1788, the adoption of the Federal Constitution being the great event of the time, Chancellor Kent, then a young lawyer, suggested that the infant Van Der Burgh should be named in commemoration of it, Federal Constitution Vanderburgh, but his mother objecting, the Constitution was omitted. At the age of nineteen he received his license to practice medicine and came to New York, at the end of two full courses of lectures, and began to practice. His health failing in 1811 he went to Geneva, N. Y., where he practiced ten years. He gave up his practice there to Dr. Martyn Paine, then living in Montreal, and returned to New York. His

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practice was so large there that Dr. Paine was induced to follow. In a letter to Dr. Smith, dated February 1, 1867, Dr. Vanderburgh says: "I was attending Mr. M., in Pearl street, one of whose toes was set at right angles with his foot by a contraction of its tendon. I advised him to have it divided. Not without Mott's approbation, he replied. The next day Dr. Paine and I met at his house and he dismissed us both. Thirty days thereafter I met him walking the street with his toe adjusted. I asked him how it was done, and he said that Dr. Gram had given him some sugar pellets, of the size of a mustard seed, which straightened his toe. As I had picked up gems from all classes, and having no prejudices to encounter, I straightway introduced myself to Dr. Gram. I found him working a gigantic intellect with the simplicity of a child, and entirely unconscious of its power." Smith says he does not know the date of his adoption of Homœopathy. It was previous to 1834, for he was then corresponding secretary of the New York Homœopathic Society.

It is said that Vanderburgh introduced Homœopathy into Connecticut in 1837. While on a friendly visit to New Milford he prescribed for the wife of Dr. Charles Taylor. Her rapid recovery induced her husband to adopt Homœopathy, and he became the first resident homœopathic physician in the State. Dr. Barlow says in his report to the American Institute that Dr. Vanderburgh studied medicine with Dr. Wright, of New Milford, Conn., and that Dr Hall, an old student of his, thinks he was licensed by the Medical Faculty of Litchfield county. He then attended lectures in New York, in 1807 or 1808, received his diploma and commenced to practice in the town of Beekman, where he was born. After a few years he removed to Hudson, Columbia county, remaining there until 1815, when he went to Geneva, Ontario county, N. Y., where he practiced until he removed to New York City, in 1823 or 1824. There he remained in active practice until 1843 and then removed to Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, and practiced there until near the time of his death. He had four children: Mary, who married John B. James, of Albany; Charlotte, who married a Mr. McKinn, son of a Congressman of Baltimore, Md. The other two children died in infancy.

A sketch of Vanderburgh, with a portrait, was published in the *U. S. Med. Surg. Journal* for April, 1868, and is as follows:

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The lithograph which we present to our readers in this number is that of one of the oldest and most successful American homœopathists—now, unhappily, no more, he having closed his earthly labors, January 23, 1868, at the advanced age of 80.*

In answer to a request for an autobiography, to accompany his lithograph, we received the following, which will be read with interest, though it gives but an imperfect view of his life:

MY DEAR SHIPMAN:

I received your kind letter on my death bed, reminding me of our early acquaintance; and, although the destiny of distance divides us, I have never forgotten your friendship. In watching the slow current of life, retarded by one stream and quickened by another, I have but little time to comply with your wishes. You ask me for my photograph and its biographical appendage. My photograph I send you. My homœopathic appendage began with Dr. Gram.

When he arrived in New York, Gram was a friendless stranger; and when he opened his little manuscript no faith was found in his statements. The city was then under the spell of Post, Hosack and Mott; the schools were animated with their errors, and there was no time for them to look at atoms when the masses were before them.

Gram was grave and thoughtful, and gained his ascendency over his little circle by the interest he manifested in his future ministry; and when unheard-of doctrines—such as little doses—came forth, one by one, they were tested on the sick, the results of infinitesimal doses were recorded, and Wilson, Gray and Curtis saw the light, with its guiding star before them. These three scholars, with one teacher, lit the lamp whose cruse of oil will never empty until the educated errors of our ancient brethren are buried beneath their own monuments.

At this time, if I remember, the sale of my medical errors had reached $10,000 a year, in the higher circles of society, before my acquaintance with Gram, and my introduction to him

* Dr. Merritt, in the *American Observer*, makes Dr. V.'s age something less than 80; but, if our memory serves us, Dr. V. stated, when we last met him, in October, 1865, that he was then 84. It is quite likely, however, that Dr. M. had access to some family record, as we had not.

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enabled me to plant the reformation of medical science on that circle to great advantage.

* * * * * * *

I then drew to my aid the lamented Curtis—the brightest star in Homœopathy, expanding so rapidly under Gram's tuition that he (Gram) once said to me, "I should not care to go to Heaven if I could not meet with Curtis there."

I made it his interest to be my preceptor; and, with his guidance, many time honored errors were consigned to oblivion, and many hoary prejudices were marched off the stage.

Now, my circle strengthened; and, expanding by the radiating force from the centre, gave more room for chosen friends to move in; and I can number one, two, three, four and five who have gained handsome practices on the basis of this circle, with no interference whatever with any rights or privileges of my own.

The "Organon" is the book in which the reformation of medical science commenced; and whether we are called to be the instructors of others, or are only desiring security and precision to our own system, we cannot do better than resort at once to that oracle.

It seems to me now, that I may have wasted the energies of my life on the study of "Vital Forces," with no benefit to any other but myself; and although I have been guided by Hahnemann's rule in the choice of the drug my diagnosis was always based on the conditions of the disease, and if the diagnosis of the drug corresponded with the diagnosis of the disease it cheered me onward to success.

Very truly yours,

F. VANDERBURGH, M. D.

(*Per.* D. W. V., M. D.)

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Oct. 18th, 1867.

Though Dr. Vanderburgh retired from active practice some years ago, he never left the harness till called to his death bed. Perhaps no man in the country was in greater requisition in all parts of it than he; and surely no man ever gained more fully and entirely the confidence of his patients. His entrance into the sick room dispelled many a dark and heavy cloud; buoyant and ever cheerful himself, he seemed to have an unfailing supply of buoyancy and good cheer to impart to his patients. He may

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have been ruffled and disturbed sometimes, but it was never our fortune to meet him when he was so. When engaged in a very extensive and laborious practice, the care and fatigue of which would have disturbed the temper of one less favored, he always seemed full of life and energy, and, at the same time, the quintessence of good humor. Some of us must confess that it is more easy to applaud such a man than to imitate him.

The secret of his success, however, lay in the enthusiasm with which he gave himself to his profession; the weight of years did not repress it, as the following incident will show: In '65 he passed through this city, on his way to La Salle, with a patient whom he had escorted from New York. The husband said, on the day after their arrival, "Well, Doctor, you will stay with us a few days and rest yourself." "No," said Dr. V., "I must return to-morrow." "So soon?" replied the host; "well, what can I do to entertain you?" "Oh, show me some sick folks?" A man at eighty or more, who could rest himself by examining and prescribing for "sick folks," is just the man that "sick folks" would be likely to seek after, all his life long; and this was the experience of Dr. V. Those who can imitate his example will surely share his experience.

About one year before his death he contracted severe pleuropneumonia, induced by exposure to inclement weather in connection with professional duties, which produced an attack of dyspnœa. Evidence of disease diminished somewhat during the warm weather of summer, but increased with the return of winter. His constitution gradually yielded to the infirmities of age and encroachments of disease, and without suffering he peacefully expired January 23, 1868, in his 80th year. (*Cleave's Biography. World's Conv., vol. 2, pp. 441, 451, 487. N. E. Med. Gaz., March, 1871. Trans. Am. Inst. Hom., 1871. Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Soc., 1863. Idem, vol. 6, p. 271. U. S. Med. Surg. Jour., April, 1868. Am. Hom. Obs., vol. 5, p. 157.*)

VAN BEUREN, LOUIS FOLK. Was the student of Hans Burch Gram, in New York, in 1832. Dr. H. M. Smith says: Dr. Louis Folk Van Beuren was a student of Dr. Gram about the year 1832 or 1833; when or where he graduated, or where he afterwards resided, I have been unable to ascertain. (*N. E. Med. Gaz., March, 1871. World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 449.*)

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VARLEZ, LOUIS JOSEPH. Dr. Varlez was born at Lens (Hainault), July 23, 1792. His parents were of modest fortunes, and were obliged to make sacrifices to give him an education at the College of Oratoriens, at Soignies. The following appeared in the *Klinik:* Brussels, October 11th.—Scarcely has the grave closed over the eminent and much-lamented Dr. Mouremans when I have the sad duty of reporting to you another severe affliction by which the homœopathic circles in this country have been visited. Dr. Varlez, one of the most celebrated physicians of our capital, died yesterday (on the 10th of October, 1874) in the advanced age of 82 years. Born in Lens, in the province of Hainault, he had taken part in the campaigns in Germany, and when the revolution of 1830 broke out in Brussels he was surgeon-in-chief of the military hospitals. Since the year 1834 he had undertaken the direction of the homœopathic school, and defended its doctrines in a talented manner in the *Academie de Médecine*, whose corresponding member he was. From this time he has continued to practice the new medical doctrine, and has surely essentially contributed to gain for it numerous adherents in our country. Therefore, he was also honored by us with the name of the "Nestor of Homœopathy."

Varlez was adorned with the cross of the Legion of Honor and with several other orders. Nevertheless, he did not forget in his happy days his former companions-in-arms in the village of Lens, but made to them some years ago, a considerable present, as he has also adorned the termination of his earthly career with many other acts of beneficence. May he rest in peace!

A writer in the *Revista Omiopatica* says: The homœopathic school has met with a great loss in the death of Dr. Varlez, honorary president of the Hahnemannian Association of Paris, Academy of Homœopathy of Madrid. He was a valiant supporter of the doctrine of Hahnemann. He was 82 years of age.

Leipzig, Nov. 13, 1874.—Dr. Varlez, an old Belgian homœopath, died Oct. 9, in his 82d year.

Dr. Stockman says that towards 1832 Homœopathy made its appearance in Brussels. Drs. Varlez and Carlier were the first who practiced the new medicine in that city. In 1835 Dr. Varlez founded a gratuitous dispensary there, which he did not abandon until his benevolent intentions were frustrated by his

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failing strength. It was Varlez who with others, in 1837, founded the Belgian Homœopathic Society.

In a very interesting letter written to the editor of the *Bibliotheque Homœopathique*, in 1869, Dr. Varlez says: Accept my offer of 200 francs for the homœopathic hospital you propose to establish in Paris. Since 1829, when I began to study Homœopathy, my convictions have been unchanged upon the incontestible advantages of the Hahnemannian doses. At my outstart I cured, with the advice of Hahnemann, a serious chronic disease which Brousais and seven other physicians of Brussels had declared incurable. This cure was made in a person who was dear to me, and was due to the Hahnemannian prescriptions; since that time I have invariably persevered in the use of small doses. (*Revista Omiopatica, Dec., 1874, p. 192. Allg. hom Zeit., vol. 89, p. 168. Trans. World's Conv., 1876, vol. 2, p. 308. Zeits. fuer Hom. Klinik, vol. 23, p. 160. El Crit. Medico., vol. 15, p. 528. Bibl. Hom., vol. 2, p. 61; vol. 6, p. 352.*)

VEHSEMEIER. *Leipsic, June 3, 1871.*—The privy Councilor, Dr. Vehsemeier, of Berlin, is dead. This is the extent of the notice in the *Zeitung*. Puhlmann says that Dr. Vehsemeier from 1834 to 1839 issued a *Popular Journal of Homœopathic Treatment*, by Wahrhold, and in 1838–41 the *Annals of Homœopathy*. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 82, p. 184. World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 33. Rapou, vol. 2, pp. 597–670.*

VEITH, PROF. S. Practiced in Vienna. First had his attention called to Homœopathy in 1818 by the army surgeon, Krastiansky, in Klattau. Practiced veterinary, and used it in the Veterinary Hospital as early as 1825.

Rapou, in 1846 visited the institutions of Vienna. He presented himself to Dr. Veith, professor in the veterinary school, who was the special physician of a public dispensary, directed by a young physician. Veith, brother of the Father, and his successor at the school veterinary, is very nearly upon the line of Schmidt—perhaps with less exaggeration in posology. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, pp. 199, 200, 204. Kleinert, pp. 165. 242. Rapou, vol. 1, pp 209, 258, etc.; vol. 2, pp. 123, 290 Bibl. Hom., vol. 9, p. 89.*)

VEITH, J. M. (Pastor.) Was pastor and canon of the cathedral of St. Stephen's, in Vienna. Became converted to

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Homœopathy about 1825–26. In order to more successfully fulfill the duties of his position among the poor he studied medicine, passing his examination in 1820. He then devoted himself to theology. In 1825 he began to use homœopathic treatment with good effect. During the cholera epidemic of 1831–32 he was especially successful with homœopathic remedies and so informed Hahnemann. Father Veith, writing from Vienna, Oct. 10, 1831, describes his homœopathic treatment and then concludes: "This is my treatment which I have invariably used with universal success. I must confess that nothing can be more pardonable than an error of judgment in the treatment of cholera in its first outbreak. Ars longa vita brevis,—how short is our experience in so violent a disease the first symptom of which is the last of many other complaints! The numerous pamphlets, instructions, advices for curing, etc., which we everywhere meet with, confirm the opinon, at all times too generally entertained, that cholera and diarrhœa ought to be treated by warm diapnoic and diaphoretic remedies, whereas, the exact contrary is the only correct and useful course to be pursued. The same numerous instances of false cures turning into nervous and other diseases cannot excite surprise, as many patients pay no attention to the diarrhœa which for one or two days precedes an attack of cholera. No cases treated from the beginning on homœopathic principles disclosed such instances of pseudo-cures."

Rapou says of 1832: The Father Veith distinguished himself by his great knowledge and enjoyed great popularity. With no other resource than his talent, he assumed the post of the direction of the veterinary school during which he employed the functions possible to the better sort of veterinary medicine and which are in use today. Weary of occupying that position, he longed for the ecclesiastical state whither his soul prompted him. He became official preacher of the court without renouncing his profession. These sermons always attracted a crowd. He also followed, incessantly, the study of Homœopathy, obtained a diploma, and began with zeal to practice that art; his clientage became immense, the epidemic of cholera which then appeared he combatted with great success. His reputation extended greatly and he became known throughout Germany as one of the most skillful physicians for the cholera. Meanwhile the

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Archbishop of Vienna sought to forbid him the practise of medicine, its incessant preoccupations not being in accordance with the duties of a minister. To-day Father Veith is no more than an amateur physician and he is resigned to relinquish all the influence upon our school which arose from his many years of arduous labor.

Rapou visiting Vienna in 1846 says that time had dispersed the friends he had formerly met there; that Veith had entirely ceased any intercourse with the medical world.

Rapou quotes from a letter by Father Veith: It may not be denied that the high dilutions (12, 15) may be efficacious against the cholera, but Veith says that while he believes in dynamization yet he prefers the lower potencies, and has even given a grain of the poppy or of hemp. Rapou says that Veith repudiated Isopathy. In 1836, when the subject was interesting German physicians, Veith wrote to Griesselich saying: The simple law of similia similibus is to-day the most solid of principles; an exaggeration of that law therapeutic is that which is called Isopathy. Father Veith rejected emphatically the administration of products secreted by another person and attributed to that proceeding many psoric infections diverse and very dangerous.

In 1832 he published a book on "Healing and Prohpylaxis of Cholera." (*Rapou, vol. 2, p. 124. Fisher. Biog. Denhmal.*)

VELEX, JEAN LORENZO. Was a physician of Seville, Spain, who embraced Homœopathy about 1834. He translated the lectures of Leon Simon into Spanish (*Rapou, vol. 1, p. 178. World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 324.*

WAAGE. Mr. Waage was a clergyman who lived in Northampton county about 1830, and was, with several others, greatly instrumental in introducing Homœopathy among the people. He was also an officer of the Allentown Academy.

WAGNER, JOSEPH. Leipsic, July 12, 1875, Dr. Joseph Wagner, in Funskirchen, is dead. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 91, p. 24.*

WAHLENBERG, GEORGE. Leidbeck says that the honor of having introduced Homœopathy into Sweden belongs by right to my venerable teacher, Dr. George Wahlenberg, Pro-

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fessor Linnæus at the University of Upsala. Having to lecture on botany and pharmacia organica in 1826 he felt himself bound to study even works on Homœopathy. He never practiced Homœopathy himself, but having obtained some medicines from Dr. Stapf, in Germany, he soon became convinced of the truth of the fundamental doctrines of Homœopathy. It was at his lectures that I first heard of the system, and of Hahnemann's *Organon and Materia Medica Pura.* I then resolved to put the new doctrine to a practical test. My friend and fellow-student, Dr. Soudén, having come to the same resolution, we were the first Swedish physicians who practically embraced Homœopathy. We soon made a convert of Dr. Sönderberg, an eminent botanist and ornithologist, who had settled in the ancient little town, Sigtuna. Unfortunately his useful and promising career was cut short in 1835 by typhus fever.

Of the few physicians who had at that time embraced the homœopathic system, I am the only one still in practice. Professor Wahlenberg, M. D., our teacher, died in 1850, of marasmus senilis, etc.

Wahlenberg was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. His name appears in the *Zeitung* list of 1829, and in Quin's list of 1834. The *Homœopathic Times* of June 28, 1851, notes as follows: By the death of Professor G. Wahlenberg, M. D., Sweden has lost one of its great men, and the University of Upsala one of its members, who acquired for it fresh laurels in Europe. For many years he had adopted the system of Hahnemann. Though he neither practised it himself nor was he successful in making many converts, yet he strenuously maintained the principles of Homœopathy in his lectures on Materia Medica. He was the author of many eminent works, which proved him no unworthy occupant of the chair of Linnæus, viz: "Flora Lapponica," Berlin, 1812. "De Climatæ et Vegetatione Helvetiæ Septentrionalis," Zurich, 1813. "Flora Carpatorum," Gottingen, 1814. "Flora Upsaliensis," Upsala, 1820. "Flora Svoecica," Upsala, 1824–26, etc.

He died March 22, 1851, at the age of 70, and is one of the many instances of scientific celebrities who at an advanced age have embraced the truth of Hahnemann's doctrines. (*World's Hom. Conv., vol. 2, p. 342. London Hom. Times, vol. 2, p. 686. Kleinert, 166*).

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WAHRHOLD. Was a pioneer of Homœopathy in Prussia, and was in practice in Berlin about 1834. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 33.*)

WALTER, W. Was one of the pioneers of Homœopathy in Ireland.

WEBER, G. A. Weber's name appears in the *Zeitung* list of 1832. Also in that of Quin. He was physician to the Prince of Solms-Lich in Darmstadt. During an attack of a very malignant epidemic of measles, Dr. Weber treated 100 children by the homœopathic method without losing one. This greatly excited the hostility of the apothecaries. The apothecaries in Prussia had been successful in enforcing the ordinance against self dispensing, and the apothecaries at Darmstadt were led to have the following law or order, which was published by the government on June 13, 1832, in Mayence, Giessen and Darmstadt: "There is no permission granted to homœopathic physicians which allows them to dispense their own medicine, and by this is meant the dilution and preparation of medicines obtained at the apothecaries' shops. The law can make no difference between homœopathic and other physicians, both alike must prescribe medicines for patients out of the apothecaries' shops alone. But it is in the power of homœopathic physicians to be present when the apothecaries prepare medicines to see that the requisite attention be bestowed on them."

Dr. Weber was afterwards fined $30.00 for giving medicines gratuitously to his patients. This fine and the publication of this prohibition to dispense their own medicine induced 1,300 families in Oberhesse and the neighboring provinces to draw up a petition to the ministry to remove this hard prohibition. The ministry refused to interfere with the law. They then petitioned the Grand Duke, but also without effect. Dr. Sundheim, an advocate, then espoused the matter and it went before the Baden Chamber of Deputies. It was decided on Oct. 2, 1833, to petition the prince to appoint a committee of physicians of each school to determine the best way of ensuring instruction in the new method.

2d That physicians be allowed to give homœopathic medicines gratuitously.

3d. Only licensed physicians were allowed to practice Homœ-

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opathy; and candidates were to be examined in Homœopathy at the State examinations.

The following is from the *Zeituug:* Hannover.—With great grief I report that on the night from the 20th to the 21st of March Dr. Weber, the royal physician and chief medical counselor, passed away. His death came unexpected to all, though he had complained for several years of ailments of the stomach; these were probably caused by an ulcer, which suddenly perforated the stomach. Homœopathy had been much benefited by his prominent position, and he would still have been able to do much to advance it; it, therefore, loses much in him and his loss is to be deeply lamented. Weber was only 53 years of age. Death rages with furious swiftness in our ranks. You will receive a detailed necrology. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 1, p. 114. A. H. Z., vol. 72, p. 112. Rapou, vol. 2, pp. 7, 487, etc. Ameke., p. 274.*)

WEIHE. According to the *Zeitung* and Quin lists of 1832–4, he was practicing in Hervorden.

WEINSEISEN. According to the *Zeitung* list of 1832, Dr. Weinseisen was then practicing in Lofer, Bavaria.

WERBER. The *Zeitung* list of 1832 locates this man at Freiberg, as does Quin in 1834. Rapou says that he was professor in the university at that place. He says: Professor Werber is a writer of the school of Hegel, and introduced all the nonsense of our polemical philosophy. (*Kleinert, p. 230. Rapou, vol. 2, pp. 611, 621, 624, 625.*)

WERNER. Quin's list gives Werner as a homœopathic physician in Frankenburg, Hesse-Cassel, in 1834.

WESSELHOEFT, WILLIAM. The facts in the life of this distinguished pioneer of Homœopathy have been so happily presented in a "Memorial of William Wesselhœft" by Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody (Boston: N. C. Peabody. 1859) that we present the book here almost in its entirety:

> "The good die first;
> While those whose hearts are dry as summer dust
> Burn to the socket."

This has been the exclamation of Dr. Wesselhœft's friends, alternating with the words of another poet,—

> "Our blessings brighten as they take the wing,"—

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ever since his death; for modesty, the poetical modesty founded on the most dignified self-respect, was with him a trait so predominant they feel that this community has "entertained an angel unawares."

And he must not pass away without some slight memorial of the sentiments with which he inspired those who knew him intimately. A few days after his death some friends went to his afflicted family and proposed erecting a monument to his memory on Forest Hill. But it was their spontaneous and prevailing instinct to say, "No!" It was unlike Dr. Wesselhœft to dwell in marble palaces, even in the heyday of life. He had never any disposition to tower among his fellows with conventional superiorities. Everything about him was of intrinsic nature. A grave bursting into flowers, with his name carved by the hands of domestic love and personal friendship on a low-lying block of the mountain crystal, was in better keeping with the spirit of his life, which, unostentatious and rich with the life of nature, delighted to call forth health and beauty in others for their own sweet sake, by the operation of laws—

"That keep the stars from wrong,
Through which the most ancient heavens are fresh and strong."

Dr. William Wesselhœft was the second son of Karl Wesselhœft, who, with his brother-in-law, Friedrich Frommann, owned the largest publishing house in the university town of Jena during the palmy days of Saxe-Weimar. He had moved from the town of Chemnitz when William was four years old. Karl Wesselhœft was a man of great energy and decision, and some severity of character, but his wife was a woman of refined temperament and intellect, of tender sensibility and disposition; loving the beauty of nature; forever garnering "the harvest of a quiet eye;" and William, her darling, inherited her traits of mind and body.

Born in 1794, when all Germany was just made newly conscious of the genius of her sons by Gœthe, Schiller and Jean Paul, it was William Wesselhœft's happy fortune to open his eyes upon life in Saxe-Weimar's richest era of science and literature. The great Gœthe was a familiar guest at the home of his uncle, Frommann, which was the rendezvous of the literati of Jena at that time; and not unfrequently at his own father's house. When William was ten years old, the model student of

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the Eighteenth Century took a kindly interest in his commencing education, and gave pencils and paper and friendly councils to him and his brother Robert (who was a year younger), in order to induce them to draw; for Gœthe considered drawing an essential of early education; and it is well known he excelled in this accomplishment himself, and pursued it to his latest days.

This was but the first omen of the beautiful culture and superior society whose advantages our friend enjoyed. Though Karl Wesselhœft, like the rest of his contemporaries, did not escape the impoverishment widely produced in Germany by the wars of Napoleon, he did not stint the education. A German of the old country considers science and literature as much a necessity of life as bread, if not as breath itself.

He had residing in his family, for private tutor of his children, the celebrated De Wette, afterwards Professor of Theology at Berlin, and later at Basle; and, after De Wette, the excellent Dr. Grossman, who died Superintendent of the Lutheran churches at Leipsic. This family school consisted of William, his brothers, Edward and Robert, his sister, Wilhelmina, and a ward of his Uncle Frommann's, Minna Herzlieb, celebrated in the memoires of Gœthe as one of those ladies who won the great poet's heart *for a season*.

The education shared by these girls was therefore æsthetic, and a very careful one; as may be inferred from the circumstance, that Wilhelmina, when but fifteen or sixteen years of age, went for a year to the house of the clergyman Hecker, near Leipsic, to teach his children French and other things; and there, as much of a playfellow as a governess, laid the foundation of a lasting friendship with Ferdinanda Hecker, who was at the time but fourteen years of age, and ever afterwards visited the Wesselhœfts at Jena, and at length married Robert.

The correspondence with his sister, which Dr. William Wesselhœft diligently kept up, during all his American life, until her death in 1844, formed a little treasury of her letters, which, with those of his beloved mother, he carefully preserved to reperuse in his old age.

In 1809 William Wesselhœft became a pupil at the Real-Schule of Nuremburg, then under the direction of G. H. von Schubert, in whose autobiography is made frequent mention of this favorite pupil of the great natural philosopher and psychol-

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ogist. Here, besides studying Latin and Greek, he began his profound studies in the natural sciences, including anatomy, of which he was especially fond; and he also became very expert in anatomical drawings. Throughout his life, all branches of natural history were favorite pursuits. His botanical studies were very extensive; and his choice *hortus siccus*, with written explanations of every plant, is in the possession of his wife, herself an ardent lover of flowers. During all his student life, he was in the habit of extensive pedestrian tours to make personal explorations in botany, mineralogy and geology. His collections of mineral and geologic specimens he very recently put in the hands of his friend, Dr. Adolphe Douai, who has undertaken to teach these sciences, among others, to the students in the Perkins Institution for the Blind, whose handling of the specimens serves all the purposes of sight.

But Dr. Wesselhœft did not confine himself to mere accumulations of phenomena in the different departments of nature. He penetrated into the principles of transcendental physics, and completed his studies with the celebrated Oken himself; with whose numerous works, among others, his library is enriched.

In 1813, being nineteen years of age, he entered the University of Jena, with high qualifications for profiting by his lectures on the Philosophy of History and other sciences; and there he graduated, seven years after, as Doctor of Medicine; having perfected his general and medical education at the Universities of Berlin and Wurzburg, at each of which he resided for a season, and at which he passed the second and third examinations, necessary in Germany for obtaining a license for medical practice.

Nor did these eighteen or twenty years of school and university education make William Wesselhœft a mere book-worm. Never was a scholar less pedantic in his manners. While at Jena, he enjoyed, as has been already mentioned, the æsthetic society of cultivated women as well as men, at his Uncle Frommann's, who delighted to have his gifted and cultivated nephew to adorn his reunions with the modest charm of his refined manners and mind.

This was the time when Gœthe was so much interested in meteorology; and William Wesselhœft very much enjoyed making observations on the clouds for him, at the Observatory of Jena. He did this constantly for a year, and, by making

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sketches of the clouds in water-colors, turned to account that skill in drawing to which his illustrious friend had given him the first impulse in his early childhood. Gœthe afterwards gave up the notion of determining the weather by the classification of the forms of clouds, and laughed at it himself. But Dr. Wesselhœft used often playfully to allude to his having been *clerk of the weather* for a year; and to his latest day, was exceedingly fond of looking at the skies, and observing the times and seasons and circumstances of the *strati*, *cumuli*, *schirri*, &c. A pencil, which he always cherished as a perfect relic, because it was one that Gœthe gave him while they were pursuing these investigations together, is still preserved among the family treasures.

But Dr. Wesselhœft was not drawn into political indifferency by his intimacy with the scientific and artistic Gœthe. He gave his heart and hand, with all the ardor of youthful love, to the noble young men who had returned from fighting the battles of German nationality, in which Kœrner fell in 1806. When in Berlin, in 1819, he became very intimate with "the old Jahn," who invented the modern system of gymnastics, and had established in that city a gymnasium as early as 1811. In the "Memoirs of Dr. Follen," published in Boston in 1842, there is quite an extended notice of this Frederic Ludwig Jahn. He published a work upon German nationality ("Deutsches Volksthum"), whose doctrine was, by means of thorough physical education, to produce a manly character in the German youth, in the spirit of the motto which he adopted for himself and his students "Frisch, frei, frölich, und fromm" (Strong, free, joyous and pious). As Dr. Follen's memoirs are accessible to everybody, we will simply refer to this account, instead of reproducing it. The Wesselhœfts and Dr. Follen were intimately acquainted. The friend referred to in his memoirs, who induced Dr. Follen to go to Jena to lecture on the Pandects, was Dr. Robert Wesselhœft, then a lawyer and holding office under the government, and who afterwards bravely wrote a pamphlet to defend Dr. Follen against the infamous slanders of the "Memoirs of Herr von Dœring." From this pamphlet are given many extracts, that not only throw great light on the noble character and career of Dr. Follen in Germany, but necessarily involve a

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vivid view of the spirit and character of all the German students of that era, including Jahn's scholars.

In a slight memoir of Dr. Wesselhœft that has appeared in the Weimarer *Zeitung* since his death, it is said that he shared with many of Jahn's scholars "die Wohnung auf der Hausvogtei, und alsbald die Gewissheit, in Vaterland keine Anstellung zu finden."

This non committal sentence of the timid conservative friend who penned that memoir covers facts which may be less darkly hinted at in our free America. The Burschenschaften, or secret political societies for promoting the German nationality, and, in the end, uniting Germany under one government, originated at Jena, while William Wesselhœft and his brother Robert were students; and none were more engaged and active in them than they. By correspondence, the mother-society spread its organization through all the German universities; but the branch-societies took different complexions, according to local influences. Some merely contented themselves with making a theoretical opposition to the Landmannschaften, which were aristocratic, or conservative, societies. Some went prospectively into details as to what was to be done to rid Germany of the incubus of the reigning families, who farmed it out for their own pleasure, reckless of the welfare of their subjects; and these were disposed to re-establish the republican forms which were indigenous in Germany. Many of them were inspired by Dr. Follen with the idea of a Christian republic, to be evolved from themselves as elements, by their earnest individual strivings after Christian perfection and national progress. In Dr. Follen's memoirs, to which we have already referred, are some elaborate details concerning the societies of this phase, taken partly from Robert Wesselhœft's pamphlet spoken of above; to which we are the more willing to refer our readers, because there can hardly be a more profitable study for American youth than those particular gymnastic communities which Dr. Follen's spirit ruled.

But when, not long after, the strictly individual attempt of the rash and theory-intoxicated Sand had given a bad name to the patriots, these Burschenschaften were betrayed to the government by a traitor; and all the societies were confounded together in a sweeping condemnation—the Christian Follen and his

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friends with Red Republicans. The discovery of the Carbonari in Italy was simultaneous with the discovery of the Burschenschaften in Germany; and the arrests in Germany were as unexpected and indiscriminate as those in Italy. Thus, among others, William Wesselhœft, who was at the moment pursuing his studies in Berlin, was thrown into the *Hausvogtei*, which is a prison for political offenders; and Robert Wesselhœft, into the fortress of Magdeburg. William Wesselhœft, however, found means to escape, after a two months' imprisonment, and was for a long time after concealed in his father's house at Jena.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the impulse developed itself within him to go and assist the struggling Greeks; whose movement for freedom came like the sound of a trumpet, from the old glorious times, upon all the cultivated young men in Europe, and even reached those of America. It was characteristic of the generosity and courage of William Wesselhœft, that, with his all-sided medical education perfected, —and which included even a knowledge of the manufacture of surgical instruments,—he should become surgeon to the German Philhellenen, just as the news came of the disastrous battle of Peta, in which all the officers of the corps of French and Germans had perished, with two thirds of the members. He started well equipped with the furniture of a surgeon The quantities of lint scraped and bandages oversewed by the enthusiastic sympathy of his sister Wilhelmina, his friend Ferdinanda, and others who were in the secret, were so ample that they have served him for his surgery all his life, and are not yet exhausted. For he was disappointed of this expedition. When he arrived at Marseilles, he found an injunction laid upon the vessel. No more volunteers could go to Greece.

From Marseilles, he went back to Switzerland, where already his friends Follen and Beck,—the latter a step-son of his old tutor, De Wette,—and De Wette himself had fled; and found congenial callings at the ancient University of Basle, which was then recently re-opened. In this University Dr. Wesselhœft also found employment as demonstrator of anatomy and assistant oculist; and he remained busily occupied in instruction two years, spending his vacations in pedestrian tours among the mountains; for not only explorations in natural science, but a pure love of the picturesque, was a great motive of his pedestrian

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excursions at all times. The scenery of every part of Germany that was beautiful or grand was already familiar to him by the same means; and now that of Switzerland became so, and he was never weary of the Alpine flora. During the latter years of his life he cherished the hope and intention of revisiting these scenes in Germany and Switzerland, that "haunted him like a passion;" and when he was weary, as he often was, by the pressure of his unremitting labors, nothing soothed and beguiled him more surely than for his sons and nephews—to whom he had given a European education—to describe to him their peregrinations in those familiar scenes. The last picture that he purchased in the summer in which he died was a remarkable sketch of the Alps, painted by Leute, where the needlewood-pines seem to whisper of their solitude, and, as he said, of his "own youth."

The same interference of the allied powers with the German refugees in Switzerland, that drove Drs. Follen and Beck from Basle, compelled Dr. Wesselhœft to leave for America at the same time. Some letters which showed his sympathy with Dr. Follen had fallen into the hands of the agents of the despots. He came across the ocean, however, in a different vessel, which sailed from Antwerp, and was four months on the sea.

Exile from home and friends was a sad thing to a temperament so affectionate as Dr. Wesselhœft's; and his love of nature's beauty, no less than the generous enthusiasm he had cherished for the freedom and unity of Germany, had made the very soil of his native Europe dear. But he was still young enough to be susceptible to all the generous hopes which the ideal republican of Europe reposes in the destiny of the United States of America. He felt himself strong in the consciousness of the high cultivation of mind which makes a man the conqueror of success, wherever he may be placed. Immediately after his arrival he went to Lehigh County, Penn., where was settled a German family which he had known at home. From thence he proceeded to Northampton County, seeking a sphere for his medical practice; and finally settled in Bath,—attracted, perhaps, by the German population.

This was not done, however, without efforts having been made by Drs. Follen and Beck to have him come to them in Massachusetts. It was in 1825 that Prof. Ticknor, at their instance,

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wrote to ask him to take charge of the Gymnasium at Cambridge and Boston; which they hoped would reproduce Jahn's establishment at Berlin, though it never did so. He refused, however; for already a large and profitable practice was opening upon him at Bath: and here, in the course of a few years, he married Miss Sarah Palmer, in whose family he had become intimate by his professional calls to it as an allopathic physician. Both German and English were spoken in this family; and its members had early become his warm friends.

But already he meditated the change in his practice; and as this must risk his income, at least for some years, he spoke to his wife of the plan before he married her. He represented to her that his study of medicine at the greatest medical schools of Germany—at Jena, Berlin and Wurzburg—had still left his mind unsatisfied with any known system of therapeutics, and his practice had confirmed his doubts.

"As to therapeutics," said the lamented young James Jackson, in his frank letters to his father from the Medical School of Paris, in 1835,—after he had studied, not only in Boston, but in Edinburgh and London,—"we have not yet come within sight of its shores." So also felt the accomplished Wesselhœft ten years before the date of that letter, and for similar reasons, viz.: because he was thoroughly instructed in the so-called scientific medicine of the schools, and had measured the limitations of it, and was himself thoroughly honest, and with sufficient faith in nature and God to believe with George Herbert that—

> "All things unto our flesh are kind
> In their descent and being, as to our mind
> In their ascent and cause."
>
> "Herbs gladly cure our flesh, because that they
> Find their acquaintance there."

Not long after Dr. Wesselhœft had come to America, some of the first physicians of Weimar, and many of his own most respected classmates, had become converts to the therapeutics of Hahnemann, and the latter wrote to Dr. Wesselhœft urging upon him to make trial of the medicines, which were sent him, together with Hahnemann's "Organon" and "Provings," by his father, who had also become a convert to the system as patient. At first he was averse to what seemed to be the other absurd extreme from the then prevalent method of giving

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immense doses of such medicines as *Calomel*, the physicians of the day vying with each other in the bold practice of enlarging doses to the utmost extent from which any patient could rally, and under which numerous persons sank.

But he was very much struck with Hahnemann's "Provings." He felt it was no more than due respect to a man, who had worked for twenty years himself, together with other men as earnest as himself, in making a materia medica, to examine it carefully. It had a quite different history, certainly, from the quack nostrums which frequently solicit the attention of the public; it had a scientific origin.

The same love of truth and independence of tradition which had inspired his studies with Schubert and Oken, together with his personal modesty on the one hand and his faith in the perfection of nature on the other, compelled him to investigation. And, when he had become convinced by personal observation that Hahnemann's preparations were effective, no timid conservatism, no considerations of material prudence, restrained him from dropping the methods he had already suspected of creating as much disease as they cured, and of adopting one against which there was, at the time, the universal prejudice which always attends new discoveries.

The infinitesimal doses were the hardest part of the method for him to accept, though his common sense had revolted from the maximum doses of the allopathic practice. His very first experiment was in a case of ozæna, whose symptoms indicated Hahnemann's thirtieth dilution of some medicine. He said: "I was really ashamed to give the thirtieth dilution, and substituted the sixth!" When he went to his patient the next day, he found her sitting up in bed, with the symptoms immensely aggravated, and very angry. It was a lesson to him which he did not forget. The disease was cured without another dose, as it might have been with far less suffering to the patient had he given the finer dilution.

Among his first successes was his treatmeat of croup with *Spongia* and *Hepar*. He communicated these cases to the best-instructed German physicians in his neighborhood—Dr. Freytag, a Moravian, of Bethlehem; and Dr. Detwiller, of Hellertown—and engaged them and others in the experimental investigation. So great was the respect that Dr. Wessolhœft's personal charac-

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teristics had inspired, that, although some individuals were angry that he would not administer to them at their desire allopathic medicines, most of those who had employed him before continued to do so, and took the small doses; for, when he became convinced that the homœopathic method was true, he felt it to be the best evidence that the allopathic method was false; and his conscience would not permit him to tamper with this fearful and wonderful human frame. He used to say, that if, when it was well constituted, it was hard to drive from it the life, even with the whole circle of poisons, it was always easy enough to fill it with chronic anguish, to be transmitted for generations. There is scarcely a drug in the allopathic practice of which Hahnemann does not note the effects as diseases, and give the antidotes. Dr. Wesselhœft tested these notations in his own practice as fast as possible, and in no instance came to a conclusion in opposition to Hahnemann's.

With views so serious and generous, it was not possible for Dr. Wesselhœft to content himself with personal success. The increasing interest in Homœopathy soon suggested a Prover's Union, of which he early became a director, and in which he was always interested. The homœopathic practice began to spread. Dr. Constantine Hering, who was a student at the Medical School of the University of Wurzburg after Dr. Wesselhœft, and had afterwards studied with Hahnemann himself, came, in 1833, to Pennsylvania from Surinam, where he had been practicing for some years. Hearing of Dr. Wesselhœft's practice, he immediately sought him; and they conferred upon measures for establishing a medical school. Some highly gifted and well-educated physicians of Philadelphia, New York, and other places, had become converts. It is also true, and "pity 'tis, 'tis true," that a great many practitioners sprang up all over the country, who were not well educated in pathology or general science, but who could take Hull's Jahr and other works of the kind, and, by means of that tact so very common a characteristic of Americans, treat acute and well-defined symptoms so felicitously as to astonish and gain the confidence of multitudes. Dr. Wesselhœft always said of these practitioners, that they did not do so much harm as even educated allopathists necessarily do; because the medicines, if mistaken, were generally harmless, the specifics requiring a certain susceptibility in the patient to insure an

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effect. It was chronic disease, where symptoms were obscure aud complicated, that was the test of a fully educated homœopathic physician. Still it was mortification to him, who had the interests of the system so much at heart, that the allopathic physicians of our principal cities, often highly educated in general science and accomplished in literature, should have the chance of reproaching Homœopathy with the ignorance of its practitioners.

It is not worth while to go into the details of the foundation of the school at Allentown. A company was formed, and six acres of land purchased in a beautiful spot, and the two wings of a large building erected, where resorted students (generally speaking, allopathic physicians who had become converts to Hahnemann's principle). Dr. Hering became the director and chief instructor.

But the constitution of the school was never quite satisfactory to Drs. Hering and Wesselhœft. Too many of the company had only a pecuniary interest in its success, and were inclined to sacrifice the interests of the system by admitting unqualified students.

Dr. Hering was invited into Philadelphia, where a large practice awaited him, and where he could choose those students to whose instructions he would devote himself. Then Dr. Wesselhœft removed from Bath to Allentown and took up the forlorn hope; although, by so doing, he abandoned again a large and lucrative practice. It was, however, a vain attempt. He also became discouraged about the school; and, in 1842, determined to remove to Boston, Mass., although his removal to Allentown had not proved the pecuniary disadvantage he expected it to be; for his practice there immediately became extensive and profitable.

There was also a domestic reason for this removal. For a year before he left Allentown, he had had the happiness of the society of his brother Robert and his family. Robert Wesselhœft was, as has been said, a distinguished lawyer in Weimar, and officer of the government, when he was arrested, with other members of the Burschenschaften, and imprisoned at Magdeburg. It was not *carcere duro*, like that of the Italians in Spielburg; but, during the seven years of his imprisonment, he had considerable intercourse, especially with the physicians of Magdeburg, and

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devoted himself to the study of natural sciences and medicine, and became interested in hydropathy.

Being released from prison at the accession of Frederic William IV. of Prussia, who signalized that event by setting free all the political prisoners, he returned to Jena, where he immediately married, resumed the practice of his profession, and had his old office conferred upon him again. But it was found that his long imprisonment had not at all changed his liberal principles, and he was the more interesting to many by reason of his long martyrdom to them. His influence, in short, was feared; and the government, who could find no pretext for making any accusation against him, at length requested him to leave Europe, and proposed to pay him a large sum of money—considerably more than would cover the expense—if he would remove his family to America.

But, while he was yet in Europe, he had gone to the water-cure establishments of Ilmenau and Carlsbad for his own health, which had been injured by his imprisonment and his subsequent labors in his office; and thus he had become acquainted with the *practice* of water-cure, and he came to America with quite an enthusiasm to spread it in the New World, where, as yet, there was not one establishment.

Dr. William Wesselhœft approved of water cure as an agent of hygiene; but he succeeded in convincing his brother that it did not take the place entirely of medication by homœopathic remedies; and Robert was initiated by his brother into the materia medica, during his year's residence in Allentown.

But Dr. William Wesselhœft gave his hearty sympathy to the project of establishing the water-cure. Water was an admirable regimen to purify the system which had been abused by drugs, and restore its normal susceptibility to the delicate medication of Hahnemann. When Dr. Robert Wesselhœft had been able, during a residence of a year or two in Cambridge, to obtain some co-operation in his plan, Dr. William Wesselhœft, who removed to Boston meanwhile, and immediately entered upon a large and lucrative practice, proved his most efficient aid in founding the Brattleborough Water Cure.

There is no doubt that Dr. Wesselhœft had the most agreeable expectations, with respect to society, in removing from the interior of Pennsylvania to Boston; as he had not been insensible

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to the immense change from Saxe-Weimar to Northampton county, where, though the population was friendly and most respectable, it left the scholar and gentleman to sigh occasionally for the circles of his youth, which Gœthe had graced with front sublime as Jove and where Jean Paul Richter poured out his rich and beautiful humor. He doubtless expected that he should find himself in a generous and noble intercourse with the scientific physicians of Boston, who would not fail in the courteous attention to one whose culture was nearly unparalled, in any country, for its scientific completeness, however they might demur to practitioners who had no regular education in pathology. He probably looked forward to persuading them to faithful examination of the new system, now that there was so favorable an opportunity for studying it with one who had first anxiously explored their own ground. At all events, so generous a mind could not suppose that so serious a subject to humanity would be dismissed with old saws of conservatism, spiced with cavalier jokes. without even the pretence of serious examination. Very poor seemed to him that kind of wit which tyrannized over the medical society of Boston, compared with the rich humor of his countryman and personal friend. Jean Paul, —das Einige,—that had played, like the educated sunshine, over the morning of his own life; and which, instead of terrifying the weak and vain and susceptible, with coxcombical sneer, from that which might perhaps be known, burst through the barriers of the dead past, and found new worlds of life to sport in, with the creative frolicsomeness of inventive power, irrepressible in its glorious courage, as the spirit of Hafiz, when he proposed to "break up the tiresome old sky."

Dr. Wesselhœft subsequently passed his own sons and nephews through the Medical School of Boston, because he was altogether too liberal to undervalue, in their own departments of science, those who took no pains to inquire into his possible knowledge, in that one "whose shores have not been approached within sight" by any of them, according to the confession of their own brightest ornament.

Besides, he wished those, whose medical education he directed, to know all that could be said for the errors which they were to oppose in their practice; having a serious contempt for the wis-

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dom that preserved its own self-respect by ignoring what, if admitted, might possibly show its treasures to be folly.

Dr. Wesselhœft, as Mr. Parker said at his funeral, when he saw what his path was to be, had too much dignity to complain, or rail at or ridicule others; but, with modest self-respect, proceeded to *practice down* opposition, for which he had ample opportunity.

He was not wholly alone. There were already four or five homœopathic physicians in and around Boston, recent converts from Allopathy; and it was noteworthy, that the extensive and lucrative practice which some of them had previously had took away all color of suspicion that anything but conscientious conviction had led them to the adoption of the new method. Dr. Wesselhœft's greater age and experience in this new method naturally gave him the lead, and he was soon too much absorbed in the excessive labors which his professional calls brought upon him, to regret a social intercourse with his opponents, for which he had no time. His success in the treatment of scarlet fever opened the hearts of mothers, and forthwith introduced him into the bosom of the most conservative families; for scarlet fever had become the terror of Boston. Once established in the nurseries, his influence and practice spread. His professional income soon became so ample, that, but for the drain upon it to support the establishment at Battleborough, "he would have died," as a newspaper obituary of his death observed, "rolling in wealth."

Nor was the Brattleborough Institution unsuccessful. There were years when the receipts were $25,000. But the Wesselhœfts were better physicians than financiers. Their dearest objects were other than pecuniary, in establishing the homœopathic and hydropathic systems. They gave away as much cure as they were paid for, always in the generous confidence, that at last, if not at first, their disinterested faith would be appreciated, and open the eyes of others to what they believed to be great humane interests.

Besides, the revolutions of 1848 made immense drafts upon their sympathies, especially those of Dr. William Wesselhœft, whose position in Boston made him a centre of refuge. How many gathered about his hospitable board for several years. A political exile himself, he knew how to feel for the political

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exile, who came here so often, without the profession or education which secured to himself a position. Nor was it the unfortunate of his own countrymen alone that secured his sympathy and aid. But we must turn away from a theme on which gratitude would delight to dwell.

Dr. Wesselhœft, after he was in Boston, still had students of Homœopathy in such measure as he could attend to in his private study, but he especially interested himself in educating the young men of his own and brother's family, to take his place by and by as strict Hahnemannists. When he died there were eight times as many homœopathic physicians in and around Boston as there were when he came. But many of these were of what they call the *eclectic* school,— mingling allopathic and homœopathic methods in what he conceived to be a most unphilosophical manner, and sometimes giving allopathic doses of homœopathic medicines. He was a strict Hahnemannist; but he had not any conservative bigotry. He was aware that Hahnemann had not completed the science and art of medicine. He accepted the progress into higher dynamization that the thirtieth (which Hahnemann had suggested as possible, but, as he thought, undervalued); for experiment of the same kind that had convinced Hahnemann of the efficacy of the thirtieth, sanctioned the higher ones; and he used to say that the kind of theoretical arguments brought against the highest, if allowed, would condemn even the lowest. He preferred the word "dynamization" to "dilution," for the efficacy was in their dynamic force in relation to the vital forces, which no chemistry or mechanic laws can estimate. The power of an infinitesimal dose was no more, but just as inexplicable as the power of an infinitesimal particle of light to awaken delight in the owner of the retina of nerves that reflects it; or, if that is diseased, to inflict torture upon it. The question always was of *the fact:*—

> "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
> Than are dreamt of in our philosophy;"—

and these things are of daily and unquestionable *experience.* Dr. Wesselhœt constantly declared, that, in this infancy of homœopathic science, the Baconian method of experiment and collection of phenomena must be faithfully followed for a long time yet, before a scientific explanation could be hoped; and he had a stern feeling of disapprobation, bordering on contempt, at the

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presumptuous levity that so easily questioned the principles and conclusions of the conscientious and faithful founder of the school, who did not open his lips until he had worked twenty years.

It would not being doing justice to our friend's solemn convictions not to say this, however, severely it may cut in some quarters.

The character of Dr. Wesselhœft has been, perhaps, more forcibly set forth by the mere narrative of his life, than it can be by disquisition. Love of truth and beauty; a conscience of the duty of entire and manifold culture; industry; fidelity to every opportunity of gaining new light; a manly and generous sympathy with all social and national development towards freedom; delicacy and sweetness in all family relations, and to all friends, unostentatious hospitality that was cosmopolitan; personal habits of self denial and disinterestedness that seemed hardly to have a limit; the modest charm of unconsciousness which classed him with—

> "Glad hearts, without reproach or blot,
> Who do [God's] will, and know it not;' —

kindness, that, though it was habitual and constant as the sun, had a morning freshness about its every manifestation; and, with all this, a simplicity, directness, and honesty in speech, that often offended the vain and conventional: such were the traits that characterized Dr. Wesselhœft. They enriched his life; but some of them brought about his early death, which, however, as Jean Paul has beautifully said, is *the secret of nature for getting more life.*

He was not unaware, during all the last year, that he was presuming on a constitution exhausted by the unremitting labor his profession necessarily involved: and he admitted to a brother-physician, who realized his exhausted condition more than the sufferer did himself, that he ought to give up his practice, and go to Europe; for nothing less insurmountable than the ocean could divide him from his patients. But, though he was happy in the thought that his son and nephew could take up his practice, with steadfastness of fidelity to the strict homœopathic principle like his own, he was beguiled to wait a little longer, and a little longer, to attend to some patients that did not like to be given up. Thus he ran on, in the spirit of self-sacrifice,

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till the silver string was suddenly loosed, the golden bowl broken, and he fell.

A few weeks in the country, which it is pleasant to remember how he enjoyed, hardly brought to himself the conviction that he was going; for he rallied in the mountain air which he sought. But a relapse, caused by an accidental cold, brought him back to the city; and he sent to Philadelphia for his friend, Dr. Hering, refusing to see all others, that he might have strength to talk with him.

About twelve hours before he could expect him to arrive, probably a sudden conviction of his impending departure struck his mind. He was sitting by his wife, with her hand in his; when suddenly he brought his other hand upon it, pressed it tenderly several times, and said, "Will you go with me?" rose up, made two or three firm steps towards the bed, and fell upon his face. On being lifted up, they saw that he was "beyond and above."

When the tidings spread through the city that he was gone, the expression of sorrow and sympathy with the bereaved was very great. It was a touching thing to see how much the respect and love felt for him was expressed in rare and beautiful flowers. A profusion of these smiles of nature, woven into exquisite garlands and wreaths and crowns, came from his friends and patients, far and near, whose greenhouses and house-plants he had never failed to dwell upon with delight when he visited them. On the day of his funeral, these tributes of affection were hung about his coffin; and the Rev. Theodore Parker—a friend, and in part a patient—stood at the head of it, and made a tributary discourse to his memory, which was responded to by the tears of a large company that encircled the weeping family. Dr. Douai followed with an impassioned address to the Germans in their own language; and then Mr. Parker, in a touching prayer, thanked God for the life that had been so noble and beneficent, and implored consolation for the misfortune such a death must ever be to the surviving. The company also went to Forest Hill; and there, under a tree, in the glow of sunset, the coffin was again opened, that every friend might take a last look at the beloved features; and, the flowers being again hung round it, a strain of exquisite vocal music, from a choir of German friends who where hidden in the trees that grew over the tomb, rose and

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fell, and rose and fell, for ten minutes. It seemed like the song of angels who were conveying the spirit to its heavenly home.

Dr. Wesselhœft, born into the Lutheran communion, sympathized with the New Church, initiated by Swedenborg, more than with any other; though he did not belong to any organized society of it, and doubted whether Swedenborg himself intended his disciples should form any church more visible than the communion of faith and charity to which all the churches of Christendom introduce sincere and loving souls.

Dr. Wesselhœft died at Boston, September 1, 1858. (*Memorial to William Wesselhœft. By Elizabeth P. Peabody, Boston, 1859. N. Am. Jour. Hom., vol. 7, p. 400. Trans. Am. Inst. Hom, 1859. Am. Hom. Rev., vol. 1, p. 96. World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 709. Trans. Mass. Hom. Soc., vol. 1, p. 36.*)

WIDNMANN, FRANZ SERAPH AMAND. Was born at Marktoffinigen on March 19, 1765. After completing his school education at Augsburg, he went to study theology in Dillingen; but changing his mind, he removed to Ingolstadt, where he devoted himself to medicine, and graduated at Wurzburg in 1792. He supported himself while a student by teaching. After completing his medical education he settled as a physician in Wallerstein, and in 1798 was appointed court physician of Eichstadt, and married the widow of his predecessor. He was subsequently appointed body-physician of the prince bishop, and then medical counselor. In 1817 Eichstadt was given to the Duke of Leuchtenberg, whereupon Widnmann was appointed body-physician to the Duke, who, however, died in 1824. Thereafter the subject of this notice settled in Munich, where he practiced uninterruptedly until a few weeks before his death, which happened on the 28th of January, 1848, occasioned by pneumonia senilis. He was much attached to fine arts, painting, music and statuary. His attention was called to Homœopathy when physician to the Duke of Leuchtenberg, by observing a scarlet rash appear on his son after a large dose of *Belladonna*. From this time forward he practiced it exclusively, and with the greatest zeal and success on the 31st of March, 1842, he celebrated the jubilee of his doctorship when he received the honorary degree of a jubilee doctor. His writings are distributed throughout Hufeland's journal, the *Hygea*, etc.

Rapou says: Councillor Widnmann is one of the eldest of the

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German homœopaths; he did not practice much in Munich, but in the provinces, in his capacity as physikus or physician to the canton. He is a man of high spirit, firm and severe, who imposed on his colleagues respect for his personality, and who has not ceased, spite of his title of homœopathist, to continue the duties that the law of the country only grants to the most honorable and distinguished physicians. Widnmann is the first disciple of Hahnemann who wrote in Hufeland's Journal, and who sought to break down the polemical wall which self love and passion had built between the rival medical schools. Widnmann is to-day chilled with age (1842), and practices but little. I visited him many times, but received little useful intelligence from his conversation. He seems to have become indifferent to the interests of our school since the polemical breezes he had raised about the dispensing of remedies, but spoke much of his son, who is a pharmacist.

Widnmann's name is in the *Zeitung* list, and also on the list of contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. (*Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 8, p. 271. Rapou, vol. 2, p. 349. Kleinert, 110. Atkin's Hom. Directory, 1855, p. 214*)

WILHELMI. The name is on the *Zeitung* list of 1832, at which time he was practicing Homœopathy at Arnstadt, Saxony. Quin also locates him at this place two years later.

WILHELMI. The name is on Quin's list of 1834; he was then practicing Homœopathy in Rinteln, in Hesse Cassel.

WILSEY, FERDINAND LITTLE. Ferdinand Little Wilsey, M. D. (son of Andrew Tailor), was born at 57 Reade street, New York, June 23d, 1797, and died of consumption, at Bergen, N. J., May 11th, 1860, aged 62 years, 10 months, and 18 days.

Dr. Smith thus mentions him in the *American Hom. Review:* Dr. Wilsey was born in New York, June 23, 1797, and was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits. About the year 1825 Dr. Hans Burch Gram arrived in this country from Sweden, and being a Free Mason became acquainted with Mr. Wilsey, then a Master of a lodge, who received him kindly and entertained him at his house. As our readers are aware, Dr. Gram was the first to introduce Homœopathy into this country, and Doctor (then Mr.) Wilsey, being troubled with dyspepsia, was

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induced to place himself in his friend's care, and thus became the first patient who was treated homœopathically in this country. The success of the treatment was such that he desired his old-school physician, Dr. John F. Gray, to investigate the new practice, which after a while he did. Not content with merely being cured himself, Mr. Wilsey applied himself assiduously to disseminate the facts of Homœopathy, and inducing his friends who required medical treatment to place themselves under the care of Dr. Gram.

Mr. Wilsey, who had long had a taste for the healing art, soon began to study the homœopathic system under Dr. Gram's direction. At the same time he attended the lectures of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was soon qualified to practice, and received the degree of M. D. He however practiced his profession only in private, and gratuitously among his friends. The revulsion of 1837 caused him to relinquish his mercantile pursuits, and being somewhat reduced in his fortune his friends procured for him a desirable situation in the Custom-house, which he accepted, and still continued his private medical practice. About the year 1845 or 1846 Dr. Wilsey joined a company for mining copper in Cuba, and sailed for that island to superintend the mining operations. The enterprise proved disastrous, Dr. Wilsey's health failed, and in less than a year he returned to New York and commenced for the first time the public practice of medicine. He soon became very successful and his services were widely sought. By the rewards of his diligent professional labors he retrieved his early fortunes, and became possessed of very considerable wealth, which he used for many good and benevolent purposes. Some three or four years ago (about 1856) he underwent a severe and protracted illness, brought on, it is thought, by his excessive professional labors, operating upon a constitution always delicate. Since then his friends have seen with regret that his health was failing. Often he had been confined to his house and his bed; but as soon as sufficient strength returned he resumed his activity. About two years ago, however, he relinquished the most burdensome part of his labors, and with them his house in New York, to his successor, Dr. Forbes, and removed his family to Bergen, N J.

Dr. Folger says that Dr. Wilsey may be considered, not only as the first convert to the doctrines of homœopathia in the United

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States, but also as the first American who made any pretensions to the practice of the same. As early as 1828 he was occupied with many patients. He was devotedly attached to Gram, and in all his adversities and changes was found by his side. He was a companion to him in his protracted illness, and was the last at his final resting place. He graduated in 1844. (*Trans. Am. Inst. Hom., 1860, 1870. World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 444. N. E. Med. Gaz., Feb., 1871. Am. Hom. Rev., vol. 2, p. 432.*)

WILSON, ABRAHAM DURYEA. Was born in Columbia College, New York City, September 20, 1801. His father, Peter Wilson, was professor of Languages and Greek and Roman Antiquities. He received his education in this College, and graduated in 1818, when but 17 years of age, but did not receive his diploma until he was of legal age, in 1822. After his graduation he at once commenced the study of medicine under Drs. Francis and Hosack, receiving the degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1821. He at once settled to practice, taking up residence in Walker St. In early manhood he joined the Masonic order. In 1824 he married Miss Eliza Holmes.

It was previous to 1829 that Wilson was introduced by his friend Dr. Gray to Dr. Gram. Incredulous at first, and like nearly all his brethren of the old school, deeming the new doctrine nothing short of humbug, he resolved to follow in his old course; but the convincing arguments of his new acquaintance, together with the extraordinary and difficult cures which he witnessed, induced him to make further experiments with the new medical system. These tests resulted in his becoming a convert to the system of Hahnemann, and in 1829 he publicly adopted the homœopathic method in the treatment of his patients, continuing steadfastly in the same path till the day of his death. Dr. Gray in his address on the life of Dr. Wilson says of this period: "Wilson came into our circle with all his stores of sound culture, and with all his indomitable courage in defence of the right and the true, or of whatsoever he so deemed; an accession of manly power, of moral force, which was most cheerfully welcomed by us at that time, and evermore thereafter cherished and venerated by us and by all who came after us.

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"I have said that the avowal of his change of practice ensued upon a very mature and thorough examination of the questions involved in that change, and I may add that this was his method in all other philosophical and administrative problems. His powers of analysis were never embarrassed by the perturbations of his emotional nature. Though generous even to a decided fault on some occasions, and full of sympathy at all times and in every fibre of his being, yet could he at all times set his reason to work in the precision and cool steadiness of mathematical logic, and so it was his wont to apply his happily dimant rational power to the largest quations of faith and of practice in ethics and theosophy as well as in ours of medicine. His characteristic lay in this rare peculiarity of constitution, one which belonged to the old-time philosophers, that he could apply his consciously rational test-processess over all the lines sketched by his intuitions; and his merit as a man consisted in this ever rare quality, that he openly avowed and sustained whatsoever he found to be true by this his double process of investigation—prolepsis and demonstration.

"Wilson took this great step—Homœopathy—with a deliberation and courage consonant with his training in letters and science and with his constitution as a man. He was no adventurer in this community, with nothing to lose by the change and perhaps a gain to make by heralding a novelty in medicine. Nor was he, by any view of his constitution, an eager innovator, a reformer of popular mistakes, but rather from his harmonic tendencies (he loved music) and his cordial social support with all the good-meaning people of his place and times he was a conservative; he was indulgent to harmless errors and indisposed to violent uprootings. Nevertheless, he went with his convictions of truth whensoever these were fully ripe in his soul; like the great apostle to the Gentiles, he consulted not with flesh and blood when beneficent truth called for volunteers in her divine conflicts. Bitter were the pangs and sore the costs of this bold change for the accomplished and successful young Wilson. In less than two years after his adoption of the new method, that is to say in 1831, when the birth of the last of his children had rendered the demands of family support strongest upon him, his change had already deprived him of all his family practice save one. Of that goodly broad basis founded by his

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familiar associates among the Masons in the Dutch church, of which he was a cherished member, and from among his family adherents, including those of his brother, the Counselor, only one stood by him, Mr. Thomas Dugan, sexton of St. George's, who happened to have been a mutual friend of Wilson and myself.

Dr. Wilson died of pulmonary apoplexy at No. 17 West Eleventh St., New York, on January 20, 1864, aged 63 years. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p. 447. N. E. Med. Gaz., March, 1871. Am. Inst. Trans., 1870. Trans. N. Y. State Hom Soc., 1863—Dr. Gray's Address on Wilson; also as a pamphlet. Am. Hom. Review, vol. 4, p. 384. Smith's MSS.*)

WINCKLER. The name is on the list of contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829. It is also on the *Zeitung* and Quin lists. He was practicing Homœopathy in Altenburg, Hungary.

WOHLLEBEN, HEINRICH JOH. Was a contributor to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829, at which time he was a surgeon at Volkenrode in Gotha. His name is on the *Zeitung* and Quin lists.

WOLFF, VON. Von Wolff was a contributor to Hahnemann's Jubilee of 1829; he was then in Warsaw. His name also appears on the *Zeitung* and Quin lists. The editor of the *Klinik* writes:

Darmstadt.—The newspaper published here, in its issue of Sept. 4, contains the following concerning the lately deceased Royal Counselor Wolff: Yesterday (the 3d of Sept.) at half-past 7 P. M., there died at Darmstadt, after a long and severe illness, in his 64th year, the pensioned Grand Ducal Royal Counselor Wolff, a man of honor and uprightness in the fullest sense of the word, as he fully proved in his very active life, spent partly in the military and partly in the civil service. A brave, resolute and faithful soldier, a well-educated and efficient officer, highly esteemed by his comrades and by his superiors, he left the military career after the great war, many honorable wounds, especially from the Spanish and French campaigns, testifying to his doughty qualities. He now devoted himself with a characteristic equal zeal and love to the civil service of the State. Of this he gave manifold proof in his position as fiscal officer in

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various districts of the country, and later as administrator of the Hospital of the Lunatic Asylum and the Infirmary at Hofheim, as well as by his many years' activity as member of the Second House of the provincial diet. Whoever came into touch with him recognized his restless zeal for the advancement of everything useful to the commonwealth, his successful activity for the good and happiness of humanity, and his beneficence, and will acknowledge that he ever thought more of others than of himself. Whatever Wolff undertook, he would carry on with his whole soul and with a fiery zeal. This was also shown by his activity in the domain of Homœopathy, in which he was considered an authority, as may be seen from his many writings on this subject. With one word, he was a man in the true sense of the word, and his numerous friends will hear the tidings of his decease with heartfelt sorrow. All was done that the healing art could do to prolong his life, which was endangered by an organic heart trouble. His illness began already in February, and he only succumbed after seven months. May the ashes of the good man find their rest. We ourselves last saw him in Frankfurt, A. M., at the meeting of the Central Union and we can testify to his earnest zeal in the good cause.

WOLF, PAUL. In the *Prager Med. Monatschrift* for February, 1857, notice is given that Dr. Paul Wolf, of Dresden, died on January 2, 1857, in his 62d year.

The *British Journal* contains the following: Beyond the circle of the friends and patients of Dr. Paul Wolf, of Dresden, his death will be felt by many who have enjoyed the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, or to whom he was known by reputation as one of the earliest champions of Homœopathy.

The subject of this notice was born in Dresden on the 24th of February, 1795. He received the first elements of education at the Israelite school of Seesen, and afterwards at the school of St. Thomas, in Leipzic. His first inclination was to study philosophy, but a relation persuaded him to adopt medicine as his profession. So he entered the University of Leipzic as a medical student in 1812. During the war in 1813, he came to Dresden and acted as assistant surgeon in the typhushospital attached to the goal, where he continued until attacked by the disease. He afterwards completed his studies at Prague and thence went to Jena, where he took his degree in 1817. He passed the Gov-

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ernment examination in Dresden in the following year, not without much opposition on the part of the authorities, in consequence of his being a Hebrew. He was much complimented upon his inaugural essay on "Croup," and the purity of his Latin. He settled in Dresden, but for a long time he was unable to live by his practice, but was supported by his relatives. In 1822 he married, and thereafter his practice gradually increased. In 1824, when on a visit to Prague, Professor Bischof drew his attention to Homœopathy, and advised him to study it, which Wolf did under the guidance of Drs. Marenzeller and von Lichtenfels. His first experiments with the new method having been crowned with success, his confidence increased in it, and in 1826 he devoted himself entirely to its practice. He found Dr. Trinks already practicing Homœopathy in Dresden, and a series of persecutions soon began to be directed against these two apostles of the new system. Fines, actions at law, accusations of poisoning, the hatred of colleagues, the unbelief or mockery of the public, caricatures—in short, all the armory of oppression was employed to put them down. Without success, however, for the fame of our hero went on increasing and his practice extending. He numbered several crowned heads among his patients. He was created Hofrath of Altenburg in 1836, and a few years later he was decorated with the order of Henry the Lion of Brunswick. He did not do much in the literary line, partly on account of his many professional engagements, and partly on account of his dislike of publicity. One article of his, however, is very well known—his "Eighteen Theses," which have been more than once alluded to in this journal. He was president of the last meeting of the German Central Homœopathic Society, in August, 1856, when those who had not seen him for some time were struck by his altered and aged look. Some years previously he had suffered much from an ulceration of the stomach, which had healed up, but was succeeded by fits of the gout, and two years ago he first perceived the signs of diabetes mellitus. This disease went on increasing and reduced his strength greatly. His breathing became affected and his sight impaired. Notwithstanding his sufferings, he continued to pursue his practice, and refused to take proper care of his health. He knew his disease was mortal, but he had a great dread of a long illness, and so continued to work as long as pos-

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sible. On the 30th of December he was seized with bronchial catarrh and four days afterwards he was dead. He left a widow and six children. His funeral showed the general esteem in which he was held. A numerous concourse of his friends and admirers followed his body to the Jewish burial ground. The procession included the carriages of many of the most eminent inhabitants of Dresden—among others, that of the Countess of Hohenau (wife of Prince Albert of Prussia) and those of the English and French Ambassadors. Funeral orations were delivered at the grave by the Chief Rabbi Landau and by his friend, Dr. Trinks.

Dr. Wolf's colleagues bear cordial testimony to his ability as a physician, his strict professional behavior, and the confidence he inspired in his patients. His experience had been great, and he had profited greatly by it. He possessed a mass of information regarding the actions of medicines, such as few among us can boast of. His practical tact and almost instinctive selection of the appropriate medicine made him a most successful practitioner His courtesy and kindness to younger practitioners, his geniality and friendliness to his contemporaries, made him a great favorite with all his colleagues. He left behind him a sketch of a work on general therapeutics, and some fragments of practical papers.

The Theses mentioned above were written to carefully define the laws of Homœopathy and were accepted as guides by the Central Society. They were first published in the *Archiv. fuer d. hom. Heilkunst*, vol. 13. In them the mooted questions were discussed.

Meyer says in the *Zeitung*: Another veteran and master-mind of our sciencehas departed. On the 2d of January, 1857, at 10 P. M., there died at Dresden, Privy Counselor Dr. Paul Wolf, Knight of the Heinrichsorden of Brunswick, after having attended to the duties of his vocation only two days before, though he was suffering even then. A metastasis of gout to the lungs put an end to his indefatigable activity and unwearied exertions. He was among the first physicians of Dresden and his fame extended over all the countries of Europe. The many proofs of princely favor shown to him demonstrate, at the same time, how well he succeeded in procuring access even into those high circles for our beloved Homœopathy. A man of deep knowledge, of familiar

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acquaintance with our materia medica, one of the most penetrating observers at the sickbed, a loving colleague—he sank into the grave at the age of 62 years. Rest, our dear friend, from your troubled earthly pilgrimage. May you find in those heavenly spheres that rest which you would not allow to yourself here below.

Paul Wolf was born in Dresden on the 24th of February, 1795. Even as a boy he showed an active mind and a firm will. This was the especial cause why his mother yielded to his eager inclination to study medicine and allowed him to visit the Thomas-Schule in Leipzig. He must have been a very diligent pupil, for when only 16 years old he entered the University of Leipzig, where he remained till 1814, when he went to study three years at Prague. On the 23d of October, 1817, after passing a splendid examination, he graduated at Jena. Before establishing himself at Dresden, however, he had to undergo another examination by the State at the Medico-chirurgical Academy. He had not to fear this, as he had made an honest use of his studying time at the university and he was intimately acquainted with all branches of the medical science. As he had, however, heard that the professors intended to give him a very rigid examination, he demanded, as was then the privilege of every candidate, to be examined in Latin. Now whether the professors were not altogether at home in this idiom, or because they soon recognized the wealth of knowledge in Wolf—in brief, the examination was shortened and he passed with the highest honors. Though this fact made an excellent impression on his friends and acquaintances, nevertheless his beginnings were not without their difficulties. The prejudice of the public against allowing a novitiate in medicine to experiment upon them, caused also Wolf to fully enjoy, in his first years, the privilege of the young physician of waiting for his patients. But soon his fame augmented and the number of his patients increased, so that he could found his own hearth. In the year 1822 he married Miss Isabella Schie, a daughter of one of the first houses of Dresden, and from this happy marriage issued six children. But the more his practice increased, the less his acute and thoughtful spirit was satisfied with the routine work of the old school. Nothing, therefore, was more natural than that he should turn his mind to Homœopathy, though this was then but little known, and that he should make himself

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acquainted with the fundamental principles. But his thirst for knowledge was not satisfied with these merely theoretical studies, but he desired to hear from the mouth of a colleague, already an adept in the practice of Homœopathy, the decision as to the "To be or not to be;" he therefore turned to the late Hartmann, who then was still living in Zschopau. But since correspondence would have taken up too much time, and did not seem to answer the purpose, a meeting in Freiberg was arranged, which took place in 1824 and at which the medical practioner Trinks was also present. Wolf had equipped himself with the four volumes of the Materia Medica Pura, that had then appeared, and made these the foundation of the lively conversation of the evening. The dawning morning surprised the doughty colleagues at their discussion, for there were very many questions and the answers were at that time still difficult. Hartmann told me frequently of this happy evening; but he never failed to remark that the genial Wolf beset him so closely with his questions, and so hemmed him in with objections and exceptions, that he was internally glad that the approaching day admonished them to separate. But this conversation must have been most instructive to all parties, for to his latest years Hartmann felt thankful to these two men, that through their debate carried on with spirit and warmth they had brought to maturity an idea which for many years already had been slumbering in his mind, namely, that of writing a homœopathic therapy. From this time Wolf publicly appeared as a homœopath, and his good success not only increased the circle of his adherents and admirers, but even while a young physician he had the satisfaction to be drawn into consultation in many severe cases of diseases by his colleagues. Despite of his laborious and extended practice, he did not omit to continue his studies of homœopathy, and it was especially the Materia Medica Pura which occupied him night and day. Not like so many younger Homœopaths of our time, who think that they have done a sufficiency by casting some superficial and hurried glances into our Materia Medica, he on the contrary strove with industry and perseverance to become a master of the science, to which he remained faithful to his death. At the same time his investigations were not blind, for from his youth he had accustomed himself to examine and think for himself. Several of his earlier articles demonstrate

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this, but especially the 18 theses published by him in the year 1836 in the *Archiv*, which are valid even at this day and which received an honoring vote of agreement from the Central-Verein. The respect and the esteem which he won from his colleagues through these 18 theses, and by the manner of his demonstration of them, surely contributed to the fact that his fame also in foreign countries was continually augmented. Princely personages and even crowned heads turned to him for advice and help, and his consulting correspondence extended probably all over Europe. Among the manifold distinctions vouchsafed to this physician who was as successful as he was excellent, we will only mention the bestowal of the knightly order of Heinrich of Brunswick, granted him in 1836, and his appointment as Privy Counselor by the Duke of Altenburg 5 years later. Thus he won honor, not for himself alone, but far more for our Homœopathy. The envy and malevolence which he, like other homœopathic physicians, had been exposed to from his allopathic colleagues were banished by these magic formulas: rank and title; and even those who envied and begrudged him could not avoid counting our dear departed friend among the first and most eminent physicians of Dresden.

The youthly vigor with which he had hitherto borne the fatigues and hardships of his office with ease and readiness, without giving himself an hour's rest and respite, gradually diminished, but his zeal, diligence and strict conscientiousness in the practice of his vocation remained. His body, which, on the whole, was rather weakly, had long borne these great exertions, and his health was only once disturbed by a chronic stomach trouble, which quite distressed and grieved him. But in the course of a single year, and that his last, the stamp of age was impressed on his features, which till then had still shown vigor, and many of those who took part in the last meeting of the Central-Verein must have been sadly surprised by this rapid change; for though he still presided with full dignity and perseverance, those who were more intimate with him could not fail to see that his bodily strength was broken, that his voice had lost its sonorous resonance and that his mind, at other times so vivacious, followed the transactions only with some excitation. It might be, that if he had granted himself some weeks of rest his weakened organism might have regained its strength. But is it not the fate of most physicians who are true to their voca-

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tion, that their activity only ceases on the bier? So also *he* gave no thought to his ailments, and thought that even the last hours of his life ought to be devoted to his patients. In spite of the most loving urgency of his good consort, to grant himself at least a few days' rest and nursing, he nevertheless continued his calls to his patients to the 30th of last December (1856), in spite of the addition of gout in his foot, and to alleviate his pains he persisted in enveloping the foot in cold water compresses even while driving in his carriage. Finally, his body, already weakened, gave way; respiratory troubles of the most violent kind, which forced him to sit up on the sofa, now appeared and threatened his life. He was conscious of his danger and pronosticated death; so he murmured to a friend of high degree, who visited him a few hours before his decease: "*C'est fini, Monsieur.*" He was correct, for the most painstaking care of his son-in-law, Dr. Elb, who was during the last two days supported by the practitioners Trinks, Gerson and Hirschel in his laborious task, proved ineffectual. On the 2d of January, 1857, after 10 P. M., our Wolf closed his eyes, nevermore to open them here. Oedema of the lungs had been superadded.

The impression made by his death on all who knew the departed was that of a violent shock; his numerous patients had lost in him their most faithful helper; his colleagues, a friend ever ready with his counsel; his wife, the pride of her home; the children, their loving, careful father; his mother, still living at the age of 86, her best beloved son. The universal love and esteem enjoyed by the departed, both as man and as physician, was plainly manifested at his funeral on the 5th of January (1857): A long train of carriages containing members of the nobility, among them the carriages of Prince Albrecht, of Prussia; the High Burggrave, of Chotek; the French ambassador, the chief burgomaster, aldermen and councilmen, colleagues of both the old and the new school, and finally the great number of his grateful patients and friends accompanied the earthly remains of him who had departed, all too early, to his eternal resting place. Arrived here, the Medical Counselor Trinks gave a brief outline of the life of the departed, and in manly enthusiasm and with the warmth of a colleagne emphasized the heavy loss suffered by science and by ailing humanity through the departure of the

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glorified one. A last farewell, and the coffin sank down into the gloomy tomb.

The flowers and palms that followed thy dead body will wither and fade, but the palms won by thy life will continue to bloom and continue for a long, long time. Thus mayst thou slumber sweetly and enjoy eternal peace. MEYER

(*Prager Monatsch., vol. 5, p. 32. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 15, p. 323. Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 53, pp. 137, 158. World's Conv., vol. 2, pp. 29, 35. Kleinert. Rapou, vol. 2, pp. 98 to 103.*)

WOLF, C. W. In the list of contributors to the Hahnemann Jubilee of 1829 appears the name, C. W. Wolf, district physician at Calau in the Niederlausitz. The name is also on the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and on that of Quin of 1834. The *Zeitung* tells us that on May 26, 1866, there died at Berlin the veteran homœopathist Dr. C. W. Wolf. (*Allg. hom. Zeit., vol. 72, p. 184. Zeit. f. hom. Klinik, vol. 3, p. 172.*)

WRATZKY. Was a Russian nobleman, who early became interested in Homœopathy and about 1831 translated Hahnemann's "Organon" into the Russian.

Peschier thus writes of him while visiting Hahneman in 1832: "One other night I had for messmate M. the Russian Counselor Wratzky, who had translated the 'Organon' into Russian, and who, after a sojourn of some months in Germany, from whence he was carrying a complete pharmacy, proposed to practice Homœopathy at home, upon his countrymen and neighbors. Without doubt he has rendered them great service." (*World's Hom. Conv., vol. 2, p. 259. Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 38, p. 311.*)

WRECHA. Was practicing Homœopathy in Vienna in 1824. He was a pupil of Prof. Hildenbrand, under whom he for a long time studied syphilis, uniting the course in medidine with the specialty of surgery, which gave him a well merited reputation. A lecture on the "Organon," which by chance fell into his hands in 1824, changed the direction of his labors. The first edition of the "Materia Medica Pura" had been exhausted and the second had not yet appeared, and he copied the same from a copy that he borrowed. His first attempt to test practically the practice of Homœopathy was in a case of strangulated, hernia to which all the principal surgeons in Vienna were

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called in consultation. It was an inguinal hernia that had existed for twelve years in a man of sixty years. Some days before, after an exertion, this hernia had become strangulated. There was vomiting of fœcal matters and inflammatory distension of the abdomen. The great feebleness of the patient and the diagnosis foretold adherance of the intestinal sac to its envelopes, and forbade an operation. The case was declared desperate. It was lawful for Wrecha to employ the method which he was studying at the time, and his conferrees made little opposition. Following the indications of the "Materia Medica," he gave a drop of a high dilution of *Nux vomica* Following the remedy the abdominal pains became more sharp but less in duration; soon the tumor partly disappeared leaving a nucleus of fibrinous consistency.

Before he practiced Homœopathy Wrecha had acted as surgeon to the poorer classes of the inner city. For this, which was both medical and surgical, he adopted in the public service the new method, to the detriment of the druggists, who took their complaints to the authorities of the dispensary. Happily our colleague had control of the officers of the laity to whom the question of cost was of great importance. It was seen that while the allopathic pharmacy treatment amounted in the year to many thousands of florins of sil er, the expense under homœopathic treatment was very slight, while the record of cures was satisfactory. The directors were satisfied of the advantage of guarding Dr. Wrecha and his methods. Wrecha for a long time was chief physician to the Dispensary General in Vienna. He was especially interested in surgery and sought to extend the sphere of action of Homœopathy to a number of organic alterations thought to be incurable by internal medicine and given over to the operatior. He was often able to succeed, but where he could not he operated.

Wrecha made for his medical convictions great sacrifices for, which he is to be honored. He adopted with zeal a method which was at that time in Vienna without partisans and an object of scorn. He lost two thirds of his good clientage and the friendship of the Proto-medicus Stifft, who had many honors in his gift. His practice proved the importance of the physician dispensing his own remedies. To conform to the established law he prescribed as of old, and sent to a pharmacist of his

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acquaintance, who was a very conscientious man and who prepared his prescription in a place set apart. This parmacist was called into the army, and with his successor's preparation the homœopathic remedies lost their effect. Wrecha lost a great army of his new clients and was obliged to himself attend to the preparation of his remedies notwithstanding the danger of prosecution. Wrecha was an exact Hahnemannian and a declared partisan of the high dilutions. His name appears in the *Zeitung* list of 1832. (*World's Conv., vol. 2, p, 204. Rapou, vol. 1, p. 242, etc. Kleinert, 165.*)

ZEISIG. According to the list of the *Zeitung*, published in 1832, Zeisig was at that time practicing Homœopathy in Eibenstock, Saxony. Quin also locates him at the same place in 1834.

Eibenstock, November 22, 1837. To-day died our Dr. Zeisig. He has been of great use as a homœopathic physician. Only a few months ago he restored a lady in Schueeberg, who was lying in the throes of death and had been given up by three physicians. He succumbed to the typhoid fever, that was prevailing here, and by which he was infected in the poorhouse, where there were fourteen patients. It is very much desired that a physician of the homœopathic school should move here.—F. (*All. hom. Zeit., vol. 12, p. 160.*)

ZIMMERMAN. Was an early practitioner of Homœopathy in St. Petersburg, Russia. The name is on the *Zeitung* list of 1832 and that of Quin of 1834.

Hahnemann, in a letter dated July, 1831, says: Herewith I communicate to you, in addition, the following for publication:

St. Petersburg.—A very zealous Homœopath, Dr. Zimmerman, formerly having a position in the hospital at Oranienbaum, who is now at Zarskoe Selo (three miles from Petersburg), physician to a newly established institute for the care of soldiers' boys, 400 in number, accepted this position only on condition that he be allowed to treat the patients homœopathically.

They have there even children with nurses, and also boys up to ten years of age. The institute is under the charge of the Empress, who is interested in it. This homœopathic treatment was not only granted by the authorities, but a sum of money for procuring a homœopathic pharmacy was also granted him.

ZINKHAU. Was practicing Homœopathy in 1834 in Schluchtern, in Hesse-Cassel, according to Dr. Quin.

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