

## QUEEN VICTORIA'S MEDICAL HOUSEHOLD

by

A. M. COOKE\*

On the 24th of May, 1819, at Kensington Palace it was announced that:

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was safely delivered of a Princess this morning at a quarter past five o'clock. Her Royal Highness and the Princess are doing well.

D. D. Davis  
J. Wilson

DRS. DAVIS AND WILSON were the first of a long line of medical men who attended, or were appointed to attend, Queen Victoria throughout her lifetime of nearly eighty-two years. Also assisting at the birth was a midwife, Fräulein Siebold, who, although she also held a medical qualification, did not sign the bulletin. It is an interesting coincidence that the Fräulein also attended at the birth of Prince Albert.

We do not know what other medical attendants Victoria had as a child or before she came to the throne, but we know the medical staff of her father and mother. When ill, doubtless she would have been attended by one of them.

		<i>Date of death</i>
David Daniel Davis	} Attended Queen Victoria's birth	1841
James Wilson		?
Fräulein Siebold <sup>1</sup>		?
William George Maton		1835
John Merriman (Apothecary)		1839
Sir Joseph de Courcy Laffan, Bt.		1848
Sir Robert Alexander Chermiside		1860
Richard Blagden		1861
James Clark		1870

As a girl Victoria was kept strictly under her mother's thumb, was told that she was inexperienced and immature, and that she would require much help when she came to the throne. This is thought to have been part of a plan by her mother and her mother's Comptroller, Sir John Conroy, to make her mother Regent. In the event, things were very different. On her accession at the age of eighteen, the Queen immediately asserted herself, ceased to sleep in her mother's bedroom, dismissed Sir John Conroy, whom she very much disliked, held a Privy Council with such dignity and poise that all were charmed, interviewed a number of Ministers and officials, wrote four long letters; and after dinner appointed Dr. James Clark as her first physician.<sup>2</sup> Later, she

\* A. M. Cooke, M.A., D.M., F.R.C.P., Merton College, Oxford.

<sup>1</sup> Her date of death is not known. She was still alive (and married, as Frau Heidenreich) in 1845, when Queen Victoria met her in Germany.

<sup>2</sup> Elizabeth Longford, *Victoria RI*, London, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1964.

appointed the rest of her Medical Household, twenty-five in England and five in Scotland. The large number of the former was due to reappointment of eleven from King William's household, no doubt from a desire not to offend elderly and loyal retainers. The situation was different in Ireland. Had the Queen needed medical aid when in Dublin, she would probably have turned to the Lord Lieutenant's staff, the State Physician, State Surgeon, State Apothecary, and State Dentist. The titles of these officers were changed in 1852 to Physician-in-Ordinary, Surgeon-in-Ordinary, etc. The first physician in Ireland to be appointed to the Queen rather than to the Lord Lieutenant was Sir Dominic Corrigan in 1847, doubtless in anticipation of the Queen's first visit to Dublin in 1849. The first surgical appointment of a similar kind was that of James William Cusack in 1859.

Throughout her life, Queen Victoria never appointed a woman doctor to her staff. She did not approve of women studying for any profession, and in particular for that of medicine. She wrote of the "awful idea of allowing *young girls* and young men to enter the dissecting room together, where the young girls would have to study things which could not be named before them".<sup>3</sup> It is of interest that at one time the University of Oxford held similar views to those of the Queen. From 1917 to 1934, in the Department of Human Anatomy there was a separate dissecting room for female students, with a female instructor.

#### SELECTION

The methods by which members of the medical household were selected are obscure. Some, we know, were promoted from the lower grades. It is probable that some names were suggested by their predecessors, or were recommended by the Presidents of the various Royal Colleges, or by members of the Royal Household. The arrangements were different in Ireland (see below). However selected, these medical men were mostly recognized as leaders of their profession. At least fifty-seven were at some time Presidents of the appropriate Royal Colleges. Forty-two were Fellows of the Royal Society, including two Presidents, Lord Lister and Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie.

#### APPOINTMENT

The procedure for the appointment of the Medical Household, as for other Household Officers, was governed by an Act of Parliament passed in 1536 (27 Henry VIII, c. 11) and so was, not surprisingly, cumbersome. All appointments to the Royal Household, from the Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms and Ladies of the Bedchamber to watermen and chimney-sweeps, were made under a Warrant issued by the Lord Chamberlain, with the resounding prose of a legal document.

To have hold exercise and enjoy the said Place together with all Rights Profits Privileges and Advantages thereunto belonging And for so doing this shall be your Warrant Given under my hand and Seal this 24th day of July in the . . . year of Her Majesty's Reign.

The Warrants were nearly all signed by the Lord Chamberlain or by the Comptroller

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.,

### *Queen Victoria's Medical Household*

of the Household on his instructions, but a few by the Keeper of the Privy Purse. The Warrants did not specify any term of office, and most holders continued until death or retirement.

All the Warrants required Stamp Duty, which seemed to vary partly with the importance of the office and partly with the stipend. Some examples are:

Lord Chamberlain	£100
Lord in Waiting	35
Examiner of Plays	25
Master of the Music	12
Physician	12
Surveyor of Pictures	6
Bargemaster	4
Poet Laureate	4
Waterman	2

The Stamp Duty was itself complicated. For example, that of one official was made up as follows:

Fees to Lord Chancellor	£1.11.4
Fees (illegible)	3.11.6
Sealers	10.6
Clerk of the Hanaper <sup>4</sup>	6.13.4
Deputy Clerk of the Hanaper	10.6
Engrossing of patent on ornamental skin	1. 1.0
Boxes	9.6
Stamp	2.0
	—————
	£14.9.8
	=====

The old procedure continued until 1851, when another Act was passed (14 and 15 Victoria, c. 82) “to simplify the Forms of Appointment to Certain Offices, and the manner of passing grants under the Great Seal”.

In 1867, it was ruled that no Warrants were to be issued unless requested, which meant that the considerable Stamp Duty could be avoided by those who wished to do so. On the accession of Edward VII in 1901, the procedure was changed again to two forms of Warrant, one for officers and one for servants.

#### SOURCES

It might appear at first sight a simple matter to compile a list of all Queen Victoria's medical attendants, but there are a number of sources of information which are sometimes incomplete and often conflict on dates and other particulars. Copies of the Lord Chamberlain's Warrants of Appointment are to be found in the Public Record Office, and must be accounted the primary and most accurate source, but they are incomplete and contain a few errors. For example, John Scott in 1838 was appointed as a surgeon, but he was undoubtedly a physician. The next most important source is an annual publication *The Royal Calendar and Court and City Register for England, Scotland, Ireland and the Colonies . . .* In 1894, the name was changed to

<sup>4</sup> The Hanaper was a basket or container in which sealed documents were placed.

*The British Imperial Calendar and Civil Service List, or General Register of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies . . .* The third important source is Dr. Samuel Dodd Clippingdale's *Medical Court Roll*, a holograph manuscript in the library of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, listing the medical attendants of the Sovereigns and Royal Family from William I to George V, a remarkable compilation covering 850 years. Information has also been sought from the *Dictionary of National Biography*; William Munk's *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, vol. 4: 1826–1925, London, Royal College of Physicians, 1955; Victor Plarr's *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England*, 2 vols., London, Royal College of Surgeons, 1930; W. S. Craig's *History of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh*, Oxford, Blackwell Scientific Publications, 1976; Sir Charles Cameron's *History of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland and of the Irish Schools of Medicine*, Dublin, Fannin, 1886; Leslie G. Matthews's *The royal apothecaries*, London, Wellcome Institute, 1967; the *Medical Directory* (from 1877); and obituaries in the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, and the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*. Where there was conflict on dates and other facts, I have chosen the date or fact which accords best with the other evidence, such as the date of death or retirement of the appointee's predecessor.

#### THE GRADES OF MEDICAL ATTENDANT

In England and Scotland, the Physicians- and Surgeons-in-Ordinary were the consultants to the Queen, but at times acted as her general practitioners. Like other patients, she had likes and dislikes, and naturally her attendants conformed to her wishes. The senior of the physicians was styled Head of the Medical Department and the senior of the Surgeons as Sergeant Surgeon. There were variable numbers in these offices, the usual being three physicians and three surgeons, so that in an emergency there would be at least one available. Various specialists, accoucheurs, oculists, and aurists are included in the lists of physicians or surgeons.

The second grade was that of the Physicians and Surgeons Extraordinary. They formed a second line and were in a sense on probation. Many, but not all, were in due time promoted to being in-Ordinary. A few of those in-Ordinary, usually because they had become incapacitated by age or ill health, reverted to being Extraordinary. This was a compliment paid for long service.

The next grade included the Physician to the Household and the Surgeon to the Household, who were the consultants to the Household up to but not including the Royal Family.

Then came the Apothecaries, mostly in England. This branch of the profession had originally prepared and dispensed drugs, but since the Apothecaries Act of 1815 had become general practitioners. For the Queen's Apothecaries the nomenclature was variable and the duties not always clearly defined. Sometimes styled Apothecary to the Household, and from 1864 Surgeon and Apothecary or Surgeon Apothecary, they were general practitioners, and were of two classes. There were Apothecaries to the Household, who acted as general practitioners to the Royal Household up to but not including the Royal Family, and Apothecaries to the Person who acted as general

### *Queen Victoria's Medical Household*

practitioners to the Queen. Often the two offices were held by the same man. For example, in 1837, John Nussey and Edward Duke Moore were Apothecaries to the Person, while John Nussey and Charles Craddock were Apothecaries to the Household. The Apothecaries, despite their name, did not dispense medicines. There were Pharmacists appointed to "Her Majesty's Establishment" in England and Scotland, and in Ireland as "State Apothecaries". A list is appended to the main lists.

The Physicians- and Surgeons-in-Ordinary were senior men when appointed, and served for an average period of only twelve years. The Apothecaries were much younger when appointed, and served for an average of twenty-two years, and some for over forty years. The Apothecaries were appointed in pairs, and were local general practitioners, often with family connexions. The family of John Nussey (1799–1862) had been Apothecaries to the Royal Family and Household for over 100 years. The Merrimans were a father and two sons, the Ellisons a father and son, the Fairbanks two brothers, and the Hoffmeisters a father and four sons.

The Lord Chamberlain's Warrants sometimes specify the place of the Apothecary's appointment, such as Windsor, Kensington, Osborne, or Brighton, but at other times merely state "to the Household". The last probably meant to Buckingham Palace, but the Queen did not like this palace and mostly resided at Windsor or Osborne.

In Scotland, there were no appointments as Apothecaries, but there were Resident Physicians at Balmoral, who fulfilled much the same functions.

In Ireland, the members of the Medical Household were appointed some to the Queen and some to the Lord Lieutenants, who often served for only short periods and tended to appoint their own personal medical attendants. Also, the distinction between physicians and surgeons, and that between those appointed in-Ordinary and those to the Household was blurred. George William Hatchell was appointed as a surgeon in 1838 and as a physician in 1857.

As well as the lists of Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, which follow there is a small list, marked "Miscellaneous", of doctors who rendered various services to Queen Victoria, but were not on the Medical Household. There were also a number of Honorary Physicians and Surgeons who appear in the lists of medical attendants. These appointments were given to distinguished medical men, usually those who had served in the Royal Navy, Army, India, or in Public Health. The title was purely honorary, and they had no medical duties. One Director-General of the Army Medical Department, Sir James McGrigor, Bart., who held this office for thirty-four years, never became an Honorary Physician, but did become an Extraordinary Physician to the Queen for nineteen years.

There was a Dental Household in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Finally, there are lists of various paramedical personnel and of pharmacists who rendered service to Queen Victoria.

#### PAYMENTS

Information on this subject is scanty. At the beginning of the reign, payments to the Medical Household in England varied, but were similar for each grade, which suggests that they were retaining fees rather than for items of service rendered. The Physicians- and Surgeons-in-Ordinary received a nominal £300 per annum, but

deductions for fees and Stamp Duty reduced the amount to about £213. The Surgeon to the Household received £400, and the Apothecaries about £550, no doubt because their duties were more arduous. In Scotland, a fee of £50 for the Second Physician is mentioned, but this was discontinued in 1844. In Ireland, the State Surgeon received £133 13s. 4d., later reduced to £100. As well as these retaining fees, there may have been payments for services rendered. Indeed, Robert Keate, who became Surgeon-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria in 1837, at the age of sixty, is reported to have said "I have attended four Sovereigns, and have been badly paid for my services. One of them, now deceased, owed me nine thousand guineas." On the other hand, in 1868, one of the Apothecaries, Dr. Thomas Fairbank, submitted an account of £21 17s. 6d. for attendance on the Queen and the Royal Children. This was disallowed on the grounds that it was provided for in his stipend of £200.

The Lord Chamberlain's Expenditure Books are little help, because they are not account books in the ordinary sense of the word, but letter books, that is correspondence to and from the Lord Chamberlain's department about stipends, pensions, and appointments. In 1868, there are two entries which suggest that the total cost of the Medical Household was about £2,254 per annum. As there was little inflation in Queen Victoria's reign, medical stipends did not rise significantly. Income tax was reintroduced in 1842 at sevenpence in the pound, and at the end of the reign was eightpence. The penny post, introduced in 1840, was unchanged sixty years later.

How much did the Queen use her doctors? She was, in general, healthy. She required the care of Sir Charles Locock and Robert Ferguson for her nine uncomplicated pregnancies and births. In 1871, Lord Lister lanced an abscess. In old age, she developed the inevitable troubles of rheumatics, cataract, and bronchitis. Even when well she often consulted her Apothecaries to the Person, and in particular Sir James Reid, Bart., who had been Resident Physician at Balmoral and was for many years her Resident Physician at Windsor. He also attended her in her last illness. There is little doubt that a number of her medical staff never had the opportunity of attending her, especially those in Edinburgh and Dublin. In her reign of sixty-three years, she visited Dublin only on four occasions for brief periods. She seldom visited Edinburgh, but her visits to Balmoral in all totalled seven years. The only unorthodox practitioners on her staff were the Cuppers in London and Edinburgh, but there is no evidence that they ever attended her.

The lists of her attendants contain 218 names, but five appear in two places, so the number of persons is 213. Over the years, the Queen's Medical Household averaged forty to fifty in number. This may seem large, but not in relation to her total Household. In 1866, she was served by a staff of 818. The Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard accounted for 146. The remaining 572 were all engaged in some form of personal service. As there were no motor cars, the Master of the Horse employed 102. It must be remembered that Queen Victoria had for all or part of her reign twelve residences – Buckingham Palace, St. James's Palace, Kensington Palace, Kew Palace, Hampton Court Palace, Windsor Castle, Osborne House, the Marine Pavilion (at Brighton), Claremont House, Holyrood Palace, Balmoral Castle, and Dublin Castle, the major ones, such as Windsor and

### *Queen Victoria's Medical Household*

Osborne with a full staff and the rest with a skeleton staff. *The Royal Calendar* also lists the 247 varieties of tradesmen who catered for her needs.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has a Medical Household of just half the number who served her great-great-grandmother.

#### ENGLAND

##### *Physicians*

	<i>Date of appointment</i>	<i>Date of death</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Source</i>
Sir James Clark, Bt.	1837	1870	In-Ord. (and Household)	Ld.Ch.
Sir Henry Halford, Bt.	1837	1844	In-Ord.	R.Cal.
Sir James McGrigor, Bt.	1837	1858	Extra.	R.Cal.
William Frederick Chambers	1837	1855	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Richard Bright	1837	1858	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Peter Mere Latham	1837	1875	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Neil Arnott	1837	1874	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Sir Henry Holland, Bt.	1837		Extra.	Clip.
	1852	1873	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Sir Charles Locock, Bt.	1840	1875	Accoucheur	Ld.Ch.
Robert Ferguson	1840		2nd accoucheur	Ld.Ch.
	1857	1865	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Sir Thomas Watson, Bt.	1859		Extra.	Ld.Ch.
	1870	1882	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
William Baly	1859	1861	Extra. to help Sir James Clark	Clip.
Sir William Jenner, Bt.	1861		Extra.	Ld.Ch.
	1862	1898	In-Ord.	
Wilson Fox	1869		Extra.	Ld.Ch.
	1882	1887	In-Ord.	
Sir George Burrows, Bt.	1870		Extra.	Ld.Ch.
	1873	1887	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Sir William Withey Gull, Bt.	1872		Extra.	Ld.Ch.
	1887	1890	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Sir Edward Henry Sieveking	1873		Extra.	Ld.Ch.
	1888	1904	In-Ord.	
Charles James Blasius Williams	1874	1889	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Sir James Alderson	1875	1882	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Arthur Farre	1875	1887	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
George Owen Rees	1882	1889	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Sir James Reid, Bt.	1881		Resident Physician at Balmoral	Clip.
	1887		Extra.	Ld.Ch.
	1889	1923	In-Ord. Resident Physician at Windsor	Ld.Ch.
Richard Douglas Powell, Bt.	1888		Extra.	Ld.Ch.
	1899	1925	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.

*A. M. Cooke*

	<i>Date of appointment</i>	<i>Date of death</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Source</i>
Sir George Johnson	1889	1896	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Sir Richard Quain, Bt.	1889	1898	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Sir Alfred Baring Garrod	1890	1907	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Sir Samuel Wilks, Bt.	1896	1911	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Sir William Henry Broadbent, Bt.	1898	1907	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
James Edward Pollock	1899	1910	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Sir Thomas Barlow, Bt.	1896		Household	Ld.Ch.
	1899	1945	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
<hr/>				
Sir John Forbes	1841	1861	Household	Ld.Ch.
Francis Hawkins	1861	1877	Household	Ld.Ch.
Sir John Russell Reynolds, Bt.	1878	1896	Household	Ld.Ch.
 <i>Surgeons</i>				
Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bt.	1837	1841	Sgt. Surg.	R.Cal.
Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bt.	1837	1862	Sgt. Surg.	R.Cal.
Robert Keate	1837	1857	Sgt. Surg.	Ld.Ch.
Benjamin Travers	1837		Extra.	Ld.Ch.
	1857	1858	Sgt. Surg.	Ld.Ch.
Thomas Copeland	1837	1855	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Sir William Lawrence, Bt.	1837		Extra.	Ld.Ch.
	1857	1867	Sgt. Surg.	Clip.
Henry Earle	1837	1838	Extra.	Clip.
Richard Blagden	1837		Extra.	Ld.Ch.
	1840	1861	Accoucheur	Ld.Ch.
Ambrose Thomas Sturges Dodd	1845	1847	Extra.	Obit.
Sir William Fergusson, Bt.	1855		Extra.	Ld.Ch.
	1867	1877	Sgt. Surg.	Ld.Ch.
Caesar Henry Hawkins	1857		Extra.	Ld.Ch.
	1862	1884	Sgt. Surg.	Ld.Ch.
Edward Stanley	1858	1862	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Sir James Paget, Bt.	1858		Extra.	Ld.Ch.
	1867		Extra.	Ld.Ch.
	1877	1899	Sgt. Surg.	Ld.Ch.
James Moncrieff Arnott	1862	1885	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Richard Quain	1862	1887	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
John Hilton	1867	1878	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Sir Prescott Gardener Hewett, Bt.	1867		Extra.	Ld.Ch.
	1877	1891	Sgt. Surg.	Ld.Ch.
Sir John Eric Erichsen, Bt.	1877	1896	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Joseph Lister (later Lord Lister)	1878		Extra.	Ld.Ch.
	1900	1912	Sgt. Surg.	Ld.Ch.
Sir William Scovell Savory, Bt.	1887	1895	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Sir Thomas Smith, Bt.	1895	1909	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Thomas Bryant	1896	1914	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Sir Frederick Treves, Bt.	1900	1923	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
<hr/>				
John Phillips	1837	1840	Household	R.Cal.
Charles Henry Phillips	1840	1863	Household	Ld.Ch.
Sir Thomas Spencer Wells, Bt.	1863	1897	Household	Ld.Ch.
Sir Rickman Godlee, Bt.	1896	1925	Household	Ld.Ch.



*Queen Victoria's Medical Household*

	<i>Date of appointment</i>	<i>Date of death</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Source</i>
<i>Specialist surgeons</i>				
Henry Alexander	1839	1859	Oculist	R.Cal.
William White Cooper	1859	1886	Oculist	Ld.Ch.
George Lawson	1886	1903	Oculist	Ld.Ch.
William Maule	1837	1873	Aurist	R.Cal.
<i>Apothecaries</i>				
John Nussey	1837	1862	Household and to the Person	Ld.Ch.
Charles Craddock	1837	1857	Household	Clip.
Edward Duke Moore	1837	1868	Household and to the Person	Ld.Ch.
Harry Miller Blaker	1837	1846	Brighton	Ld.Ch.
Benjamin Vallance	1837	1859	Brighton	Ld.Ch.
John J. Merriman	1837	1839	Kensington	R.Cal.
John Merriman	1838	1881	Kensington	R.Cal.
James Nathaniel Merriman	1838	1854	Kensington	R.Cal.
William Henry Neville	1840	?	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Sir William Carter Hoffmeister	1845	1890	Osborne	Ld.Ch.
William Cass	1845	1878	Osborne	Ld.Ch.
Claudius Francis du Pasquier	1858	1897	Household and to the Person	Ld.Ch.
James Ellison	1859	1897	Windsor	Ld.Ch.
Henry Brown	1859	1868	Windsor	Ld.Ch.
Thomas Fairbank	1866	1880	Windsor	Ld.Ch.
	(aged 23)			
William Hoffmeister (Junior)	1867	1910	Osborne	Ld.Ch.
Sir Francis Henry Laking, Bt.	1874	1914	Household and to the Person	Ld.Ch.
Sir William Fairbank	1880	1929	Windsor	Ld.Ch.
George Bernard Hoffmeister	1888	1891	Osborne	Ld.Ch.
William Augustine Ellison	1888	1917	Windsor	Ld.Ch.
John Bates Hoffmeister	1891	1930	Osborne	Ld.Ch.
Henry Edgar William Hoffmeister	1897	1926	Osborne	Ld.Ch.

SCOTLAND

*Physicians*

John Abercrombie	1838	1844	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
William Pulteney Alison	1838	1859	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
James Home	1838	1842	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Andrew Combe	1838	1847	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
Robert Spittal	1838	1852	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
John Scott	1838	1853	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
John Thomson	1838	1846	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Joshua Henry Davidson	1844	1847	In-Ord.	R.Cal.
Sir James Young Simpson, Bt.	1847	1870	Accoucheur	R.Cal.
Sir Robert Christison, Bt.	1847	1882	In-Ord.	R.Cal.
James Warburton Begbie	1853	1876	In-Ord.	Clip.
Thomas Laycock	1869	1876	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Sir William Tennant Gairdner	1876	1907	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.

*A. M. Cooke*

	<i>Date of appointment</i>	<i>Date of death</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Source</i>
Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart	1882	1900	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
George William Balfour	1900	1903	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
<hr/>				
George Wood	1837	?	Apothecary	R.Cal.
William Marshall	1872	1885	Resident Medical Attendant at Balmoral	Clip.
<i>Surgeons</i>				
John Graham Macdonald Burt	1838	1868	In-Ord.	R.Cal.
Sir George Ballingall	1838	1855	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
James Syme (in 1848 he took up an appointment in London, but returned to Edinburgh a few months later). Reappointed	1838		In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
David McLagan	1861	1870	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
James Miller	1838	1865	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
James Spence	1848	1864	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Joseph Lister (later Lord Lister)	1865	1882	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Sir George Husband Baird MacLeod	1870	1912	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Sir Patrick Heron Watson	1877	1892	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Sir Alexander Ogston	1882	1907	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
	1892	1929	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
<i>Specialist surgeons</i>				
William Mackenzie	1838	1868	Oculist	Ld.Ch.
William Walker	1869	1885	Oculist	Ld.Ch.
Douglas Moray Cooper Lamb Argyll Robertson	1885	1909	Oculist	Ld.Ch.
Adam Warden	1845	1850	Aurist	Ld.Ch.

IRELAND

<i>Physicians</i>				
Sir Henry Marsh, Bt.	1837	1860	In-Ord.	Cameron
Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bt.	1847	1880	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Thomas Lewis Monaghan	1849	1857	In-Ord.	R.Cal.
Robert Law	1851	1875	In-Ord.	R.Cal.
John Hughes	1856	1882	In-Ord.	R.Cal.
George William Hatchell (see also under <i>Surgeons</i> )	1857	1890	In-Ord.	Cameron
Edward Ward Walter Raleigh	1859	1865	Household	Plarr
William Stokes	1861	1878	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
E . . . F . . . Burke	1867	?	In-Ord.	R.Cal.
J . . . Nealey	1871	?	In-Ord.	R.Cal.
Thomas Nedley	1872	1899	In-Ord.	Cameron
(There is some doubt about whether he was a Physician or a Surgeon)				
William Malachi Burke	1875	1879	In-Ord.	Cameron
Alfred Hudson	1878	1880	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.

## *Queen Victoria's Medical Household*

	<i>Date of appointment</i>	<i>Date of death</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Source</i>
Sir John Thomas Banks	1880	1908	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Benjamin George MacDowel	1881	1885	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Sir Christopher John Nixon, Bt.	1881	1914	In-Ord.	Cameron
William Moore	1885	1901	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Walter George Smith	1896	1932	In-Ord.	R.Cal.
Sir Francis Cruise	1901	1912	In-Ord.	Clip.
<i>Surgeons</i>				
Sir Philip Crampton, Bt.	1837	1858	In office from 1813	Cameron
John Francis Purcell	1838	1869	In-Ord.	Cameron
Gerard Macklin	1838	1848	In office from 1806	Cameron
James O'Beirne	1838	1862	Extra.	Ld.Ch.
George William Hatchell (see also under <i>Physicians</i> )	1838	1890	In-Ord.	Cameron
James Stannus Hughes	1856	1884	Household	Cameron
James William Cusack	1859	1861	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Robert Adams	1861	1875	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Sir George Hornidge Porter, Bt.	1869	1895	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
John Hamilton	1875	1875	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
William Colles	1875	1892	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Edward Dillon Mapother	1880	1908	In-Ord.	Obit.
Robert McDonnell	1881	1889	In-Ord.	R.Cal.
Richard Francis Tobin	1892	1919	In-Ord.	Med. Dir.
Sir Arthur Chance	1892	1928	In-Ord.	Cameron
Sir William Stokes	1892	1900	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Sir Kendal Mathew St. John Franks	1892	1920	In-Ord.	R.Cal.
Sir Philip Crampton Smyly	1895	1904	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Edward Hamilton	1897	1899	In-Ord.	Cameron
Sir John Lentaigne	1899	1915	Household	Cameron
Sir William Thomson	1900	1909	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
<i>Specialist surgeons</i>				
Sir William Robert Wills Wilde	1854	1876	Oculist	Ld.Ch.
Charles Edward Fitzgerald	1876	1916	Oculist	Ld.Ch.
Archibald Hamilton Jacob	1883	1901	Oculist	Cameron
<i>Apothecaries</i>				
Henry Hunt	1838	?	Apothecary	Cameron
John James Parr	1849	1862	Apothecary	R.Cal.
Daniel Pakenham	1849	1865	Apothecary	R.Cal.

### *Miscellaneous*

Baron Christian Frederick Stockmar (d. 1863) was a member of the Royal Household and for the first twenty years of Victoria's reign was intermittently political adviser and sort of private secretary. He had been Physician to Prince Leopold of Coburg, but did not attend the Queen medically.

*A. M. Cooke*

John Snow (d. 1858) gave the Queen chloroform in 1853 for the birth of the Duke of Albany, and again in 1857 for the birth of Princess Beatrice. He does not appear to have had any appointment to the Medical Household.

Dr. von Aschen was appointed Island Physician in Heligoland in 1858 (Ld.Ch.).

George Vivian Poore (d. 1904) appears in the list of the Queen's Household for 1871, as Tutor and Medical Attendant to HRH Prince Leopold.

Harrington Sainsbury (d. 1936) was for one year Assistant Physician at Windsor Castle.

Robert McCormick (d. 1890) was Surgeon to the Royal Yacht (*William and Mary*) 1845–1847 (Plarr).

John Moolenburgh Minter (d. 1891) was also Surgeon to the Royal Yacht.

*Honorary Physicians and Surgeons*

This rank was promulgated by an Order in Council of 13 May 1859. Those selected were medical men who had served with distinction in the Royal Navy, Army, Indian Medical Service or Public Health. They had no medical duties, but appear to have been part of the Medical Household. Nearly all were appointed in and after 1859, but one, Robert Roddam was appointed by William IV and continued into Victoria's reign (R.Cal.). This is almost certainly an error, and it should be George Roddam, a Naval Surgeon who died in 1838 (Navy List).

	<i>Date of appointment</i>	<i>Date of death</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Source</i>
Alexander Bryson	1859	1869	R. Navy	DNB
Charles Morehead	1861	1882	India	DNB
Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bt.	1871	1907	India	Munk
Sir William Guyer Hunter	1880	1902	India	Munk
Sir Alexander Armstrong	1889	1899	R. Navy	R.Cal.
Sir James John Louis Donnet	1889	1905	R. Navy	R.Cal.
Sir James Jenkins	1889	1912	R. Navy	R.Cal.
Dugald McEwan	1889	1904	R. Navy	R.Cal.
Richard Denton Mason	1889	1894	R. Navy	R.Cal.
John Moolenburgh Minter	1889	1891	R. Navy	R.Cal.
David Lloyd Morgan	1889	1892	R. Navy	R.Cal.
Timotheus Haran	1889	1904	R. Navy	R.Cal.

*Dentists*

It is often impossible to find any biographical details about the Dentists, but the following incomplete list is appended.

ENGLAND

Charles Dumergue	1837	?	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Charles Bew	1841	1855	Household	R.Cal.
Alexander Nasmyth	1845	1848	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
John Jones	1847	?	Cambridge	Ld.Ch.
Sir Edwin Saunders	1847	1901	In-Ord.	Ld.Ch.
Edwin Thomas Trueman	1855	?	Household	Ld.Ch.
Alfred Alabone	1864	?	Osborne	Ld.Ch.
Edward Moore	1865	?	Windsor	Ld.Ch.

SCOTLAND

David Wemyss Jobson	1838	?		Ld.Ch.
Robert Nasmyth	1839	?		R.Cal.
John Smith	1871	1910		Ld.Ch.

## *Queen Victoria's Medical Household*

	<i>Date of appointment</i>	<i>Date of death</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Source</i>
<b>IRELAND</b>				
Henry Hudson	1838	?		R.Cal.
Samuel George Hutchins	1839	?		Ld.Ch.
P. Brophy	1843	?		R.Cal.
F. Maclean	1857	?		R.Cal.
Francis L'Estrange	1849	1875		R.Cal.
Sir George L'Estrange	1863	?		R.Cal.
Robert Moore	1878	?		R.Cal.
Daniel Corbett	1881	?		R.Cal.

### *Paramedical*

John Mapleson was appointed Cupper in England in 1837.

Jonathan Duncan Kerr was appointed Cupper in Scotland in 1838.

(There was also a State Cupper in Dublin up to 1833).

Lewis Durlacher was appointed Surgeon Chiropodist in 1837.

Montague Durlacher, his son, succeeded him in the same office in 1879.

Michael La Beaume was appointed Medical Galvanist and Electrician in 1839.

George Combe, phrenologist and educationist, in 1850, examined the head of the Prince of Wales, then aged nine years, because the Prince was doing badly at his lessons. Combe was not a medical man, but a lawyer, a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, although he devoted himself wholly to phrenology.

Madame Charlotte Nautet, from Aix-les-Bains, was appointed Masseuse (or Rubber) in 1883.

### *Pharmacists*

	<i>Date of appointment</i>	<i>Source</i>
<b>ENGLAND</b>		
"Mr. Squire"	1837	Clip.
Sir Peter Wyatt Squire and Peter Squire	1868	Ld.Ch.
Sir Peter Wyatt Squire and Alfred Herbert Squire	1877	Ld.Ch.
(The Squire family were Pharmacists to the Queen from her accession to her death.)		

### **SCOTLAND**

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.	1850	R.Cal.
J. F. Macfarlan	1852	R.Cal.

### **IRELAND**

Bewley, Evans & Co. }	1869	Clip.
John Evans }		
Hamilton, Oldham & Co.	1874	R.Cal.

**SUMMARY**

Lists of Queen Victoria's Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, Dentists, Paramedical staff, and Pharmacists are given, with dates of appointment and date of death, where known. There is a brief account of methods of their selection, appointment, payment, and position in the Royal Household.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

It is a pleasure to acknowledge my indebtedness and express my thanks to those who have given permission for the use of material, provided information, and helped me in other ways. They include the Staff of the Public Record Office; Sir Robin Mackworth-Young, K.C.V.O., and Miss Jane Langton, C.V.O., of the Library, Windsor Castle; Mr. R. D. McLaren of the General Medical Council; Mr. D. N. Cole, Librarian, and Miss Terry Parker, Archivist, of the Royal College of Physicians of London; Mr. E. Cornelius, Librarian of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Miss Joan Ferguson, Librarian of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Miss Dorothy U. Wardle, Librarian of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Dr J. B. Lyons and Mr. Robert W. Mills, Assistant Librarian of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, Miss E. M. Spencer, Librarian of the British Dental Association; Mr P. J. R. Warren of the Radcliffe Science Library, Oxford; Mr. A. J. Francis of the Naval Historical Library, Ministry of Defence; Sir Ronald Bodley Scott, G.C.V.O., F.R.C.P.; Professor Charles Phillips, F.R.C.P., F.R.S.; and the late Sir Derrick Dunlop, F.R.C.P.