

the whole number wounded, only three have died. I can only say that, in the event of my having another command, I should consider myself fortunate in having him with me as a surgeon." A little more than six months after the battle of Lake Erie he was promoted to the rank of surgeon, his commission being dated Apr. 15, 1814. On December 2d of this year he was attached to the frigate Java, in the command of Com. Perry, his services in this vessel continuing through the years 1815 and 1816. The war with England was over, and the Java was ordered to sail early in 1816 for the Mediterranean, to look after American interests, especially in connection with the Barbary states and the threatening attitude of Algiers. The object contemplated by the trip was successful, and the Java returned to the United States, reaching Newport, March 3, 1817. In July of this year Dr. Parsons went to Providence with the purpose of entering upon the practice of his profession. He attended a course of lectures at the Medical School in Boston through the winter of 1817-1818, and in March, 1818, received the degree of M.D. from Harvard University. Having concluded not to remain in Providence, but to continue in practice in the navy, he sailed from Boston in July, 1818, as a surgeon of the frigate Guerriere. Returning to Boston in 1820, he was made professor of anatomy and surgery in Dartmouth College. Deciding to go to Providence, in 1822, he obtained the same position in Brown University, and held it until 1828. He was president of the Rhode Island Medical Society for three years, and attended many of the meetings of the American Medical Association as delegate for Rhode Island, and was its vice-president. He also obtained a charter for the Rhode Island Natural Historical Society, and was its first president. He was fond of antiquarian research, and compiled a work on the Indian names of Rhode Island, and wrote a life of Sir William Pepperrell, his ancestor. Dr. Parsons died in Providence, R. I., Dec. 19, 1868.

**WATSON, Daniel**, physician, was born at Jamestown, R. I., Apr. 13, 1801, son of Robert H. Watson. John Watson, the ancestor of the Narragansett Watsons, settled on an estate on the eastern slope of Tower Hill some time in the latter half of the seventeenth century. He bequeathed the property to his children, and part of the estate has come down to the present generation, never having passed from the possession of the family. Dr. Daniel Watson was a descendant, in the sixth generation, of this John Watson. Receiving a classical education at Plainfield Academy, a seminary of great popularity in its day, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Charles Eldredge, of East Greenwich, but subsequently became the pupil of Dr. William Turner, of the United States army, an eminent physician and surgeon, then stationed at Fort Walcott, Newport. After completing the course of study required at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, he received the degree of M.D. from that institution in the winter of 1823-24. During his term of study at Philadelphia Dr. Watson was a private pupil of the celebrated Dr. Nathaniel Chapman. In 1825 he settled in South Kingstown, where he enjoyed great popularity and entered warmly into the political contests of the day. He was an ardent lover of our free institutions, and during the civil war left no word unspoken or deed undone by which he could aid the cause of the Union. In 1835 he removed to Newport, where he resided until his death. During the first years of his residence there he devoted a large share of his attention to political affairs, and served at different times as a representative of Newport in the general assembly. Later in life he devoted his entire energies to the study and practice of his pro-

fession. He was married, March 21, 1824, to Sarah G. C., daughter of Capt. Perry G. Arnold, of East Greenwich, who, with his brother Stephen, was for many years successfully engaged in the importation of West India merchandise, and granddaughter of Col. John Cooke, who, during the revolutionary war and subsequently, "was one of the most important and influential men in Newport county." She bore him five sons and three daughters. Dr. Watson died May 17, 1871.

**AGNEW, Cornelius Rea**, physician, was born in New York, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1830, the son of William and Elizabeth (Thomson) Agnew. His early ancestors were Huguenots, who, in consequence of persecutions fled to Ireland, and settled near Belfast, where they intermarried with Scotch-Irish families and became identified with the Reformed Presbyterian church. The first of the family in America was John, grandfather of Dr. Agnew, who established a large commission and shipping business in New York city. Dr. Agnew received his early education in private schools, and entering Columbia College in his sixteenth year, was graduated there in 1849. He began the study of medicine under Dr. J. Kearney Rogers, a surgeon and eye specialist, and continued it in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was graduated in 1852, and in the New York Hospital. He practiced medicine for a year in what is now Houghton, on Lake Superior, and then, receiving an appointment as surgeon of the Eye and Ear Infirmary of New York, N. Y., went to Europe to prepare himself for the duties of that position. He studied in the hospitals of Dublin, London and Paris, and returned to New York city, where, in addition to the position mentioned, he also filled a general practice, and acquired great experience in eye and ear diseases. In 1858 he was appointed surgeon-general of the state of New York. During the civil war he served for a time

as medical director of the State Volunteer Hospital in New York; subsequently was head of the society to obtain medical supplies for regiments passing through New York to the seat of war, and in 1864 aided in organizing the U. S. sanitary commission on which he served with unremitting zeal. Dr. Charles J. Stillé says, in his "History of the U. S. Sanitary Commission": "Dr. Agnew . . . exhibited a practical skill, executive ability, and at all times a perfect generosity of personal toil and trouble in carrying on the commission's work, which gave him during its whole progress a commanding influence on its councils. . . . It is not too much to say that the life-saving work of the commission at Antietam, the relief which it afforded on so vast a scale after the battles of the Wilderness, and the succor which it was able to minister to thousands of our soldiers returning to us from rebel prisons, diseased, naked and famishing, owed much of their efficiency and success to plans arranged by Dr. Agnew, and carried out at personal risk and inconvenience under his immediate superintendence." With Drs. Wolcott Gibbs and William H. Van Buren, Dr. Agnew drew for the quartermaster's department plans which were subsequently carried out in the Judiciary Square Hospital at Washington, and partially followed in the pavilion hospital system of the war. He was one of four who founded the Union League Club in New York city, to aid the national cause. In 1868 he founded the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and in 1869



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the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital of New York. He was for many years a manager of the N. Y. State Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie, and he served as trustee and subsequently as president of the New York school board. He served as secretary of the first society organized in New York for sanitary reform, and aided in preparing the first draft of the city health laws. Dr. Agnew was a member of the Medico Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, Scotland; the New York Academy of Medicine, Pathological Society and Medical and Surgical Society; the American Ophthalmological Society, of which he was also president, and the New York Academy of Sciences, and president of the Medical Society of the State of New York. He wrote voluminously on medical subjects for many scientific journals, and also published several short works in pamphlet form. He died in New York, N. Y., April 18, 1888.

**WAYLAND, Charles Aprenia**, physician and surgeon, was born in Monterey county, Cal., April 8, 1866, second son of Francis Warren and Eliza Theresa Wayland, who were among the earliest settlers of



*Charles A. Wayland*

the state. He received a liberal high-school education and at the age of eighteen years was awarded a teacher's grammar grade certificate. He taught school successfully for three years, thereby obtaining sufficient means to begin the study of medicine, and at the age of twenty-one entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa. He was graduated with honors Apr. 7, 1891, and returning to California he began the practice of medicine in San José. In 1893 he was elected physician and surgeon to the county hospital of Santa Clara county, and held that position for two years. Since then he has devoted his entire time to his extensive private practice. He is a member of the Homeopathic State Medical Society of California; also of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He was married, in 1893, to Lucy Miller Rucker of San José.

**BAYLEY, Richard**, physician, was born in Fairfield, Conn., in 1745. His mother was of French descent, and for a time his parents resided among the Huguenot emigrants at New Rochelle, N. Y., where he became familiar with the French language. He studied medicine with Dr. Charlton, in New York, and in 1769 and 1770 he was in London, attending medical lectures and walking the hospitals. In 1772 he returned to America, and settled in New York city, where he began practice, in partnership with Dr. Charlton. Two years later an epidemic of croup came under his inspection, and he began to investigate the customary treatment of the period, which viewed it as putrid sore throat, and treated it with stimulants and antiseptics. He studied the pathology of this disease, and made numerous dissections, all of which led him to the practice of a totally different method of treatment, which proved successful, and resulted in the general adoption of his ideas. In 1781 Dr. Bayley published "A View of the Croup." In the meantime, in 1775, he had returned to England, where he studied under the celebrated John Hunter; spending the winter in practice and in making dissections. In the spring of 1776 he returned to America, with the position of surgeon in the English army, under Howe, but this he resigned early in the following year, and resumed his practice in New York. In 1781 he began his

active treatment of croup in all cases which came under his notice, this including bleeding, blisters for the throat, and the use of calomel. In 1787 Dr. Bayley delivered lectures on surgery, which he illustrated with specimens of morbid anatomy. The following year, in consequence of the imprudence of certain students in the New York Hospital, where these lectures were delivered, the people became excited and angry, and the "doctors' mob" occurred, when the populace broke into the building, and destroyed Bayley's valuable cabinet. In 1792 Bayley was elected the first professor of anatomy at Columbia College, and in 1793 he took charge of the department of surgery, in which he was very skilful. About 1795 he received the appointment of health officer of the port of New York. At this time an epidemic of yellow fever prevailed in the city, and Dr. Bayley not only enthusiastically investigated the disease, but attended the sick, with perfect fearlessness and with great success. In 1797, having carefully studied the nature of the fever and what he believed to be its causes, he published an essay on the subject, entitled "An Account of the Epidemic Fever, which prevailed in New York in 1795," in which he maintained that it was not contagious, and had a local origin. In 1798 he published a series of letters, showing the importance of cleanliness and ventilation. He also originated the state quarantine laws, devoting a great deal of time and effort to obtain their passage; action which was of the greatest possible importance to the port, as the total interdiction of commerce with the West Indies had been contemplated, in view of the introduction of yellow fever. Dr. Bayley was married, in 1778, to Charlotte Amelia, daughter of Andrew Barclay, a merchant of New York. He died of yellow fever, on Staten Island, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1811. His memory is preserved in the annals of American medicine as that of one of the most able practitioners of his century.

**BEARD, George Miller**, physician, was born at Montville, Conn., May 8, 1839, the son of Rev. S. F. Beard, a Congregational clergyman of New England. His grandfather was a physician. He attended Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and from there entered Yale College, where he received a bachelor's degree in 1862. His medical training was received in the medical department of Yale and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, N. Y. Upon graduating from the latter institution he established himself in New York city, in partnership with Dr. A. D. Rockwell, as a specialist in electro-therapeutics and nervous diseases. His studies were interrupted during a portion of the civil war, when he served as assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy in the western gulf squadron. Dr. Beard made valuable discoveries in regard to the human nerves, and in this connection investigated more thoroughly than had ever before been done, the relation between nerve and brain. It was largely through his efforts that nervous afflictions came to be recognized as real and tangible, though mysterious and complicated, diseases of the physical system. Following up these investigations he made a special study of animal magnetism, clairvoyance, mind-reading, and spiritualism. He was the first to test, in actual practice, the tonic effects of electricity. His publications, written in a style easily comprehensible to the laity, throw light on many subjects which engrossed his study. In 1866 he published a paper on "Electricity as a Tonic," and in 1867, with Dr. Rockwell, a work on "The Medical Uses of Electricity," with special reference to General Electrization, and in the same year an interesting paper on "The Longevity of Brain-workers." These were followed by numerous contributions to magazines and a number of works, "Our Home Physician; Handy Book of Family Medicine" (1869, new