

firming by both Connecticut and New York. In the spring of the following year he removed to Pequot (now New London), but after a residence of eight years, moved to New Haven. From here he was called to dwell in Hartford, on being elected governor of Connecticut, in 1657. He had previously (September 9, 1647) been given a commission to execute justice "according to our laws and the rule of righteousness." and in May, 1651, was elected an assistant of Connecticut. He served as governor one year, then became deputy governor on account of a law which prevented his reelection. This law being repealed the next year, he served continuously as governor from 1659 until his death in 1676, although in 1667, 1670 and 1676 he requested to be relieved of this office.

He was always an omnivorous reader and much given to scientific studies. The journal of his father says that he had a library of more than 1,000 volumes. The taste for medicine came naturally to him, as his father was well versed in it as well as other members of his family. "The scarcity of physicians in the colonies and Winthrop's willingness to give advice free of charge—so far as his studies enabled him to do so"—caused him to be much consulted. Many letters are still extant, coming from all parts of New England, seeking aid for various ailments, and Cotton Mather declares: "Wherever he came, still the diseased flocked about him, as if the Healing Angel of Bethesda had appeared in the place." Winthrop's sovereign remedy, Rubila, was much sought after. It appears to have been composed of diaphoretic antimony, nitre and "a little salt of tin." In one of his son's letters, we find the directions "but remember that Rubila be taken at the beginning of any illness," and Roger Williams elsewhere writes: "I have books that prescribe powders, but yours is probatum in this country." Besides Rubila, Winthrop prescribed nitre, iron, sulphur, calomel, rhubarb, guaiacum, jalap, horse-radish, the anodyne mithrodiate, coral in powder form, elecampane, elder, wormwood, anise, unicorn's-horn and an electuary of millepedes. He was made a member of the Royal Society of England shortly after its incorporation, on January 1, 1662, and during his stay of a year and a half in England at that time, he took an active part in the society's proceedings, read a number of papers on a great variety of subjects and exhibited many curious things.

He married first, in 1631, his cousin, Martha Jones, who died at Ipswich, Massachusetts, three years later. In 1635 he married Eliza-

beth, daughter of Edmund Reade of Wickford, County Essex, and step-daughter of the famous Hugh Peters. She died at Hartford, in 1672. By her Winthrop had two sons and five daughters. The sons, Fitz John (Governor of Connecticut, 1698-1707) and Wait Still (Chief Justice of Massachusetts) had both a very laudable knowledge of medicine.

Winthrop died on April 5, 1676, and is buried at Boston, in the King's Chapel Burying Ground. A portrait of him, copied from a painting in the possession of the family, is to be seen in the library of the State Capitol at Hartford. It has been often reproduced, being most accurately given in Waters' sketch of Winthrop's Life.

WALTER R. STEINER.

Sketch of the Life of John Winthrop, the Younger, T. F. Waters. Privately printed, 1899.
Governor John Winthrop, Jr., of Connecticut, as a Physician, W. R. Steiner, Johns Hopkins Hosp., Bull., 1903, vol. xiv.

Wishard, William Henry (1816-1913)

William Henry Wishard, a pioneer in medicine, was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, January 17, 1816. He was descended from Scotch ancestry, his grandfather, William Wishard, emigrating to America in 1773, and settling in Pennsylvania; enlisted in the Revolutionary army, serving until the close of the war; later going to Kentucky. His father, Colonel John Wishard, moved to Indiana in 1825, where Dr. Wishard spent his boyhood helping to clear the forest and assisting his parents in establishing a frontier home, receiving only the education offered by the primitive schools. When twenty-two years old he began the study of medicine with Dr. Benjamin Noble, brother of ex-Governor Noble of Indiana, with whom he afterward formed a partnership. He graduated from the first Indiana Medical College, situated at La Porte, in 1848, subsequently attended the Ohio Medical College, and also received an honorary degree from the Indiana Medical College of Indianapolis in 1877.

Dr. Wishard served as a volunteer surgeon in the Civil War, rendering a signal humanitarian service to the country by his report to Indiana's great war executive, Governor Morton, as to the condition of sick and disabled soldiers at the front, which led Governor Morton to go to Washington and present the situation to President Lincoln, who issued a general order for all incapacitated soldiers, of each state, to be returned to their homes.

For nearly forty years Dr. Wishard covered long distances as a country doctor, riding horseback in the early days when there were only trails through the forests. In 1877 he

settled*in Indianapolis. He was the last survivor of the group of eighty-four physicians who, in 1849, organized the Indiana State Medical Society and was its president at the fortieth annual meeting. He was president of the Indianapolis Medical Society not long before giving up active participation in his profession, and upon his retirement on his eighty-ninth birthday, received a beautiful parchment appropriately inscribed as a token of esteem. Dr. Wishard was the author of historical papers dealing with early medicine and physicians of Indiana. He married Harriet Newell Moreland in 1840 and they were the parents of nine children.

He was an active church man, serving as elder in the Presbyterian Church for more than seventy years, and he frequently represented his presbytery as commissioner in the General Assembly, the highest body of the church. He had almost reached his ninety-eighth birthday when he died December 9, 1913.

Of the many tributes paid to his memory the following epitomizes his character:

"Dr. Wishard believed that no man had greater opportunities for usefulness than a physician and never failed to use every occasion for sowing seeds of righteousness as he went about doing the work of the beloved physician. He ministered to the sin-sick, as he healed their bodies; he preached the gospel of love and kindness as he went in and out of the homes of the well-to-do, the poor and the outcast. His daily life was an exemplification of the highest ideals of Christian manliness; his character was spotless and bore no stain of dishonesty or professional trickery. He had a deep, abiding faith that never wavered; a hope and trust that kept him joyful and full of anticipation for the future."

ELIZABETH M. WISHARD.

Wislizenus, Frederick Adolphus (1810-1889)

In the *Lancet*, London, 1889, volume ii, page 936, it is stated that the romance of medicine might well claim Wislizenus as one of its heroes. He was born in Koenigsee, Germany, in May, 1810, and at the usual age left the gymnasium for the university to study medicine and took his M. D. in 1834 from Zürich University. He worked at Göttingen, Jena, and Würzburg, until, shortly before graduation, he became compromised in the famous "Frankfurter Attentat," and had to flee the country.

In the spring of 1833 a conspiracy had been formed in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, to avenge itself on the Federal Diet which by its severely

restrictive press laws had roused the citizens, particularly the younger portion, including many students in the several faculties, to something little short of madness. In this conspiracy Wislizenus, with Matthia and others of the medical "Durschenschaft," took a leading part—the design being to blow up the Diet. On April 3, 1833, the attempt was made. The guard house was carried by storm and the conspirators were within an ace of effecting their purpose when the military appeared in the nick of time, arrested nine of the youths, and put the others to flight. Among those who, after hairbreadth escapes, eluded arrest was young Wislizenus, who found his way to Switzerland, where, at the University of Zürich, he resumed his studies and graduated M. D. with distinction, and in 1835 came to the United States. Ultimately settling in practice at St. Louis, he rapidly formed an extensive clientele, of which his compatriots were the nucleus, and was enabled to give time to pure science and also to travel in and beyond the United States. He made memorable visits to Mexico and the Rocky Mountains and published most interesting records of his observations and experiences. By all classes he was looked upon as an enthusiastic and large-minded reformer, an honest and benevolent survivor of the "Vor Achtundvierziger" men, as the precursors of the revolution of 1848 are familiarly called.

He died in St. Louis, Missouri, on September 22, 1889.

DANIEL SMITH LAMB

Smithsonian Institution, Ann. Report, 1904.

Wistar, Caspar (1761-1818)

The parents of Caspar Wistar were of German extraction, and belonged to the Society of Friends, of which they were highly respected members. His grandfather, Caspar Wistar, founded at Salem, New Jersey, the first glass works in this country. Wistar was born in Philadelphia, September 13, 1761, and went as a boy to the well-known Friends' School, founded by William Penn, in Philadelphia. The school at that time was in charge of Mr. John Thompson, an able teacher of Latin and Greek. Wistar is said to have acquired a desire for medical study during the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, when he helped to care for the wounded. He became a private pupil of John Redman (q.v.) and also attended the practice of John Jencks (q.v.), at the same time going to the medical lectures of Drs. Morgan, Shippen, Rush, and Kuhn, at the recently organized medical school of Philadelphia. Such teachers aroused in Wistar