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PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS

ART. III.—*Sir Patrick Dun's Library.*^a By T. PERCY C. KIRKPATRICK, M.D., M.R.I.A.; Fellow and Registrar of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.

THE Royal College of Physicians of Ireland is an ancient foundation, and it may be interesting to refer briefly to its early history before describing its present library.

The Charter founding the University of Dublin and Trinity College, dated March 3, 1591-2, granted the "liberty and power of obtaining the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor, each at its proper time, in all arts and faculties," yet for many years afterwards little was done to encourage study in any faculty except divinity. Bedell, writing to Archbishop Usher, on April 15, 1628, says: "I suppose it hath been an Error all this while to neglect the Faculties of Law and Physick, and attend only to the ordering of one poor Colledg of Divines." Efforts were made to rectify this condition of things, and in both Bedell's Statutes and in the Caroline Statutes of 1637 provision was made for medical study, but with little practical result. The first Professor of Medicine in the

^a A paper read before the Bibliographical Society of Ireland on November 24, 1919.

College was appointed in 1662. During the first sixty years of its existence Trinity College remained to all intents and purposes "one poor Colledg of Divines," and no provision was made elsewhere in the country for the teaching of Medicine.

In 1651 John Stearne was, by an Order in Council, appointed a Senior Fellow of Trinity College. This John Stearne, born at Ardracran, Co. Meath, on November 26, 1624, was a grand-nephew of James Usher, Bishop of Meath. Stearne had entered Trinity College at the age of 15 on May 22, 1639, and in 1641 was elected a Scholar. Before he had completed his studies, or taken his degree, the outbreak of the Rebellion compelled him to leave the country and seek refuge at Cambridge. There he remained some years at Sydney Sussex College, but subsequently he was compelled, owing to the troubles of the times, to leave Cambridge for Oxford. At Oxford he was received by Seth Ward, Fellow of Wadham College, who had been a Fellow of Sydney Sussex College during Stearne's residence there. With the triumph of the Parliamentary party, Oxford, like Cambridge, became unsafe, and Stearne went into retirement in Bedfordshire. From Bedford he was recalled to Dublin as a Senior Fellow of Trinity College in 1651.

It is almost certain that Stearne studied Medicine while he was at Cambridge, where he graduated in Arts as Bachelor in 1642, and Master in 1646. There is, however, no record of where he took his degree of Doctor in either Law or Physic, though shortly after his return to Dublin we find him describing himself as "M. & J. U. D.," *Medicinae et Juris utriusque Doctor*. In 1655 the Board of Trinity College granted him "in consideration of his practice in Physick" "full liberty to lye in the City of Dublin or els where, when soever in his discretion his physicall employments shall require his absence any night from the Colledge."

Stearne was interested not only in the Practice of Physic, but also in the foundation of a teaching school in that faculty. In 1651 the Board granted to him the

building known as Trinity Hall as a residence for himself, and as a hall for a College of Physicians. This Trinity Hall, situated at Hoggen Green, had been built in 1604 by the City as a Bridewell, but does not appear to have been used for that purpose. In 1615 the City had granted the building to Trinity College "in consyderation of the remittall of the fyne of fyfty powndes imposed uppon this City for the escape of Thomas Russell the younger—at the yearly rent of two shillings, to be used and converted by them onely for a free schoole, and not otherwyse." Trinity College had used the building as a residence house, but during the rebellion it had fallen into disrepair, and had been left derelict. The College had no money to repair it, and the City threatened to resume possession if the premises were not occupied. Under these circumstances the Board granted the premises to Stearne on the conditions that he should keep the City out, that he should repair the building at his own expense, and then use it as a hall for a College of Physicians. Thus in 1654 came into being the College of Physicians of Ireland.

Little use appears to have been made of the hall till after the Restoration, when the grant to Stearne was renewed by the Board, and various medical men were elected Fellows of the College. On August 8, 1667, the College was incorporated by Royal Charter as The Royal College of Physicians in Ireland. Two years later, on November 8, 1669, John Stearne, the founder and first President of the College, died.

For some years after Stearne's death the College continued in active existence. In an old book of accounts preserved in the College, dating from 1672, there is the following entry, which shows that some work in the study of Medicine was carried on in the College :—

It. to ye Joyner for ye dissecting table, the 15th of	
March 1676	6s. 6d
It. to ye Cutler for cleaning ye instrumts belonging to	
ye College	5s 5d
It. to ye Carpenter for altering ye window shutts	
	2s 0d

It. to ye Sexton of St. Andrewes for keeping the dogg
 Sixpence - - - - 0s 6d
 It. for a Warrant for ye body it was dissected
 £1 3s 0d
 It. to ye Souldiers who kept ye body - - 4s. 6d
 It for ye Coffin for ye sd body - - 4s 6d
 It. to ye Souldiers who watched - - 9s. 0d
 For the said Souldiers in drinke - - 3s 10d
 The whole sum spent on ye same bod being £2 4s. 10d.,
 I delivered upon ye President's note unto his man."

To show the activity of the early Fellows of the College
 the following works published by them may be men-
 tioned :—

JOHN STEARNE, M. & J.U.D.

Aphorismi de Foelicitate. Dublin : John Crook
 1654. 8vo. Ll. 11, pp. 206. 2nd Edition,
 1656 ; 3rd Edition, 1664.

Animi Medela ; Seu De Beatitudine & Miseria ;
 Illius essentia origine & ad ipsam Methodo ;
 hujus Natura, Causis & remedis Tractatus.
 Dublin : William Bladen. 1658. 4to. Ll. 12,
 pp. 516, Ll. 12.

Θανατολογία Seu De Morte Dissertatio. Dublin :
 William Bladen. 1658. 8vo. Ll. 8, pp. 288.

Clarissimi Viri Adriani Heereboordi Philosophiae
 Professoris Ordinarii Disputationum de Concursu
 Examen. Dublin : William Bladen. 1660.
 8vo. Ll. pp. 204.

De Electione & Reprobatione. Dissertatio ejusdem
 Manuductio ad Vitam Probam. Dublin : John
 Crook. 1662. 4to. Ll. 12, pp. 158.

De Obstatione. Dublin : Benjamin Tooke.
 1672. 4to. Ll. 6, pp. 282, Ll. 1 ; Ll. 6, pp.
 399, Ll. 4.

NATHANIEL HENSHAW.

Aero-Chalinos : Or a register for the air in five
 chapters. Dublin : Samuel Dancer. 1664.
 16mo. Ll. 6, pp. 98.

Reprinted as 2nd Edition. London : Benj.
 Tooke. 1677.

THOMAS BYFIELD.

Horae Subsecivae. London : Whitlock. 1695.

4to. L. 1, pp. 30.

The Artificial Spaw. London : James Rawlins

1684. 12mo. Ll. 4, pp. 70.

ALLEN MULLIN.

*An Anatomical account of the Elephant accidentally
burnt in Dublin on Fryday June 17 in the year*

1681. London : Sam Smith. 1682. 4to. Pp.
72, & II Plates.

JACOBUS SYLVIUS.

Novissima Idea de Febribus. Dublin : Zachariae
Conzatti. 1694. 12mo. Ll. 8, pp. 174.

The numerous works of Sir William Petty, who was one of the original Fellows of the College, were all in the first instance published in London.

Though the College was provided with a home, and its Fellows were active, yet there does not seem to have been any attempt made to collect a library. It is probable that the intimate connection which existed between the College of Physicians and Trinity College made any collection of books by the former College appear to be useless. That connection, intimate though it was, did not last for long. Disputes arose between the two Colleges, and in 1680 Trinity Hall was given up again to the Board of Trinity College. In accordance with the terms of this surrender, the appointment of the President of the College of Physicians, which formerly had been in the hands of the Board of Trinity College, was given to the Physicians, but the appointment made by the latter was to be signified to the Provost and Senior Fellows by the Registrar of the College of Physicians, and then ratified by the Board before it became valid. In 1687 the Physicians nominated John Crosby, one of their number, as President, but the Board refused to ratify the nomination on the grounds that the nomination had not been communicated to it by the Registrar, and "seeing that the person whom they had elected was not a Protestant of the Church of Ireland." The Physicians persisted in their nomination, and the Board continued to refuse to

ratify it. The dispute resulted in a complete separation of the two Colleges, and on December 15, 1692, William and Mary granted a new Charter to the Physicians, incorporating their College as The King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, and naming Sir Patrick Dun as their first President.

This Patrick Dun was a native of Aberdeen, where he had been baptised in the Episcopal Church of Scotland on January 13, 1642. His father, Charles Dun, a "litser," or dyer, of that town had married as his second wife Catherine Burnet in December, 1638, and Patrick was the third child and second son of that marriage. Charles Dun, Patrick's father, was a nephew of Patrick Dun, the celebrated Principal of Marischall College, and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine there. Charles Dun's brother, Robert, a doctor in medicine, bequeathed his books, 258 in number, to the Marischall College on December 9, 1657.

Very little record is preserved of the early life of Patrick Dun. We find him entered with eighteen others *in primâ classe* at Marischall College in 1658. It is probable that he graduated there in medicine, and then went abroad to study. James, Duke of Ormond, writing from Dublin Castle on January 7, 1677, to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, requests that "Dr. Dunn, who has very good testimonials from the Universities of Aberdeen in Scotland, Valentia in Dauphiny, and Trinity College, Dublin, also the Degree of Doctor in Physic," should be admitted to the same degree at Oxford. Wood tells us that on February 19, 1677-8, "Patrick Dun, Physician in Ordinary to James Duke of Ormond, L. Lieut. of Ireland, was *in absentia* incorporated doctor of the faculty of Medicine of the University of Oxford," and that on March 23 following "a diploma of his incorporation was sealed and sent to him."

We have no certain information when, or in what capacity, Dun first came to Ireland. In a letter written by Sir John Hill to John Forbes of Culloden, and dated Dublin Castle, February 14, 1676, he states "here is

one Dr. Dun, an Aberdeen man, who is Phisitian to the State and to my Lord Lieut., desires to have his service remembered to your son, Duncan, with whom he had an acquaintance in Paris." Possibly Dun may have become acquainted with the Duke of Ormond while he was abroad, before the return of Charles II.

Sometime between October 24, 1677, and the Feast of S. Michael, 1678, Dun paid his fee of £10 on admission as a Fellow of the College of Physicians in Ireland, and on June 24, 1681, he was chosen for the first time President of the College. To that position he was subsequently elected many times, his last year of office being in 1706.

Patrick Dun occupied a prominent place in both the social and the professional life of Dublin. He served with King William in 1688 as Physician to the Army in Ireland. He was the physician and close friend of William King, both before and after he was appointed Archbishop of Dublin. In 1692 he was elected member of the Irish Parliament for Killileagh, Co. Down, and subsequently, in 1695 and 1703, he was member for Mullingar. On December 11, 1694, he married Mary, daughter of Colonel John Jephson, and on January 29, 1696 he was knighted by the Lords Justice. In 1705 he was appointed Physician General of the Army in Ireland, with the usual salary of 10s. a day. He died on May 24, 1713, and three days later was buried in S. Michan's Church. His only child, a son, Boyle, died in infancy.

On November 16, 1711, Sir Patrick Dun made his will, having, in 1704, drawn up a deed, by which he devoted his fortune after his wife's death to the foundation of a professor, or "Professors of Physick," in the College of Physicians in Dublin. In his will he bequeathed to his wife, while she continued his widow, the use of his dwellinghouse on the Inns, "provided she keep it in good repair and pays the rents and performs all the covenants and conditions which I am obliged to do by my lease, always excepting and reserving out of this bequest one convenient room in the sd. dwelling house to be par-

ticularly set apart by my wife with the approbation of my overseers for the preservation of my books." Further, he says: "I give to my wife all such books as she shall say on her word were her own before her marriage or were bought by her since marriage or were presented to her by me or any other person since our marriage." To Dr. Patrick Mitchell, one of his executors, he bequeathed "all such mathematical instruments and other curiosities as are in my closets, or used to be kept there, excepting my books." In his Deed Dun specifies what he wishes to be done with his house and his books in the following words:—"And if the Society of the Inns would Consent to grant the reversion of my House after the expiration of my lease from them for a Physic School and habitation for the aforesaid Professor he being obliged to keep the same in good and sufficient repair or Liable to have the rents of the Fee farms or part thereof Sequester'd for the reparation of the same by the Guardians of the same hereafter named I am willing to give my Title and Interest in my said House after the Death of my Dear Wife for the said use and also for an Hall or Place for the King and Queen's College of Physitians to assemble and hold therein, They contributing according to their accommodation towards the repair of the same. And provided the aforesaid Professor or Professors be elected Fellow or Fellows of the said College of Physicians in the first Vacancy that shall happen after his or their election to the Professors place, and provided that the sd. College Physicians give no unnecessary disturbance or hindrance to the peaceable dwelling of the professor or professors in the sd. House. Likewise I would give my Books for the Lawfull use of the sd. Professors and College of Physitians, Provided the sd. Professor or Professors inhabiting the sd. House immediately after their election and before they have possession given them of the House by the Guardians, give Bond and security to keep and preserve the sd. Library and all and every Book and Books in it, and if any should be lost or wanting, to pay for or purchase another of the same

kind, the same paper and édition or better in the room thereof."

Dun's bequest to the College of Physicians was subject to the life interest of his widow, but Lady Dun was bound to reserve a room in Sir Patrick's house for the preservation of his library. This wise provision was, no doubt, made in view of the fact that the College had no home of its own in which the books could be placed, and the consequent liability to loss if they were moved. Lady Dun seems to have been anxious to carry out not only the letter but the spirit of her husband's directions. At a meeting of the College on November 2, 1713, Thomas Molyneux, President, in the chair, it is recorded "that my Lady Dun's letter to the President of the 26th of Octr. 1713 was read, wherein her Ladyship invites the College to make use of Sr Patrick's Dun's Library and to meet in a room of her house whenever there is a College summoned during her life. Ordered, that the President and Dr. Cumming do wait upon her Ladyship to return the hearty thanks of the College for this her favour, and that they gratefully accept the same. Ordered, that my Lady Dun's letter be kept amongst the College Papers."

Unfortunately; most of the papers that record the negotiations between the President and Fellows and Lady Dun have been lost, and it is now difficult to determine exactly the reasons for the course that was subsequently adopted. Exact information on these matters would be of great interest in connection with the history of Dun's Library. Up to 1716 the College and Lady Dun appear to have been on the best of terms. A room in her house was used for the College meetings, and there the Library was kept. At the annual S. Luke's Day meeting of the College in 1714 and 1715, the College Treasurer was directed to pay a guinea "to Lady Dun's servant for his trouble in attending the College, and half a guinea to Lady Dun's maid servant." On S. Luke's Day, 1716, the payment authorised was half a guinea to Lady Dun's servant. After that the payments cease altogether, and we may conclude that the College no longer met at Dun's house on the Inns.

On October 14, 1715, the College had obtained Letters Patent constituting a Dun's Professorship, the holder of which was to lecture on various subjects connected with Medicine, and was "likewise to have the care, preservation and custody of the Library of the sd. Sir Patrick Dunn which is devised by him for the use of the public." The President and Fellows seem to have felt that were a Professor actually appointed he would be able to claim the reversion of Sir Patrick's estate on the death or marriage of Lady Dun. In addition to the Letters Patent, they decided to get a decree from the High Court establishing their claim to that estate. That this course met with Lady Dun's approval may be gathered from the following letter addressed by her to Archbishop King on May 3, 1716:—"May it please yr Grace, I am sorry to find yr good intention of my husband (which wholly depends on yr Grace's friendship to him and inclination to do good) in danger of being lost. I am sensible that all which has been done since his death is owing to yr Grace, and that the settling a Professor was a trust Left in the body of Physitians to get done previous to the Sallary he intended and I think my Life gives them an opportunity to get a Professor chosen that might have a right to Claim after I am gone and be possed of what will fall into hands Less in their interest than I am, but since tis thought my husbands kind disposition to me is an obstruction to this good work, Tho as there is no present Sallary: so there is no present business required from such a Professor, but that of a Law Sute which they apprehend will be some charge, I will out of regard to my husband and gratitude to his leaving me all, give some help towards the Sute, when the Professor is Chosen and prefers a Bill to make the trustees assign according to the directions in the Will. I will Let such Professor have as much of my House for his own dwelling as will save him the Rent of a small one and in case my House should be set at the time ye Sute commences I will allow him at the rate of thirty pound a year till the House comes into my hands and I will give him an apartmt in

it, at which time ye Colledge shall have the priviledge of meeting there, and in case such a professor should have a Large Family I will quitt the whole House he paying me twenty pound a year, and giving security for the Library of Books, this regard to my husbands intent I am incouraged to shew by yr Graces assisting in it."

In 1717 Dr. Robert Griffith was, in accordance with the Letters Patent, appointed the first Dun's Professor of Physic. Griffith died two years later, and Dr. James Grattan was appointed Professor in his stead. It is evident from the letters that have been preserved that Lady Dun was not on the best terms with her co-executor, Dr. Patrick Mitchell. Mitchell was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and it was probably on that account the relations between Lady Dun and the College became strained. In 1723 a decree was obtained in the courts conveying Sir Patrick's estate to Lady Dun during her widowhood, with a remainder to the College in trust for the Professor and his successors. At that time Lady Dun appears to have been still anxious to accommodate the College, or the Professor, in her house, and to allow the library to remain there. A new bone of contention, however, arose in connection with Sir Patrick's personal estate. The real property seems to have been well secured, but an exact statement of the amount of the personal estate had not been made, nor was the security for its production satisfactory. At a meeting of the College, on April 25, 1726, the following minute was made:—"Upon a motion being made that the President and Professor do enquire of my Lady Dunn what personal estate Sr Patrick Dunn died possessed off to which the sd Professor is entitled upon her Ladyship's deceas, to inform us what it amounts too, and how secured, and likewise to know whether her Ladyship will give up the house and Library pursuant to her promiss, and the President and Professor are desired to attend my Lady Dunn upon that affair." The answer the deputation received is not recorded, but we may conclude that it was not altogether satisfactory, for at the next meeting, on

June 6, the College decided "that ye Regius Dunn Professor do prosecute his title in form of law for the settling and recovery of ye personall estate that he's entitled too, by ye will of Sr. Patrick Dunn at ye Lady Dunn's deceas."

Lady Dun appears then to have abandoned all intention of accommodating the College in her house, and to have decided to hand over the library to the President of the College. On January 16, 1726-7, the President and Fellows "agreed that Dr. Helsham deliver the Library of the College, together with the catalogue, to Dr. Cope to be lodged with him. Henry Cope was at the time one of the Junior Fellows of the College, having been elected on November 4, 1723. On St. Luke's Day, 1726, he had been elected one of the Censors, and for this reason probably the books were entrusted to his care.

Though the final departure of the library from its home in Dun's house on the Inns must have seemed a bitter blow to the College, yet it proved to be a blessing in disguise. On September 1, 1728, the house was burnt, and during the fire the goods in it were looted by a gang of thieves. The following record of the event is given in the *Dublin Intelligencer*:—"So great a loss as was here was not sustained by any fire in this city these many years, the house being full of exceeding valuable goods as well as clothes, plate and linen, little of which were saved for the owner, that part of them which was unconsumed being mostly taken away: several of the mob barbarously expressing there was no pity due for that loss, the sum total being mostly the right of others than the possessor, besides such other taunting language which in their ravaging they used, notwithstanding all the care and pains which are taken to the contrary by many well-minded persons." The College must have rejoiced that the books were removed before this disaster occurred.

The disputes between the College and Lady Dun continued for several years. In 1733 the matter was before the Court of Chancery, but it was not till 1740 that a final arrangement was arrived at. When matters were finally

settled the College decided to enlarge the scope of Dun's bequest, and for this purpose, in 1741, an Act (15 Geo. II.) was passed by the Irish Parliament authorising the appointment of three Professors instead of one as soon as Dun's estates should fall into the hands of the College, and the existing professorship became vacant, either by the resignation or the death of Dr. James Grattan. That Act contains the following clause regulating Dun's Library, and though the greater part of the Act was repealed by subsequent Acts, this clause still remains in force :—" And as to and concerning the library of books, part of the said personal estate of the said Sir Patrick Dun, so vested in the said College of Physicians as aforesaid. Be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the said President and Fellows of the College of Physicians in Ireland shall, with all convenient speed, by and with the consent of the said Archbishop of Dublin then being, and any two of the said professors and their successors, subject to such conditions, rules, regulations, and directions for the safe custody and good usage of the said books, as by the said Archbishop of Dublin, the said President and Fellows of the College of Physicians in Ireland, and any two of the said Professors, by deed or instrument in writing, under the common seal of the said College, and under the hand and seals of the said Archbishop and Professors, shall be limited, appointed, and established concerning the same."

At the time this Act was passed the books were in the care of Dr. Henry Cope, but he died in January, 1743. After Cope's death the books appear to have been taken in charge by the President, Dr. William Stephens, and on February 25 of that year the College ordered " that Dr. Anderson do compare the catalogue of books now in the possession of the President with the books in his possession likewise and make a report thereon to the College." This report, if it was ever made, has not been preserved. Both Lady Dun and Dr. James Grattan, the Professor, died in the year 1748, and, in accordance with the Act of Parliament (15 Geo. II.), the College proceeded

to the election of three professors. In 1749 Dr. Henry Quin was appointed Professor of Physic, Dr. Nathaniel Barry Professor of Chirurgery and Midwifery, and Dr. Constantine Barber Professor of Pharmacy and Materia Medica. The care of the library appears to have been entrusted to Dr. Quin. On May 27, 1751, the College appointed the President (Dr. Lhoyd), Dr. Edward Barry, and Dr. Constantine Barber as a Committee "to enquire into ye state of ye late Sir Patrick Dun's Library and to make a report thereof to the College." This report, like the previous one by Dr. Anderson, is not forthcoming, but subsequent events make it very doubtful if any effective steps were taken for the care of the books. On January 14, 1756, the House of Lords appointed a Committee "to enquire what good purposes have been answered in pursuance of an Act passed in the 15th year of his present Majesty's reign." The following evidence, given before that Committee on July 22, 1756, by Anthony Relhan, President of the College, discloses a lamentable state of affairs. In reply to questions put by the Archbishop of Dublin, Relhan stated that the remains of the books in Dun's Library, numbering about three hundred volumes, were in the possession of Dr. Quin, as the College had no other place for them. There were, he said, two copies of the catalogue—one with the Professor, and the other, he believed, "in a chest of lumbar with the old books." Further, he stated no security had ever been given or required "for the forthcoming of the books."

In spite of this damning evidence of carelessness, the College does not seem to have taken any steps to mend matters, and for nearly thirty years the books appear to have remained with Dr. Quin, and the catalogue in the "chest of lumbar." Unfortunately neither of the catalogues can now be found.

In 1785 another Act (25 Geo. III, c. 42) passed the Irish House of Commons for the regulation of Dun's estate. This Act empowered the College to appoint five instead of three professors, and limited their salaries to £100 (Irish) a year each. It further enacted "that whenever there shall be a surplus of the clear rents and profits

of the said Sir Patrick's Dun's estate after the payment of the yearly salaries such surplus shall be applied to the support of clinical lectures, for purchasing medical books for the use of the students in physic, and for such other purposes as shall be judged most conducive to the success and advancement of medical instruction."

The passing of this Act appeared at last to place the library in a fair way of development. It seemed certain that there would be a considerable surplus from Dun's estate which could be devoted to the upkeep and improvement of the Library, and special attention was directed to this matter by the Act.

On January 29, 1787, the President and Fellows appointed a small committee of their number to consider "the best means of establishing a medical library." Later in the year, August 4, they decided "that one of the King's Professors shall take upon him the office of Librarian to Sir Patrick Dun's Library, and shall give bond of security in the manner specified by Sir Patrick Dun." All the books that might be purchased subsequently were to be treated in a similar manner to the books of the original Library. Books were to be lent to Fellows of the College, or to matriculated students of the school, provided the Librarian received "a deposit in money which shall be at least equivalent in value to the book lent, or the set to which that book may belong." The Librarian was to attend twice a week in the winter and once a week in the summer for the purpose of lending books. He was also to appoint certain times at which students might attend to consult those books which it was deemed inadvisable to lend. Dun's name was to be stamped on the covers of all books, a proper catalogue was to be kept, and the Librarian was to report from time to time to the College "the names of such books as he may think ought to be purchased for the Library." A sum "not exceeding £150 was granted by the College for the purchase of such books as might be approved. On September 19, 1787, the College appointed Dr. Stephen Dickson, King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, as Librarian with power "to fix

up a Library," and directed that such sum as the Committee might think proper was to be paid to him out of the College funds for the purchase of books.

At last Dun's Library seemed to be well started on a useful career. On June 16, 1794, the Fellows requested the President "to appoint a proper person to print fifty copies of the catalogue for the use of the College." On September 1, 1794, the Treasurer was directed to pay £7 4s. 3d. for the printing of this catalogue.

One copy of this catalogue has been preserved. It is a small octavo volume of thirty-six leaves. On the first recto is the title, the verso being blank; on the second recto is the "Advertisement," the verso being blank; on the third recto, signature "B" begins the list of books. The Signatures are B-I in fours, and K in two. There is not any printer's name given. The title page, printed in capitals, runs as follows:—A / Catalogue / of the / Books / of / Sir Patrick Dun's / Library. / Dublin, / 1794. / The books are arranged in sizes, under various subject headings "according to the order in which they stand in the Library." There are in all 1,179 entries. This is the earliest catalogue of Dun's Library that has been preserved.

During the years that Dickson was Librarian, 1787-1797, Dun's estate produced a sum of £19,901 12s. 4½d., out of which £2,575 16s. 5½d. was paid to Dickson exclusive of his salary as King's Professor. The accounts now extant do not enable us to say with certainty that all this money was intended for the use of the Library, but certainly a considerable part of it was so intended. Besides the salaries of the Professors, large sums were expended on the establishment and up-keep of an hospital for clinical lectures—an hospital which proved an expensive failure. Had the surplus of Dun's estate been wisely used in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1785, the College of Physicians might now be possessed of one of the best equipped medical libraries in the Kingdom.

Dr. Dickson does not seem to have been a success as either Librarian or Professor. In May, 1797 he was

succeeded as Librarian by John William Boyton, and in December of the same year was deprived of his professorship after having been admonished. Two years later he was deprived of his fellowship for having "been absent from the meetings of the College for two years without leave."

Boyton, who had been appointed Librarian after Dickson, kept the books in his lecture room in Trinity College. While he was still Librarian the administration of Dun's estate was again the subject of consideration of a Committee of the House of Lords. The report of this Committee was very adverse to the College. It was stated that among other things the College had squandered Dun's estate in the "immoderate purchase of books, in some instances twice paid for." Some of the statements made in this report can be shown to be false, and the character of the Irish Parliament in 1799 is not such as to command credence for all the statements it made. It is obvious, however, that the Library had not been developed as it should have been, considering the funds at the disposal of the Librarian. A manuscript catalogue of the Library, dated 1800, is preserved in the College, and many of the books mentioned in it are noted as "lost by Dr. Dickson." This catalogue is a thick folio volume, measuring 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and in it the titles are arranged in a similar manner to that of the printed catalogue of 1794.

In 1800 the School of Physic Act (40 Geo. III, c. 84) passed the Irish Parliament, and by it the previous Act of 1785 was repealed, and the power of spending any of the money of Dun's estate on the purchase of books for the Library was taken away from the College. Practically all the money of the estate, after the payment of the Professors, was devoted to the foundation and maintenance of an Hospital to be called Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. Clause XII of this Act refers to the administration of the Library in the following words:—"That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said President and Fellows, annually, on the eighteenth of October, to elect a librarian, who shall, under the control and direction of the said President and Fellows, superintend the purchase

of books to form a medical library, wherever there shall be a fund for purchasing the same, and shall have the care of them, and all of such books as have heretofore been purchased, and the management of the library, and that such librarian shall, before he enters upon his office, give security by bond to the said President and Fellows for the due care and preservation of the books committed to his care; and that such librarian shall receive an annual salary not exceeding seventy pounds, provided he shall furnish the necessary fuel for such library and medical lecture room, and shall faithfully discharge such duties as shall be prescribed to him by the said President and Fellows of the College of Physicians." The clause goes on to state that the books were to be kept in a room in Trinity College till the Hospital was built, and that then they were to be transferred to it.

Boyton continued to act as Librarian under the new conditions till S. Luke's Day, 1808, when he was succeeded by Dr. Hugh Ferguson, who in turn was succeeded on S. Luke's Day, 1815, by Dr. Peter Edward McLoughlin. In 1815, the building of the Hospital being completed, the books were, in accordance with the Act, transferred to a room there. On April 9, 1819, Dr. Francis Hopkins was elected Librarian. He held office only for a few months, but he enriched the Library by many gifts. On November 22, 1819, Dr. Edward Hill, Regius Professor of Physic, was appointed Librarian. Hill was a very learned man, and in 1820, when then in his eightieth year, he wrote out with his own hand a manuscript catalogue of the library in two quarto volumes. These volumes, which measure $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, contain respectively 144 and 156 leaves, and the writing throughout is beautiful. The titles of the books are arranged alphabetically according to authors, and the date and place of publication of each book is given, as well as the place of the book on the shelves of the library.

On S. Luke's Day, 1826, Dr. Thomas Herbert Orpen was elected Librarian in succession to Hill, and he continued in office till 1833. In 1827 Orpen published the second printed catalogue of the library. This, an octavo

volume, printed in Dublin by Bentham and Harvey, consists of seventy pages with 1,419 book entries, arranged as in Hill's catalogue, but without the shelf number. In 1832 Orpen issued an appendix to this catalogue containing 325 additional entries. In 1833 Orpen was succeeded as Librarian by Dr. Samuel Litton, who held office till St. Luke's Day, 1840, when Dr. John O'Brien was appointed. On January 5, 1846, O'Brien was succeeded by Dr. George Alexander Kennedy who held the office till his death in 1865.

Up to this time the Library was merely a lending library, and there were no facilities for readers in the rooms. In the summer of 1865, the books were moved from Dun's Hospital to their present home in the newly-erected buildings of the College of Physicians. It was then decided that for the future Dun's Library should be opened to readers as well as to borrowers. This necessitated a change in the position of the Librarian, and a layman was appointed to the office as Assistant Librarian, while one of the Fellows of the College, Dr. T. W. Belcher, was elected Honorary Librarian. The first Assistant Librarian appointed was Mr. J. H. Fennell, and the reading rooms were opened in the new College in October, 1865. The office of Honorary Librarian was not filled after the departure of Dr. Belcher from Dublin, and the charge of the Library is now in the capable hands of our Librarian, Mr. Robert Phelps.

In November, 1886, a new manuscript author catalogue of the Library was compiled, and ten years later the present manuscript catalogue was started. There are at present in the Library some 13,000 volumes, excluding pamphlets, of which there are 186 bound volumes, as well as many unbound pamphlets. From this enumeration all duplicates have been excluded. The Library is particularly rich in series of medical journals and transactions of medical societies, but unfortunately the older books dealing with medicine are poorly represented. It is not possible to say what books belonged to Dun's original Library, though no doubt some of them have survived. The loss of Dun's catalogue makes such identification now

impossible. In the catalogue of 1794 there are 109 works published before 1713, the date of Dun's death, of these 15 are not mentioned in the catalogue of 1828. From this we may conclude that only 94 of the books in the catalogue of 1828, could have belonged to Sir Patrick Dun. Some of these have, I fear, since disappeared. Though his books may be lost, Dun's Library remains. Long may it remain a monument to his industry, generosity, and his love of his College.

ART. IV.—*Eusol and its Intravenous Uses.*^a By ARTHUR LESLIE GREGG, M.A., M.D., Univ. Dubl.

THE utility of Eusol as an antiseptic of the first order has been so thoroughly established that no comment on its efficacy is required, but its therapeutic value in intravenous medication has not been so universally recognised.

It was in 1915 that Professor Lorrain Smith and others published¹ the discovery of the antiseptic to which the name "Eusol" was given.

It is prepared as follows:—12.5 grams each of chlorinated lime and boric acid are intimately mixed and dissolved in one litre of water; the solution is allowed to stand for a few hours, then filtered, and is ready for use. It is slightly alkaline and contains approximately .26 per cent. hypochlorous acid, .17 per cent calcium chloride, and 1.28 per cent calcium baborate. The interaction which takes place is represented by the equation:—

The strength is estimated by titration with a deci-normal solution of sodium arsenite² using a solution of potassium iodide and starch as indicator.

The commercial chlorinated lime varies somewhat, so that by actual titration I found that Eusol made thus contained .22 to .24 per cent. hypochlorous acid. There is the practical disadvantage that bleaching powder is deliquescent, and that a stock mixture of the latter and boric

* A Thesis read for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University of Dublin, December, 1919.