

## OBITUARY.

JOHN H. CALLENDER, M. D.

Dr. John Hill Callender is dead. This sad news brings sorrow to the hearts of the many friends who knew him but to love him. After an illness of two weeks he succumbed to an attack of dysentery on August 3, 1896. His final illness was characterized by patience and fortitude rarely seen, and his last moments were those of one who "wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams." Dr. Callender's life was a varied one. Born of distinguished parentage and liberally educated, he was preëminently fitted for the life of usefulness and honor which lay before him.

He was born November 28, 1831, near Nashville, Tenn. He attended the best classical schools in his native city, and at the age of seventeen he entered the University of Nashville, where he remained until 1850.

In 1851 he entered the law department of the University of Louisville, and in the following year went to Cambridge to avail himself of the more extended advantages offered by Harvard College.

His father's final illness and death called him to his home, and he abandoned further prosecution of his legal studies in compliance with the request of his dying father.

He then commenced the study of medicine, receiving his degree as doctor of medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1855.

For three years he was joint editor and proprietor of the Nashville *Patriot*, and in 1858 was elected to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in Shelby Medical College, in Nashville, which position he occupied until 1861, when he was appointed surgeon to the Eleventh Tennessee Confederate Regiment.

In 1868 he was elected professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the medical department of the University of Nashville, and the following year was appointed superintendent of the Tennessee State Hospital for the Insane, where he remained until 1895, a period of twenty-seven years. He resigned this position intending to establish a private sanitarium. His intention was carried out, and just as hope was blending into realization of his ideal, he was removed by the inscrutable hand of a Divine Provi-

dence. From 1869 to 1880 he occupied the chair of diseases of the brain and nervous system in the University of Nashville, and in 1880 he became professor of physiology and psychology in the conjoined medical departments of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University. Upon the severance of the ties which bound the schools, Dr. Callender became dean of the medical faculty of the University of Nashville and professor of diseases of the brain and nervous system.

At the session of the American Medico-Psychological Association in 1879 he was chosen president of the organization, enjoying the enviable distinction of being the youngest man ever thus elected. He was one of the committee who gave expert testimony in the case of Charles J. Guiteau, who assassinated President Garfield, and after his examination of Guiteau he became convinced of his insanity, though he had previously thought him sane.

At the Ninth International Medical Congress, held at Washington in 1887, he was elected president of the section on physiology. His death took place at his private sanitarium, Morningside Retreat, in East Nashville.

As a teacher, Dr. Callender's style was clear, concise, didactic. His lectures, wanting in superfluous verbiage, were models of beauty, eloquence, and polished rhetoric.

The ease, grace, and dignity with which he handled his subject inspired in his hearers the feeling that the subject was being presented in a masterly manner by a master's hand.

While it was impossible for the interested listener to lose the trend of thought so logically and eloquently presented, yet he almost unconsciously would find his attention attracted to the beautiful figures and classical references which seemed to flow spontaneously from his lips.

During his early life he was attracted to politics, and when very young found himself a leader in the Whig party. He was a man of markedly pronounced convictions, which he unhesitatingly expressed in such a fluent manner that even his opponents respected and admired the ability with which he uttered his opinions.

He detested the demagogy so prevalent in politics, and some of the ablest editorials condemning it, which appeared in the papers from time to time, came from his facile pen.

His power of analysis was extraordinary, his essays peculiarly clear, and his arguments conclusive. Dr. Callender's name stood for everything that is lofty and ennobling. An evidence of the

esteem in which he was held by his professional brethren is the fact that he was, more than once, honored with the highest positions within their gift.

As an editor he was broad-minded and liberal; in statecraft an acknowledged authority; as a teacher of medicine, his peers were few, his superiors none; as a physician, among the foremost men of his time, particularly in his chosen field of mental medicine; as a civilian his life bears the closest scrutiny; as husband and father, tender, loving, indulgent.

At a glance one may read from the pages of his active public life, his ethical professional life, and his quiet, unostentatious, noble, Christian life, a more fitting eulogium than words can express.

His death is a national loss, his life a benediction. *Si quaeris monumentum circumspice!*

JAMES CHAMBERS PEYOR, M. D.

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HENRY K. PUSEY, M. D.

Dr. Henry K. Pusey died on September 2, 1896, at Garnettsville, Ky., at the home of one of his daughters. Dr. Pusey had almost completed his three-score years and ten, but was active until one year ago, at which time his health failed so radically that he expressed the belief that his lifework was at an end. Dr. Pusey received his medical degree from the University of Louisville and practiced his profession in that city for many years, until appointed superintendent of the asylum at Lakeland. When Dr. Pusey took charge of this institution the number of inmates was 300, and the buildings inadequate and inconvenient, but when he relinquished his office they were modern in every respect, and the 1,200 patients occupying them were given the latest and best methods of treatment. Dr. Pusey was a member of a number of medical societies, among them the Medico-Psychological Association, the Medico-Legal Society of New York, and the Southern Association of Superintendents of Insane Asylums. Dr. Pusey was a recognized authority upon hospital architecture and sanitation, and he was one of the first to favor the building of houses for the insane no more than two stories in height. The board of directors of the Lakeside Asylum testified their appreciation of him by passing suitable resolutions, and by naming the latest addition to the asylum buildings "Pusey Hall." A more complete obituary will undoubtedly appear later in our pages.