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A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THOMAS BOND,
CLINICIAN AND SURGEON.

BY
J. ALISON SCOTT, M.D.

FROM THE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL BULLETIN,
JANUARY, 1906.

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Reprinted from the University of Pennsylvania Medical Bulletin,
January, 1906.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THOMAS BOND, CLINICIAN AND SURGEON.¹

BY J. ALISON SCOTT, M.D.,
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Pennsylvania; Physician to the Pennsylvania
Hospital, Philadelphia.*

FOREWORD.

ABOUT a year ago I became interested in investigating the career of Dr. Thomas Bond. Because of his active interest in the founding of the Pennsylvania Hospital and in clinical teaching in that same institution I felt I should like to know something about the antecedents, the character, and the general surroundings of a man who did so much to mould the medical thought in the middle of the seventeenth century. I consulted various books that we possess in the College of Physicians, all the biographies available in our public and private libraries, and the various medical histories with which you are doubtless familiar. Few of them contain more than a brief sketch of Thomas Bond. I discovered more information concerning him in Morton's *History of the Pennsylvania Hospital* than from any other one book; this perhaps was but natural, as Bond and his associate physicians, aided and abetted by the shrewd advice of Ben-

¹ Paper read before Historical Section, College of Physicians, Phila. Published by arrangement, simultaneously, in the "Medical Library and Historical Journal."

jamin Franklin, should certainly receive the credit for founding the Pennsylvania Hospital. I discovered, however, in the College of Physicians six volumes of a co-partnership ledger which gave me the opportunity of studying the character of Bond's daily work and his patients, and these facts further stimulated me to attempt to collect, as far as I could, enough material to round out the following sketch of his life, which, though it is incomplete, may contain some few facts regarding him unknown to some of you.¹

GENEALOGY.

Thomas Bond, the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Chew) Bond, was born in Calvert County, Maryland, in 1712. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Benson, was a widow, having primarily married Benjamin Chew, who died about 1700. She married Richard Bond September 24, 1702. This much is known, that Thomas was born in 1712 and Phineas, his younger brother, in 1717. I am unable to discover if there were other children. Although little is known of their early education, it is probable that the brothers received the same advantages in early life. It is known that Thomas studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Hamilton, a well-known Scotch physician of Calvert County. He subsequently travelled in Europe and spent considerable time in study at the Hotel Dieu at Paris.

It is likely that Thomas Bond came to Philadelphia before 1730 and began the practice of medicine either in 1732 or 1734. He married Sarah Roberts when he was very young, perhaps only eighteen. They certainly had six children, and perhaps more. At this time it is difficult to reconcile all the dates I find in the records of Christs Church, Philadelphia, concerning the baptism of the children born to Dr. Thomas

¹ For many valuable suggestions in securing some of the following information I am much indebted to Miss May Atherton Leach, of the Historical Society of Philadelphia.

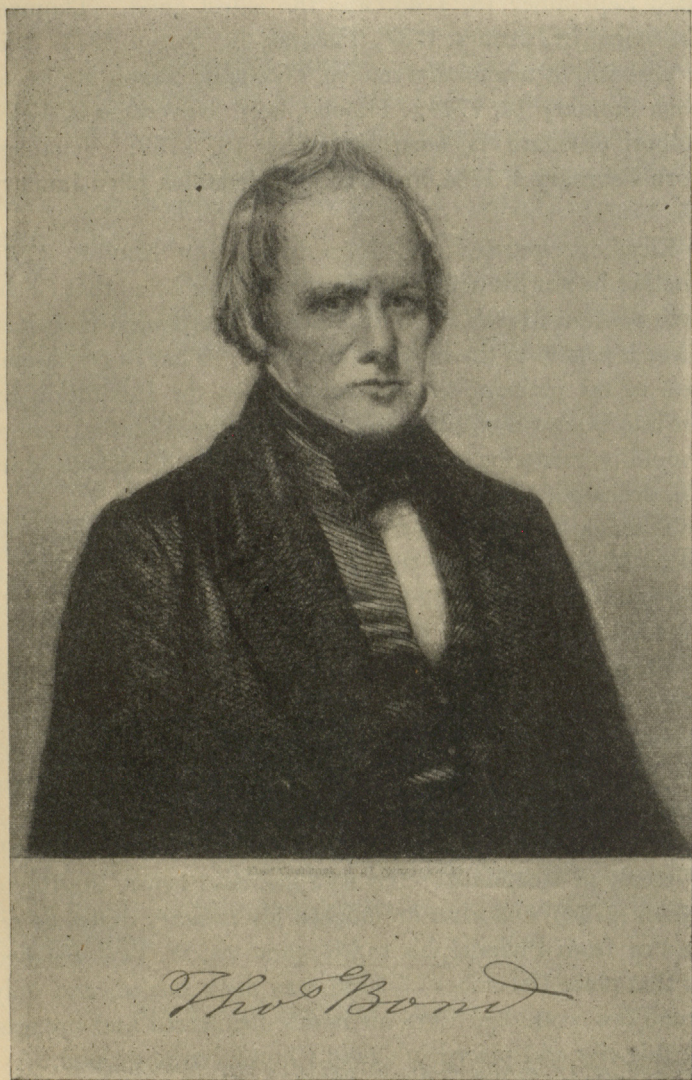


FIG. 1.—Thomas Bond, from an engraving in the College of Physicians, Philadelphia.

and Sarah Bond. Elizabeth, born July 26, 1730, and baptized September 18, 1745, was the eldest child. Thomas, Jr., born in January, 1737; Thomas, Jr., born in 1743 (this is probably a second son named Thomas); Sarah Rebecca, born January 14, 1744; Phoebe, born November 9, 1748; Robert (Richard ?), born November 18, 1750; Venables, born February 4, 1754, and a second Venables, born January 25, 1765.

Elizabeth married Dr. John Martin on May 9, 1765. Neither he nor his wife lived many years, for I find that Elizabeth died on March 26, 1787, in the Pennsylvania Hospital; there is a note in the hospital minutes: "That in consideration of the eminent services rendered to the Institution by the late Doctor Bond, it is unanimously agreed that no charge should be made for the board of his daughter, Elizabeth Martin, deceased, or for the servant who attended her."

Thomas, Jr., the oldest son, married Anne, daughter of Evan Morgan, on May 10, 1764. She died April 6, 1774, a few years after losing her only son, Thomas, whose body is deposited with her in Christ Church graveyard.

Thomas Bond, Jr., took his degree of medicine and entered into practice; in the latter part of 1776 he was appointed a surgeon's mate in the medical department of the army. He seems to have conducted his affairs with ability, for he was promoted, and in 1784 was still commissioned as a purveyor or commissary; he had the rank of Acting General-Director of Hospitals. His wife had died before the Revolution (1774), and after he finished his military duties he removed from Philadelphia to Morgantown, W. Va. He died at that place December 17, 1793, was there buried, and only some few years ago were his bones disinterred and brought to this city and placed in Christ Church burial-ground.

Sarah (Rebecca) married Thomas Lawrence in 1768.

Phoebe probably died in infancy.

Robert may have also been named Richard, for in Graydon's *Memoirs* (p. 81) I have discovered the following refer-

ence: Graydon says he had become intimate with the second son of Dr. Thomas Bond, who lived next door to him. Young Richard had prematurely given up his studies at Princeton College and was giving himself up to the pleasures of the fashionable world. He notes, "He had the most lordly contempt for the opinion of the world, that is, the sober world, of any young man I have known, as well as a precocity in fashionable vices equalled by few and certainly excelled by none." He was handsome in person, being of full chest and highly colored complexion. He is stated to have been a favorite with his father, and studied medicine under his guidance. He died on December 23, 1772, of pulmonary consumption.

The first Venables probably died in infancy. The second was living at the death of his father.

Phineas Bond, Thomas' younger brother, married, in 1748, Williamena, daughter of Colonel the Honorable William Moore, of Moore's Hall, Pennsylvania. (Moore's Hall is still standing and the mansion is at present the residence of Governor S. W. Pennypacker.) Six children were born to them—five girls and one boy. The eldest was Phineas, Jr. Of the five girls two of them only interest us—Williamena and Elizabeth. The former became, in 1779, the second wife of Brigadier-General John Cadwalader, the son of Dr. Thomas C. Cadwalader. Elizabeth, in 1792, married John Travis, Esq., of Philadelphia. One of her daughters subsequently married a Cochrane. Through these two branches of the Bonds the present descendants of the family in Philadelphia came.

HIS EARLY PRACTICE, OFFICE, ETC.

Dr. Bond began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia in 1732,¹ at the age of twenty, and soon associated with him in his work his younger brother Phineas. They soon became

¹ I have chosen this earlier date though Norris gives 1734.

active in practice, and we find either one or both of the brothers usually foremost in all enterprises, either municipal or medical. In the event of epidemics of typhus, yellow fever, or ague it was usually Dr. Thomas Bond who was foremost in suggesting methods of attack and relief.

Thomas Bond, according to a *Directory* compiled from the Philadelphia newspapers of 1764-68, lived on Second street near Norris' alley. Norris' alley ran east and west one square from Front to Second street between Chestnut and Walnut streets. There is a continuation of the alley from Second street toward Third street, called Lodge's alley, and the first street north was called Gray's alley. Norris' alley is therefore the first street north of Walnut street and is now known as Sansom street.

On the southeast corner of Second and Norris' alley stood, until a quarter of a century ago, an historical house known as "The Slate-roof House." This house was built prior to 1700 by a prominent citizen named Samuel Carpenter and was the residence of William Penn during his second visit to this country. The house was the first and only one in the city in that time which was roofed with slate. Penn's son John, called "the American," was born in this house, the only one of his family born in this country. Subsequently James Logan lived there, later on William Trent (founder of Trenton) purchased it, and finally it passed into the hands of Isaac Norris in 1717. From 1764 on Mrs. Graydon kept a fashionable boarding house here and entertained many celebrities. It remained a portion of the Norris estate until recent years. It was demolished in 1870. It is probable that Thomas Bond lived just south of this house or in the house on the opposite corner.

Second street at that time was well populated with doctors. John Morgan lived on Second street, as did also John Redman, the first President of this College, and William and James Logan, the well-known lawyers. William Shippen lived at the corner of Fourth and Prune streets.

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It must be remembered that at this time Philadelphia was but a village and the streets in many places not paved until 1800. As early as 1750 Franklin was interested in schemes to pave the streets and to light them at night. When Dr. Bond was probably at the height of his reputation the population of Philadelphia was but 28,042 (1769). Ten years before this time there were but thirty-seven four-wheeled vehicles in the city, though single-horse chairs were said to be numerous. There was not at this time any daily paper published, though shortly afterward, in the 70's, a daily paper began to appear. There were several papers published twice or three times a week. The annual death rate a few years after Dr. Bond's death, for instance from September, 1787 to 1788, was but 998; this is perhaps 25 per cent. more than our weekly death rate at present.

During many years of his practice Dr. Bond went about seeing his patients in a two-wheeled sulky drawn by a black horse (Watson's *Annals*). This mode of conveyance was then permitted only to the aged and infirm doctors. Watson stated that the young physician of those days who would have been rash enough to use any mode of conveyance other than his legs would have lost both his reputation and practice in a short time. Some of the older physicians used to go about on horseback. Thus, Dr. William Shippen, Sr., when a hale and hearty youth of ninety, would ride in from Germantown on horseback to see his patients in the city. It is stated that this gentleman was never known to have worn an overcoat at any time. A protection for the body in bad weather was not over-sufficient in those days. Those who had to work in the open in bad weather wore a long cape, which was lined with a sort of rubber cloth, with a hood having a projecting rim of the same material. It will be remembered that umbrellas were unknown at this time, and that Dr. John Morgan was the man who insisted upon their introduction as a matter of common sense, and he was the first to carry an umbrella in Philadelphia.

In the earlier years of his practice Bond probably did a good deal of work among the poor. The population of Philadelphia was rapidly increasing by immigration, and the authorities found it necessary to establish a form of detention house or lazaretto, on Province Island, below the city, down the Schuylkill River. Men who were his intimate friends were appointed physicians of the port: Dr. Patrick Baird, in the early portion of the century, followed by Dr. Thomas Graeme, and subsequently Dr. Lloyd Zachary. The brothers Bond doubtless had considerable experience, therefore, with the epidemics of yellow and typhus fever, which were introduced into Philadelphia through the medium of the immigrants. Bond refers to five epidemics in his introduction to his clinical lectures.

It has already been stated that Thomas Graeme and Lloyd Zachary were physicians of the port in Philadelphia. There is ample evidence to show that the Governor constantly requested Dr. Thomas Bond to accompany either one or the other of these physicians on board of suspected vessels. Thus, September, 1741, "Doctors Lloyd Zachary and Thomas Bond, having by order of the two members of the Board, visited the ship *St. Mark* with Palantines from Rotterdam, and reported the same to be sickly and to have infectious disease on board, it is ordered that the said ship remain at least one mile's distance from Philadelphia without landing any passengers or baggage till further orders." (*Colonial Archives*, vol. iv. p. 496.) In the following year Bond certifies to the state of health on board the *Constantine* "and that the vessel has been cleansed and aired in the likeliest manner." It is more than probable that Bond held this position of Inspector or Assistant Inspector for quite a number of years, and in 1747 he, in conjunction with Dr. Graeme, made a full report to the Council of Safety concerning the condition of contagious disease on board the ship *Vernon*; in this report they make numerous recommendations

as to the isolation of sick patients and the fumigation and cleansing of houses in which illness has occurred.

If there was illness of a contagious nature on board vessels at that time it was customary to detain the vessels at Province Island and subsequently transfer the passengers to the pest house or lazaretto. In 1749, when Bond after having visited a vessel discovered contagious disease, the pest house was found to be in such miserable order that Councils recommended refurnishing and the building of outhouses for the accommodation of patients. In 1756 Bond acted as Coroner to Philadelphia city and county, being elected by the returns of October 4, 1756. I cannot ascertain how long he held this office.

The following are letters between Bond and the Council, written in November, 1754, relating to business in the port:

"Doctor Graeme and I have spent this Day in examining the Palatines that have been Landed in and near the City, and shall as soon as possible give his Honour the Governor a particular Account of the Condition in which we found them, the Persons that nursed them, and the People living in the Neighbourhood of their Habitations; but the Security of the Citizens requiring the immediate removal of two Companies of them, I think it my Duty to give you this early Notice, that in the House of Philip Burcort, near the reformed Church, a considerable number of them, belonging to Daniel Benezett, are in a weak and diseased State, and are confined in so small a Room that the Air, etc. about them is in a high Degree of Putrefaction, and two of the Family are now ill of putrid Fevers. The People in the House of Frederick Burk, at Spring Garden, are circumstanced in the same manner; they belong to Henry Kepler. 'Tis my opinion that both the diseased and healthy Persons in both these Houses shou'd be removed to a considerable distance from the City, and care taken to purify the Houses well before other Tenants are permitted to go into them.

"THO. BOND."

Then follows a detailed report of the examination of the above houses and a discussion as to the character of the disease they were studying (probably a typhoid fever), and the conclusion that it was of a non-contagious type, and they end with this plea:

"We cannot conclude this Resolution without saying our case is really a bad one, since a Security from Contagious Diseases is expected of Us, and the Legislature has not made the necessary regulations to prevent malignant Disease being generated by these people after they come into Port, where there is much more danger of it than at Sea.

"THOS. GRAEME.

"THOS. BOND."

During the early part of Dr. Bond's practice there was erected between Third and Fourth and Spruce and Pine streets the Almshouse, or what was properly known as "The Bettering House." About the middle of the century a much larger building was erected west of the Pennsylvania Hospital between Ninth and Tenth streets. There is no question about it that this institution had a hospital ward and that physicians were probably in attendance, but there is no record whatever that distinctive appointments of doctors were made until May 18, 1769, "when Dr. Cadwalader Evans and Dr. Thomas Bond were re-elected at a salary of Fifty Pounds a year, out of which they were required to furnish such medicines to the inmates as might be needed." (Packard's *History of Medicine in the United States*, p. 324.) It is altogether probable, however, that the Almshouse had a sick ward when it occupied its first site in the "Green Meadows." In 1770 the Managers of the Almshouse permitted Dr. Bond and Dr. Evans to instruct students in an obstetrical clinic, and this has been called the "first obstetrical clinic." In 1774 additional eminent physicians, such as Kuhn, Rush, Duffield, Clarkson and Parke, were appointed to the staff, and so the hospital department became of first importance, both to the sick poor and as an adjunct to the new medical school. As late, however, as 1802 negotiations occurred between the Poor Directors and Hospital Managers about admission of patients from the Almshouse to the hospital. Morton considers it unlikely that they had medical wards till 1815.

He was justly celebrated as a lithotomist. He probably performed the first operation of this kind in America, although

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the credit has been given to Dr. Jones, of New York. There is no question, however, that Dr. Bond performed this operation successfully as early as October 29, 1756, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and many times subsequently. An interesting light is thrown upon his skill as an operator by a contemporary writer in 1772, not a physician, and whose identity is unknown:¹ "I had the curiosity last week to be present at the hospital, at Dr. Bond's cutting for stone, and was agreeably disappointed, for instead of seeing an operation said to be perplexed with difficulty and uncertainty, and attended with violence and cruelty, it was performed with such ease, regularity, and success that it scarcely gave a shock to the most sympathizing bystander, the whole being completed, and a stone of two inches in length and one in diameter extracted in less than two minutes." "If," adds the writer, "surgery is productive of such blessed effects, may we not with Cicero justly rank it among the first of arts and esteem it worthy of the highest culture and encouragement?"

The following reference to the personality of Thomas Bond is found in a letter written by Charles F. Weisenthal, M.D., of Baltimore, to his son Andrew, who was studying medicine in Philadelphia during the year 1781-82, two years before the death of Bond. He says:

"I am glad you have introduced yourself to Doctor Bond though he may have some Oddities, you may nevertheless rely on this that his Acquaintance will be valuable to you, both his Learning and Experience are unquestionable, and he moreover is very communicative and takes a Delight in instructing young Persons, and that in proportion to their Diligence and Application, you will therefore visit his Lectures frequently and freely apply to him to resolve such things as may be obscure to you, he is a good Surgeon besides and may give you some good hints in the hospital."

¹ Norris' History of Medicine in Philadelphia, p. 26.

About a good thing, however, there may be a difference of opinion; in a letter from Dr. Barnabas Binney (the father of Horace Binney) to a friend, written in 1778, from a general hospital near Philadelphia, and filled with more or less gossip about his medical confreres, he says: "Kuhn, Rush, and old Bond I hear intend to Lecture in ye Winter. Thank God I am done with them." (*Penna. Mag.*, vol. ii. p. 467.)

I have discovered that Thomas Bond in 1769 owned one hundred and twenty-four acres, four horses, four cattle, had three servants, and was taxed annually one hundred and sixty-nine pounds, ten shillings. Several years later he had increased his horses to six and cattle to ten. In the year 1780 the valuation of Dr. Thomas Bond's various properties in the Middle and Walnut Wards and the eastern and western parts of the Northern Liberties reached \$208,000. He seemed to own about 400 acres of real estate at that time.

Phineas Bond, who was five years younger than Thomas, enjoyed the same preliminary education, but secured a more extensive European advantage than did his brother, for he studied for a considerable length of time at Leyden, Paris, Edinburgh, and London. According to Thacher, "He was not less disposed to form than well qualified to judge of every understanding for the improvement of the medical character of his country." He did not attempt to do any surgery and should be called a practitioner of internal medicine. He seems to have been a man of great personal charm, and according to Wistar's estimate no medical man in Pennsylvania "ever left behind him a higher character for professional sagacity or for the amiable qualities of the heart." He was one of the founders, together with Thomas Hopkinson, of the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania. He was also an original member of the Philosophical Society. Thacher quaintly says, "He was remarkable for conviviality but never habituated to intemperance."

PATIENTS AND PRACTICE.

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The character of Dr. Bond's patients can be surmised from a study of his ledger, six volumes of which are to be found in the library of the College. These books are the daily records of the mutual practice of Drs. Thomas and Phineas Bond, and are labelled in ink on the outside "Co-Partnership Ledger of Drs. Thomas and Phineas Bond." They are long, narrow, leather-bound books, resembling the present-day cash books, and containing the accounts of the brothers from 1756 to 1770. In the first four volumes there is no daily visiting list, but in the last two volumes there is a daily list of visits and subsequent compilation of the individual accounts. Among his patients are to be found families whose names are still familiar in Philadelphia. I will mention some few of them:

Stephen Anthony, Thomas Austin, James Bard, John Bayly, James Biddle, John Burr, Nathaniel Chapman, James Claypole, Nathan Cleves, Henry Clifton, Jacob Cox, Benjamin Chew (Recorder), Joseph Davenport, William Duffield, Nathan Edwards, Jonathan Evans, Tench Francis (Recorder), Benjamin Franklin, William Franklin, George Gray, Alexander Graydon, John Guest, Alexander Hamilton, David Hamilton, Capt. John Hamilton, John Humphreys, John Inglis, Benjamin Kendall, Lynford Lardner, John Lober, James Logan, Thomas London, Jonathan Mifflin, Capt. Samuel Mifflin, Robert Morris (Financier), Samuel Morris, John Ord, John Palmer, James Payne, Israel Pemberton, Barthol. Penrose, Edmund Physic, Samuel Purveyance, Thomas Redman, Thomas Ritchie, Hugh Roberts, William Rush, Edward Shippen, Jr., Atwood Shute (Mayor), Enoch Stone, John Swift, Spencer Trotter, Richard Tyson, Col. Washington (George?) Joseph Wharton, Jr. (Recorder-Mayor), Daniel Wister, Richard Wister, Mordecai Yarnall, John Yeates, and Thomas York.

He seems to have done all varieties of surgery. I find records as follows:

"Opening breast and sundry dressings."

"Reducing and setting his son's fractured arm."

"Operation for fistula lacrymalis."

"Sundry dressings to his Dutch boy's fractured skull."

"Laying open and sundry dressings to his imposthumated liver."

"To scarifying his negro's mortifying feet, dressings, etc."

"To a visit to his place in ye night and delivering his negro woman of a difficult birth."

There are also records of several castrations. He operated on May 27, 1765, on James Child, Jr., for stone, which was as large as a hen's egg and weighed 2 ounces, $2\frac{1}{2}$ drachms. On December 10, 1765, he operated on a child of seven, Jeremiah Tracy, and removed a stone 1 ounce and 5 drachms in weight, which measured $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length.

He also did amputations, for in July, 1765, he amputated the leg of a negro named "Cuff," who was discharged later in the month cured. The negro's master paid the steward 60 pounds for board.

Some of the charges in his ledger are interesting. As is well known to you the attending physicians usually furnished the drugs, for which charges were made, and Dr. Bond was no exception to this rule. Dr. John Morgan was probably the American Lydgate to request his patients to secure his prescriptions at the drug store. I find charges for "Hausta anodyne," "gutta stomachicic," "antispasmodic julep," 3/6d; "digestive ointments," "phlebotomies," and "epispatia," etc.

I can find no record of any abdominal operations. He, however, did perform paracentesis probably both on the chest and abdomen. It is apparent from a study of his work that he was a practitioner who believed in freely laying open abscesses or superficial growths. The prevalence of small-

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pox, especially among children, is also noted. He was up to date enough to practice inoculation, even though this operation was not yet fully regarded with confidence. He seems also to have been competent to diagnose measles.

I have found in Volume IV. of the accounts in the year 1765 one or two quaint charges. "To my advice, attendance, and to hemorrhage spitting, 1 pound, 7 shillings;" "To opening her thigh, my advice, long and diligent attendance to her under several severe fits of illness, 2 pounds, 14 shillings." It is also evident that he either scarified or used incisions for the removal of dropsical effusions in the legs, as I find an item, "To tapping his legs, 10 shillings."

He was charitable. I find an account against a woman for 3 pounds 6 shillings and 8 pence, upon which was paid 1 pound and 18 shillings, with the following remarks: "The rest remitted—a poor widow."

In Dr. George W. Norris' account of *The Early History of Medicine in Philadelphia*, p. 27, he states that Dr. Rush attributed to Dr. Bond the introduction and general use of mercury in practice in Philadelphia. He prescribed it in all diseases which resisted the common modes of practice. At this period bathing with either hot or cold water was but little employed in the treatment of acute diseases, and Dr. Bond is said to have been a liberal user of not only hot and cold baths, but vapor and warm-air baths, both of which he introduced into the practice of the Pennsylvania Hospital. This use of water was much more extensively employed later by Dr. Benjamin Rush.

Dr. Bond devised several surgical appliances; the one best known to us at the present time is the so-called Bond splint, which has been used many years, and in some hospitals still, for the treatment of fractures at the lower end of the radius. He also devised an instrument for the removal of foreign bodies from the œsophagus.

At a time when moving from house to house could not have been accomplished with any great ease, Dr. Bond seems

to have been capable between the 60's and 70's of making at any rate from twelve to sixteen visits a day.

I find records in Dr. Bond's book of consultations with almost all of the prominent practising physicians, Thomas Graeme, William Shippen, Sr., Dr. Kearsley, Cadwalader Evans, etc. There is reason to think that Bond not only attended but charged physicians and clergymen, as he has accounts against them which seem to have been settled. His ordinary charge for a phlebotomy was 2/ 6d. He did a great deal of inoculating, and, as has been before stated, his charges for this service were high (To Mr. —, inoculating his child, medicines, and attendance, £4 1s). He had great numbers of military men on his book, captains and colonels.

He visited many of the suburbs, going as far as Haddonfield, Mt. Holly, Gloucester, Chester, Darby, Marcus Hook, and John's Woods. It can therefore be seen that his practice included many of the more prominent people of Philadelphia, for many of the names given above are of men prominent in government, banking, business, and social life.

It is probable that during the troublous times before the Revolution both Thomas and Phineas Bond were Loyalists. Phineas, you may recall, died in 1773. In Sabine's *Biographical Sketch of Loyalists*, p. 236, I find sketches of both Thomas and Phineas Bond; he quotes a letter from Chief Justice Shippen to his father at Lancaster, written January 8, 1758, as follows:

"Our assembly have taken up William Moore and the Provost, and put them into custody for writing a libel against the former assembly. Thomas Bond and Phineas (Bond) were on the point of being committed on the same account. The latter was actually in custody of the Sergeant at-Arms, but afterwards discharged. How the matter will end is yet uncertain."

As the Revolution drew near it is probable that Thomas became more weak-kneed in his opinions and finally became a Whig. It remained for Phineas Bond, Jr., however, to

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become an active Loyalist or Tory and I find in the *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, vol. xi. p. 284, evidences that Phineas, Jr., was included among those "who have in their general conduct and conversation evinced a disposition inimical to the cause of America." In the following month Dr. Thomas Bond requested that Phineas Bond, Jr., be permitted to go to Virginia under parole and from thence to the West Indies; this was granted. The following year Phineas, Jr., was held on his parole. He was considered guilty of high treason and his property confiscated, for I find records of debts against the estate of Phineas Bond, forfeited to the Commonwealth by his attainder of high treason in 1787. In May, 1787, there is an acknowledgment by Congress of the appointment of Phineas Bond as Consul for His Britanic Majesty from the Middle States. The following year he returned to America, continued in office for a considerable number of years, and subsequently died in 1812 in England.

LITERARY WORK.

There is but little of his literary work to be discovered. I have found one article of his, published in 1754 in *The Medical Observations and Inquiries*, vol. i. p. 68, with a most unusual title, as follows: "A Worm, and a Horrid One, Found in the Liver." This article is a letter written to Dr. Clephane, of London, describing a case occurring in a Mrs. Holt, of Philadelphia, detailing her symptoms, which extended over about eighteen months, the passage of a supposed intestinal parasite, description of the autopsy accompanied by an engraving of the postmortem appearance of the abdomen and the supposed worm. The case impresses me as probably one of subphrenic abscess or abscess of the liver. I have no knowledge of such a parasite existing as is depicted in the illustration. That he wrote other articles is

certain, yet it remained for the Managers of the Pennsylvania¹ Hospital to preserve in full his introductory lecture to a course of clinical lectures delivered at that hospital. This lecture was primarily read at his own house November 26, 1766, to the Managers and some of the physicians of the hospital and thirty students, and was probably re-read at the hospital on December 3, 1766, at the inauguration of the clinics. The Managers thought so highly of it that it was spread in full upon the minutes and only in that way preserved. It is to be found in full in the *History of the Pennsylvania Hospital*, by Thomas G. Morton, and was also republished in 1827 by Paul Eve, a then student of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in the *North American Medical and Surgical Journal*, vol. iv., and is copied in full in Norris' *History* and also in F. R. Packard's work.

A second paper in the *Medical Observations and Inquiries*, vol. ii. p. 265, by Thomas Bond was "On the Use of Peruvian Bark in Scrofulous Cases." In Atkinson's *Medical Biography*, p. 312, under the head of "Bond" (without first name) "An 8vo: Essay on the Incubus or Night Mare, published in 1753." His comments on this article are remarkable: "A bond in judgment against sleep, and a very awkward mare to ride. She generally has the upper hand of the jockey, turning the gray mare into the better horse. But the great misery is, that this happens in the dark, and there is nobody to help him—do not buy such a mare—*caveat emptor*."

In addition to the previous papers Bond made quite a number of communications, usually of a medical nature, before the Philosophical Society; thus, on August 16, 1771, he read a letter from Dr. Normandie regarding "A Case of Abscess of the Lungs of Long Standing, Attended with Very Alarming Symptoms, Remarkably Relieved during This Season by Drinking and Bathing in the Bristol Waters."

¹ See the inscription on his tomb, and letters to the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

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On June 17th, the following year, he read an essay on (a) "Epicacuanhæ;" (b) "A Description of Plants at the Cape of Good Hope (Dr. Burgeus);" (c) "Dr. Landiford's Account of the Epidemic at Barbadoes." In 1779 he read a paper on "The Means of Pursuing Health and Preventing Disease." Two years before his death (on May 21, 1782) Bond delivered the Annual Oration at the State House before the Philosophical Society; he began as follows: "The principal Settlers of Pennsylvania were Emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, who quitted their native Countries, Beds of Ease and Fields of Plenty, underwent the Perils of a wide and boisterous Sea, risked the Barbarity of Savages, and located themselves in Deserts and Forests, filled with deadly Serpents and Beasts of Prey, solely for the Enjoyment of Religious Liberty.

"And as they brought with them the Principles of Peace and universal Benevolence, an inviolable attachment to Justice, and a striking Purity of Manners, they soon softened the Pagan Hearts of the Natives to such Humanity and Affection, that they gave up to them their Caves for Habitations, supplied them with food, and even robbed their own children of the Mothers Milk to support and cherish their languishing Infants."

He then gives a hasty sketch of the origin of the Philosophical Society, and passes on to the subject of his Oration: "The Rank and Dignity of Man in the Scale of Being" and the sub-title "The Conveniences and Advantages He derives from the Arts and Sciences, and A Prognostic of the Increasing Grandeur and Glory of America, founded on the Nature of the Climate."

The address concludes as follows: "Military Fame may be won or lost in an hour, but the Fame of Science is a character of Duration. It is the Child of a thousand years, approaching slowly to Maturity, and is long in dying."

"The Fame of America must rest on a broader basis than that of Arms alone. Is the just, mild, generous, grateful and

learned, as well as brave, will soon be the Enquiry of the World. Curiosity, which leads Mankind to know every minute Circumstance of a new Character, will naturally excite these Questions, and we cannot too seriously reflect, that our Consequence Abroad, depends on our preserving a noble, generous and *unspotted character* at Home."

This is a small book of 34 pages, and the address is distinctly scholarly; barring a few references to the use of new instruments for the measurement of atmospheric pressure, temperature, etc., which he always considered of great importance, there is little reference to things medical.

HIS INTEREST IN THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL INSTRUCTION IN THE SAME.

It is probable that Dr. Bond, from the nature of his practice, daily realized the help and aid that a hospital with its appliances, dressers, nurses, etc., would be to him in his work. It is an assured fact that he certainly talked to his patients and his friends more or less constantly about his hopes of the foundation of a hospital for the care of the sick and injured, to say nothing of the care of the insane, for really during the first years of the hospital much of its work consisted in the care of the so-called "lunatics." There were, however, other physicians who were equally as interested and anxious to aid in such a worthy project. At this time the prominent practitioners in Philadelphia included Drs. John Jones, Graeme, Cadwalader, Moore, Redman, Chvoet, Lloyd Zachary, Witt, Kearsley, Jr., and Colden. It was not, however, until Bond approached Benjamin Franklin and explained to him the value that such an institution would be to the community, that any material progress was made in the scheme of the foundation of a hospital. Franklin in fact has often been credited with the honor of being the founder of the Pennsylvania Hospital, but he settles this question positively in his *Autobiography*, in which he says:

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"In 1751, Dr. Thomas Bond, a particular friend of mine, conceived the idea of establishing a hospital in Philadelphia (a very beneficent design, which has been ascribed to me, but was originally and truly his), for the reception and cure of poor sick persons, whether inhabitants of the province or strangers. He was zealous and active in endeavoring to procure subscriptions for it; but the proposal being a novelty in America, and at first not well understood, he met with but little success.

"At length he came to me with the compliment, that he found there was no such thing as carrying a public-spirited project through without my being concerned in it. 'For,' he said, 'I am often asked by those to whom I propose subscribing, "Have you consulted Franklin on this business? And what does he think of it?" And when I tell them I have not (supposing it rather out of your line) they do not subscribe, but say they will consider it.' I inquired into the nature and probable utility of the scheme, and receiving very satisfactory explanation, I not only subscribed to it myself, but engaged heartily in the design of procuring subscriptions from others. Previously, however, to the solicitation, I endeavored to prepare the minds of the people by writing on the subject in the newspapers, which was my usual custom in such cases, but which he had omitted."

Bond's interest in the promotion of the Pennsylvania Hospital in its early days is everywhere evident from the minutes of the Managers; thus, on September 5, 1751, "The President and Thomas Bond are requested to consider some of the methods to begin the hospital in a private house so as to accommodate a few patients in order that at least some good might be doing in the meantime until the hospital is built." (Morton's *History*, p. 27, 28.) The house of Judge John Kinsey, on the south side of Market street below Fifth (in 1811 known as 172 High street), with its gardens, pasture, and stable were leased for a sum of forty pounds per annum and twenty-five pounds were appropriated for repairs upon

the same. This sum was subsequently found insufficient and one hundred and fifty pounds had to be borrowed from the one thousand pounds of the Provincial Grant. Then came the question of the selection of physicians, and on October 23, 1751, we find that "Doctor Lloyd Zachary and Doctors Thomas Bond and Phineas Bond signified their willingness: to give their attendance gratis in taking care of the sick as physicians and surgeons for the first Three Years." The temporary hospital received its first patient on February 10, 1752. It was an imposing occasion, for on this day a special meeting was called to consider the application for admission of patients into the wards for treatment. "Doctors Graeme, Cadwalader, Moore, and Redman were invited to meet the attending Managers and attending physicians to assist in the selection of the most deserving cases." Margaret Sherlock's disorder was considered relievable and her case suitable, so this woman was the first admission and she was also the first discharged cured. Alice Courent was engaged as a maid or nurse at ten pounds per annum. Subsequently "Israel Pemberton and Thomas Bond were desired to look out for a suitable matron to take care of the house and the sick that shall be placed there." (Morton's *History*, p. 28.)

The attending physicians were, by the rules, supposed to attend the hospital Mondays and Thursdays every week at ten o'clock in the morning, where they met the visiting Managers, admitted cases, etc. It was a rule of the hospital that prior to admission of patients they must be visited by the attending physicians. This practice seems to have been followed for many years. It must have taken a grievous amount of time, and finally the staff rebelled, for in 1802 a request, seconded by Benjamin Rush, Philip Syng Physick, John Redman Coxe, Benjamin Smith Barton, and Caspar Wistar, Jr., was sent to the Managers, suggesting that this rule be dispensed with "on account of numerous and prior engagements of said physicians," and asking they be per-

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mitted to send an assistant for the purpose of visiting and examining the sick applicant. The Managers refused this request. With the birth of the hospital the following curious resolution was passed, showing the characteristic prudence of the Managers; it stated that the attending physicians "shall first give demonstration of their skill and ability in anatomy, operations, dressings, and bandaging before the Managers and such others as the Managers might see fit." It is doubtful if this rule was ever enforced.

It may be opportune to remind you of several of the astute methods practised by Franklin in his attempt to secure the passage of an appropriation for the hospital by the Provincial Assembly. He was desirous to secure an appropriation of about £2000, and he felt positive that such a sum would probably not meet with approval. He therefore adopted the sagacious scheme, now so frequently utilized by Andrew Carnegie, of asking the Assembly to grant the sum if the promoters of the hospital scheme would raise a similar sum among those interested in the project. As a matter of fact Benjamin Franklin and the hospital's friends had already more than that sum pledged, and the Provincial Assembly when such a proposition was made to them eagerly swallowed the bait and passed the bill without any objection, little thinking that the money so awarded to the hospital would be picked up at once and utilized. Another of the objections raised to the hospital was that they could not afford to pay the physicians for their attendance upon the sick. Franklin met this objection by the announcement that the physicians had offered "to attend the patients for nothing and supply all the medicine for three years at their own expense." This generous example, set by the brothers Bond and Lloyd Zachary, has been followed by generations of their successors, and practically by all other hospital physicians and surgeons since that time throughout the entire United States.

So the hospital began its life, and Bond was active in all its

departments; he saw the necessity of introducing students into the wards and soon had a class of ward dressers following at his heels. These students were charged a small sum for the privilege and the money secured in this way was turned in to the Managers and placed in the so-called "Medical Fund," which became the nucleus of the purchase of the library. This fund in subsequent years became large and was used not only for the purchase of books but at times for some of the hospital improvements. Bond also drew up the certificates presented to the students as an acknowledgment of the completion of a course of attendance upon the hospital clinics. He was also active in securing drugs and finally importing a druggist and the establishment of the drug store.

He was deeply impressed with the necessity of clinical instruction for medical students and had probably repeatedly urged this matter upon the attention of the Managers of the hospital. It was not, however, until 1766 that his suggestions were acted upon by the Managers, and a regular course of clinical lectures begun. He courteously invited the Managers to his house to hear his "Essay on the Utility of Clinical Lectures." This he read in the presence of the Managers, several physicians, and thirty students on November 26, 1766. His arguments seem to have overcome whatever objection they had to a course of clinical instruction, and the introductory lecture was probably a repetition of the essay. It was read at the hospital on December 3, 1766. This essay embodies so much that is good that I shall here give a short abstract of it:

"When I consider the unskillful hands the Practice of Physic and Surgery has of necessity been Committed to, in many parts of America, it gives me pleasure to behold so many Worthy Young Men, training up in those professions, which, from the nature of their Objects, are the most interesting to the Community, and yet a great pleasure in foreseeing, that the unparallel public Spirit, of the Good People

of this Province, will shortly make Philadelphia the Athens of America, and Render the Sons of Pennsylvania, reputable amongst the most celebrated Europeans, in all the liberal Arts and Sciences. . . .

"No country then can be so proper for the instruction of Youth in the Knowledge of Physic, as that in which 'tis to be practised; where the precepts of never failing Experience are handed down from Father to Son, from Tutor to Pupil."

He commends the teaching of anatomy, physiology, and the theory and practice of medicine, but feels they must be supplemented by clinical teaching.

"There, the Clinical professor comes in to the aid of Speculation & demonstrates the Truth of Theory by Facts; he meets his Pupils at stated times in the Hospital, And when a case presents adapted to his purpose, he asks all those Questions which lead to a certain knowledge of the Disease, & parts Affected, this he does in the most exact and particular manner, to convince the Students how many, & what minute Circumstances are often necessary to form a judgment of the Curative indications, on which, the Safety & Life of the Patient depend, from all which Circumstances and the present Symptoms, he pronounces what the Disease is, whether it is Curable or Incurable, in what manner it ought to be treated, and gives his reasons from Authority or Experience for all he says on the Occasion; and if the Disease Baffles the power of Art, and the Patient falls a Sacrifice to it, he then brings his knowledge to the Test, & fixes Honour or discredit on his Reputation by exposing all the Morbid parts to View, and Demonstrates by what means it produced Death; and if perchance he finds something unsuspected, which betrays an Error in Judgment, he like a great and good Man, immediately acknowledges the mistake, and, for the benefit of survivors, points out other methods by which it might have been more happily Treated; The latter part of this Field of Tuition is the surest method of obtaining just Ideas of Diseases."

This is an exceptionally fine argument for the study of clinical medicine; it shows also the type of man that Bond was, perfectly willing to acknowledge his mistakes and to benefit by a study of morbid anatomy at all times. He further comments upon the necessity and usefulness of autopsies; states that the only objection to North America as a place to live is that the climate is sometimes productive of severe epidemic diseases in the summer and in the fall, and he feels an attempt should be made "to wipe this stain out of the American escutcheon." He further discourses on the difference between yellow and typhus fever and the agues, and the necessities for their very careful study, so that isolation, prevention, etc., may be accomplished. He remarks on some of the methods for preventing diseases, such as the wearing of flannel shirts (this, you may recall, was a fad of Benjamin Franklin); the use of sassafras bark, and the use of certain chalybeate springs in the treatment of these diseases. His concluding paragraph is as follows:

"I there purpose to meet you at stated times here, & give you the best information in my Power of the nature & treatment of Chronical Diseases, and of the proper management of Ulcers, Wounds & Fractures, I shall show you all the Operations of Surgery, & endeavour, from the Experience of Thirty Years to introduce you to a Familiar acquaintance with the acute diseases of your own Country, in order to which, I shall put up a compleat Meteriological Apparatus, & endeavour to inform you of all the known Properties of the atmosphere which surrounds us, & the effects its frequent variations produce on Animal Bodies, and confirm the Doctrine, by an Exact register of the Weather, of the prevailing Diseases, both here, & in the Neighbouring Provinces, to which I shall add, all the interesting observations which may occur in private practice, & sincerely wish it may be in my power to do them to your Satisfaction."

These clinical lectures were successful in attracting students and with the exception of the interruptions of the troublous

times of the Revolution and the Rebellion, have been continued by Bond's successors down to the present day. The attending students were primarily charged a guinea for the year's attendance (1766). In 1774 this sum was raised to five pounds to all students not apprenticed to physicians. In the first year sixteen students attended the clinics, and thirteen pounds, twelve shillings were turned in to the Managers by Dr. Bond, and thus become the nucleus of the Medical Fund. Again, in the year 1769-70, a list of sixteen students was handed in to the steward by Dr. Bond.

About this time also Dr. Bond requested permission to establish a meteorological apparatus in one of the hospital rooms and in this same letter to the Managers he stated: "A neat copy of which (epidemic diseases) with an account of all the curious cases which presented in the hospital, I will annually deposit in the library for the perusal of Posterity." I have searched the older volumes of the library in the Pennsylvania Hospital but have been unable to find these records. It would indeed be intensely interesting if they could be discovered, as they probably would give us definite ideas as to the methods of physical examination and modes of treatment used at that time in the Pennsylvania Hospital.

This time, that is 1765, marked the beginning of systematic medical instruction in the United States; this year's courses in anatomy and surgery (and midwifery) were given by William Shippen, Jr., and lectures on physics by John Morgan. Dr. Bond taught clinical medicine the following year, and continued to hold clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital till his death. As will be remembered the appointment of Morgan and Shippen was soon followed by that of Rush and Kuhn to the respective chairs of Chemistry and Materia Medica and Botany. Bond was, however, at this time a man of fifty-four, whereas his associate professors were all men of thirty, or under, years of age.

At the foundation of the medical school "It is pleasant to contemplate the attitude of the older practitioners toward

these younger and more cultivated brethren. The elections were reported to have been unanimous, notwithstanding that among the Board of Trustees were all of the old leading physicians. It looks well that after a course of lectures by these two young men (Shippen and Morgan) the veteran Thomas Bond came in from the Pennsylvania Hospital and began his course of clinical lectures." (Scharf and Westcott, vol. ii. p. 1588).

SERVICES IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLONIAL ARMY.

Bond was appointed, together with Drs. Cadwalader, Richard Rush, and Wm. Shippen, Jr., on January 9, 1776, as one of the examining surgeons of the Colonial Medical Department. The Council ordered that no certificates were to be granted to surgeons coming up for examination unless signed by three of the above men. His son, Thomas Bond, Jr., was a surgical mate in the army and had charge in 1776 of the wounded at Elizabethtown, New Jersey. From thence he wrote to his father, then in Philadelphia, asking him to consult General Mifflin regarding the establishment of hospitals for the sick at Darby, Chester, Marcus Hook, Wilmington, and Newcastle. The senior Bond at once wrote to the Council of Safety, December 4, 1776, suggesting "that the Pennsylvania Bettering House and the Provincial Hospital may accommodate them," coupled with other suggestions regarding means for their medical care, provisions, drugs, etc. (Toner's *Medical Men of the Revolution*, pp. 52, 53.) The following day the Council resolved "That the Pennsylvania Hospital be taken up and employed for the sick troops of the Continental Army in compliance with the request from Congress that the said troops be provided with medicines and every necessary." (*Pa. Colonial Records*, vol. xi. p. 34.)

It is probable that both father and son were active in

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organizing the hospital system in and about Philadelphia. "The senior and junior Drs. Thomas Bond rendered efficient aid in organizing the hospital system on a proper basis and securing competent surgical and medical aid." (Scharf and Westcott, vol. i. p. 332.)

Dr. Thomas Bond, Jr., A. D. G. of the Continental Hospital, appears in the records of the Pennsylvania Hospital in September, 1778, applying for the admission of a large number of convalescing soldiers to the Pennsylvania Hospital, to remain under the care of their physicians and surgeons, to which proposition the Managers objected. Later on, in April, 1779, Dr. Bond, Jr., again requested the use of the lower ward and corridor for convalescing soldiers for a period of not longer than six weeks, which was granted, and we find on June 16th of the same year Dr. Bond, Jr., returning thanks for the use of the hospital for that purpose. Again, in July, 1781, Dr. Thomas Bond, Jr., proposed that "all the British prisoners now sick in the jail, about ninety of them, be admitted as pay patients, and in future all the sick belonging to the army or any of their sick persons shall at all times be admitted on the same footing; the number would average about 40 or 50." The Managers informed him that no malignant disease could be admitted, and his reply was that "they must take all or none." In November, 1783, he made a personal application to have "all the diseased soldiers, their wives and children now in the Continental Hospital, admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital upon the usual terms," which the Managers declined to do. As far as the Pennsylvania Hospital records are concerned, the last we hear of Dr. Bond, Jr., are letters from Robert Morris, December, 1783, relating to an application made to the last Board by Dr. Bond, Jr., for admission of a number of diseased Continental soldiers whom they agreed to admit subject to the rules of the hospital.

During the Revolution I find that Bond used ordinary powder for disinfection of the hospitals. In March, 1779,

he was granted by Councils two pounds of powder to be burned in disinfecting the Work House.

OFFICIAL RELATIONS TO SOCIETIES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

Thomas and Phineas Bond were both original members of the Society for the Promoting of Useful Knowledge among the British Plantations (1744). You may recall that the other founders of this Society were John Bartram, the botanist; Thomas Godfrey, mathematician; Samuel Rhodes, mechanician; Wm. Parsons, geographer; Thomas Hopkins, President; William Coleman, Treasurer, and Benjamin Franklin, Secretary.

In this bevy of worthies Thomas Bond was the physician, while Phineas represented general natural philosophy.

As the years went on this Society became merged in the American Philosophical Society (1767-68), and Thomas Bond was for years its Vice-President; as before stated, he at intervals contributed to the program of the meetings, usually in the form of letters from foreign medical men or those stationed in foreign ports.

Bond was a member of the Masonic Order; in 1749 he was appointed Deputy Grand Master by Franklin.

He was also President of a Humane Society, which had as its object the restoration of the drowned.

He was among the original Trustees of the Academy, later the College of Philadelphia, and later the University of the State of Pennsylvania, from which finally came the present University of Pennsylvania.

He was one of the original members of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

One of the common reports frequently reproduced in regard to Thomas Bond is the statement that he was appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine in 1768. It is probable that this error arose in this way: Dr. Bond was one

of the Trustees of the Academy and subsequently University of the State of Pennsylvania; it was not customary at that time for a man to act both as Trustee and as professor in one of the schools; thus some years later Dr. Caspar Wistar was a Trustee of the University and yet was lecturing for some seven years before he resigned his Trusteeship and accepted the professorship. This is probably the reason that no record of Dr. Bond's appointment in the University of Pennsylvania can be found upon its minutes. I do, however, find the following in the minutes of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania under the date of May 17, 1768: "Dr. Thomas Bond is requested by the Trustees and Professors to continue his Clyrical Lectures at the Hospital as a Branch of Medical Education adjudged to be of great Importance and Benefit to the Students." It is probable, therefore, that any appointment which came to Bond came in later years, for in 1779 the charter of the College and Academy of Philadelphia was abrogated and the University of the State of Pennsylvania began its career on October 31, 1781. On that same day "Dr. Bond is requested to unite the Lectures of the Theory and Practice of Physic with his Course of Clyrical Lectures," which he accepted.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE, PORTRAITS OR PICTURES.

It is difficult to secure much of an estimate of Dr. Bond's general appearance, physique, etc. Of this Thacher (*American Medical Biography*, p. 117) says: "By nature Dr. Bond was of delicate constitution and disposed to pulmonary consumption for which he went a voyage when a young man to the Island of Barbadoes. By unremitted care to his health, the strictest attention to diet, and to guard against change of temperature and also by frequently losing blood when he found his lungs affected, he lived to an age which the greater part of mankind never reached."

Until recently it was supposed that no picture or portrait of Bond existed; Morton, in his *History of the Pennsylvania Hospital*, states that he was unable to find a picture of him; William A. Armstrong, who aided Dr. Morton, writes me that every clue was run to the ground without success; an engraving (here reproduced) has been found, but which has

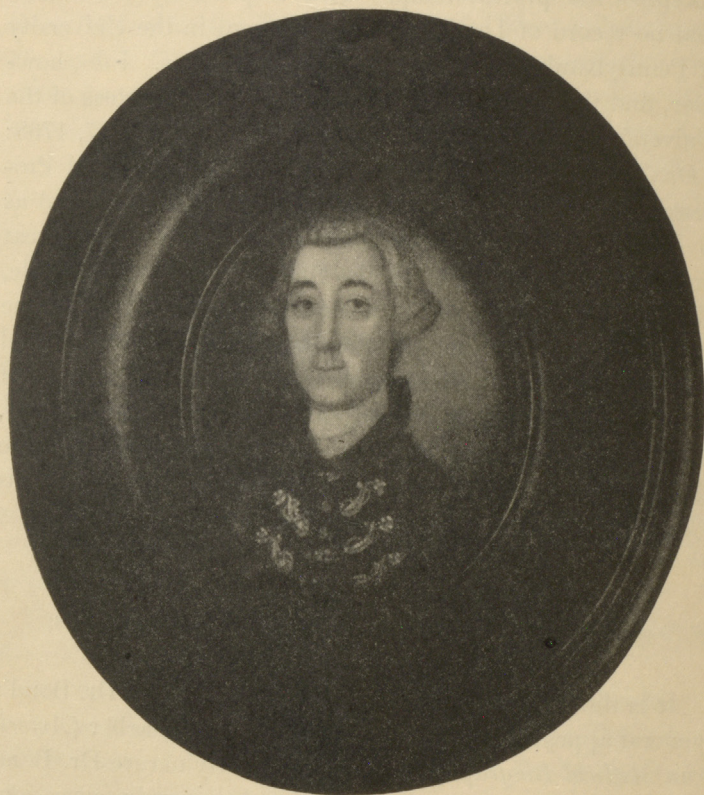


FIG. 2.—A miniature, the back of which bears the name "Thos. Bond," found among some papers of the late Dr. William Pepper.

been objected to on the ground of the costume being of too recent a date to have been worn by Bond; it cannot be Thomas, Jr., as he died at fifty; if it is not the medical Thomas Bond, who is it?

Until the history of this picture can be definitely ascertained I shall assume that this is the portrait of our Bond.

The second portrait has a much more uncertain history; it is the property of Dr. William Pepper, and was found among the effects of his father, the late Dr. William Pepper; it is a painted miniature, with heavy black oval frame, on the wooden back of which is written "Dr. Thos. Bond." Accompanying it was a medallion of Dr. John Fothergill, the well-known London physician and a friend of Dr. Bond.

Nothing whatever is known about the previous history of the picture. Dr. Pepper has kindly permitted me to have it photographed, and it is here reproduced.

The signature below the first picture bears some resemblance to those of Bond's at the Pennsylvania Hospital and in the co-partnership books; this is a more carefully written signature and with less boldness; he usually signed "Th. Bond," with rather heavy lines.

The cause of Dr. Bond's death is unknown. While he was considered rather a delicate man he, however, was able to persist in his medical work until within several weeks of his death. It seems probable, therefore, that he died of some acute disease or of one of the common terminations of the aged on Friday, March 26, 1784, at the age of seventy-two. He was buried on Sunday in the burial-ground of Christ Church, at Fifth and Arch streets.

The following is a portion of an obituary notice of Dr. Bond which appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of April 3, 1784:

"A complete medical education; a natural love of science, and activity in business; an intrepidity in the undertaking of difficult cases, accompanied with uncommon success in execution; and added to these a long and increasing experience; such as perhaps became at last too fatiguing for the repose due to the close of a life devoted to honorable industry. But considering the employment of his profession as the calls of duty, he resolutely sustained the hardships of it until

a few weeks of his decease, to which period, notwithstanding a constitution naturally delicate, he enjoyed a degree of health, uncommon for his years, the result of his strict temperance."

His grave, which is No 37, Section O, is marked by a low, flat marble tablet. His name, age, and date of death are still easily read, but the inscription under the name has become illegible by time. I find, however, from previous records that it read as follows:

"In Memory of Thomas Bond, M.D., who practised Physic and Surgery with signal reputation and success nearly half a Century, lamented and beloved by many, respected and esteemed by all, and adorned by literary honors sustained by him with dignity. He departed this life March 26, 1784. Aged 72 years."

He died, therefore, some few years before the foundation of this College. Had he lived he unquestionably would have been one of its founders, as he was a contemporary and friend of many of the men whose names are seen upon our Founders' Tablet.

The Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital were careful in bestowing unnecessary compliments or flattery upon those who had been their medical advisers. I do not find in their minutes any record or memorandum of the death of either Phineas or Thomas Bond. At the subsequent meetings their successors were elected and no resolutions of sympathy, etc., were passed. On January 12, 1831, the Managers of the hospital passed the following: "Resolved, that the twenty-five foot street intended to be laid out in the preceding resolution, shall be named Bond street in grateful recollection of the early, long, and faithful services of Doctors Thomas and Phineas Bond, as physicians to this institution." This street, as you all know, extends from Ninth to Eleventh streets, between Spruce and Pine, and has been for years known to us as Clinton street. I do not know why the name was changed.

In the will of Thomas Bond proven his property is bequeathed to his wife Sarah and his sons Thomas and Venables and to his two daughters, Elizabeth Martin and Rebecca Lawrence; it was witnessed by Samuel Morris, John Swift, and Benjamin Chew. After making the ordinary bequests to his family he gave several of his negro servants their freedom. It is probable that Bond's widow, Sarah, died shortly after his death, for I discovered in the Record of Burials in Christ Church that Mrs. Bond, a widow, the husband's name, however, not given, died September 19, 1784.

The foregoing comprises what I have been able to ascertain from various sources about Thomas Bond. His interest in life was widespread, his daily round including the caring for wounds, injuries, broken bones, etc.; the diagnosis and nursing of dangerous and contagious diseases, such as typhus fever and smallpox; and between times he dabbled with philosophy and philosophers, such as Franklin and Bartram, and dined with learned men, savants.

Toward the end of a useful life he devoted his last years to the service of his country; certainly before this time much of his life had been spent in the service of the medical profession of the city of Philadelphia. I therefore consider that I am at liberty to honor him as Thomas Bond, founder of the Pennsylvania Hospital, originator of the American clinic, an upright Philadelphian, and a true patriot.

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LOUISE BOURGEOIS

BY
W. H. ALLPORT, M. D.
Chicago, Ill.,

REPRINTED FROM
THE AMERICAN JOURNAL
OF OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF
WOMEN AND CHILDREN
VOL. LXV, No. 5, 1912

NEW YORK
WILLIAM WOOD & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
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