

# **SOME NAMES IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF HOMŒOPATHY IN AUSTRALIA (A - F)**

*Research & compilation by Barbara Armstrong*

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## Aldridge

- **Mr Frederick Clement Aldridge**

*Role:* Seller of homœopathic medicines

*Occupation/s:* Baker, grocer & tea dealer; publican

*Location:* South Australia

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1878

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

## Allott

- **Mr W.D. Allott**

*Role:* Chemist

*Occupation/s:* Chemist & Druggist

*Location:* South Australia

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1866

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

## Atherton

- **Dr Ebenezer Atherton**

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation/s:* Homœopathic physician

*Location:* Tasmania, New South Wales

*Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia:* 1866

It appears that Dr Atherton was the first homœopathic physician in Hobart, although there is some evidence that he may not have been the first homœopath in Tasmania. He gained his qualifications (MRCS, 1863 and LSA, 1863) in England. He arrived in Tasmania in January 1866 and practised at 59 Davey St. In the 1867 edition of *MacPhail's Directory of Tasmania*, he was recorded as being a 'medical practitioner' at 32 Macquarie Street, Hobart.

According to Edward Ford, Dr Atherton was the editor of *Notes on Homœopathy*, produced in Hobart in 12 numbers from September 1870 to August 1871. The *Notes* themselves, however, specifically state that Atherton was not the editor or author, although he contributed a great deal of the content, especially when he was replying to attacks from allopathic doctors.

In the Introduction the author *stated* "... we purpose [sic] to publish these 'Notes' as a means of correcting some of the erroneous impressions so generally prevalent on the subject of Homœopathy, and of disseminating information as to its progress".

In 1871 Dr Atherton was reported as being the sole remaining representative of homœopathy in Tasmania. The Homœopathic Directory of Great Britain & Ireland for 1872 and 1873 listed him as a practitioner in Hobart Town.

By 1875 he had moved to Sydney, and was recorded in *Sand's Sydney and Suburban Directory of 1875* as practising from 18 O'Connell Street, Sydney. In the 1883 and 1886 editions of the *Australasian Medical Directory* (the official lists of registered medical

practitioners), he was recorded as practising from 139 Macquarie Street, Sydney and 16 O'Connell Street. In the 1883 edition his entry stated that he was a 'homœopathist'.

Dr Atherton died in Sydney in 1890.

## **Atkinson**

- **Frederick C. Atkinson**

*Role:* Chemist

*Occupation/s:* Chemist

*Location:* Tasmania

*Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia:* 1848

It appears that Mr Atkinson established the first pharmacy specialising in homœopathy in Australia. He also provided free advice to the poor every morning. The Homœopathic Establishment was located in Hobart, Tasmania.

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

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## Bell

- **Mr John Bell**

*Role:* Chemist

*Occupation/s:* Chemist

*Location:* New Zealand; New South Wales; also advertised in Queensland

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1856

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

## Bellamy

- **Dr Francis Bellamy** [?1811 – 1867] \*\*\*\* UPDATED \*\*\*\*

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation/s.:* Homœopathic physician & surgeon

*Location:* New South Wales

*Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia:* 1855

According to England's 1841 census, Francis Bellamy was born about 1811. In 1841 he was recorded as being 30 years of age, and he lived at Somerton, Somerset. He was listed as being a surgeon. Dr Bellamy gained his medical qualifications (LSA, 1837 and MRCS, 1843) in England and had a position as Assistant Surgeon to the Homœopathic Cholera Hospital, Jersey. He then moved to 2 Clifton New Town, Guernsey, where he was Surgeon to the Guernsey Homœopathic Dispensary. He was a Member of the Hahnemann Medical Society. In terms of his homœopathic practice, Dr Bellamy was strongly influenced by Dr John Ozanne of Guernsey, editor of *The Monthly Homœopathic Review*.

Bellamy settled in Australia by 1855 and in 1858 was Medical Officer to the Sydney Homœopathic Dispensary. Along with Charles Meymott, he was one of two homœopathic practitioners in Sydney in 1858. In 1858, 1863 and 1865 he was listed in Sand's Sydney Directory as being a surgeon at 17 Clarence Street. From 1866 his practice was at 323 George Street and his private residence was at Clarence Street (Cowper Terrace). Dr Bellamy died in Sydney in early December, 1867. His 'superior household furniture and effects' were sold on 6<sup>th</sup> January 1868. On 24<sup>th</sup> March 1872 his son, Edward Francis Bellamy, died at Grassmere, aged 35 years.

## Benjafield

- **Dr Harry Benjafield** (1845 – 1917)

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation/s:* Homœopathic physician

*Location:* Tasmania

*Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia:* 1873

A Wiltshireman, Dr Benjafield gained his qualifications (MB, ChM & LM) in Edinburgh in 1871. He arrived in Tasmania in 1873 and was registered in May 31 1873. He took over the practice of Dr Atherton in Hobart, following his departure to NSW. Dr Benjafield was instrumental in the founding of the Hobart Homœopathic Hospital in 1899.

At the first annual general meeting of The Homœopathic Association of Tasmania on October 27 1899, Dr Benjafield presented a paper entitled "*Thirty years a Homœopath*". In his paper Dr Benjafield referred to the fact that he had studied under Lister, who developed the microbe theory. He stated: "*After watching these two systems at work for thirty years, I declare to you that I have no wish to go back to allopathy. I have never seen homœopathy fail and allopathy cure the case. Moreover, I have never seen a curable case and*

*homœopathy fail to cure it when fair chance was given*". He ran a vaccination clinic and fought for the recognition of homœopathy.

In the *Australasian Medical Directories* Dr Benjafield was recorded as being at Newtown, Hobart, from 1883 to 1886, in Mount Stuart in 1896, in Hobart in 1900 and 1911, and in Moonah in 1915. In 1911 he was a member of the Medical Council of Tasmania, and in 1915 he was also Medical Officer Health for Glenorchy and Member and Examiner in the Medical Council.

Dr Benjafield was a Baptist leader and had a passion for making healthcare affordable for all. In the depression of the 1890s he announced to the public that he would see anyone, whether they could afford to pay a fee or not. He died in 1917. A park and a street in Hobart bear his name.

[For more information, see the article by Shane Humphreys on "*Implausible: The history of homœopathy in Tasmania*" in *Similia* December 2006, Vol 18:2, the journal of the Australian Homœopathic Association. Also June 2007, Vol 19:1. Shane's article has been reproduced on this website. Also Dr Benjafield's obituary, available on this website.]

## Bensusan

- **Mr Samuel Levy Bensusan**

*Role:* Seller of homœopathic medicines

*Occupation/s:* Merchant and importer

*Location:* New South Wales; also advertised in Queensland and South Australia

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1857

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

## Bérigny

- **Thienette de Bérigny (Dr T.H. Berigny) \*\*\* UPDATED \*\*\***

*Role:* Unregistered practitioner

*Occupation/s:* Homœopathic physician

*Location:* Victoria; also USA, South America and India

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1854

Born in France. Often credited as the first practitioner to introduce homœopathy in Victoria in the 1850s, although this credit should possibly go to John Bell Hickson. [See also the entry for John B. Hickson.]

In 1860 he stated that he had been in practice for ten years, and that he was a Member of the Medical Society of Homœopathic Physicians, France, and Licenciate from the Western Homœopathic College of the United States.

Bérigny came to Australia via New Orleans, U.S.A. (where his wife, Catherine Etienne died on 31 December 1852, shortly after the birth of their child on 16 December), and then via Lima. During the years from 1853 to 1855 Yellow Fever prevailed in New Orleans.

An editorial article from the *Herald*, a South American newspaper from Lima, stated (February 1854):

*"Notice to those who are unwilling to die with Yellow Fever – Whilst the ravages of yellow fever hold us in that terror which naturally spreads the most violent death,*

*the comforting Providence, in her immutable decrees, has sent us the celebrated practitioner, Dr. Th. Berigny. This learned Frenchman lately arrived from the United States, faithful observer of the nature of the epidemic which made such fearful ravages in New Orleans last year, and now reaches this country, is the one we wish to make known to the public. We ocularly witness the infallibility of his mode of treatment, hitherto unknown in this country: we who for the first time have been made acquainted with this medical gentleman, whose kind manners and charity will gain the sympathy of all those who will know him. We believe it to be our duty to publish this notice, not to favour his private views, but rather for the interest of the afflicted and needy, and confidently assert that his presence in the country has been a source of blessing to many Limanian families.”*

Aged 31, Bérigny travelled from the port of Callao in Peru on the “Vernon”, and arrived in Melbourne in December 1854. There he re-married and set up practice as a homœopath. It appears that his first residence was in Lonsdale Street, where he provided consultations in English, French and Spanish.

Bérigny’s diploma from “a foreign college” was not accepted, and therefore he was not considered to be a legally qualified and registered medical practitioner.

An advertisement from Dr Berigny in the *Hobarton Mercury* in March 1856 stated that he was a “Member of the Imperial College of Surgeons of Paris and a lecturer on homœopathy, etc”. He advertised that he was able to provide homœopathic treatments and prescriptions by correspondence.

When Bérigny arrived in Melbourne he was disappointed at the general lack of knowledge about homœopathy, so he set out to educate the public. In 1855 he gave lectures in the Protestant Hall in Melbourne, rebuking organised medicine for its profiteering and iatrogenesis. He stated that: “*Homœopathic cures can never be a source of future chronic ailments, as those of the ordinary practice commonly are.*” He also accused allopathy of quackery, where people, anxious to make money, advertised pills to cure every conceivable disease “although a member of the Medical Board”. These lectures were published as a pamphlet with the title: *Medical Philosophy: an appeal to the people of Australia for the candid investigation of practical medicine. Lectures on Homœopathy delivered in the Protestant Hall, Melbourne.*

He also wrote articles on homœopathy in Melbourne’s newspaper, *The Age*, and published numerous articles in the *Medical Record of Australia*.

In 1858, when one of his letters to the Editor in defence of homœopathy was not published, he instead wrote and produced a booklet *Chaos & order; or the orthodox practice of medicine unveiled, versus the medical heresy!*

In 1859 Bérigny attended the first meeting of people interested in establishing the Melbourne Homœopathic Dispensary, and was appointed to the committee.

Bérigny moved premises several times.

- In early February 1855 was located at 36 Lonsdale Street West. He advertised that he was able to provide consultations in English, French, or Spanish.
- Later in the same month he advertised that he was practising at 130 Little Bourke Street.

- By 28<sup>th</sup> February 1855 he advertised a homœopathic dispensary at 92 Collins Street East.
- His Tasmanian advertisement of 1856 stated that his practice was at 119 Collins Street East. In the Melbourne Directories for 1857 to 1861 he was recorded as “MD, homœopathic”, practising at 119 Collins Street East.\*
- Advertisements in December 1860 stated that he had moved to 120 Collins Street East.
- His letters to the Editor of July 1862 place him at 127 Collins Street East.

During 1860, the members of the Manchester Unity Independent Order of Odd Fellows felt the need to publicly express their satisfaction with Bérigny and his skill and attention during the year-long period he had filled the office of Lodge Doctor.

Later in the same year, he applied for the office of Honorary Physician of the Melbourne Hospital, although he recognised that he would probably have little success because of the attitude of the medical establishment towards homœopathy and foreign-trained doctors. At that stage he said that he had been in practice for the last 10 years, six years of which with an extensive practice as homœopathic physician in Melbourne.

In December 1863 he, his second wife and 4 children travelled via the “Gaspard” to Calcutta, India, where he set up his practice and once again used his talents to work with other local homœopaths to help spread homœopathy. His decision to leave Australia and move to India may have been as a direct consequence of the passing of the new medical act in 1862, which made compulsory the registration of ‘properly qualified medical practitioners’. This Act also made it illegal for non-registered practitioners to use the title ‘doctor’.

It appears that he may have set up a business in India called Berigny & Co, as there is reference to the publication : Berigny & Co's, Bengali Homoeopathic Series. No II Treatment of Fevers, Calcutta, 1871.

Bérigny must have died by 1871 as his wife, Adele, and 4 children - Louise, Victor, Charlie and Marie - appear on the 1871 English census. Adele is recorded as 'Doctor's widow'.

## **Berglaz**

- **Leon Berglaz**

*Role:* Unregistered practitioner

*Occupation/s:* Electro-homoeopathist

*Location:* Victoria

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1884

Was recorded in the 1884 *Sands and McDougall's Melbourne and Suburban Directory* as being an electro-homœopathist at 3 Spring Hill Terrace, Wellington Parade, East Melbourne.

## **Besomo**

- **Signor Pasquale Besomo**

*Role:* Unregistered practitioner

*Occupation/s:* Lay homœopath/homœopathist

*Location:* New South Wales

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1900

Was recorded in the NSW Post Office Directories from 1900 to 1904 as being a 'homœopathist' at 4 Castlereagh Street, Redfern. In the 1904 directory he was listed as a 'medical homœopathist' He died in Sydney in 1914.

## **Birks**

- **Mr George Napier Birks & brother William Henry**

*Role:* Chemist

*Occupation/s:* Chemist

*Location:* South Australia

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1876

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

## **Bock**

- **CH Bock**

*Role:* Chemist

*Occupation/s:* Chemist

*Location:* South Australia

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1878

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

## **Boothby**

- **Mrs Maria Boothby**

*Role:* Lay prescriber

*Occupation/s:* Wife of Judge Benjamin Boothby

*Location:* Australia

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1853

Judge Benjamin Boothby and his wife, Maria and their children arrived in South Australia in 1853. Benjamin Boothby was the second judge to appointed to the Supreme Court of South Australia. Maria and Benjamin had twelve children.

According to the History of South Australia, and the chronological summary of events which is contained in it, Maria died in June 1889, aged 82. Her obituary stated that she was "one of the first in the colony to practise homœopathy in her own household, and render important service to her neighbours in her philanthropic labours".

## Bouton

- **Dr Wilbur Knibloe Bouton** [1855-1936]

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation/s:* Homœopath, Physician and surgeon

*Location:* Victoria

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1885

Dr Bouton was born in United States of America (probably in Buffalo, New York). Educated at the Boston University School of Homœopathic Medicine (ChB 1884; MD 1885), Dr Bouton arrived in Melbourne in October 1885. At age 30 he was appointed as the first Resident Medical Officer at the Melbourne Homœopathic Hospital from 1885 to 1891, selected because he was considered to be a “pure straight homœopath”. From 1891 until his death in 1936 (13 May), he was the surgeon in charge. Dr Bouton was elected to membership of the Board of the Hospital in 1894, in 1909 became vice-President, and subsequently in 1918, President until 1936. By then he was so deeply involved in the Hospital that people occasionally referred to the Hospital as “Dr Bouton’s Hospital”.

Dr Bouton was chiefly responsible for attracting many American doctors to the Hospital, via his contacts in Boston and the Boston University School of Homœopathic Medicine.

An article in the July 20 1895 edition of “*The Australasian*” recorded that: “Dr WK Bouton’s little printed list of “*Don’ts for Hospital Nurses*” is an all-round lecture in itself, full of useful hints for either amateur or professional nursing.”

He first appeared in the 1886 edition of the *Australasian Medical Directory* (the official list of registered medical practitioners), and continued being registered, including in the 1915 edition.

The 1892 *Sands & McDougall’s Melbourne and Suburban Directory* recorded that Dr Bouton’s premises were on the south side of Collins Street at the top end, on the corner of Collins and Spring Streets (number 7). In the same year he married Mrs Mary Jeannette Muffitt, nee Spenser, who was matron of the hospital in 1886-92.

In 1906 Dr Bouton was Honorary Vice-President of the International Homœopathic Congress, American Institute of Homeopathy.

On 13 May 1936 he died at 7 Collins Street, aged 80, just 4 months after his wife died.

[Note that Dr Bouton’s name is incorrectly spelled in several other sources as “Wilbur Knobble Bourton”.]

## Boyle

- **Stevens H. Boyle**

*Role:* Unregistered practitioner

*Occupation/s:* Lay homoeopath

*Location:* New South Wales

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1904

In the 1904 directory for NSW, Stevens Hy. Boyle (? Henry) was listed as a homœopathist at 17 Elizabeth Street, Sydney.

## Bradbury

- **William Preston Bradbury**

*Role:* Unregistered practitioner

*Occupation/s:* Lay homœopathic practitioner, bushman, gardener

*Location:* South Australia

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* possibly 1854

In the *Biographical Index of South Australians*, William Bradbury's occupations were recorded as being "bushman, gardener, homœopath", having lived at Moralana, Stirling North and finally at Port Augusta. He was born on 13 May 1832, and although his date of arrival from England was given as 1854/5, he did not appear in the early editions of the *South Australian Directory*. In *The Commercial and Trades Directory of South Australia 1882-3*, he was listed as a gardener at Stirling North.

## Brauer

- **The Brauer family**

*Role:* Chemist

*Occupation/s:* Pharmacists

*Location:* South Australia

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1929

Immigrants from Germany who established a pharmacy in South Australia's Barossa Valley in 1929.

- **Warren Brauer**

*Role:* Chemist

*Occupation/s:* Pharmacist, manufacturer of homœopathic medicines

*Location:* South Australia

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1972

In 1972 Warren and his wife Joy, a nursing sister, began to manufacture proprietary homœopathic medicines. In 1984 they started what are now the production and laboratory facilities of Brauer Natural Medicines. In 1983 Mr Brauer offered financial assistance in setting up the Australian Homœopathic Association.

## Brereton

- **Dr John Le Gay Brereton [1827-1886] \*\*\*\* UPDATED \*\*\*\***

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation:* Homœopathic physician, author, advocate of Turkish baths

*Location:* New South Wales

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1859

Dr Brereton was born in Yorkshire England, studied medicine at Edinburgh. (L.R.C.S. Edin, MD St Andrews & LSA London 1851). While still in England he took on the principles of homœopathy, and was listed in the 1853 British and Foreign Homœopathic Medical Directory. He was at Little Horton Lane, Bradford, York, and was Medical Poor Law Officer to the township of Little Horton, Bradford. He taught Rev B.G. Wilson, who later emigrated to Brisbane. Dr Brereton also became a convert to the health benefits of the Turkish bath.

Dr Brereton arrived in Melbourne in mid-1859, where it was hoped he would become the first fully-qualified homœopathic practitioner for the proposed Melbourne Homœopathic

Dispensary. In the event, however, he continued on to Sydney, and as a result the planned Melbourne Dispensary did not eventuate at that stage.

Soon after his arrival in Sydney he set up his practice and at the first annual meeting of the Sydney Homœopathic Dispensary on 4 August 1859 he was appointed to join the medical staff.

In the same year he also established Sydney's first Turkish bath in Spring Street. It was so successful that on March 14 1861 he opened a larger establishment in Bligh Street.

During 1864 his appointment to the Tarban Creek Lunatic Asylum caused a stir, resulting in letters to various newspapers demanding that other practitioners at the Asylum resign, to show their displeasure and disgust. After some controversy, Dr Brereton was dismissed from his position in 1865.

In 1875 his practice was at 167 Macquarie Street, Sydney. He was a leading member of the New Church Society of Sydney (the Swedenborgians).

During the 1860s he delivered a number of public lectures on such topics as the Turkish bath (including a packed Hobart Town Hall in 1868), cremation (which he advocated) and rational clothing. In 1881 he gave evidence before a committee of the Legislative Assembly, opposing the principle of compulsory vaccination. During his lifetime he also published 5 volumes of verse.

In 1882 he retired to the farm cottage of "Osgathorpe", in Gladstone, which he had altered and extended considerably since he first purchased it in 1860. He died aged 59 of Bright's disease.

- **Victor Le Gay Brereton** [1827-1886]

*Role:* Supporter

*Occupation:*

*Location:* New South Wales

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1902

Son of Dr Brereton, Victor, retained an interest in homœopathy, as in 1902 and 1906 he was recorded as being on the Committee of the Sydney Homœopathic Hospital.

## **Browne**

- **Mr Frank Styant Browne** [1854-1938]

*Role:* Chemist and homœopathic practitioner

*Occupation/s:* Chemist

*Location:* Tasmania

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1870s

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

## Brownrigg

- **Reverend Marcus Blake Brownrigg** [1835-1890]

*Role:* Lay prescriber

*Occupation/s:* Missionary, minister, and lay homœopathic practitioner

*Location:* Tasmania, Queensland

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1870s

(See also Australian Dictionary of Biography)

Brownrigg was born at Mauritius, and was educated at Stroud and at Cambridge in England. He and his parents and siblings migrated to Australia (arriving in Sydney) in 1856, where he became one of the three foundation students of Moore Theological College. He first worked in the Lachlan district and then at Albury in New South Wales. In 1867 he was appointed to St John's at Ross in Tasmania. In 1868 he became rector of St John's Church, Launceston, but travelled widely in Northern Tasmania.

In 1869 he was elected president of the Mechanics' Institute and he gave outspoken lectures on the temperance movement.

It has been recorded that he studied homœopathy so that he could treat his poorer parishioners, and that in the 1870s he used homœopathy to treat his own family and the aboriginal people whom he met on his many journeys to the Furneaux group of islands. It is possible, however, that he used homœopathy prior to that time, in the 1860s.

Brownrigg was highly talented in a number of areas: he published records of his trips, built a boat for the mission, built his own canoe to sail among the islands, was his own navigator, studied astronomy and built a small observatory at the rectory, and was an artist.

In 1878 He was made canon of St David's Cathedral in Hobart, but resigned in 1887. On medical advice he moved to Queensland and worked at Gladstone followed by North Rockhampton. He died at Redfern.

## Brüggman

- **Charles Brüggman**

*Role:* Unregistered practitioner

*Occupation/s:* Lay homœopathic practitioner

*Location:* New South Wales

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1900

Was recorded in the NSW Post Office Directory of 1900 and 1904 as being a 'homœopathist' at Station Street, Parramatta. In 1904 he was also recorded as being a herbalist.

## Button

- **Mr Benjamin Button**

*Role:* Chemist

*Occupation/s:* Chemist

*Location:* Victoria

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1867

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

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## Campbell

- **Dr Allan Campbell** (1836 – 1898)

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation/s:* Homœopath & medical practitioner

*Location:* South Australia

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1867

Dr Campbell was born in Glasgow, Scotland. He originally studied architecture, but because of poor health, he changed direction and studied medicine instead. Campbell gained his medical qualifications in Edinburgh and Glasgow in 1864 (LRCP and LFPS) and in the 1866 edition of the London and Provincial Homœopathic Medical Directory he was recorded as holding the position of Resident Medical Officer at the London Homœopathic Hospital.

He arrived in Adelaide in January 1867, where he joined the practice of Dr Wheeler. Immediately upon his arrival he became involved with the establishment of the Adelaide Homœopathic Dispensary, and became its first Honorary Medical Officer, along with Dr Henry Wheeler. He devotedly provided his services for 27 years until the closure of the dispensary, just five years before his death. He married the sister of Sir Samuel Way, who was also a keen supporter of homœopathy.

In 1870 Dr Campbell was in partnership with Dr Andrew Miller.

He was responsible for several publications:

“How to manage a baby” – a lecture delivered at the City Mission Hall, Adelaide, 1878.

“The sanitary aspects of the deep-drainage system of Adelaide” – reprinted from the South Australian Register.

“The people’s health. Interesting notes and suggestions.” 1898.

“S.A. Institute of Hygiene and Bacteriology. Inaugural address on tuberculosis.” 1898.

Because of his report on sanitation, in 1876 he was appointed as a district health officer, and as a result, Adelaide became the first Australian capital to undertake a deep-drainage sewer system. When an epidemic struck the city, he and his brother (Dr WM Campbell, also a homœopath) rented a shop in Currie Street, which they called the Children’s Outpatients Dispensary. They often treated the children free of charge.

The South Australian Directory for 1878 listed Drs William and Allan Campbell as homœopathic physicians at premises on the corner of Hindley and King William Streets. Allan Campbell also had an entry at North Terrace East, on the south side, corner of Stephens Place.

Dr Campbell was also a leading figure in the establishment of the Adelaide Children’s Hospital, which opened on 6 August 1879. Three of the hospital’s six doctors were homœopaths (Allan Campbell and his brother W.M. Campbell, and S.J. Magarey, son of Thomas Magarey). He was also responsible for establishing a training school for nurses. In 1893 he established a home-nursing scheme for Bowden, which was one of Adelaide’s poorest suburbs. 1894 he was one of the founders of the District Trained Nursing Society, an extension of the Bowden project.

Dr Campbell was involved with numerous philanthropic works. He was outspoken against the sweated labour conditions of female shirt-makers.

Dr Campbell became a Member of the Legislative Council, and was very much pro-federation.

Despite his life-long work for the Adelaide Homœopathic Dispensary, there was no mention of this, or his background as a homœopath, in his obituary or other summaries of his life. [See this website for copies of his obituaries.]

[For more details also see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website. Also see the article by Barbara Armstrong on “*The Adelaide Homœopathic Dispensary*” in *Similia* June 2007, Vol 19:1, the journal of the Australian Homœopathic Association. This article is reproduced on this website.]

- **Dr William Macdonald Campbell**

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation/s:* Homœopath & medical practitioner

*Location:* South Australia

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1876

Dr WM Campbell was the brother of Dr Allan Campbell. He gained his medical qualifications in Edinburgh and Glasgow in 1873 (LRCP and LFPS). He became an Honorary Medical Officer at the Adelaide Homœopathic Dispensary, where he worked from 1876 to 1893, and at the Adelaide Children’s Hospital .

The South Australian Directory for 1878 listed Drs William and Allan Campbell as homœopathic physicians at premises on the corner of Hindley and King William Streets. In 1892 William was listed at 25 King William Street in Adelaide, and in 1903 he was at Palmer Place.

## Chidley

- **John James Chidley \*\*\* NEW \*\*\***

*Role:* Lay prescriber

*Occupation:* Merchant

*Location:* Victoria

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1860

In 1861 Mr Chidley stated that he practised homœopathy among his friends. During 1860 he ran Chidley & Lancelott, fancy repository at 63 Swanston Street and resided at 81 Brunswick Street Collingwood. He then moved to Kew.

## Charlesworth

- **Thomas William Charlesworth**

*Role:* Unregistered practitioner

*Occupation:* Lay homœopath and accoucheur

*Location:* South Australia

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1872

T.W. Charlesworth provided services as a homœopath at Angaston, South Australia.

On 30 December 1872 he applied for membership to the University Association of Adelaide, signing himself as T.W. Charlesworth, MA PhD, Homœopath and Accoucheur, Angaston. He was listed as a homœopath in the South Australian Directories from 1876 to 1880, the last entry being arranged in 1879, as he died on 16 December 1879.

## Clapp

- **Dr Lawrence Clapp**

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation:* Homœopathic physician

*Location:* Victoria

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1913

Dr Clapp was the son of Otis Clapp who ran a large homœopathic pharmacy in Boston, USA. He was appointed as Resident Medical Officer of the Melbourne Homœopathic Hospital from 1913 to 1917, when he left for Nauru.

## Clark

- **Dr C. Clark \*\*\* NEW \*\*\***

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation:* Homœopathic physician

*Location:* Victoria

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1860

In September 1860 Dr Clark (MA, MRCS, surgeon of England) placed an advertisement under the heading “Treatment Homœopathic”. He stated that he was the “only one of this city and of that mode of treatment who is regularly medically educated, and legally qualified.” (Drs Hickson and Berigny had practices in Melbourne, but were not accepted as being legally qualified.) The address given was Alph Cottage, High Street, St Kilda.

The 1861 edition of the Sands Directory includes an entry for C. Clark, Surgeon, at 69 High Street St Kilda (between Alma Street East and Somerset Street. He was not in the Directory Listings for 1860 or 1862. It appears that he may have arrived in Melbourne during 1860, but left some time during 1861 or 1862.

- **Dr William Goodwin Chadbourne Clark**

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation:* Homœopathic physician, surgeon

*Location:* Victoria, Tasmania

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1897

Dr Clark was an American who graduated from Boston University School of Homœopathic Medicine in 1895. In 1897 he was appointed as one of two resident medical officers appointed to the Melbourne Homœopathic Hospital, the first since the appointment of Dr Bouton in 1885. The 1900 edition of the *Australasian Medical Directory* (the official list of registered medical practitioners) recorded that he was employed by the Melbourne Homœopathic Hospital. Templeton’s book about the hospital recorded the following:

*William Clark, while serving his period of residence, fell in love with a nurse. Her parents thought all Americans “barbaric” and heartily disapproved of the match. So the vivacious Dr Clark eloped with his bride to Tasmania, where he took up an appointment at the Hobart Homœopathic Hospital.*

In *Wise’s Post Office Directory for Tasmania* for 1903, Dr Clark was listed as being a House Surgeon at the Hobart Homœopathic Hospital, and in the 1911 *Australasian Medical Directory* he was listed as being Honorary Medical Officer at the Launceston Homœopathic Hospital.

## Clarke

- **Sir WJ Clarke**

*Role:* Supporter

*Occupation:* Parliamentarian

*Location:* Victoria

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1888

Member of the Legislative Council of Victoria in 1895 and President of the Melbourne Homœopathic Hospital from 1888-1897.

- **D.J. Clarke & Co**

*Role:* Chemist

*Occupation:* Chemist

*Location:* Queensland

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1884

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

## Clisby

- **Dr Harriet Clisby** [1830-1931]

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation:* Author, Medical practitioner, Homœopath

*Location:* Australia; USA; UK

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* possibly 1850s

Australia's first female homœopathic doctor.

(For more details see Armstrong, Barbara. *Australia's First Female Homœopathic Doctor* in *Similia* December 2008, Vol 20:2.)

## Cobbin

- **Mr George Cobbin**

*Role:* Chemist

*Occupation:* Chemist

*Location:* South Australia

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1876

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

## Collins

- **Frederick Nelson Collins**

*Role:* Chemist

*Occupation:* Chemist

*Location:* New South Wales

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1873

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

## Cook

- **Dr Edmund Alleyne Cook**

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation:* Physician and surgeon, homœopath

*Location:* Victoria

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1893

Dr Cook studied allopathic medicine at the University of Edinburgh (LRCP, LRCS). Disillusioned with these studies, he encountered homœopathy and decided to investigate it rather than condemn it out of ignorance. He received some training at the London Homœopathic Hospital.

In a pamphlet entitled *A Study of Homœopathy*, published by chemists Martin & Pleasance and EG Owen in 1894 (or 1895), he stated: “... *and as I read and put into practice and got results, so gradually my faith became established that there was much good and that Homœopathy was an advance on the so-called regular system of medicine – an advance in that it cured quicker, more comfortably, with greater certainty.*” He was revolted by the over-treatment he saw around him, where physicians “*pour into the stomach of a patient in feeble health a quantity of medicine which according to all analogy of Nature, is in infinite excess.*”

He arrived in Melbourne about 1893, and was Honorary Surgeon at the Melbourne Homœopathic Hospital from 1894 to 1918. He was also a Member of the British Homœopathic Society.

- **Dr Henry William James Cook**

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation:* Medical practitioner

*Location:* Victoria

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1896

Dr Cook obtained his Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery from Durham in 1891, and was first registered as a medical practitioner on 4 May 1894. He was listed in the 1896 edition of the *Australasian Medical Directory* as being Resident Medical Officer at the Melbourne Homœopathic Hospital.

## Cooper

- **Dr Janet Cooper**

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation:* Homœopathic physician and anaesthetist

*Location:* Victoria

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1917

From Nova Scotia, Dr Cooper arrived in Melbourne in 1917, having been trained at the Boston University School of Homœopathic Medicine. She caused a sensation at the Melbourne Homœopathic Hospital, being the ir first female doctor. She was considered to be skilled as an anaesthetist. Dr Cooper became a member of the honorary medical staff at the hospital from 1921 until 1948 and was awarded an OBE for welfare work. In 1958 Dr Cooper was elected the first female mayor of the city of South Melbourne.

## Coward

- **Dr Henry Coward** [1818? – 24 November 1889] \*\*\* NEW \*\*\*

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation:* Medical practitioner, homœopathic physician

*Location:* Victoria

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1859

Dr Coward (MRCS England 1841) came to Victoria on the “Martin Luther” on 9 February 1842. He was Surgeon Superintendent.

Dr Coward became registered as a duly-qualified medical practitioner in NSW in 1843, and was on the Melbourne Medical Register in 1844. He spent most of his career in the Geelong area: South Corio; according to the List of Electors he was at Fyans Street, Geelong during 1847 to 1849; an advertisement stated that he had reopened his practice and was at Hoyle’s Cottages, Ryrie Street, Geelong during 1851.

During 1855-1856 he was in England, and it is likely that it was during this period that he studied homœopathy. He returned during February 1856 on the “Viscount Canning”, accompanied by his wife, Mary, and his children Lucy (11), Charlotte (10), Ellen (6) Harriett (5), and Henry (3). At that time Henry was 38 years of age.

During August of 1859 Dr Coward advertised that he was a homœopathic physician and that he had commenced practice at 71 Stephen Street (now Exhibition Street) opposite the Protestant Hall. He stated that he was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England and member of the Medical Boards of Victoria and Sydney since 1842. “... Having had 15 years’ experience as an allopath, and after careful investigation and study in London, being convinced of the superior efficacy of homœopathy to the old treatment....”

He must have moved to Collins Street East soon afterwards, as in July 1860 there was an advertisement for the auction of furniture from his premises in Collins Street East, opposite the Melbourne Club, “in consequence of his removing to Geelong”.

He moved to the Geelong area (Carranne, Ceres, Barrabool Hills), where his two eldest daughters were married.

Later he moved to Germanton in NSW, where he ended up owning several station properties and became well known in pastoral circles in NSW and Victoria. He died at his residence Twyford, Germanton.

## Cowell

- **Joshua Cowell**

*Role:* Seller of homœopathic medicines

*Occupation:* Bootmaker, and supplier of homœopathic medicines and books

*Location:* Victoria

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1855

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

## Crespin

- **Mr Godwin George Crespin**

*Role:* Supporter

*Occupation:* Merchant, JP, councillor

*Location:* Victoria

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1870s

Mr Crespin was a strong supporter of homœopathic treatment, and for many years was the treasurer of the Melbourne Homœopathic Hospital. Donated 100 pounds to the institution.

## Crump

- **W.C. Crump**

*Role:* Unregistered practitioner

*Occupation:* Electrohomœopathist

*Location:* New South Wales

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1900

Was recorded in the NSW Post Office Directory of 1900 as being an ‘electrohomœopathist’ at Victoria Arcade, 1<sup>st</sup> floor of the Victoria Chambers, Sydney (room 7).

## Cubitt

- **Arthur Cubitt**

*Role:* Seller of homœopathic medicines

*Occupation:* Newspaper agent, and supplier of homœopathic medicines and books

*Location:* Sydney, Queensland

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1860

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

## Cummings

- **Mrs Jane Cummings**

*Role:* Unregistered practitioner

*Occupation:* Lay homœopath/homœopathist

*Location:* New South Wales

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1902

Was listed in the NSW Post Office Directory of 1902 as being a ‘homœopathist’ at 18 Regent Street, opposite Harris Street, Sydney. She was at the same address in 1903 and 1904, still practising as a homœopathist.

## Curtis

- **Robert Curtis**

*Role:* Unregistered practitioner

*Occupation:* Lay homœopath/homoeopathist

*Location:* New South Wales

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1886

In 1886 Mr Curtis was recorded as being a 'homœopathist' at 4 Lancaster Villas, Ocean Street, Woollahra. In the NSW Post Office Directories from 1900 to 1903 he was recorded as being a homœopathist at Victoria Arcade, 1<sup>st</sup> floor of the Victoria Chambers, Sydney. He was also recorded as being on the Committee of Management of the Sydney Homœopathic Hospital in 1906.

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## Davies

- **LJ Davies, Lloyd Davies \*\*\*\* NEW \*\*\***  
*Role:* Unregistered practitioner  
*Occupation:* Homœopath  
*Location:* South Australia  
*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1878

The 1878 edition of Boothby's directory included a listing for Lloyd Davies, homœopath, near Clare. In the 1883 edition he was listed as LJ Davies, Homœopathic doctor. He was in Halifax Street, between Harris Street and Corke Street.

## Deck

- **Dr John Feild Deck (1835 – 1929)**  
*Role:* Registered practitioner  
*Occupation:* Physician, homœopath  
*Location:* New Zealand; New South Wales  
*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1877

Dr John Feild Deck (Feild is the correct spelling, not Field) was the son of James George Deck and his wife Alicia Feild, who had migrated from England to New Zealand in 1853, along with their eight surviving children. They took up land near Nelson in the South Island. After his first wife died, he married again and had a further five children. James Deck was a leading figure among the Plymouth Brethren in New Zealand.

John Feild Deck returned to England and obtained his qualifications in Britain (MD St Andrews; LRCP London; MRCS England 1862). He was House Surgeon and Resident at St Thomas Hospital in London, then moved to New Zealand where he was surgeon at the Invercargill Hospital and Coroner for Southland.

John and his wife, Emily Young, arrived in Sydney in 1877 and helped in the formation of the Queensland Kanaka mission (later the South Sea Evangelical Mission), which was the first Brethren missionary body to be founded in the antipodes.

Dr Deck also became one of the most influential men in the advancement of homœopathy in Sydney.

The *Australasian Medical Directories* for 1883 to 1900 recorded that he lived and practised at "Witheycomb", 92 Elizabeth Street East, Ashfield. In 1886 he was recorded as being in practice with Dr Read at Elizabeth Street ("of Drs Deck and Read"). This was probably Herbert Huntington Read, MD McGill College Montreal, Canada, LRCS Edinburgh 1861.

From 1900 he practised from "Witheycomb" at Ashfield and 203 Macquarie Street, Sydney. The Sydney Directory for 1915 records that "Hatherleigh Deck", surgeon, was also at "Witheycomb" and Norman Deck, dentist, was also at 92 Elizabeth Street East. "Hatherleigh Deck" would be Horace Leigh Deck, who graduated LRCP (London) 1906 and MRCS (England) 1906, and was registered in Australia on April 8, 1908.

Dr JF Deck was a well-known Sydney homœopathic physician, instrumental in the establishment of the Sydney Homœopathic Hospital in 1902 at Redfern. In the same year, Dr Deck wrote a *Proposal for the establishment of a Homœopathic Hospital in Sydney* in the Sydney Homœopathic Circular, 1902.

He became one of the Homœopathic Hospital's Honorary Medical Officers, and continued in this capacity almost until his death in 1929, aged 94. (*The Argus* states that he was 95.)

An obituary in *The Argus* in 1929 stated:

The late Dr John Feild Deck, of Ashfield, probably created a world's record in medical missionary families. His family numbered 11. Four sons are doctors. One son is attached to the Egyptian General Mission and one is a missionary in the Solomons. Of the daughters three are missionaries in the Solomons and one is in the China Inland Mission. When one speaks in Sydney of Dr Deck there is naturally an inquiry "Which Dr Deck?" The late Dr John Feild Deck, who died on Wednesday last at the age of 95, was himself associated with missionary movements for many years, but not in the wilds. He was long on the councils of the China Inland Mission, the Egyptian General Mission, and the South Sea Evangelical Mission. When Dr Deck settled in practice in Sydney more than 50 years ago there was only a string of townlets in partly wooded country from the city to Parramatta, with hundreds of people where there are now hundreds of thousands. He was a valuable influence in the growing city, ever a keen student of the world's affairs, a philosopher, constantly finding signs of real progress, and imparting his knowledge and confidence to others in a manner agreeable and valuable to them.

- **Dr George Henry Baring Deck**

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation:* Physician & surgeon, homoeopath

*Location:* Victoria and New South Wales

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1896

Son of Dr John Feild Deck. He obtained his MB in 1896 and his MS in 1901, both from Sydney University. He was registered on February 12, 1896. He was appointed as resident at the Melbourne Homœopathic Hospital after completing his first qualifications. He left at the end of the year and was appointed as Resident Surgeon of Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney.

He was listed as an Honorary Medical Officer of the Sydney Homœopathic Hospital in the annual report of 1906.

In the Post Office Directories for NSW of 1900 to 1903 he was recorded as practising at 203 Macquarie Street, and at Darlinghurst Road, Darlinghurst, and in 1911 at Darlinghurst only. In 1913 he was at the Moffitt Chambers, on the third floor of 283 Elizabeth Street, along with Ernest and Norman Deck, both dental surgeons, and H. Leigh Deck, physician. His residence was at "Maplestead" in Shirley Road, Wollstonecraft. In 1915 he was at Culwulla Chambers in Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

- **Dr John Northcote Deck**

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation:* Physician & surgeon, homoeopath

*Location:* Victoria and New South Wales

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1901

Another son of Dr John Feild Deck. John obtained his MB in 1900 and his MS qualification in 1902, both from Sydney University. He was registered on 9 January, 1901. He was a Resident at the Melbourne Homœopathic Hospital from 1901 to 1904. He also became one of the Honorary Medical Officers at the Sydney Homœopathic Hospital. He was listed as an

Honorary Medical Officer of the Sydney Homœopathic Hospital in the annual report of 1906. In 1911 he was recorded as practising at Ashfield.

In 1922 The Argus reported that Dr Northcote Deck was involved with a Truths of Christianity Conference, and that Dr Deck was a missionary in the Solomon Islands. After about 20 years of service in the Solomons, he moved to Canada where he married.

- **Dr Leigh Feild Deck**

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation:* Physician, homœopath

*Location:* New South Wales

*Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia:* 1900s

The last homœopath to provide homœopathic treatment at the Sydney Homœopathic Hospital. (Feild is the correct spelling, not Field.) He retired in 1941. The hospital's matron continued administering homœopathic treatment but left in 1945.

- **Dr Horace Leigh Deck \*\*\*\* NEW \*\*\*\***

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation:* Physician & surgeon, homœopath

*Location:* New South Wales

*Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia:* 1908

Horace Leigh Deck graduated LRCP (London) 1906 and MRCS (England) 1906, and was registered in Australia on April 8, 1908. In 1912 his name was mentioned in The Homœopathian: a Journal of Pur Homœopathy by James Tyler Kent and Julia C. Loos. In that journal he reported a difficult case of a patient with gastralgia.

The Sydney Directory for 1915 records that "Hatherleigh Deck", surgeon, was at "Witheycomb" at Ashfield, the practice and residence of Dr John Feild Deck

## Denison

- **Sir William Thomas Denison (1804 – 1871) \*\*\*\* NEW \*\*\*\***

*Role:* Supporter

*Occupation:* Governor-General of Australia

*Location:* New South Wales

*Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia:* 1859

Sir William was a supporter and subscriber to the Sydney Homœopathic Dispensary in 1859. In a letter of 28 April 1860, written from Government House in Sydney to W.E. Denison, Sir William commented on the weather in Sydney and stated that he was treating rheumatic pain with homœopathic remedies. (From the catalogue of papers of Sir William T. Denison in the Denison Collection.)

Sir William was Lieutenant Governor of Tasmania from 1847 to 1854. He was Governor of NSW and Governor-General of Australia from 1855 to 1861.

## Dixon

- **Dr Hartley Dixon**

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation:* Surgeon, homoeopath

*Location:* South Australia, Queensland

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1873

Dr Dixon obtained his qualifications in Britain and Ireland (LRCP & LRCS Edin. 1882; Lic Apoth Hall Dublin, 1877; LM Coombe Maternity, Dublin 1877). However, he was listed as a practitioner in the Homœopathic Directory of Great Britain & Ireland for 1873, practising at Moulesfield in South Australia.

In 1882-3 he lived at Halton House, Hurtle Square, Adelaide. He was medical Officer of the Destitute Board, Highercombe and Teatree Gully. In the *Australasian Medical Directory* of 1886 he was listed as being at Halton House, also at Young Street, Parkside, where he was part proprietor and medical officer of a private hospital, "The Clinique", Parkside. During 1886 he gained qualifications (FRCS) from Edinburgh.

By 1892 Dr Dixon had moved to Queensland, at "Beatrice Villa", North Quay in Brisbane. In 1895 he appeared in the list of surgeons in Brisbane, in *Pugh's Almanac & Queensland Directory*. In the 1896 edition his entry stated "homœopathic", and his practice was at North Quay. He was still listed as such in the 1900 edition. By 1903 he was no longer listed.

- **Hartley R. Dixon**

*Role:* Chemist

*Occupation:* Homœopathic chemist

*Location:* Queensland

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1895

Son of Dr Hartley Dixon (see above).

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

## Doney

- **Edward Doney**

*Role:* Chemist

*Occupation:* Chemist

*Location:* Victoria

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1884

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

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## Egland

- **Dr Christopher Egland**

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation:* Medical practitioner, homœopath

*Location:* Melbourne

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1902

Dr Egland graduated from Boston University School of Homœopathic Medicine in 1895. He became registered in Australia on April 4 1902. He was employed by the Melbourne Homœopathic Hospital. According to the 1911 edition of the *Australasian Medical Directory*, he was at 7 Collins Street (the same premises as Dr Bouton). According to the 1915 *Directory*, he was at 80 Glenlyon Road, Brunswick.

## Elliott

- **Mr Edward C. Elliott**

*Role:* Chemist, unregistered practitioner

*Occupation:* Chemist & homœopathist

*Location:* New South Wales

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1900

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

## Evans

- **A.P. Evans**

*Role:* Chemist

*Occupation:* Assistant chemist, who worked with Poulton & Sons

*Location:* Victoria

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1872

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

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## Fairthorne

- **Landon Fairthorne**

*Role:* Chemist

*Occupation:* Chemist

*Location:* Tasmania

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1860s

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

- **Frederick Kirk Fairthorne**

*Role:* Chemist

*Occupation:* Chemist

*Location:* Tasmania

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1870s

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

## Field

- **Mr Alfred William Field**

*Role:* Chemist

*Occupation:* Homœopathic Chemist, Dentist

*Location:* Queensland

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1885

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

## Fischer

- **Charles F. Fischer (also Carl Frank Fischer) \*\*\*\* UPDATED \*\*\*\***

*Role:* Registered practitioner

*Occupation:* Homœopathic physician, medical practitioner

*Location:* New Zealand; New South Wales

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1869

The *Sand's Sydney and Suburban Directory for 1875* listed Charles Fischer as being a homœopathic physician at 251 Macquarie Street, Sydney. He was not included on the list of medical practitioners.

This was Dr Carl Frank Fischer who came from Germany to England, and then Australia via New Zealand. He claimed to have gained the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Martin Luther University of Halle in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1848, and a degree from the university of Berlin.

There is an entry for Dr Carl Fischer in the 1853 British and Foreign Homœopathic Medical Directory. At that time he practised at Upper Clapton in England. He was a Member of the Hahnemann Medical Society and author of a "Biographical Monument to Samuel Hahnemann", published in 1852.

He settled in Auckland, New Zealand in 1853 or 1854. According to the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography:

His Auckland practice was launched in 1854 with some priceless publicity after his treatment of Jane Graham, the wife of George Graham, a prominent Auckland entrepreneur and politician. Jane Graham had been crushed when the upper floor of a shop collapsed, and Fischer had been able to revive her after several other doctors had failed. The attendant publicity filled his waiting rooms and sparked an intense debate in the *Daily Southern Cross* between Fischer and other Auckland doctors over the merits of homœopathy. Fischer dismissed his attackers' arguments as pique in the face of competition.

A Mr Hannken reported that

The tall flight of steps going up the face of the cliff near For Britomart was known as Fischer's steps because a great homœopathic doctor of that name lived at the top. There is no doubt he was a very clever man for while he was in Auckland he had many great cures to his credit.

From March 1855 to February 1856 Fischer produced New Zealand's first medical journal, *The Homœopathic Echo*, which ran for 12 issues. It was produced in conjunction with John Bell's Homœopathic Pharmacy which was also in Auckland. (See also the entry for John Bell in the listing of homœopathic pharmacies.) An advertisement stated that it was "a journal of health and disease" containing "a most complete guide for Domestic and Veterinary Practice, as also a careful explanation of the principles and Theory of Homœopathy". "This Book has since its Publication become the favourite guide amongst those who have adapted Homœopathy in preference to all other domestic works so that a reprint of the earlier Monthly parts had become necessary to complete a limited number of copies of the whole work."

The *Homœopathic Echo* was also advertised in Melbourne's *The Argus* newspaper in May 1855. The advertisement stated that "the object of this journal is to dispel the prejudices of those ignorant of homœopathy, and show openly to all the world the medicines which the homœopathic practitioner employs, the laws to which he adheres, and the principles he maintains." The journal was available from a bookseller and stationer in Collins Street East in Melbourne.

Dr Fischer's Homœopathic Medical Dispensary in New Zealand was located in Queen Street in Auckland, and was reported to be "elegantly decorated". Dr Fischer ran the Auckland Homœopathic Hospital from 1858 to 1862, during which time the hospital treated 1,047 patients.

In 1866 he produced a second medical journal, *Fischer's Magazine of Homœopathy*, but this appeared only briefly.

He invested in land, and established nurseries and a vineyard, and built a wine-cellar and brandy distillery. Although he was very prosperous, he was also a self-confessed spendthrift and by 1867 he was deeply in debt.

In 1869 he and his family moved to Sydney. (At this stage it is presumed that this was the same person as 'Charles Fischer', who graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1869, and was recorded as practising in Australia.)

The Homœopathic Directory of Great Britain & Ireland for 1872 and 1873 listed him as a practitioner in Sydney.

From 1877 to 1880 he was in Europe. While in Europe he graduated in medicine at the university of Würzburg and became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons and a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in London in 1879. After his wife died, he returned to Sydney.

The *Australian Medical Directory* for 1883 had a listing for a “homoeopathist”, Dr Carl Fischer of 143 Macquarie St, along with his recent qualifications. In 1888 he was described as having had “for many years a very extensive practice as homœopathic physician in Sydney”.

Fischer was not listed in the *Australian Medical Directory* for 1886. This is probably because he had again travelled to Europe, where, at the suggestion of the members of the New South Wales Commercial, Pastoral, and Agricultural Association, he studied the subject of rabbit diseases with some of the leading scientists of Europe, including Professor Koch. In 1887 he wrote a letter from Berlin to the above association, providing suggestions his proposals for methods to exterminate rabbits, which involved the introduction of an infection and disease amongst the rabbits which would gradually destroy the rabbits without affecting other animals. His letters were published in *The Brisbane Courier* in 1888.

Dr Fischer died in 1893, after contracting a fever in China while visiting his daughter.

## Fisher

- **Mr Fisher**

*Role:* Chemist

*Occupation:* Chemist

*Location:* New South Wales

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1892

(For more details see the document on Homœopathic Pharmacies, Dispensaries & Manufacturers on this website.)

## Flower

- **Cyril Flower**

*Role:* Unregistered practitioner

*Occupation:* Lay homœopath

*Location:* Victoria

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1950s

After World War 2, one of the few remaining homœopaths in Melbourne.

## Foggon

- **John A. Foggon (also Fogan) \*\*\*\* UPDATED \*\*\*\***

*Role:* Chemist, Unregistered practitioner

*Occupation:* Chemist, lay homœopath

*Location:* New South Wales

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1898

John Foggon was listed in the 1898 NSW Country Trade Register as being a homœopathic chemist in Newcastle. John Foggon was recorded in the NSW Post Office Directories of 1900 to 1904 as being a ‘homœopathist’ at 269 Hunters Street West, Newcastle. In 1904 his

practice was apparently next-door to that of Arthur Ludlow, another lay homœopath, who was at 267 Hunter Street.

## **Fox**

- **John Fox**

*Role:* Unregistered practitioner

*Occupation:* Lay homœopath

*Location:* New South Wales

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1900

Was recorded in the NSW Post Office Directory of 1900 as being a ‘homœopathist’ at 16 Albion Street, Paddington. He was at the same address in 1902 and 1904. In 1913 he was at 399 Dowling Street.

## **Funnell**

- **John B. Funnell**

*Role:* Unregistered practitioner

*Occupation:* Photographer, fancy warehouser, lay homœopath

*Location:* South Australia

*Date first identified using homoeopathy in Australia:* 1876

Mr Funnell was recorded in the South Australian directories from 1876 to 1903 as a “homœopathist” in Kadina. The 1882-1883 entry records him as being “John B. Funnell, MD, Taylor-St, Kadina”. He died in Kadina on 8 March, 1907.

JB Funnell came to South Australia via Brisbane (arrived in Brisbane in 1865).

It is likely that this was the same person as JB Funnell of Ann Street, Valley, in Brisbane, who was listed in the 1866 post office directory as a Fancy Warehouser and Photographer. In 1865 he also advertised as a photographer in the Brisbane Courier – ‘the cheapest photographs in Queensland’. He was not listed in the Brisbane directory for 1867.

Howell’s South Australian Directory for 1872 had an entry for John B. Funnell at Grenfell Street. No occupation was listed.

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**\* Comment re Melbourne's Flinders Street, Bourke Street and Collins Street addresses:**

Originally there were two separate numbering systems for Flinders, Bourke and Collins Streets – one for the streets running west, which ran from Elizabeth Street to the west, and one for the streets running east, which ran from Elizabeth Street to the east, with the highest numbers at Spring Street.

In the late 1800s the current numbering system for those streets was introduced, starting, for example, with the lowest numbers at the Spring Street ('Paris End') of Collins Street. Therefore, references to the street number need to be treated with caution. If the reference specifically states 'east' or 'west', then the old numbering system was used, and the site being referred to was not the same building as a current address with the same number.

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## Table of Abbreviations of Medical Qualifications

BA	Bachelor of Arts
BAO	Bachelor of the Art of Obstetrics
BCh. or ChB	Bachelor of Surgery
ChD	Doctor of Surgery
ChM or CM	Chirurgiae Magister (Master in Surgery)
FFPS	Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons
FKQCP	Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians
FRCP	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians
FRCS	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons
LAH	Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall
LCh	Licentiate of Surgery
LCPS	Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons
LMed	Licentiate in Medicine
LMid	Licentiate in Midwifery
L.Med et S	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery
LRCP	Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians
LRCS	Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons
LSA	Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society
MAO	Master of the Art of Obstetrics
MB	Bachelor of Medicine
MCh	Master of Surgery
MD	Doctor of Medicine
MKQCP	Member of the King and Queen's College of Physicians
MRCP	Member of the Royal College of Physicians
MRCS	Member of the Royal College of Surgeons

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