

SOME NAMES IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF HOMŒOPATHY IN AUSTRALIA (G – L)

Research & compilation by Barbara Armstrong

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Gibson

- **Dr George Harry Gibson**

Role: Registered practitioner

Occupation: Physician and surgeon, homœopath

Location: Tasmania

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1889

[Also see the article by Shane Humpherys, “*Implausible*” in *Similia* December 2006, Vol 18:2, the journal of the Australian Homœopathic Association.]

Dr Gibson was born in Launceston in 1861 and gained his qualifications (MB, CM Edinburgh) in 1887. He was first registered as a medical practitioner in February 2 1889. In the *Australasian Medical Directories* he was listed as a ‘Homœopathist’. He also formed a business partnership with the pharmacists, Gould and Mason. In the *Tasmania Post Office Directory (Wise’s)* for 1903 his address was given as 163 Macquarie Street, Hobart.

On October 27 1899 Dr Gibson presented a paper to the first annual general meeting of *The Homœopathic Association of Tasmania*.

Dr Gibson was one of the founders of the Hobart Homœopathic Hospital. In the initial years of the hospital, Dr Gibson performed all surgical procedures. In the 1911 edition of the *Australasian Medical Directory* he was recorded as being Honorary Medical Officer at the Hobart Homœopathic Hospital, and he continued to provide his services until his death in 1924.

[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.]

Goode

- **Benjamin Powell Goode**

Role: Unregistered practitioner

Occupation: Draper, Storekeeper, Merchant and lay homœopath

Location: South Australia

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1860s

Born in 1842, Mr Goode came to Australia in 1858, along with his three brothers. He worked as a storekeeper at stores in various locations which were owned by his brothers, including at Mt Barker, Goolwah and Yankalilla. In early 1880 he joined his brother’s business at Port Pirie. The main store, built in 1904-5, was described as the “handsomest in the main street”. Established in 1878, this general store was one of the oldest establishments in Port Pirie, and sold all manner of goods.

The *Cyclopaedia of South Australia* of 1907-1909 reported that Mr Goode had studied homœopathy “during the past 40 years” (which would have meant from around 1867 or 1869 at which time he was in Yankalilla). “And for his convenience and practice at Port Pirie, has a room in the main building, where patients are received and medicine dispensed.”

Goodwin

- **TH Goodwin (also spelled ‘Goodwyn’)**
Role: Chemist, lay practitioner
Occupation: Homœopathic dispenser, lay practitioner
Location: Victoria
Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1853

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

Gould

- **Edward Gardiner Gould ***UPDATED*****
Role: Chemist
Occupation: Chemist; later medical practitioner
Location: Victoria
Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1860

Born about 1842 at Charing Cross, Middlesex to Edward and Rebecca Gould. In the 1851 English Census, Edward senior was a porter. By the time of the 1861 Census, however, Edward senior was listed as a homœopathic chemist, and one of his sons, Joseph (born in 1844) was listed as a chemist’s apprentice. This was the London business known as Gould and Son. Another son was James Emery Gould (born about 1849/1850 – see below).

Previously dispenser of the London Homœopathic Hospital, Edward G. Gould arrived in Melbourne during May 1860, on the “Orwell”. Shipping records state that he was 19 years of age. He immediately went into business with Samuel Kidner, to create the homœopathic pharmacy Kidner & Gould. Later, he also established a homœopathic pharmacy in Geelong, and the Geelong Homœopathic Dispensary.

He returned to the UK in 1873, on board the “Lord Walden”, with his wife, infant, and two servants. He then obtained his medical qualifications in Ireland (Lic K. Q. Coll. Phys Ireland 1876). He then worked as a medical practitioner in various locations around England. In 1919 he had a practice in Tunbridge Wells, but he did not appear in the Medical Directory for 1923.

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

- **Dr James Emery Gould [1849-1883] ***UPDATED*****
Role: Registered practitioner
Occupation: Homœopathic physician
Location: Victoria, New South Wales
Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1873

Born about 1849/1850 at Charing Cross, Middlesex to Edward and Rebecca Gould. By 1861 Edward was in business as a homœopathic chemist. James was younger brother of Edward Gardiner Gould (see above).

James graduated from Edinburgh University in 1872 as a qualified allopathic physician (Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians). He was Obstetric Assistant at Middlesex Hospital, London, and Senior House Surgeon at the Liverpool Homœopathic Dispensary in England.

On 20 February, 1873 he arrived in Melbourne aboard the “Lincolnshire”. The saloon passengers were so happy with him and his services that they took him out to dinner and presented him with a silver claret jug, suitably inscribed.

From 1873 to 1875 his practice was listed as being at 93 Collins Street East, where he shared premises with Dr Günt. In 1875 he was also listed at Powlett Street, East Melbourne, on the corner of Powlett and Gipps Streets. From 1876 to 1880 his home and practice was listed at 126 Collins Street East.

In 1874 he married Irish immigrant, Louie Adelaide Jane O’Shaughnessy, who was born in Dublin. Louie had arrived in Melbourne in 1871, along with two other female family members.

He was appointed honorary physician at the Melbourne Homœopathic Dispensary.

Dr Gould wrote *Homœopathy and its Professors* in 1873. This was a 14 page summary of its principles, practice, and results. “*The object of this pamphlet is to how what Homœopathy is and is not; who its professors are; to give an idea of how wide-spread is this so-called heresy; and lastly, to show the shallowness of some of the objections made to the principles of the system.*”

In 1876 and 1877 he gave several lectures on food, and in 1877 provided lectures on alcohol to the Kew Mutual Improvement Society.

Dr Gould finally settled at Wollongong, where he died in 1883.

- **Henry Thomas Gould** (H.T. Gould & Co.)

Role: Chemist

Occupation: Chemist

Location: Tasmania

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1881

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

- **Dr Eben Coleman Gould**

Role: Registered practitioner

Occupation: Medical practitioner, homœopath

Location: Tasmania, Victoria

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1905

Dr Gould was an American who graduated from Boston University School of Homœopathic Medicine in 1905. Templeton’s book on the Melbourne Homœopathic Hospital recorded that he came to Melbourne as a Resident in 1905. He became registered in Australia on December 24 1908. In the 1911 edition of the *Australasian Medical Directory*, he was recorded as having worked at the Massachusetts Homœopathic Dispensary and the Melbourne Homœopathic Hospital, and Resident Surgeon at the Hobart Homœopathic Hospital. In the 1915 Directory he was listed as being Resident Medical Officer at the Melbourne Homœopathic Hospital. He then purchased a practice in Malvern and joined the Honorary Staff of the Hospital.

Templeton’s book described Gould as being ‘dashing’, ‘very handsome’ and ‘very charming’, a great lover of theatre and opera. “He was also a person of great warmth and

generosity who loved spending money and loved giving it away. Gould was forever handing out money to destitute patients so that they could buy themselves a square meal.” In 1917 he left to go to Ocean Island. “It was a sad loss, for Gould’s gaiety and kindness had endeared him to everyone.”

Grigg

- **John A. Grigg**

Role: Unregistered practitioner

Occupation: Lay homœopathic practitioner

Location: New South Wales

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1913

In the 1913 edition of the Sydney directory, Mr Grigg was listed as a ‘homœopathist’ at Station Street, Harris Park.

Grummett

- **B. Grummett**

Role: Chemist

Occupation: Chemist

Location: South Australia

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1881

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

Günst

- **Dr Johannes Werner Günst** [1825-1894] *****UPDATED*****

Role: Registered practitioner

Occupation: Homœopathic physician, Hydropath

Location: New South Wales and Victoria

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1868

A medical graduate of the University of Leyden in Holland in 1847, he worked his way out to Australia as a ship’s surgeon on the *San Francisco*. He originally went to Sydney, New South Wales in 1852, where he practised as an allopathic physician. There he founded the first hydropathic establishment in Australia [for thermotherapy]. It is unclear when he commenced his investigations into homœopathy, but it was evidently before a journey back to Europe several years later, for he spoke of his efforts to convert the doctors at Mauritius where he assisted with the treatment of cholera victims.

His obituary recorded that he came to Melbourne in 1864. His name first appeared on the medical register in 1865. In 1867 he established the “Melbourne Hydropathic Institution” at 149 & 151 Collins Street East (also listed at times as number 153) *, near the Melbourne Club. (*See advertisement, with the incorrect street number, on this website.*)

It was in Melbourne that he devoted himself to the study of homœopathy. In the 1868 edition of the Sands Directory he advertised the Hydropathic Institution AND his occupation as a homœopathic physician “successor to Dr Madden”, who was last listed in 1866. (*See advertisement on this website.*) Dr Günst enraged the opponents to homœopathy by publishing in the medical journals of the day arguments which pointed out the fallacies of the objections to homœopathy.

However, he was not entirely antagonistic to his allopathic roots. In a publication entitled *Allopathy versus Homœopathy* (1870), he described his own practice in the following way:

“I am, to all intents and purposes, an ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN. I have studied Allopathy, Homœopathy, and Hydropathy; have had considerable practice in each; and without being a slave to any One system, I employ such means as appear to me most likely to cure, or relieve, my Patients – my business as a Doctor, is not to adhere to any One mode for fashion’s sake, but to save my Patients from the grave, and restore them to health – if I can.”

He was an active member in founding the Melbourne Homœopathic Dispensary at 153 Collins Street East*, which was opened in 1869 to provide free services to the poor people of Melbourne. At the same time that the Dispensary was inaugurated, his Hydropathic Institution closed. He gave his medical services to the Dispensary until 1873, when he resigned his honorary medical post, although he remained on the Board of Management of the Homœopathic Hospital until 1893.

In the *Melbourne Directory* of 1870 to 1880, Dr Günst was recorded as being at 93 Collins Street East, on the north side, corner of Russel Street. In the 1884 *Directory* his practice was at 185 Flinders Street East.* In the *Australasian Medical Directories* for 1883, 1886 and 1892, he was recorded as being a ‘Homœopathist’ at 185 Flinders Street.

In August 1870 Dr Günst published “*Homœopathic Progress in Australia – A Monthly Journal of Record and Domestic Practice*”, a journal which appeared monthly for one year. This journal explained homœopathy to practitioners; it also contained articles for the layperson on issues such as basic hygiene, simple anatomy and physiology, discussions on the treatment of common diseases (especially children’s diseases) etc. Dr Günst died ‘from an attack of apoplexy’ in 1894 aged 69.

[Note that in many publications Dr Günst’s name is shown as “Dr Guenst”. This spelling results from times when typewriters and computers could not cope with the accent above the ‘u’, and the usual method of showing the presence of the accent was to add the ‘e’ after the u.]

Gutteridge

- **Dr Matthew William Gutteridge**

Role: Registered practitioner

Occupation: Physician and surgeon, homœopath

Location: Tasmania, Victoria

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1887

Obtained his medical and surgical qualifications (MB, CM) in Edinburgh in 1883. He worked as a surgeon and moved to Launceston in 1887, where he had a practice in Cameron Street. He, along with Dr Philip Douglas Smith, did much to advance the cause of homœopathy in the north of Tasmania. Gutteridge, Smith and the pharmacist Mr Styant Browne, worked together in the formative years of the Launceston Homœopathic Hospital. Drs Gutteridge and Smith were the first two medical officers appointed to the Hospital.

Dr Gutteridge worked at the Melbourne Homœopathic Hospital from 1902 to 1917.

According to the *Australasian Medical Directory* of 1911 he was at 151 Collins Street, and in 1915 he was at 167 Collins Street.

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Hale

- **Mr Hale & Son**

Role: Unregistered practitioner

Occupation: Electrohomœopathist

Location: New South Wales

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1903

Hale & Son were recorded in the NSW Post Office Directories of 1903 and 1904 as being n 'electrohomœopathists' at Victoria Arcade, 1st floor of the Victoria Chambers, Sydney (room 7). It appears that he took over the business of W.C. Crump.

Hallock

- **Dr Frank Mead Hallock**

Role: Registered practitioner

Occupation: Medical practitioner, homœopath

Location: Victoria

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1906

Dr Hallock was an American who gained his medical degree from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1893. He was registered in Australia on 7 August, 1906. According to the *Australasian Medical Directory* of 1911 he was in Bendigo, on the corner of Rowan and Wattle Streets.

Hardwood

- **Miss Emily Hardwood**

Role: Nurse

Occupation: Nurse

Location: Victoria and Tasmania

Matron of the Hobart Homœopathic Hospital, and formerly the Homœopathic Hospital in Melbourne.

Harrison

- **Miss Isobel S. Harrison**

Role: Nurse

Occupation: Nurse

Location: Victoria, Tasmania

Miss Harrison was appointed as the first Matron of the Launceston Homœopathic Hospital. She held a certificate of nursing issued from the Melbourne Homœopathic Hospital, where she received her training in Homœopathic Nursing and Administration.

Hart

- **Dr Raymond Cranshaw Hart**

Role: Registered practitioner

Occupation: Medical practitioner, homœopath

Location: Victoria

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1907

Dr Hart was an American who graduated from Boston University School of Homœopathic Medicine in 1907, and in the same year joined the Resident staff of the Melbourne Homœopathic Hospital. After a three-year term he moved to Ouyen to run a country practice. The 1915 edition of the *Australasian Medical Directory* Dr Hart was recorded as

being Health Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Shire of Walpney, and Military Examiner. In the following year he returned to Melbourne and was an Honorary Medical Officer of the Homœopathic Hospital from 1917 to 1943.

Hartmann

**** UPDATED ****

- **Dr Hartmann** (Franz Alexander or Francis Alexander)
Role: Registered practitioner
Occupation: Homœopath
Location: New South Wales; New Zealand
Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1870

When John Bell, homœopathic chemist, died in the first half 1870, the advertisement for the sale of the pharmacy stated that the medicines included all the newest remedies and had been “carefully examined by Drs Brereton and Hartmann, who have kindly consented to bear testimony as to their quality and efficacy.”

There was a Dr Francis Alexander Hartmann listed in the 1853 British and Foreign Homœopathic Medical Directory. This was probably the same person.

Dr F.A. Hartmann obtained his qualifications (MD Leipsic) in 1847. When in England, he originally practised at Surrey Street in Norwich, Norfolk. The 1866 edition of the London and Provincial Homœopathic Medical Directory stated that he was at St Stephen’s Villa, Norwich. He was a Member of the Homœopathic Central Society of Germany, Member of the Hahnemann Medical Society, and physician to the Norfolk and Norwich Homœopathic Dispensary. His proving of *Myrthus Communis* was published in the *Norwich Homœopathic Journal* No. 2.

The 1866 Directory recorded the following publications:

Chronic Diseases and Their Homœopathic Treatment. Translated and revised from the Third German Edition, with additions, by Dr C.J. Hempel, 2 vols.

Diseases of Children, and Their Homœopathic Treatment. Translated, with Remarks, by Dr. C.J. Hempel.

Practical Observations on Some of the Chief Homœopathic Remedies. Translated from the German by Dr Okie.

The Homœopathic Directory of Great Britain & Ireland for 1872 and 1873 listed Dr Hartmann as a practitioner in Auckland.

Hatton & Laws

- **Hatton & Laws**
Role: Chemist
Occupation: Chemists & Druggists
Location: Tasmania
Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1870s

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

Heales

- **Richard Heales** [1821 – 1864]
Role: Supporter
Occupation: Merchant, politician
Location: Victoria
Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1859

Richard Heales came to Australia from England in 1842. He became a prosperous merchant, was a teetotaler and an active Congregationalist. He became a Member of the Legislative Council of Victoria in 1857, and Premier of Victoria in 1860.

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

The Melbourne suburb of Healesville is named after him.

Henty

- **Stephen George Henty; Edward Henty; Richmond Henty (son of Stephen)**
Role: Supporter
Occupation: Merchant & ship owner, pioneer pastoralists, supporters of homœopathy
Location: Victoria

Bishop Perry reported that at one stage Stephen Henty became very ill, and the physicians had declared that he could not live for 24 hours. Yet after taking homœopathic medicines, he recovered entirely from his illness. He and his brother became converts to the system after observing this marvellous recovery. In 1870 the Henty brothers were appointed to the committee of the Melbourne Homœopathic Dispensary.

Herr

- **Ted Herr**
Role: Chemist
Occupation: Homœopathic chemist
Location: New South Wales
Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1960s

Mr Herr initially worked with Fisher & Co's homœopathic pharmacy in Sydney. During the 1960s, Mr Herr became involved with Newton's Pharmacy (a herbal and general chemist) and introduced homœopathy to the pharmacy. (Information courtesy of Ross Howard.)

Heuzenroder

- **Mr Heuzenroder & family**
Role: Chemist
Occupation: Chemists & Druggists
Location: South Australia
Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1850

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

Hickson

- **John Bell Hickson**

Role: Unregistered practitioner

Occupation: Homoeopathic practitioner

Location: Victoria

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1850s

While Thienette de Bérigny is often credited with being the first to introduce homœopathy in Victoria in the 1850s (and sometimes Dr Günst is also given that credit), Jacqueline Templeton, in her book about Prince Henry's, reports that John B. Hickson had been practising homœopathy "in the suburbs of Melbourne" since 1850. Edward Ford's *Bibliography of Australian Medicine* states that he practised as a homœopath in Melbourne, South Yarra and Ballarat.

Reportedly, Hickson was born in America, and it has been reported that he gained a qualification from the Homeopathy College, Pennsylvania.

In 1859 he attended the first meeting of people interested in establishing the Melbourne Homœopathic Dispensary, and was appointed to the committee. In 1860 he was listed as a member of the Royal Society of Victoria and the Philosophical Society of Victoria, with an address in Russell Street. Later in 1860 he moved his practice to 172 Collins Street East* (on the south side between Stephen Street – now Exhibition Street – and Spring Street). In 1861 he moved to Ballarat, where he practised in Raglan Street.

Hickson promoted homœopathy in *The Argus* – a Melbourne newspaper which has since ceased publication – and was the author of several vigorous pamphlets vindicating homœopathy and pointing out the deficiencies of allopathic medical practices. He wrote *Medical Reform. Homœopathy vindicated, as a necessary and scientific reform in medical practice* (1856). He also wrote *He Will not Drink Wine: or Alcoholic Beverages Considered Socially and Physiologically* (1869).

In Victoria, people who practised medicine, including those who were fully qualified, were not required to register with the Medical Board until an Act was passed for compulsory registration in 1862. In 1863 there was a court case where Hickson was charged with holding himself as a legally qualified medical man. Also, in 1870 he was charged with using the title 'doctor'. However, by 1870 he had one of the largest practices in the colony.

In 1872 Hickson failed his third attempt to obtain registration as a medical practitioner. He died in 1873, aged 53.

Hingston

- **Richard W.B. Hingston**

Role: Unregistered practitioner

Occupation: Lay homœopathic physician

Location: New South Wales

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1913

In the 1913 edition of the post office directory RWB Hingston was listed both as a homœopathic physician and as a homoeopathist. His practice was at 153 Elizabeth Street, Sydney and his residence was at 267 Cleveland Street, Redfern.

Hinsby

- **Messrs Hinsby & Calvert**

Role: Chemist

Occupation: Chemists & Druggists

Location: Tasmania

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1871

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

Holden

- **Rev R. W. Holden**

Role: Clergy, Unregistered practitioner

Occupation: Clergy, Lay homœopathic practitioner

Location: Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1870s

A Church of England clergyman, he studied allopathy and homœopathy privately for over seven years in England, under Dr Hammond. He provided medical treatment for the poor when working in parishes in Victoria and South Australia. In 1881 he moved to “Montacute House” at Lawrence, on the Clarence River in country New South Wales, where he found that there was no doctor in the town. At first he attended only urgent cases. However his practice increased, and eventually he devoted himself solely to the practice of medicine.

Hopkins

- **William Hopkins**

Role: Seller of homœopathic medicines

Occupation: Stationer and seller of homœopathic medicines

Location: Queensland

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1876

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

Hosie

- **Mr James S. Hosie**

Role: Supporter

Occupation: Hotelier

Location: Victoria

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1870s

Donated the entire amount of money to build the second (southern) wing of the Melbourne Homœopathic Hospital, to the sum of £8,041. When the structure had been completed, he then furnished and fitted it for occupation, solely at his own expense.

Hunt

- **Mr JW Hunt**

Role: Supporter

Occupation: Justice of the Peace

Location: Victoria

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1869

JP and in 1885 Chairman of the Board of Management of the Melbourne Homœopathic Hospital as well as its Vice-President. He had a long history of supporting homœopathy, having attended the 1869 meeting of the Melbourne Homœopathic Dispensary, at which time he was appointed to the Committee. Described as “an enthusiastic homœopathist and one of the main supporters of the institution”.

Huntley

- **Mr A.R. Huntley**

Role: Part-owner of pharmacy

Occupation: Business partner, Engineer, Secretary

Location: New South Wales

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1858

Along with Mr Bell, ran a homœopathic pharmacy in George Street, Sydney. In 1858 a meeting of influential people decided to establish the Sydney Homœopathic Dispensary and arrangements were made with Mr Bell and Mr Huntley to use a portion of their pharmacy for the Dispensary.

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

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Irvine

- **Dr Francis Wemyss Irvine** **** UPDATED ****

Role: Registered practitioner

Occupation: Physician, practised homœopathy.

Location: New Zealand; New South Wales

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1875

Dr Irvine's qualifications were LRCS Edinburgh 1842, MD Edinburgh 1842.

He was listed in the 1853 British and Foreign Homœopathic Medical Directory. At that time he practised at 6 South Parade, Leeds, Yorkshire and was physician to the Leeds Homœopathic Dispensary. He contributed to the British Journal of Homœopathy, vol VI – “On Andral's Homœopathic Experiments”.

In 1855 he was listed as being at 50 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, and was on the Medical Council of the London Homœopathic Hospital.

By 1858 he was in New Zealand. The London and Provincial Homœopathic medical Directory of 1866 stated that he was in Nelson, New Zealand. The Homœopathic Directory of Great Britain & Ireland for 1873 also listed Dr Irvine as a practitioner at Nelson, New Zealand.

He was first registered in NSW in 1870. The 1875 edition of the *Sand's Sydney and Suburban Directory* had two listings for him: one was as “MD” at St John's Rd, Glebe; the other was in the list of ‘legally qualified medical practitioners’, with an address at 579 Bourke Street.

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Jackson

- **James Jackson**

Role: Chemist

Occupation: Chemist & Druggist

Location: Victoria

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1865

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

Jager

- **___ Jager**

Role: Unregistered practitioner

Occupation: Homœopathic practitioner

Location: Queensland

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1883

In the 1883 edition of *Pugh's Almanac & Queensland Directory* he was listed as one of two homœopathic practitioners. He was probably an unregistered practitioner.

Jenner

- **Andrew John Baden Jenner **** UPDATED ******

Role: Unregistered practitioner

Occupation: Homœopathic physician

Location: Queensland, Tasmania

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1861

AJB Jenner was born on 30 December 1836 at Highworth, Wiltshire, England. By 1861, he had moved to Queensland.

He was charged with practising medicine without being registered, thus contravening the Medical Act. However, the Act hadn't at that time received royal assent, and so had no effect in the colony as yet.

In early 1864 he moved to Mary Street, the third house from Braysher's Metropolitan Hotel.

The *Pugh's Almanac & Queensland Directory* for 1865 listed him as Andrew J.B. Jenner, UCL (presumably University College of London). He was one of two homœopathic practitioners listed. His practice was in Mary Street. At that time there were 5 allopathic doctors listed in the *Directory* as well.

In 1866 Dr Jenner graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He then moved to Tasmania.

On 15 August 1867 Dr Jenner gave a lecture on homœopathy at the Mechanics Institute in Launceston, Tasmania. It was reported that nearly three hundred people attended, and the lecture was subsequently published in full as a pamphlet. In the Assessment Roll of 1 December 1868 he was listed as renting a house in George Street, near the corner of Canning Street.

Jenner returned to England, and was recorded in the 1871 census as living with his mother and sister. He was unmarried and his occupation was listed as "Physician, not practising".

Jenner subsequently moved to Michigan, where in 1880 he married.

Johnson

- **W. Johnson** **** NEW ****

Role: Chemist

Occupation: Chemist & Druggist

Location: Queensland

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1880s

Described as a “first-class homœopathic chemist from England”, he worked at Henry Leake’s Homœopathic Pharmacy.

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

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Kennedy

- **Dr William Adam Kennedy *** UPDATED *****

Role: Registered practitioner

Occupation: Homœopathic physician

Location: Western Australia

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1896

Dr Kennedy arrived at the Port of Fremantle on the “Barcoo” on 25 February 1896, via Melbourne.

His qualifications were MRCS Eng 1874, LRCP London 1875, MB Durh 1881.

Soon after his arrival in Perth (7 March), Dr Kennedy placed an advertisement in the *West Australian* as follows:

HOMŒOPATHY – Dr Kennedy, a recent arrival in the Colony, announces elsewhere that he intends practising his profession in Perth, and with that object in view has secured consulting rooms at Rockton, Adelaide-terrace, and also at Radcliffe and Tilley’s, Hay-street. Dr Kennedy is a homœopathist, holds very high credentials, and has already been recognised by the local medical board.

Subsequent advertisements stated:

DR KENNEDY has commenced the practice of homœopathic medicine in Perth.

“Rockton”, Adelaide-terrace. Five doors from St George’s-terrace.

Hours of consultation – At Home until 10.30 a.m., and from 6 till 8 p.m. at Radcliffe and Tilley’s, Hay-street – 3 till 5 p.m..

At Henry-street, Fremantle, Mondays and Thursdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

By 1905 he was practising from 833 Hay Street and 357 Wellington Street. He was in the 1911 Medical Directory, but not the 1915 Directory.

Kidner

- **Samuel Kidner **** UPDATED ******

Role: Chemist, unregistered practitioner

Occupation: Homœopathic chemist & homœopathist, lay preacher

Location: Victoria, South Australia

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1858

Although others were using homœopathic medicines to treat people in Adelaide prior to Kidner’s arrival, Samuel Kidner has been described as Adelaide’s first homœopath, being the first to establish a full-time practice as a trained (although unregistered) homœopathic practitioner in that city.

Samuel Kidner (1809–1883) was born on the south side of the Thames, London. His involvement with homœopathy started because of ill-health in the family. He studied homœopathic principles and then established himself as a homœopathic chemist in the London suburb of Bermondsey. Dr John Epps, a famous London medical practitioner and one of England’s first homœopaths, took Kidner on as one of his students and assisted him with his medical studies, although at that time Kidner failed to apply for formal recognition of his studies.

Samuel arrived in Australia in 1857. He had been promised a position as resident dispenser at one of Sydney's hospitals. However, when he arrived he found that the position had already been filled. Therefore he Samuel travelled south to Melbourne.

Kidner first arrived in Melbourne around February 1858. At that time he advertised as a homœopathic chemist at 44 Elizabeth Street, a premises which he shared with Henry Biers and Co, an estate agent. He sold domestic medicine cases and books, and provided advice daily from 9am to 5pm.

It appears that soon afterwards, however, he moved to St Kilda, where he set up practice as a homœopath and ran a homœopathic dispensary. His name was included in the *Sands & Kenny* Melbourne directory printed in 1860, which listed residents and businesses which were operating in 1859. Kidner was recorded as being a "homœopathist" at 123 High Street, St Kilda. (High Street was originally called Brighton Road.)

On 14 April, 1859, Samuel Kidner attended the first meeting of those who were interested in establishing a free homœopathic dispensary in Melbourne, and he was appointed to the committee which was formed as a result.

The Kidner & Gould Pharmacy appears to have been his next business venture, established shortly after Edward Gould's arrival in Melbourne in May 1860. For a few short months before moving to 90 Collins Street East*, Kidner & Gould's business was located at 102 Collins Street East. Interestingly, at that time a William Gould, lithographer, was also located at 102 Collins Street. Perhaps he was a relative of Edward Gould.

Kidner's pharmacy was listed for the first time in the *Sands and Kenny* Melbourne directory published in 1861, which recorded businesses which were operating in 1860. The pharmacy's address was 90 Collins Street East. The pharmacy moved there during the early days of October 1860.

As a result of a visit from Mr Thomas Magarey from Adelaide to Kidner's church in Melbourne, Kidner decided to visit Adelaide. On October 30 1860 Kidner travelled to Adelaide, his daughter having already arrived there with Mr Magarey on October 7. On Sunday evening 11 November Kidner gave a lecture at the Christians' Chapel in Grote Street.

Once in Adelaide, Kidner found that there was no resident homœopath. There he attended to the health needs of many patients and he eventually decided to stay in Adelaide. From 30 September 1861 to the end of December of the same year he submitted an almost daily advertisement in the South Australian Advertiser:

Homœopathy.- Mr KIDNER
HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER,
No. 9, Dorsetta Terrace, Adelaide.
Consultations from 9 till 3 o'clock.

Samuel Kidner was a key figure in the move to establish the free homœopathic dispensary in Adelaide in 1867. At that time the *Adelaide Almanack, Town and Country Directory and Guide to South Australia of 1867* listed him as a homœopath at Flinders Street in Adelaide.

Following his return from England in 1869, where he had tried unsuccessfully to formalise his medical qualifications, Kidner practised in the vicinity of Bowden. In the 1876 *Directory of South Australia*, he was listed as a homœopathist at Mill Terrace, North Adelaide. In 1881

he was in Howard Street, Hindmarsh, while in 1882 he was in Port Road, Hindmarsh. At Hindmarsh he was one of the pastors at the local church.

Kidner's obituary concluded that: "*He may be aptly termed the father of Homœopathy, so far as South Australia is concerned.*"

[For more information, see the article by Barbara Armstrong on "*The Introduction of Homœopathy to Adelaide*" in *Similia* December 2006, Vol 18:2, the journal of the Australian Homœopathic Association. This article is available via this website.]

[Note that some documents incorrectly record Benjamin Kidner, of the Bank of Adelaide, as being a son of Samuel. Benjamin was a cousin whom Samuel visited during his trip to England. Samuel encouraged Benjamin to return with him to Australia. John, who is sometimes also incorrectly recorded as a son of Samuel, was brother of Benjamin.]

Kingdon

- **Dr Broughton Kingdon** (also spelled as "K yngdon" – see below)
Role: Registered practitioner
Occupation: Homœopathic physician
Location: NSW

Kither

- **Thomas Kither**
Role: Seller of homœopathic medicines
Occupation: General Storekeeper
Location: South Australia
Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1882

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

Knowles

- **Dr George Knowles** **** NEW ****
Role: Registered practitioner
Occupation: Homœopathic physician
Location: Queensland
Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1891

Dr Knowles obtained his qualifications (MB, MS) in 1888 from the University of Edinburgh. By 1891 he had moved to Australia.

He became a registered practitioner in Queensland on December 24, 1891. An advertisement in the Brisbane Courier during January 1892 stated that he was a "homœopathic physician", and could be consulted at No. 4 Hodgson Terrace, George Street. In the post office directory of 1894 he was listed as being at Wickham Terrace.

By 1895 he was located at Georgetown, and during August of that year was married to Miss Maude Sheridan at Petersham in Sydney. In Georgetown he became a Commissioner of the Peace and was surgeon at the 12 bed Etheridge District Hospital. In 1899 and 1911 he was listed as residing and practising in Cairns.

Knowles Street in Babinda is named after Dr Knowles, who at one time owned large areas of the district. Knowles Street in Whitfield is also named after him.

Koch

- **Fritz Koch**

Role: Unregistered practitioner

Occupation: Lay homœopath

Location: Victoria

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1950s

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

Kuhnel

- **Gustav A. Kuhnel (MD)**

Role: Unregistered practitioner

Occupation: Homœopathic physician

Location: Unknown

In 1893 he graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and was recorded as either coming from, or practising in, Australia. At this stage his location in Australia has not been determined.

Kyngdon

- **Dr Broughton Kyngdon (also spelled as “Kingdon”) **** UPDATED ******

Role: Registered practitioner

Occupation: Homœopathic physician

Location: NSW

Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1885

Dr Kyngdon gained his qualifications in England (LSA London, 1842; Medical Association King’s College London, 1842). He was listed in the 1853 British and Foreign Homœopathic Medical Directory. At that time he practised at Upper Paul Street, Exeter, Devon. In 1866 and 1868 he was listed as practising at the Exeter Homœopathic Dispensary at Rose Hill, 28 Queen Street, Exeter. In the 1870s he practised at The Elms, Park Hill, Croydon. He was author of “Vegetable Organography” (2 volumes – 1839 and 1841), and “Remarks on Enteric or Typhoid Fever”. He contributed several papers to the *Homœopathic Times*.

The 1885 edition of the Annals of the British Homœopathic Society and of the London Homœopathic Hospital list him as being in Sydney. In 1886 he was listed in the Australasian Medical Directory as being at 60 Darlinghurst Road, Sydney.

By 1892 he had moved to Albyn Road, Strathfield, also at Elizabeth Street, Hyde Park, Sydney. During the same year he provided services, once a week, to the newly-formed Sydney Homœopathic Dispensary (which closed down soon afterwards).

In 1896 he was listed as being at Bowral, NSW, where he died on 11 March 1899. He was buried at the St Simon and St Judes Anglican Cemetery.

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Larmer

- **William Larmer** (c1817- 1888)
Role: Chemist
Occupation: Chemist
Location: New South Wales
Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1865

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

Leake

- **H. Leake**
Role: Chemist
Occupation: Homœopathic chemist; Homœopathist
Location: Queensland
Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1876

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

Loney

- **Thomas S. Loney**
Role: Chemist
Occupation: Chemist
Location: New South Wales
Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1900

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

Ludlow

- **Arthur A. Ludlow**
Role: Unregistered practitioner
Occupation: Lay homœopath
Location: New South Wales
Date first identified using homœopathy in Australia: 1904

In the 1904 post office directory Arthur Ludlow was listed as a homœopathist, at 267 Hunter Street, Newcastle. His practice was apparently next-door to that of John Foggon, another lay homœopath, who was at 269 Hunter Street.

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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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