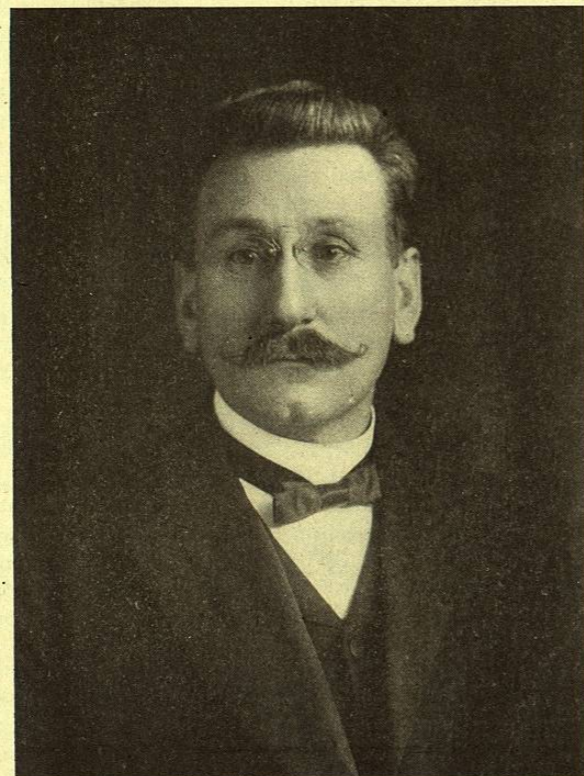


CHAPTER XI
THE COLLABORATORS.

WILLIAM HARVEY KING, M.D., LL.D.



William Harvey King, M.D., LL.D.

William Harvey King, New York city, professor of electro-therapeutics, head of the department of physical and physiological therapeutics, and dean of the faculty of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, was born in the village of Waverly, Tioga county, New York, February 21, 1861. His parents were George King and Sarah West, his father having been in his lifetime a lumberman in the southern tier counties of New York, a raftsman on the Susquehanna river, a moderately successful business man, politically a Clay whig, and one of the most intense abolitionists in all that region, with the honor of having been in the service of the "underground railroad" between the slave states and the free soil of the north and of Canada. George King was a son of William King, who was son of William King of Dutchess county, New York, who served some years in the army during the revolution, the youngest of seven brothers and the only one of them who entered the American service, the others openly showing strong Tory proclivities. Dr. King acquired his elementary education in the country schools of his native town of Barton, and prepared for college in the once famous Waverly Academy. He did not enter college, neither did he lay aside his books; he became possessed of Humbolt's library, was a student of Tyndall's works, and thus devoted a year to the study of the sciences. Then, under the persuasion of an uncle, he went to New York city and in September, 1880, matriculated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and after a two years' course in that institution was graduated (March 16, 1882) M. D., fourth honorable mention man of his class. His degree of doctor of laws was conferred by the Central University of Iowa in 1902.

Having graduated, Dr. King at once began practice in New York city, associated with Dr. Stephen P. Burdick, then professor of obstetrics in the college, while he himself was demonstrator of obstetrics in the same school. In 1883 he was appointed surgeon of the Sixth avenue surface railroad, and served in that capacity several years.

After a year of association with Dr. Burdick, Dr. King established himself in practice, and in 1884 took up special work in electro-therapeutics, devoting himself to thorough investigation and study of its principles and application, for at that time the college had furnished no instruction on the subject, there were no clinics and the practitioners in that branch numbered

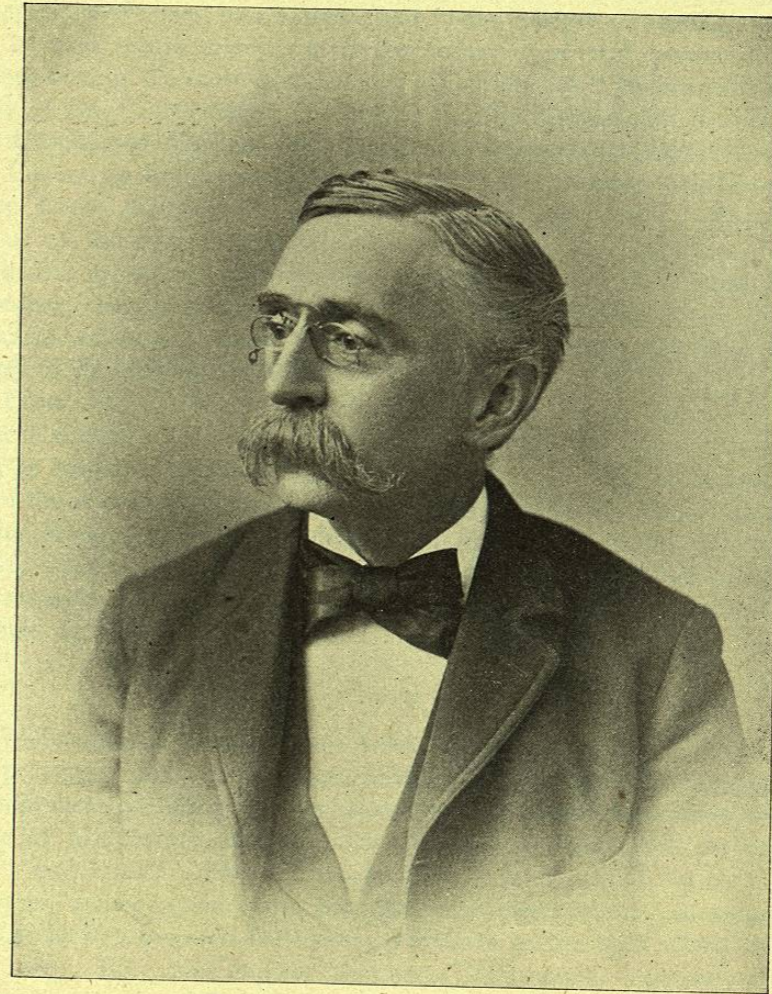
less than a dozen; but he applied himself diligently to personal research for three years and then went abroad for a year and was a student under Apostoli, and also attended some of Charcot's clinics in Paris. Two years later, 1889, his first treatise, "Electro-Therapeutics," was published, followed in 1895 by a new and original work on neurosis, and in 1901 by his "Electricity in Medicine and Surgery" (second edition, 1902), a work recognized as standard with the electro-medical world.

For eleven years, beginning in 1890, Dr. King was editor of the "Journal of Electro-Therapeutics," and in subsequent years he has been a liberal contributor to the literature of the profession, treating of various subjects, but of electro-therapeutics more than any other. In 1905 he published a work on "Static-High Frequency, Radio-Photo and Radium-Therapy." In 1894 he became actively identified with the faculty of his alma mater, professor of electro-therapeutics, which chair he still holds. He also is head of the department of physical and physiological therapeutics, and holds the responsible office of dean of the faculty, by appointment of the trustees in 1902. From 1897 to 1903 Dr. King held the chair of electro-therapeutics in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. From 1885 to 1894 he was electro-therapist to Hahnemann Hospital, New York city. He is now electro-therapist to the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, New York, and visiting physician to the department of physical therapeutics at Flower Hospital. He holds membership in the American X-Ray Society, the National Society of Electro-Therapists, the American Institute of Homœopathy and the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society.

THOMAS LINDSLEY BRADFORD, M.D.

Thomas Lindsley Bradford, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, physician, historian and bibliographer, is a native of Frankestown, New Hampshire, born June 6, 1847, son of Thomas Bixby Bradford and Emily Hutchinson Brown, his wife, on the paternal side a descendant of Gov. William Bradford of the Plymouth colony in Massachusetts, while on the maternal side his grandfather, Titus Brown, was a noted New Hampshire lawyer and statesman, member of congress from that state from 1824 to 1828.

Dr. Bradford acquired his literary education at Frankestown Academy and the famous Phillips (Andover) Academy, and his medical education in Harvard Medical School, 1866-1867, and the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he came to his degree in 1869. His professional career was begun in Skowhegan, Maine, where he practiced three years and then went abroad, visiting various medical institutions in London, Paris and elsewhere on the continent. Returning, he resumed practice in Skowhegan, and remained there with the exception of a few months until 1877.



Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M.D.

when he removed to Philadelphia and took up his permanent residence in that city.

For nearly thirty years Dr. Bradford has been a prominent figure in homœopathic circles in Philadelphia, in the practice of his profession (treating specially diseases of children) and in its colleges of medical instruction, and he also enjoys distinction as the author of several homœopathic publications, among the more prominent of which are his "Homœopathic Bibliography of the United States," "History of The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia," "Index to Homœopathic Provings," "Life and Letters of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann," "The Pioneers of Homœopathy," "The Logic of Figures," and "A Characteristic Materia Medica." He also is of the collaborators whose united efforts have produced these volumes, and in various departments of the work, other than those under his immediate charge, the writers have to acknowledge free access to his vast collection of homœopathic literature, which comprises the most complete library of its kind in the world.

From 1895 to 1900 Dr. Bradford was lecturer on the history of medicine in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, his alma mater, and since 1894 he has been curator of the college library. In 1869 he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Maine State Homœopathic Medical Society. His membership in the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society dates from 1891, and in the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society from 1894. He married, June 15, 1887, Eliza Virginia Hough.

WILLIS ALONZO DEWEY, M.D.

Willis Alonzo Dewey, Ann Arbor, Michigan, physician, author, editor and proprietor of "The Medical Century," contributor to these annals of a comprehensive history of the journalism of American homœopathy, is a native of Middlebury, Vermont, born October 25, 1858, son of Josiah Earl Dewey and Eunice Converse Carpenter, his wife, and is of old New England ancestors, among whom were patriots and soldiers of the revolution.

Dr. Dewey acquired his literary education in the high school at Middlebury, 1872, Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester, Vermont, 1873, and the public schools of New York city, where he was a student from 1868 to 1872. He is a graduate of Packard's Business College, New York city. He was educated in medicine at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, where he came to the degree in 1880. The years 1881 and 1882 were spent in post-graduate studies in Berlin, Heidelberg, Vienna, Paris and London.

Dr. Dewey's professional, pedagogical and editorial life and experiences have called him into various localities, and the field of his activities has ex-

tended from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific. In 1880 he was interne at Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital, New York city, and the next two years were spent abroad. From 1884 until 1888 he was professor of anatomy in Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific, and from 1888 until 1892 held the chair of materia medica in that institution; and also from 1888 until 1892 was editor of the "California Homœopath." In 1893 and 1894 he filled the chair of materia medica in the Metropolitan Post-Graduate School of Medicine, New York city, and in 1896 he was appointed to the same chair in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, with which institution he has since been associated.

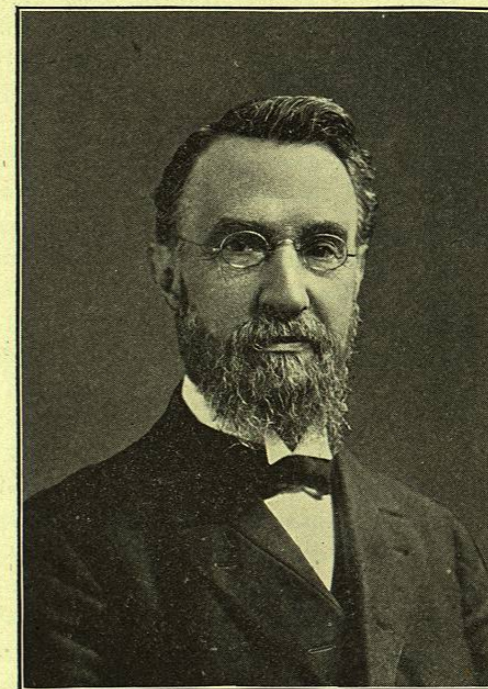
In recent years he has devoted much of his attention to editorial work and the conduct of his periodical—"The Medical Century"—; but throughout the period of his medical life he has been a faithful contributor to the literature of his profession, the works of which he is author, or in which he has been collaborator, being as follows: Boericke and Dewey's "Twelve Tissue Remedies," 4 editions, with Spanish translation; Dewey's "Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica," 3 editions, with translations into German, Spanish, Portuguese and Bengalese; "Essentials of Homœopathic Therapeutics," 2 editions, and "Practical Homœopathic Therapeutics," which is being translated into Spanish.

Dr. Dewey is a member of the California, the Ohio, the Michigan and the New York State Homœopathic Medical societies, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the British Homœopathic Society, Société Française d'Homœopathie, Sociedad Nacional de Homœopathia de Mexico, and of the New York Athletic Club. He is a Mason, K. T., and also has traveled the desert sands with the A. A. O. N. M. S. He is married and has one son.

PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M.D., LL.D.

Pemberton Dudley, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born at Torresdale, Philadelphia county, October 17, 1837. His father, William Dudley, was a descendant of one of the brothers Dudley who joined the Plymouth colony about ten years after the famous voyage of the "Mayflower." The family name is of Saxon origin and is traced without difficulty along some of the most interesting lines of English history. It is antedated by very few of even the oldest family names of the British realm. The father of the two emigrant brothers was Captain Roger Dudley, an officer in the service of Queen Elizabeth, though Governor Thomas Dudley is said to have been so cordial a hater of aristocracy that he would rarely speak of his descent through the English nobility.

The Dudleys are now widely scattered, not only throughout New England but in several other Atlantic states, and also in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and California. Dr. Dudley's mother was Eleanor



Pemberton Dudley, M.D., LL.D.