

was left a widower in 1827. His son, the Rev. Daniel Wilson, M.A., of Wadhams College, Oxford, still holds the valuable living of Islington, to which he succeeded on the elevation of his father to the episcopate.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HENRY
PIERSON.

March 25. At his residence, Langstone, near Havant, aged 76, Rear-Admiral Sir William Henry Pierson.

This gallant officer was born at Plymouth, in 1782, and entered the navy May 27, 1796, as A.B. on board the "Asia," 64, Captain Robert Murray, bearing the flag of Admiral Vandeput, commander-in-chief in North America, where, in May, 1798, he attained the rating of midshipman. In December, 1800, he removed to the "Bellesisle," 72, and, after cruising with the Channel fleet, he proceeded to the Mediterranean, and next to the West Indies and back, in pursuit of the combined squadrons of France and Spain. For his conduct as master's mate in the action off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, on which occasion he was wounded, he was promoted, December 24 in that year, to a Lieutenantancy in the "Conqueror," 74, employed both on the Home and Mediterranean stations; where, from April, 1810, until July, 1815, we find him in succession serving in the "Northumberland," 74, "Caledonia," 120, "Menelaus," 38, "Ville de Paris," 110, "Boyne," 98, "Fylla," 22, and "Amphion," 32. While first of the "Fylla," he was slightly wounded, as was a marine, at the capture, Jan. 30, 1814, of the French lugger privateer, "L'Inconnu," of 15 guns (pierced for 20), and 109 men, 5 of whom were killed and 4 wounded. He was often, during the above period, engaged in cutting out the enemy's vessels, and in co-operating with the patriots on the coast of Catalonia. Between March 30, 1824, and Aug. 16, 1825, he served as senior on board the "Wellesley," 74, stationed at first as a guard-ship at Portsmouth, and engaged next in conveying Lord Stuart de Rothesay to the Brazils; whence, in December, 1825, he returned home with Captain Hammond in the "Spartiate," 76. Attaining the rank of Commander, March 27, 1826, he did not again go afloat until appointed, June 11, 1836, to the "Madagascar," 46, Captain Sir John Strutt Peyton, fitting for the West Indies. In the following October, while lying, prior to her final departure, in Kingstown, Dublin, the "Madagascar" was visited by the Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis of Normanby; and Captain Pier-

son on the occasion received the honour of knighthood. He was advanced to post-rank June 28, 1838, two months after the ship had been paid off. He accepted the retirement on Nov. 7, 1852, and was placed on the list of retired rear-admirals on September 10, 1857. Sir William married in July, 1826, Jane, only daughter of Edward Dann, Esq., of Warblington, Hants.

SIR JAMES MCGRIGOR, BART.

April 2. At his house in London, aged 86, Sir James McGrigor, Bart.

This officer entered the army in 1793, as surgeon of the 88th or Connaught Rangers, which he accompanied abroad the following year, and served with it throughout the Duke of York's campaign in Holland and Flanders. In 1796 he proceeded with it to the West Indies, where, soon after its arrival, it was ordered to form part of a force sent against the island of Granada, and Sir James (then Mr. McGrigor) was appointed Medical Superintendent of the expedition. A few months afterwards the expedition sailed for Tortola. The yellow fever broke out among some of the regiments, especially the 8th, which lost all its officers, with the exception of a major, a captain, and one of the surgeons. The major and captain were ill of the fever at the time the vessel was coming into the harbour of Tortola. In hope of saving their lives, Mr. McGrigor ordered them ashore and accompanied them to the hotel; but the landlord of it had closed his doors against the admission of yellow fever, and it was only by a forcible remonstrance on the part of Mr. McGrigor that accommodation was secured for the two invalids.

In August, 1796, he returned to England with the Connaught Rangers; but before his arrival at home he had experience enough of the yellow fever, as this disease proved fatal to fourteen of his own regiment during the voyage, besides the captain of the vessel.

His next tour of foreign service was with the same regiment, to Ceylon and the East Indies. Subsequently he proceeded from Bombay to Egypt, as Superintending Surgeon of the Anglo-Indian army under Sir David Baird. The force, which consisted of about eight thousand men, was composed almost equally of Europeans and Sepoys. It penetrated into Egypt by the unusual route over the desert of Thebes. Though the army suffered occasionally in Egypt from storms of sand, it did not experience any considerable amount of sickness till its arrival at Rosetta. Here on

the morning of the 14th September Mr. McGrigor discovered the first case of plague. In the course of the day fresh cases, attended with precisely the same symptoms, began to shew themselves, and before many hours had passed away there were the clearest proofs of the outbreak of plague. Mr. McGrigor immediately procured a large building near Rosetta, to which the patients were removed; he established a pest-house, an observation-room for doubtful cases, and further directed that in the infected rooms lamps for nitrous fumigation should constantly be kept burning. At Aboukir and Alexandria the troops suffered in a minor degree from plague, but the same preventive measures were adopted as at Rosetta. Sir David Baird received orders at Alexandria to return with the greater part of his force to Bombay, and Mr. McGrigor, after encamping some days with the army by the Pyramids, accompanied it through the desert of Suez, a journey which it performed with greater facility than through the desert of Thebes. At length Mr. McGrigor reached Bombay, in the neighbourhood of which he established a quarantine to prevent the introduction of the plague, which was then raging in Persia, especially at Ispahan and Bagdad.

A few months afterwards Mr. McGrigor returned with the 88th regiment to England. He was then transferred to the Royal Horse-Guards, and stationed at Windsor, at a time when George III. held a troop in that distinguished regiment. He was next appointed Inspector of Hospitals of the South-Western District, and quartered at Portsmouth. An immense number of wounded men were then being sent home from Sir John Moore's retreating army, and it was part of Mr. McGrigor's duty to superintend the landing and treatment of these men, whose situation was truly dreadful.

The next field of his labours was Walcheren. Sir Eyre Coote, the General commanding there, wrote in September, 1809, to Lord Castlereagh, that the principal medical officer, Mr. Webb, (afterwards Sir John Webb,) having been attacked with the Zealand fever, was unfit for duty; and he requested that an equally qualified medical officer should be appointed as Mr. Webb's successor. Mr. McGrigor, who was appointed to succeed him, reached Walcheren on the 29th of the month. The number of sick on that day amounted to nine thousand eight hundred. It continued increasing till the 23rd of the following month, when Sir Eyre Coote wrote to Lord Castlereagh, informing him that out of an army of six-

teen thousand men left behind by Lord Chatham, four thousand only were well enough to take the field, if the enemy should make an attack. He ended a long and gloomy despatch on that day, by declaring that the attention of the medical officers amidst all these difficulties, under the able superintendance of Mr. McGrigor, Inspector of Hospitals, had been most unremitting and praiseworthy. Mr. McGrigor continued his onerous duties under Sir George Don, the successor of Sir Eyre Coote, and, according to General Don's despatches, appears to have made useful suggestions for preventing the sick falling into the hands of the French, who were fast approaching Walcheren in overpowering numbers. About the 23rd of December the remnant of a fine army evacuated an island which had been the scene of unusual suffering, and Mr. McGrigor returned to Portsmouth. Here his time was occupied in going on board every vessel which was carrying out reinforcements to the Duke of Wellington's army in Spain and Portugal, in order to satisfy himself about the health of the soldiers and the efficiency of the surgeons.

On the 30th of October, 1811, the Duke of Wellington wrote from Spain that Dr. Frank, the Inspector of Hospitals, was so unwell as to be obliged to go home, and that the department under him was so important, that it would be necessary to have the most intelligent and active person that could be found to fill his station. Mr. McGrigor was appointed his successor. Proceeding to Spain as quickly as he could, he assumed the medical superintendance of the British army in the month of December, about the time that the Duke of Wellington was entering on the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. There was occasionally much snow on the ground, and as there was little or no shelter to the besiegers, there were many privations, occasioning much disease. Mr. McGrigor was present at the siege of Badajoz, where the wounded alone exceeded five thousand. Before the commencement of this siege, he gave instructions for the formation of a line of hospitals from the neighbourhood of Badajoz as far as Lisbon. In thus scattering the hospitals, he benefitted by the advice of that able writer Sir John Pringle, who has represented hospitals as being themselves one of the chief causes of mortality, because disease is often generated in buildings where large numbers of sick are collected. He then proceeded with the army through the plains of Castile; and as the soldiers fought their way by day, exposed to a burning sun, and generally slept in the open air at night,

he was prepared for a large increase of sickness. He accompanied it in its retreat from Burgos, when the army, pressed hard by an enemy near ninety thousand strong, had to wade through rivers by day, and to bivouack on swamps at night. He encamped with it during winter under the snowy ridge of the Sierra de Estrella; and here Mr. McGrigor checked the bad effects of cold among the troops by making the soldiers repair or construct dwellings, and introduce fireplaces into them. He was present, in short, at every siege and engagement from the taking of Ciudad Rodrigo down to the final battle of Toulouse.

Though Mr McGrigor's energies were severely taxed by the performance of arduous and responsible duties in Spain, Portugal, and the South of France, yet he received an ample reward in the praises of his great Commander. On the 24th of July, 1812, the Duke of Wellington wrote to Lord Bathurst, stating that "by the attention and ability of Dr. McGrigor, and the officers of his department, the wounded had been well attended to, with a hope thereby founded, that many of these valuable men would be saved to the service." At another time he cautioned the British Government against sending out recruits to the army in Spain during summer, and he illustrated the bad effects of such a measure by submitting Mr. McGrigor's reports on various regiments. One of these shewed that among 353 recruits sent out in summer to the 7th regiment, 169 deaths had occurred; while among the remaining 1,145 men of the regiment, during a longer period, the deaths had not exceeded 70. He obtained portable hospitals for the army in accordance with requisitions from Mr. McGrigor. So provident and wise appear to have been all Mr. McGrigor's arrangements for the sick and wounded, that only two months after the battle of Vittoria, where the wounded were about three thousand, the Duke of Wellington was enabled to report a large accession of effectives from the hospitals. The best comment, however, on his exertions is probably a despatch written soon after the end of the Peninsular war, dated 26th of July, 1814, in which the Duke of Wellington states, "I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which Mr. McGrigor conducted the department under his directions, and I consider him one of the most able, industrious, and successful public servants I have ever met with."

In 1815, having previously received the honour of a baronetcy, Sir James was appointed Director-General of the Army Me-

dical Department. He was not above a year or two in office when he founded a Museum of Natural History and Anatomy at Fort Pitt, Chatham, besides a Library, to which he has since contributed more than three thousand volumes. He also founded two institutions for medical officers—one of them an Assurance Society for granting pensions to widows, and the other a Friendly Society, which has been in the habit of distributing several hundred pounds annually among the most necessitous orphans of the medical officers. Bringing as he did to his new office untiring industry, long experience, and acknowledged ability, it is not surprising that he retained the office of Director-General above thirty-five years, and fulfilled its duties successfully. He received various honours during this period, being created a Baronet and a Knight-Commander of the Order of the Bath. He was appointed by Government a member of the Council of the London University. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of learned societies in Edinburgh, Dublin, and in several foreign cities. Three times he had been elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. It may be added, that Sir James McGrigor was in possession of a large share of medals for sieges and battles at which he had been present; and also that, before his becoming Director-General, he was a Knight of the Crescent and of the Tower and Sword, for services rendered in Egypt and Portugal.

Although it is hardly to be supposed that a life of activity, many years of which were spent amid stirring scenes abroad, would have allowed Sir James McGrigor much leisure for literary pursuits; yet it appears that he composed several works. Among them is a memoir of the state of health of the 88th and other regiments at Ceylon and Bombay, from the 1st of June, 1800, to the 31st of May, 1801. Another is entitled "Medical Sketches of the Expedition to Egypt from India," published in 1804. It is written in a manner which might render it attractive to non-professional readers, treating, as it does, of encampments near the Pyramids, and of marches through the deserts both of Thebes and Suez. But perhaps a more interesting work is one entitled "Sketch of the Medical History of the British Armies in the Peninsula of Spain and Portugal during the late Campaign." He published it about a year after he became Director-General, and subsequently he originated an useful series of statistical reports on the sickness, mortality, and invaliding of the British troops in the

West Indies, Canada, Mediterranean, and other colonies.

Though Sir James McGrigor had seen so much of the vicissitudes of war and climate, besides twice suffering shipwreck, he was near eighty-seven years old at the time of his death. Fifty-five of these years had been passed by him in active service at home and abroad. By his public conduct he acquired a large share of respect; by his personal qualities—especially his urbanity of manner, his liberality of disposition, and his simplicity of heart—he insured an equal amount of regard. This feeling of regard and attachment was evinced by the medical officers of the army in the presentation of plate valued at a thousand guineas; in a portrait by Wilkie for the establishment at Fort Pitt, Chatham; in another portrait by Jackson, presented to Lady McGrigor; in a numerous signed address after Sir James had vacated the office of Director-General; and in many other ways. But when he died this feeling of regard shewed itself in unmistakable signs of deep sorrow for the loss of a friend and a chief, and of confidence that the memory of his virtues would not be forgotten.

Sir James McGrigor was born in the parish of Cromdale, Inverness-shire. He married in 1810 a daughter of Duncan Grant, Esq., of Lingel-tone, co. Murray, by whom he has left issue two sons and a daughter. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his son, Charles Roderick, who is married to the younger daughter of the late Major-General Sir Robert Nickle.

GEORGE FREDERIC CREUZER.

GERMANY has recently lost one of her great lights, and one of the most learned philologists and archæologists of Europe—George Frederic Creuzer, who died on the 16th of February last, at the advanced age of 87. He was born at Marbourg on the 14th of March, 1771, and studied first in his native city, afterwards at Jena and at Leipsic, and was appointed, in 1804, Professor of Philology and Ancient History at Heidelberg, where he founded a school of philology, and exercised a salutary influence over the classical studies of Germany for a long course of years, both by his lectures and his writings. The name of Creuzer is celebrated all over Europe, chiefly for his great work on the Symbolism and Mythology of the Ancients, (Leipsic, 1810—12,) which was translated into French by M. Guigniaut, and which excited a warm controversy in Germany. (See Hermann's Letters on Homer and

Hesiod; Voss's Anti-Symbolism; Lobeck's *Aglaophamus*, and several others.) The literary world is indebted to Creuzer for several other works well known for their immense learning and research, relating chiefly to history and archæology; of which the principal are,—On Historic Art among the Greeks, published in 1802; *Dionysius, seu Commentationes de rerum bacchicarum orphicarumque originibus et causis*, 2 vols., 1808; Studies on Roman Antiquities, 1824; On the History of Roman Archæology, 1836. These were translated into French in the *Mémoires de l'Institut*. We are also indebted to Creuzer for several valuable and celebrated editions of ancient authors, especially the philosophical works of Cicero, and an admirable edition of the works of Plotinus, published at the Oxford University Press in 1835. In his old age he also published his own autobiography, in ten volumes, under the title of "The Life of an Old Professor," (Leipsic and Darmstadt, 1848).

THE REV. RICHARD PARKINSON, D.D., F.S.A.

Jan. 28, at the College, St. Bees, aged 59, the Rev. Richard Parkinson, D.D., F.S.A., Canon of Manchester, and Principal of St. Bees' College.

Dr. Parkinson was the son of Mr. J. Parkinson, of Fairsnape, in the Forest of Bleasdale, in North Lancashire, where he was born on the 17th of September, 1798. In the introduction to a poem, "On revisiting Admarsh Chapel, November 15, 1843," he has recorded in his own pleasing style, overflowing with thought and feeling, that he was "the representative of an old race (almost a clan) of yeomanry and gentry, who have been settled in the township of Bleasdale, a royal forest in the northern part of the county of Lancaster, from time immemorial. The contiguous estates of Hazlehurst, Fairsnape, Blindhurst, Higher Core, Houghton House, and Woodgates, now or till lately belonging to his name and kin, consisting of five or six thousand acres of cultivated or moorland, stretch along a range of hills from Brooks Fell to Parlock Pike, in the adjoining parish of Chipping. Blindhurst and Fairsnape were the principal residences of the family, and a great portion of these two estates is still held *mesne*, or in common. The oldest deed known is dated the 11th of Elizabeth, 1569, but it implies a long previous residence, being a re-lease of a portion of Blindhurst from the Crown, on behalf of the Duchy of Lancaster, (of which the forest is holden,) for a period of thirty-one years, "to James and Edmund Par-