

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF PROFESSOR GEORGE T. ELLIOTT, M. D.

BY SAML. W. FRANCIS, M. D.,

(Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine.)

"Non omnia moriar."—Horace.

The subject of the present sketch, the son of GEORGE T. and B. G. ELLIOTT, was born in New York city, May 11th, 1827, and died Sunday morning, January 29th, 1871.

He had no sisters, but his three brothers were A. Foster, William H. and Daniel G. Elliot.

At an early age young Elliot attended Mr. Feugnet's school. Next he entered St. Paul's College till the expiration of the sophomore year, when he joined the junior class of Columbia College, and was graduated A. B., in 1845. Subsequently receiving his A. M., young Elliott almost immediately became enamored of the study of medicine, and entered the office of Dr. Valentine Mott, under whose affectionate guidance he matriculated at the University Medical College, whence he received his diploma as doctor of medicine, in 1849.

With the exception of typhoid fever in boyhood, scarlet fever in 1850, and fracture of the thigh in 1847, Dr. ELLIOTT enjoyed excellent health during the whole of his laborious life, until the last eighteen months, when his appearance indicated that he was overworking himself by too much zeal in the curative cause, for he not only practiced, but alas, in too many cases suffered, with his patients. With him it was not enough to prescribe "what would do." He was possessed of a medical conscience, and sought not only to alleviate, but endeavored to bring about a speedy cure

in the shortest possible time and by the best remedies known to science.

Dr. Elliott's thesis was on fracture of the thigh, and gained for him not a little credit, for by a sad accident a few years before, he had been enabled to take mental notes from practical experience.

On receiving his degree of M. D., Dr. Elliott sailed for Europe in June, 1849, and was absent about three years. During his sojourn abroad, he resided six months in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, and passed seven months on the Dreadnaught Hospital ship, in London. He also studied medicine for thirteen months in Paris, and spent four months attending the lectures of the able professors in Edinburgh, and before returning to the United States visited northern Germany.

On his arrival in New York, Dr. Elliott at once commenced the practice of physic, and for the last eighteen years maintained an enviable position as a first-class doctor, and one whose sympathetic presence and courtly manners did as much to cheer the drooping spirits and feeble frame, as his sage advice and palatable medicine.

During that time he held many responsible positions, among which might be mentioned Resident Physician in the New York Lying-in Asylum for two years, and an Attending Physician subsequently; Attending Physician to Bellevue Hospital, since March, 1854; Visiting Physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital six years, and subsequently Consulting Physician; two years Physician to the Northern Dispensary, and eighteen months Physician to the Denut Dispensary. He was also Professor of Anatomy in the Vermont Medical College; Adjunct Professor of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Professor of Obstetrics and the Dis-

cases of Women and Children and Clinical Midwifery in Bellevue Hospital College since its foundation, and one of its able allies.

As a lecturer, Dr. Elliott took rank among the first. His manner was persuasive and eloquent. The audience felt that he himself was interested in the subject under discussion, and gave him strict attention. Provided with plates, drawings, specimens of malformation, diseased bones, and new instruments, he fascinated the students by the variety of his illustrations, and the choicest language charmed the ear. While listening to Prof. Elliott, it was impossible not to feel that he believed every word he uttered. This adds much to the force of didactic lectures, and rarely fails to make a lasting impression. Another trait is also worthy of honorable mention: Dr. Elliott always gave credit to whom credit was due, and seemed to take a comfortable pleasure in speaking of the good in others, while he never forgot to ascribe all praise to the pioneers of any new theory on the suggestions of any wise treatment. This gentlemanly generosity has left many a sunny memory in the breast of those who are permitted to mourn his loss.

Feeling from my knowledge of the doctor that he appreciated all that was epicurean in its present sense, I asked him one day his opinion of smoking. He replied that he rarely did it himself, but "would like to be able to smoke now."

His religious faith was Episcopal, and many and numberless were his deeds of charity. His cautious counsels saved not a few lives, while his cheering words have urged on to noble deeds those whose burdens were almost too heavy for them to bear.

A thoroughly educated physician, and one who kept up with the times by observation, autopsy and the perusal of new works, Dr. Elliott confined himself to no specialty, but, from choice, paid more attention to those diseases on which he lectured. His height was five feet eleven inches and he weighed 170 pounds, and his proportions symmetrically elegant. No one who could even boast of his friendship, could forget the refined beauty of his countenance, combined with the graceful dignity of his cordial bearing. His ease of manner and happy style in social intercourse, was felicitously blended with ennobling traits, such as respect for learning, and a kindly desire to instruct the young, while by many

an ingenious turn it was his special delight to shield the ignorant from the ridicule of conceited contemporaries; but he had the best authors at his command.

His works have been published from time to time in various medical journals, and in the Bulletin and Transactions of the New York Academy of Medicine. His "Obstetric Clinic," 1 vol., pp. 458, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1868, is replete with information, for *pars magna fui* may be recognized on almost every page, and this experience of what has been *seen*, not read, what has been done and known by oneself, proves to the physician far more practical than all the pet theories on beautiful ideas of which might truly be designated metaphysical anatomy. Much of the doctor's success was due to the fact that he loved his profession, for he told me, in answer to my question one day, whether he would be a medical man again, "Yes, for the same reasons which first decided me."

Dr. ELLIOTT possessed many of the elements of true greatness; he was not above listening to the young in years and knowledge. He was not a thorough mind, but rich in culture and full of the harmony of congenial acquisitions. He pursued his especial vocation till it became not too much praise to pronounce him one of the best obstetricians in the world. He was in truth a friend—not selfishly, but sympathetically.

It is a pleasure to write concerning one who is so much above all the littlenesses of life, that there is no fear of saying too much; and an additional proof of the correctness of this view is the fact that, when thinking of him, alive or dead, the heart swells. It is easy to express one's love and admiration for a noble man, but difficult to convey the feelings; they come too fast. Though a genial favorite, some few could not forgive him for being successful; but this had an excellent effect, for it stimulated his ambition. He possessed the rare faculty of arousing love and respect.

Though only forty-four at the time of his death, to those who saw him daily consulted by men old enough to claim him as a son, time was not counted by years, but cycles. Though cheerful and communicative, Dr. Elliott enjoyed his meditative hours, and told the writer of this sketch that he liked to talk with those who had suffered, for it brought out their deepest thoughts. His friends were

not confined to one class, but consisted of all ages and spheres, and if asked to-day if they would like to fill his place, would reply, "No; let us bring flowers to cast about his grave, around which we would prefer to mourn in silence than give place to another. Let the vacuum remain that we may always think with loving hearts of this ornament to the profession." As another proof of his enlarged mind that had no fixed focus through which he looked out upon science, he was a man who did not believe that the past was all a failure because the present was auspicious and of a different school. He believed that all healthy, sentient beings might possess some original and useful ideas, and fully indorsed the maxim "*interdum stultus bene loquitur.*" He was no theorist, but always wrote the truth; devoid of passion, and was in practice most devoted—one whose place we would rather not supply, but surround the hallowed spot with locked hands, for there are few indeed who combine so gracefully the dignity of knowledge with the simplicity of affection.

Though a physician of rare ability, he early became capable of listening. Strict as to medical ethics, he was incapable of a mean action. If the term might be permitted, I would call him a good man of the world; for there was nothing little in his big heart.

Among his patients he inspired confidence, and they resigned their cases into his hands more after the manner of the Romanist toward his priest: he became a physical confessor, and they did sanitary penance with cheerfulness and hope. Blessed with a beloved wife and affectionate children, his domestic relations enabled him to enjoy the refined portions of a generous life, and he may truly be termed one of the most elegantly hospitable gentlemen of his time. It was not necessary for him to do a thing to pronounce it good. His was not the heart of a monopolist; he could share an honor even in his conscientious treatment of some formidable case. God bless his memory!

DR. GEORGE T. ELLIOT.

DR. FORDYCE BARKER:

It also becomes my duty to announce the death of our late President, Dr. George T. Elliot; and it may be permitted to me, who long held most intimate personal, professional, and collegiate relations with him, to add a few commemorative words as a tribute to one whose memory will long be cherished with the warmest affection by those who had the privilege of enjoying his personal friendship, and with high esteem and great respect by all those who love our noble profession, and who honor those honest and zealous workers in it who have contributed something to its improvement in practice and its progress in science. For George T. Elliot was one of this class. Here, where he was so well known, it is unnecessary for me to speak of the zeal and ardor with which he cultivated those talents with which he was originally endowed, not from mere personal ambition and for selfish ends, but from a high sense of moral responsibility and an elevated apprecia-

tion of the dignity and importance of his calling. Here I need not allude to his valuable and interesting contributions to the medical journals of the day, nor to the volume which must ever hold a high place in the estimation of those who are actively engaged in obstetric practice. Nor need I refer to his ability and readiness as a speaker, or the culture and acquirement with which he brought out new suggestions or forgotten associations in the various medical discussions, in this and the other medical societies of which he was an active and a working member :

Nihil tetegit, quod non ornavit.

The zeal and enthusiasm with which he entered upon his duties as President of this Society, the grace, courtesy, and decision with which he presided, the stimulus and efficiency which he gave to the work of the Society, are fresh in the memory of us all. His ability, success, and popularity as a teacher were always subjects of congratulation with his colleagues, and will long remain as a tradition among the students of the college to which he was attached. Here is not the place, and this is not the time, for those who loved him to recall, with tender recollections, his hearty geniality, his bright humor, and sparkling repartee, which never left a sting behind, and the happiness which he enjoyed and diffused in the indulgence of an elegant and refined hospitality. In the active exercise of his profession, which permits no exemption from the calls of duty, even at those hours when the rest of the world are permitted to indulge in the needful repose of body and mind, on an exceedingly hot Sunday in July, while laboriously engaged in the practice of his art, the terrible warning came that his professional mission was ended. Who, in the profession in this city, will ever forget the heart-felt shock with which they received the intelligence that Elliot had been stricken down by apoplexy! To many others, as to myself, must have occurred those strikingly appropriate but somewhat hackneyed lines from Longfellow's "Psalm of Life :"

" Art is long and time is fleeting,
 And our hearts, though stout and brave,
 Still, like muffled drums are beating
 Funeral marches to the grave."

On a Sunday morning, in the depth of winter, his spirit broke from its earthly fetters, leaving to us, by the bright example of his life, the lesson to—

“So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.”

On motion, the Chair appointed Drs. Barker, John C. Peters, and Isaac E. Taylor, a committee to prepare appropriate resolutions.

PROF. GEORGE T. ELLIOT, M. D., whose death was announced in the last number of this JOURNAL, was born in New York City, May 11, 1827. He was a graduate of Columbia College, in the class of 1845, and received the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1849. His medical studies were pursued under the instruction of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, at the University of New York, where he took the degree of M. D. in 1849. During his pupilage he served six months as an interne in the New York City Hospital, surgical side. Shortly after his graduation he went abroad, where he remained for three years, and during this time he was for six months, from July 11, 1849, resident interne at the Lying-in-Hospital of Dublin, under Dr. Shekelton, the then master of that institution. In January, 1850, he entered the Royal Maternity Charity, in Edinburgh, under Prof. Simpson, and the acquaintance, here begun as pupil and master, ripened into an intimacy which was unbroken up to the time of the latter's death in 1870. The high estimate in which Dr. Elliot was held by Sir James Simpson was constantly manifested in his letters, which are full of expressions of the warmest friendship and congratulations on the successful career of one whom he delighted to call "his professional son."

In the same year (1850) Dr. Elliot was for six months resident pupil on the Hospital-ship, Dreadnought, in London. After this he went to Paris, where he remained for eighteen months, attending various hospitals and pursuing his studies. Shortly after his return to this country he was made, in 1852, Resident Physician of the New York Lying-in-Asylum. This post he held for two years; and here it was that, by a very extensive practice, he perfected himself in that branch of medicine, operative midwifery, which was his favorite study, and in which he achieved so large a share of his professional eminence. In 1854, soon after commencing private practice, he was elected one of the attending physicians to Bellevue Hospital, which position he held up to the time of his death. This same year he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the

Vermont Medical College, at Woodstock, but he occupied the chair only during one session. During this year he originated and was engaged in furthering the establishment of the Nursery and Child's Hospital of this city, and he continued to serve this institution in the capacity of attending and consulting physician up to his decease. For two years, 1858-'59, he was lecturer on Operative Midwifery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city; and in 1861 he was one of the founders of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and continued through life his connection with this institution in the capacity of Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, although prevented by illness from lecturing during the last session, 1870-'71.

At the time of his death Prof. Elliot was also the incumbent of many other professional positions of trust and importance, the chief of which were: President of the Medical Board of the Infants' Hospital, Consulting Surgeon to the New York State Woman's Hospital, Consulting Physician to the New York Asylum for Lying-in Women. Besides being a resident member of a number of our more important local societies, Dr. Elliot was a corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of Havana, of the Gynæcological Society of Boston, and honorary member of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society.

From 1854 to 1860 Dr. Elliot was a frequent contributor to the medical journals of that period. Many of these papers were of great importance, and have acquired a standard reputation and authority. His principal work, however, was his "Obstetric Clinic," published in 1868. This book was in a measure a *résumé* of his previous papers, and contained, besides, a record of nearly two hundred important and difficult cases in midwifery, selected from his own practice. The plan of the work was simply to make a contribution out of his immense experience to the practical management of difficult obstetrical cases. It was not, therefore, adapted so much for the student as for the practitioner, and in this may be found an explanation of the fact that the work met with a more hearty reception, and received more solid encomiums, among the profession of Europe than here at home. Of late years the almost incessant demands upon his time prevented him from

contributing more freely to medical literature. To be enabled to do this was one of his favorite purposes, and he had long had in contemplation several works for which his immense experience and his scholarly acquirements peculiarly fitted him, and which he considered it his duty to give to the profession. The threatenings, however, of approaching ill-health, which came upon him about two years before his decease, compelled him to abandon this project, and devote himself, as far as consistent with his every-day work, to recuperating his strength. But the change was made too late, and availed him nothing toward accomplishing this result.

We purpose now no consideration of Dr. Elliot's character and professional worth. The brief remarks of Prof. Barker, published in another portion of this JOURNAL, are a faithful reflex of the opinions of those who knew him; while the almost universal sorrow that came upon the profession, and upon his extended circle of acquaintances, both at the time of his first attack of apoplexy and at his death, indicates only too clearly how high was the estimate put upon him, and how deep and overwhelming the sorrow at the loss of one who stood confessedly among the leading practitioners of this city and country.

We are indebted to the kindness of Prof. Austin Flint, Sr., who attended Dr. Elliot in his last illness, for the following account of his case:

February 17, 1871.

DR. DUNSTER—DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I send you the following brief account of the case of my late lamented colleague, Prof. George T. Elliot.

Yours very truly,

A. FLINT.

The first manifestation of the disease which led to the fatal apoplectic seizure, namely, atheromatous disease of the cerebral arteries, was in the winter of 1868-'69. On arising in the morning, he found that vision in one eye was lost. This occurred without any antecedent or accompanying symptoms showing disease of the eye. He consulted Prof. Henry D. Noyes, who, by means of the ophthalmoscope, found that hæmorrhage had taken place into the retina. He discontinued

study, and, as far as practicable, rested from his mental labors. In a short time the vision returned.

In the early part of the summer of 1869, he was much jaded from the mental strain and labor incident to his large practice, and, after a short respite at Saratoga Springs, without much benefit, he took a vacation of about two months, making in this time an excursion to Europe, returning in September.

During the winter of 1869-'70, he seemed in good health. He lectured at the college and hospital three or four times a week during the session, lasting from the middle of September to March, and he did not spare himself in the duties of practice. But in April, 1870, complaining again of being jaded, he took a vacation of several weeks at Saratoga, and at his country house at Garrison's, on the Hudson. He returned to the city in May, and apparently was quite well, entering with his usual zeal into his professional labors.

The second manifestation of his disease was on June 26, 1870. He had then an attack of hemiplegia, occurring under the following circumstances: For the week preceding he had seemed unusually well, and was in fine spirits. During the night preceding the 26th of June, his former associate, Dr. Foster Swift, had a case of labor during which thrombus in the labia occurred. At 5 p. m. Dr. Swift called upon him to consult in relation to the case. He received Dr. Swift cheerfully and entered fully into the consideration of the case. During the interview, however, he was nauseated, and twice made efforts to vomit. On inquiry as to his health, he made light of the gastric disorder. Shortly afterward, on visiting the patient, Dr. Swift became anxious, and sent for Dr. Elliot in consultation. He came promptly, and at once proceeded to make an incision into the labia, removing clots of blood and introducing lint saturated with a styptic. Dr. Swift noticed that his manner was rather abrupt and rough. The hæmorrhage not being arrested, Dr. Elliot was again desired to come, and Prof. T. G. Thomas was also called in consultation. This was 9 o'clock A. M. At this meeting Dr. Elliot exhibited considerable irritability, which was the more noticed because it was so foreign to his usual manner. It was decided to resort to the hot iron, and this was done by Dr. Elliot. The condition of the patient

was very alarming. Soon after this operation, Dr. Elliot, who was sitting near the bed of the patient, complained of faintness, and, with a voluntary effort, lay upon the floor, a pillow being placed under his head. Shortly he said, "I shall have an attack of hemiplegia." He requested Drs. Thomas and Swift to assist him to another room. In doing so they were obliged to remove him by their own efforts, although at this time he was able to move the limbs to which he referred the paralysis. In a few moments he called Dr. Swift to him, and now it was evident that there was hemiplegia. He spoke with much difficulty and the loss of power over the right upper and lower limb was complete. His intellect was intact, and he at once gave to Dr. Swift an affectionate message to be delivered to his family, if he became unable to communicate with them. Soon it became impossible to understand him.¹ He was removed to his house, and, in a short time, he was seen by Dr. Hammond in conjunction with Drs. Thomas and Swift. Being absent from town, I did not see him until the evening of June 27th. There were associated then in consultation Drs. Thomas, Swift, Hammond, Van Buren, Geo. A. Peters, and C. C. Lee. He was subsequently seen by Dr. Metcalfe and several other medical friends.

With this attack there was at no time loss of consciousness, nor were the mental faculties materially affected. For three days he seemed much of the time morbidly dull and somnolent; as he afterward assured me, however, he appreciated fully his situation, and was cognizant of every thing, but he did not manifest more intelligence, because he wished to be let alone. Up to the fourth day of the attack, he felt that he should die, but on the fourth day he appeared better, and said he thought he should recover. The treatment consisted simply of enemas, and cold applications to the head, the nourishment being milk and beef-tea. I may state here that there was unanimity of opinion among those who were associated in consultation, in attributing the attack to an extravasation into the motor tract of the left hemisphere. This opinion was based on the suddenness of the attack, the completeness of the paralysis, the absence of any definite antecedent cerebral symptoms, the

¹ These details were given to me by Dr. Swift, and noted at the time.

development of fever, as denoted by the pulse and axillary temperature, continuing for three days and then ceasing, the fact that ecchymosis in the retina had occurred, the absence of valvular lesions of the heart, and also the exclusion of disease of the kidneys.

From the fourth day after the attack, the improvement on each day, for some time, was marked. He regained his appetite and digestion. His mental characteristics returned. Soon he began to recover power over the lower limb, and the beginning of voluntary movements in the upper limb speedily followed. The distortion of the face, when the facial muscles were moved, which was at first considerable, diminished, and in a short time nearly disappeared. His articulation rapidly improved, and in a short time he enunciated with distinctness. There was no aphasia. Friction and shampooing of the paralyzed limbs were employed shortly after the improvement began, and subsequently electricity was applied under the direction of Drs. Beard and Rockwell. These measures, together with strychnia in small doses, a carefully-regulated diet, mental repose, and exercise within the limit of fatigue, constituted the treatment up to the occurrence of the fatal attack.

After a few weeks, the improvement as regards the paralysis was slow, but it was steadily progressive. In the early part of August he began to walk with the aid of a cane. He passed several weeks in this month and in September at Staten Island, and in the middle of September went to Garrison's, where he remained until shortly before Christmas. He was able, before he left Garrison's, to walk several miles daily, and he acquired more and more power over the upper limb. There was no evidence of any impairment of his mental faculties. With regard to this fact, all his friends were satisfied. Although admitting the occurrence of a small extravasation, he cherished a strong conviction that his recovery would ultimately be complete; and in returning to the city, about Christmas, he felt that he might safely enter somewhat into the excitement of seeing his friends more than was practicable in the country.

The fatal attack was on the 28th of January. He had continued to improve after his return to the city. He saw his

friends freely, and even engaged a little in office practice. He came to the conclusion, however, that it would be wise to leave the city for a year, and devote himself exclusively to his recovery. On the day of the fatal attack, and the preceding day, he was in unusually fine spirits. The attack was at 9½ p. m. He had enjoyed in the evening the society of his family, and played with much zest several games at draughts, when he said he felt fatigued, and retired to bed at his usual hour of retiring. A few moments afterward, his noisy respiration attracted attention, and it was at first supposed that he was feigning in jest to be asleep. He was found to be comatose. Dr. Geo. A. Peters was with him in from five to ten minutes after the attack, and Dr. Hammond and myself were at his bedside in less than half an hour. The coma was complete. For about two hours he had, at intervals of from five to ten minutes, paroxysms of breathing with a convulsive noisy expiration, the sound denoting paralysis of the vocal chords. During these paroxysms there were clonic convulsive movements of the extensors of the upper limbs, with pronation of the thumbs, and at times forcible tremor, especially of the lower limbs. Occasionally there was slight opisthotonos. During these paroxysms the pulse became 160 per minute, and it fell to 100 in the intervals. The paroxysms lasted four or five minutes. After the lapse of about two hours they ceased, and the breathing became stertorous, with puffing of the lips on expiration, and contraction of the *alæ nasi* during inspiration. Death took place at 3 a. m., January 29th.

The autopsy was made thirty-six hours after death, by Prof. William T. Lusk, M. D., in the presence of Drs. Hammond, Van Buren, Geo. A. Peters, Lee, Leute, Rockwell, and Flint. The examination was limited to the head. The report by Dr. Lusk, of the appearances, is as follows:

Post-mortem Appearances of the Brain of Dr. Geo. T. Elliot.

The sinuses of the dura mater and the vessels of the brain were distended with blood.

The convexities of the hemispheres were covered with prominences, the largest of them the size of a pea. These

proved, on tearing off the adherent dura mater, to be due to unusually large Pacchionian granulations.

A flattened cyst, size of the kernel of a large almond, and filled with dark-colored connective tissue, was found in the posterior part of the left corpus striatum. The cyst contained a few drops of fluid resembling pus.

Into the right ventricle an extensive effusion of blood had taken place, causing a breaking down of the contiguous tissues, so that the corpus striatum and the optic thalamus were no longer distinguishable. In this way a cavity the size of a large orange was formed, filled with coagulated blood. The hæmorrhage likewise broke through the septum, passed to the left ventricle, and downward to the fourth ventricle. Small extravasations were noticed in the crura cerebri.

The arteries of the brain were atheromatous, presenting the usual appearances; yellowish-white opaque striæ, showing increase of connective tissue, fatty detritus, and fatty metamorphosis of cells.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, February 1, 1871.

The committee appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the members of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, on the occasion of the death of our associate, the late Dr. George T. Elliot, submit the following :

Resolved, That, in the death of our honored and beloved associate, we have to deplore one who was justly distinguished as a learned, skilful, and accomplished physician, who exemplified an irreproachable life, and the virtues of a good citizen; who in his social relations was eminently refined, genial, and brilliant, and who was a sincere, devoted, and reliable friend. Removed from us at an age when many more years of active usefulness were to be hoped for, all who have been associated with him will ever hold in cherished remembrance his superior mental endowments, his varied attainments, and the still higher moral qualities which rendered him not less endeared than admired.

Resolved, That as members of this Board we mourn the loss of a colleague whose counsel and efficient aid in furtherance of the cherished objects of Bellevue Hospital, and in behalf of medical education, have been invaluable; and that, as a slight testimonial of the respect of the Board for his memory, a portrait or bust be procured to remain permanently in the room in which the meetings of the Board are held.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and relatives our heart-felt sym-

pathy in the bereavement with which an all-wise and beneficent Providence has seen fit to afflict them.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., *President.*

A. FLINT, JR., M. D., *Secretary.*

At a meeting of the Faculty of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, the following action was taken in reference to the death of Prof. Elliot :

Resolved, That, in the death of Dr. George T. Elliot, the Faculty of the College have to deplore the loss of one of the founders of the institution; one who has been connected with it from its inception, and who, by the brilliancy and variety of his talents and attainments, was a main agent in promoting its success and usefulness.

Resolved, That we tender our heart-felt sympathies to the family of our late colleague for the loss of one who was endeared to all by his kindly nature and social qualities, as much as he was respected for his spotless integrity and his high professional skill and acquirements.

B. W. MCCREADY,	} <i>Committee.</i>
AUSTIN FLINT,	
A. FLINT, JR.,	

At a stated meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, held February 2, 1871, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from us our fellow-member, George T. Elliot, M. D.: therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the Divine will, we deeply deplore our loss.

Resolved, That, in the death of our lamented associate, we recognize the loss of one whose brilliant talents, high moral character, sterling worth, and scientific attainments, rendered him an ornament to his profession and to this Society.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives of our deceased brother in their irreparable loss and great affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the medical journals of this city, and a copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

E. R. PEASLEE, M. D., *President.*

W. T. WHITE, M. D., *Secretary.*

Action of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections on the death of Dr. George T. Elliot.

Resolved, That this Board has learned with profound sorrow the death

of Dr. George T. Elliot, President of the Medical Board of Infants' Hospital, and member of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital of this Department. Cut off in the midst of his usefulness and in the pride of manhood, conspicuous for his professional skill, for his varied learning, and for mental ability, his loss is to be deplored as a great public calamity.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be respectfully forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Action of the Medical Board of the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

Resolved, That the Medical Board of the Nursery and Child's Hospital have heard with deep sorrow of the death of Dr. George T. Elliot, who, as a member of the staff from the foundation of the institution, a period of seventeen years, first as Attending, and subsequently as Consulting Physician, contributed so much to its welfare and prosperity.

Resolved, That we, his former colleagues, hereby record our high appreciation of the valuable and efficient services which he so generously gave to the Hospital and to us at all times, our admiration of his splendid talents, his great practical skill, and his powerful influence in this and similar institutions.

Resolved, That we ever cherish the memory of our late esteemed associate, and tender to his bereaved family our warmest sympathy in their great loss.

T. M. MARJOR, M. D., }
J. J. HULL, M. D., } *Committee.*

NEW YORK, February 15, 1871.