

James Hamilton, the younger (1767–1839)

Many eighteenth and early nineteenth century doctors, particularly those associated with the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, seem to have had three things in common: they were brilliant (deserving of being called polymaths and polyglots), they were justifiably popular with their patients whom they served with consummate skill and compassion and they were inordinately self-opinionated and quarrelsome. Hamilton was one such physician. Brilliant, compassionate, knowledgeable, all his work patient-centred, but ruthless

in his criticism of and contempt for any who disagreed with him for, in his mind, he was never wrong.

James was the son of Professor Alexander Hamilton (1739–1802), the fourth incumbent of the Chair of Midwifery at Edinburgh University, and the grandson of a retired army surgeon who practised in Kincardineshire, Scotland. He is referred to as 'the younger' to avoid confusion with the earlier Edinburgh physician James Hamilton the elder (1749–1835). It is said that Alexander Senior not only wanted his son to be a doctor but actively trained him to follow him into the Chair of Midwifery in due course. Like so many Scots of that period, he studied in Leiden and Paris, as well as attending classes for five years at St Andrews, where in 1792 he graduated MD. Before that, however, he had become a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1788 and four years later he became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. For the next 12 years he assisted his father then succeeded him in the Chair when Alexander retired in 1800.

There was much to admire about James Hamilton. He and his father founded and used a 'lying-in' hospital in Park Place for the poor of Edin-



The subject in this caricature by Edward Forbes, Professor of Natural History at Edinburgh University, is not identified, but is most likely to be James Hamilton the younger, here styled by Forbes as 'The great deliverer of Scotland'

burgh as well as for clinical instruction of his students. When invited to visit and care for a wealthy lady when a poor one needed his help, he invariably attended the latter. Small of stature with a permanent stoop, he is said to have had a harsh voice and an unsophisticated Scots accent. His lectures were legendary and, though optional because midwifery was not yet an examinable subject for the MD, were always packed. His midwifery courses, given three times a year, were attended by no less than 423 students in 1815. Their popularity and success were to spark one of the many conflicts associated with Hamilton. In that year Hamilton submitted to the Senatus Academicus that midwifery be made a compulsory, examinable subject, something his father had long fought for. Two of his enemies, Thomas Hope and James Gregory, opposed this. In 1824 Hamilton bypassed the Senatus and went to the Edinburgh Town Council who at that time still had ultimate authority in University matters. In November 1825 the Lord Provost and town councillors 'visited' the Senatus and far from discussing the matter in a diplomatic manner, simply told the academics that from thenceforth midwifery would be compulsory and examinable. The Senatus could not proceed with its

planned action against Hamilton but he now had more enemies and fewer friends than ever.

The vitriolic relations between Hamilton and Gregory, men with very similar personalities, came to a head on one occasion when they met in the street. Gregory attacked Hamilton with his walking cane, was charged with assault and eventually ordered to pay a £100 fine whereupon he is reputed to have said he would gladly pay double that for the chance to thrash Hamilton again. Not sur-

prisingly he is said to have had few friends, either professionally or socially (even his wife was *persona non grata* in Edinburgh society). How he came to be elected President of the Royal College of Physicians (1812–1815) remains a mystery. There is no question that Hamilton made a huge contribution to midwifery and what today would be called neonatology. In his major work *Practical observations on various subjects related to midwifery* (1836), he covered the anatomy and physiology of the placenta, induction of labour, haemorrhage during pregnancy, diseases of women unrelated to pregnancy, the dangers of opioids, puerperal fever and the diagnosis of pregnancy from the breast signs. Curiously, he made no use of fetal heart rate during pregnancy and delivery. James Hamilton died in 1839, aged 71 and was succeeded in the Chair of Midwifery by James Young Simpson.

Derek Doyle

Further Reading

- 1 Macintyre I, MacLaren I. *Surgeons' lives: An anthology of College Fellows over 500 years*. Edinburgh: Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; 2005.
- 2 Craig WS. *History of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh*. Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications; 1976.