

DR. THOMAS TICKELL HEWSON, CHAIRMAN U. S. P. REVISION
COMMITTEE, 1830, WASHINGTON.*

BY W. O. RICHTMANN.

Thomas Tickell Hewson (1773–1848) was born in London, England, April 9, 1773, the second son of William Hewson, an eminent English anatomist and physiologist, and Mary Stevenson. Hewson's father died when the son was a little more than one year. He received his early education in England, and then in 1786 came to the United States with his mother, and soon entered the Junior Class of the College of Philadelphia, afterward the University of Pennsylvania. On account of his youth, he did not graduate until 1789, after which he studied medicine with Dr. John Foulke, and later continued his medical studies in London and Edinburgh until 1800, when he returned to Philadelphia.

Hewson held various positions with the several hospitals of Philadelphia from 1806 to 1835. He was also connected with the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia College of Physicians from 1802 to 1848, serving the latter as secretary, censor, vice-president and finally president (1836–1848).



DR. THOMAS T. HEWSON.

Hewson participated in the formation of the United States Pharmacopœia of 1820. He served as a delegate of the Philadelphia College of Physicians at the Middle District Convention at Philadelphia; and as a delegate from this District Convention to the General Convention at Washington; and finally on the Committee of Publication which met at New York.

His interest in the Pharmacopœia continued, and in the preparation for the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia in 1830, his college, in 1828, appointed him chairman with two others, and later with still another, to prepare a draft of the revised

Pharmacopœia. After more than one hundred meetings at his home such a draft was prepared in full, and ready for the press. The College adopted the report, sent it to the General Convention at Washington in 1830. The Convention adopted the report and submitted it to the Committee of Revision and Publication, of which Hewson was elected chairman. The Committee published the report, after noting various comments of the other members of the Committee, as the First Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, or the United States Pharmacopœia of 1830. The records of the Convention do not show that Hewson was a delegate to the General Convention.

Hewson again served as the chairman of a Committee of his College to prepare a revision of the text of the Pharmacopœia in 1840, which was again adopted by the General Convention as a basis for the revision.

Aside from his active participation in the preparation of the first United States Pharmacopœia, and the two following revisions, Hewson was active in the

* Section on Historical Pharmacy, A. Ph. A., Baltimore, Md., 1931.

medical profession of Philadelphia, having published a number of papers from 1802 to 1846; and also an English translation of F. Swediams "Treatise on Syphilis," in 1815. He died February 19, 1848, at the age of 75.

(The biographical data were obtained from the Obituary Notice of Thomas T. Hewson, M.D., by Franklin Bache, M.D., 1850.)

DR. ELI IVES, CHAIRMAN U. S. P. REVISION COMMITTEE, 1830,
NEW YORK.*

BY W. O. RICHTMANN.

Eli Ives (1779-1861) was born February 7, 1778, in New Haven, Connecticut, the fourth child and third son of Levi Ives and Lydia Augur. His father was a physician. Ives' early education was partly self obtained, and partly by a tutor. He entered Yale College in 1795, and graduated in 1799. His scholastic record was undoubtedly high, judging from the various offers he received to teach, and also from the fact that he delivered, by appointment, the Phi Beta Kappa Oration at Yale in 1802. His address dealt primarily with Botany and Chemistry. He was Rector at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven for fifteen months (1799-1800), and during this time he began the study of medicine with Dr. E. Monson, Sr. He then went to Philadelphia and attended the Philadelphia College of Physicians at two different times. It is not recorded that he graduated from the College. He was admitted as a member of the Connecticut Medical Society in 1802.

He soon began the practice of medicine by himself, and became much interested in the indigenous materia medica. He was also active in the establishment of the Medical College at Yale, which opened in 1813. He started, at his own expense, the botanical garden and hot houses. This effort, unfortunately, was short lived. He continued his connection with the Medical College at Yale for 48 years.

He was a member of the General Convention for the formation of the United States Pharmacopœia in 1820, and also of the Convention of 1830, which met at New York, and was elected chairman of the Committee of Revision and Publication of the Pharmacopœia issued by that Convention. The form and contents of that Pharmacopœia differed materially from the one issued by the Convention held at Washington at about the same time, and from all the others since that time. It was the only issue of the United States Pharmacopœia, until that of 1900, to contain doses; and the only one, to contain data relative to the uses of the drugs. Whether Ives was directly responsible for these changes, the records fail to state.

His interest in the indigenous materia medica undoubtedly arose from his preceptor, Dr. Monson, who was active in trying the various vegetable products of New England. Ives continued the same policy, so most of his knowledge of these products was the result of his personal observations. Thacher (1828) says "indigenous materia medica under Professor Ives, is perhaps at a higher standing at Yale College than at any other similar institution in the United States." In connection with his observations on the indigenous materia medica, he is credited with having

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