

## Obituary Notices

Sir EARDLEY HOLLAND, LL.D., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

Sir Eardley Holland, a former president of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, and consulting obstetrician and gynaecologist to the London Hospital, died at his home in West Dean, Chichester, on 21 July. He was 87.

Eardley Lancelot Holland was born on 29 October 1879, the son of W. Lancelot Holland, of Puttenham, Surrey. His mother was the daughter of Canon Eardley-Wilmot.



(Hay Wrightson)

He was educated at Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, and then came south to King's College, London. He took his medical training at King's College Hospital, then near the Strand, qualifying with the Conjoint diploma in 1903, and graduating M.B., B.S. with first-class honours in medicine in 1905. He took his Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in the same year, and in 1907 proceeded M.D., and was awarded the gold medal for midwifery and diseases of women. The Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians came later, in 1920, and that of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists on its foundation in 1929. After holding early hospital appointments he undertook further study at the University of Berlin, and on his return to England was for a time resident medical officer at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, and at the Hospital for Women, Soho Square. From 1907 to 1916 he was assistant obstetric surgeon at King's College Hospital, and also, during the whole of that period except for the last two years, tutor in obstetrics. From 1907 to 1916 he was also gynaecological surgeon to the Metropolitan Hospital. In 1916 he obtained his appointment as obstetric and gynaecological surgeon to the London Hospital, of which another bearer of the family name of Holland, the late Lord Knutsford, was the vigorous chairman. He retained that appointment until 1946, when he retired to an honorary consulting position. The first world war broke in upon his early career at the London, and he served as temporary captain in the R.A.M.C., being employed as surgeon specialist in France, in charge of No. 20 General Hospital. During the second world war his task was a very different one; he was in charge of the maternity services of the Ministry of Health on behalf of London women evacuated into Hertfordshire from 1939 to 1943. Other hospital appointments which he held were those of consulting obstetric surgeon to the City of London Maternity Hospital, and gynaecologist to the Florence Nightingale Hospital.

A man of many activities, in addition to a

large private practice, he seemed to have a hand in all the developments affecting his own branch of medicine, and much beyond it. One of his actions on becoming president of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists in 1943 was to set up a strong committee to review the many deficiencies in the maternity services of that time, and to impress the views of obstetricians on those concerned. The aim of the committee was to modify the National Health Service Bill, then under discussion. The report of the committee, published in 1944, was a comprehensive review of the whole subject, including the social and economic factors concerned. The British Medical Association took exception to some remarks in the report about general practitioners which seemed to suggest a desire to exclude the general practitioner from midwifery practice. Eardley Holland was violently opposed to the term "general-practitioner obstetrician" which, he said, was an absolute sham and a misuse of the word "obstetrician." He remarked how few individual obstetricians could gain a real insight into the causation of maternal mortality because they saw relatively so few deaths. He himself, he said, did not gain such an insight until the beginning of the second world war, when it became one of his duties to investigate every maternal death in the Home Counties. The commonest cause he found to be shock or haemorrhage, or both.

Holland was a member of the Central Midwives Board; editor of the *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the British Empire*; a member of the Board of Advanced Medical Studies of London University; and examiner in midwifery and diseases of women to the universities of Cambridge, London, and Durham, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Central Midwives Board. He was the obvious president for the 12th British Congress of Obstetrics and Gynaecology held in London in 1949. Two years later he delivered the William Meredith Fletcher Shaw Memorial Lecture before the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, taking for his subject "The Princess Charlotte of Wales: A Triple Obstetric Tragedy." He was also a member of the General Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, where he interested himself particularly in the provision of radium for the treatment of cancer. He was on a number of committees of the British Medical Association, among them the Medical Planning Committee and the Consultants and Specialists Committee, and was a representative at the Annual Meeting of the B.M.A. in 1943-4.

A writer of clarity and precision, the outstanding literary work with which his name is associated is the *Manual of Midwifery*, in which he collaborated with Dr. T. Watts Eden, and which ran through many editions. Later he became its sole author, and several further editions were brought out under the title of Eden and Holland's *Manual of Obstetrics*. He acted as chairman of a sub-

committee of the Ministry of Health, which produced a report in 1922 on the causation of foetal death. In 1933, together with R. C. Jewesbury and Wilfrid Sheldon, he wrote *A Doctor to a Mother: the Management of Maternal and Infant Welfare*; and later, with Dr. Janet Lane-Clayton (later Lady Forber—see obituary below), he published a child-life investigation, involving a study of 1,673 stillbirths and neonatal deaths. To Eden's *System of Gynaecology* he contributed an article on hernia in women, and he wrote much else, mostly in the form of papers in the professional and scientific journals. He was editor of *British Obstetric Practice*, which appeared in 1955 and ran through further editions.

His name was widely known throughout the world in the field of obstetrics and gynaecology. He was an honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, and of the American, French, German, and Brazilian gynaecological societies, and of the Royal Medical Society of Budapest. He was honorary M.D. of Dublin, honorary LL.D. of Birmingham and of Leeds, honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and honorary Master of Midwifery of the Society of Apothecaries of London. He was knighted in 1946.

He married, firstly, in 1913, Dorothy Marion, daughter of Mr. Henry Colgate, F.R.C.S., of Eastbourne. She died in 1951, and in 1952 he married Olivia, daughter of Mr. Leslie Constable, J.P., of Fittleworth, Sussex. By his first marriage he had three daughters.

J. H. P. writes: The death of Eardley Holland marks the end of an era in the history of obstetrics and gynaecology in this country. He was almost the last survivor of that small band of gynaecologists who, under the leadership of Blair-Bell, had founded the Gynaecological Visiting Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Eardley Holland took an active part in the deliberations within the society which ultimately led to the foundation of the College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. He was not only a founder Fellow but he was co-opted to the first council which was formed in 1929, and became honorary treasurer of the College the following year. He played, therefore, a vital part in stabilizing the finances of the College in its first years. When he relinquished the honorary treasurership he was elected vice-president, and became president in 1943. It was during his presidency that the first of a series of reports on a national maternity service was published. This report was of particular importance in view of the impending National Health Service. Although a staunch believer in the College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, he favoured the closest co-operation with the other colleges, and it was during his presidency that agreement was reached between the Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, whereby each had a representative on the council of the other.

Eardley Holland's undergraduate medical education was, like that of Blair-Bell, at King's College Hospital. After graduating he worked for a time in Germany. Throughout the whole of his life he remained a firm admirer of the German school of gynaecologists, and from among them he had many close personal friends. He was always deeply distressed that he should have had to live through two wars involving a country with which he had so many close personal ties. After an outstandingly brilliant undergraduate and postgraduate career it was not surprising that he should have been appointed to the staff of King's when a vacancy occurred in 1914. This was just after that hospital had moved to its present site on Denmark Hill. This fact, together with the outbreak of the first world war, interfered with the development of the hospital at that stage, and Eardley Holland accepted an invitation to join the staff of the London Hospital, where there were far better facilities at that time for both clinical research and practice. It was from that department that he soon produced his classic paper on stillbirths, and went on to develop a deep and lasting interest in regard to the country's maternity services. The social aspects of midwifery occupied a prominent place in his work, in his thinking, and in his writings. The latter were very numerous. Eden and Holland's textbook was as much a necessity for one generation of undergraduates as *British Obstetric Practice*—which he edited after his retirement—became to a later generation of post-graduates.

Eardley Holland was possessed of a very imposing physical appearance, upright and grand, almost haughty, yet he was always courteous and considerate. Quite often he was irascible, but more often kindly and gentle. He was a man with very firm likes and dislikes, who never hesitated to speak his mind whether it was to bestow praise or to administer a reprimand. Like all outstanding leaders he displayed great interest in the younger generation. My memory of meeting for the first time this rather awe-inspiring person, when a young man on the threshold of my career, is of being greeted with encouragement and praise for what, in retrospect, was an endeavour of little merit.

Personalities seem to be disappearing from the contemporary medical scene, but personality was something Eardley never lacked. Anyone with such forthright and freely expressed opinions inevitably had a few detractors, but they were vastly outnumbered by his admirers. Obstetrics and gynaecology owe a very great debt to this man, who worked throughout his lifetime to improve the maternity services of this country, whether it was in his own hospital department or through the activities of the Royal College. He derived great satisfaction from the improvements which took place during his lifetime.

#### Lady FORBER, D.S.C., M.D.

Lady Forber (née Lane-Claypon), a former dean of King's College for Women (now Queen Elizabeth College), London, died on 17 July at Seaford, Sussex. She was 90.

Janet Elizabeth Lane-Claypon was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, on 3 February 1877, and entered University College, London,

graduating B.Sc. with first-class honours in physiology in 1902, and taking the D.Sc. in 1905. She had a distinguished student career, and in addition to being a university scholar and gold medallist she held a B.M.A. research scholarship in 1902-3. For her clinical studies she entered the London School of Medicine (now the Royal Free Hospital), graduating M.B., B.S. in 1907. After holding several hospital appointments she proceeded M.D. in 1910. In that year she was appointed lecturer in physiology and hygiene at Battersea Polytechnic and in 1912 at King's College for Women. From then till 1916 she was an assistant medical inspector to the Local Government Board. In 1916 she became dean and lecturer in hygiene at King's College for Women, a post she held until 1923. In 1920 she was appointed a magistrate. She married in 1929, as his second wife, Sir Edward Rodolph Forber, who died in 1960.

A friend writes: One of the earliest acts of the Medical Research Committee—the Medical Research Council's immediate predecessor—was to commission Dr. Janet Lane-Claypon to write a book on *Milk and its Hygienic Relations*, which appeared in 1916. She later assisted in the preparation, jointly with Dr. (later Sir) Eardley Holland, of a report of the Medical Research Council's Committee on antenatal and postnatal problems of child life, which was published in the Council's Special Report Series in 1926. During the time Dr. Lane-Claypon was dean at King's College for Women she actively encouraged research in the departments under her control, and from time to time would approach the M.R.C. in support of applications from research workers there.

#### E. NEUMARK, M.D., M.C.PATH.

Dr. E. Neumark, lecturer in pathology at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, London, died suddenly on 12 July. He was 55.

Ernst Neumark was born in Germany on 20 September 1911, and came to Britain as a refugee at the age of 22. He received his medical education at University College Hospital, London, qualifying with the Conjoint diploma in 1939. After hospital appointments he joined the pathology department of St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in 1943, and there he remained until his death. In 1947 he graduated M.B., B.S. and became a naturalized British subject in the same year. He proceeded M.D. in 1949, and in 1963 became a member of the College of Pathologists.

D. M. P. writes: The sudden death of Ernst Neumark removes from haematology one of its best-known personalities. He attended regularly at conferences and was a prolific writer (in four languages). Among other things, he translated, and with C. J. C. Britton was the co-editor of, Leitner's *Bone Marrow Biopsy*. He also contributed to Savill's *System of Clinical Medicine*. His most recent work concerned the influence of external temperature on the distribution of fatty marrow. But perhaps his most impor-

tant contribution was in introducing to English pathology Di Guglielmo's disease. For many years he was medical adviser to the Haemophilia Society, and he took an active part in the formation of the World Federation of Haemophilia. In 1960 he visited many European laboratories, especially in Italy, where he was made an honorary member of the Società Internazionale di Ematologia. It was, however, as organizing secretary of the seventh European Congress of Haematology in London in 1959 that he became so well known personally. Nothing was too much trouble in attending to the needs of delegates, and his assiduity went far to making this particular congress such a success. The many friendships he formed were fostered by the hospitality provided in his home.

Ernst Neumark loved lecturing and demonstrating and organizing clinicopathological conferences. He will be remembered with affection by many generations of students, and by all his pathology colleagues, many of whom have gone to senior appointments elsewhere. It cannot be said that his clinical colleagues always found him easy—his interests were too numerous and his character too volatile for steady clinical rapport—but they also will remember him with affection. There can be no denying the enthusiasm he had for his work, and especially for the great occasions. He was a splendid showman, and the excellent state of the museum at St. Mary's could stand as his memorial.

A man of obvious culture, he was a good companion, and his skill on the accordion could make a party hilarious. He could be obstinate in his opinions, right or wrong, but was steadfast in his loyalties—a good Jew, devoted husband, and loving father.

#### Sir CLAUDE FRANKAU, C.B.E.

D.S.O., M.S., F.R.C.S.

C. F. M. writes: When I first met Claude Frankau (obituary, 8 July, p. 116) he was surgical registrar at St. George's and gave a lot of his time to teaching and encouraging his juniors and students. In due course he was appointed assistant surgeon, and I believe he held the record for the length of time he bore this status before rising to that of full surgeon, owing to the relative youth of his seniors. This fact, however, did not prevent him from establishing an extensive private practice, for he was held in great esteem because of his diagnostic acumen and technical skill. He had a decisive manner which inspired confidence in both colleagues and patients. Through the years he served his country and St. George's with unflinching energy, and those who had the benefit of his teaching will never forget the patience, humour, and enthusiasm with which he passed on his knowledge. He could be wittingly caustic on occasion, but no one resented a blistering from him, as it was always deserved and taught a lasting lesson. As a surgeon he had all the skills: dexterity, gentleness, judgement, and the knowledge to put them to the best use. As a man and a friend he was everything which is implied by these terms at their best. His example has inspired many who hold illustrious positions in the surgical world of today.