

ANNALS

—OF—

GYNÆCOLOGY AND PÆDIATRY.

VOL. V.

AUGUST, 1892.

No. 11.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Carl Siegmund Franz Credé.

BY PROF. M. SAENGER.

LEIPSIG.

THIS eminent obstetrician and gynæcologist, whose death has been so deeply deplored, was born on December 21, 1819, being the son of Privy Councilor Credé, a member of the French community in Berlin. He studied medicine in Berlin and Heidelberg, and received his degree in 1842 in Berlin. His inaugural dissertation was devoted to an obstetrical subject, "The Prolapse of the Umbilical Cord."

After receiving his degree, Credé, in accordance with the custom of the time, undertook a long foreign journey for the purpose of scientific study, and became intimately associated in Paris with Paul Dubois, and in Vienna with Klein and Batsch; on his return he was appointed, in April, 1843, as assistant physician at the Berlin Obstetrical Clinic, and he held

this position until 1848. In 1850 he qualified himself as *privat-docent*. In 1852, although only 33 years old, he was appointed Director of the Berlin School for Midwives and Superintendent of the Obstetrical Department of the Charité, at the same time he was the first physician in charge of the Gynæcological Department of this greatest of all the hospitals of Berlin, a department which had been founded at his suggestion.

In October, 1856, he accepted a call to Leipzig as a successor of Joerg, as Professor of Obstetrics and Director of the Lying-in Hospital and School for Midwives. Here, also, he immediately enlarged the institution by the creation of a gynæcological clinic and polyclinic. The development of the obstetrical polyclinic into an obstetrical and gynæcological clinic and

PLATE I.



CARL SIEGMUND FRANZ CREDÉ.

polyclinic, such as is found to-day in almost all German universities, had then taken place only in Berlin. The honor is Credé's of having been the first to recognize the importance of such an extension of clinical instruction in general gynæcology, which has contributed not a little toward bringing the teaching of this subject up to the high standard which it now holds in Germany. As director of the institutions under his charge he also promoted such instruction actively, in various ways, from the very beginning of his academic career as teacher.

When Credé was called to Leipzig, in 1856, he found an institution fully large enough for previous conditions and expectations; but this was soon shown to be insufficiently large, and after prolonged efforts to gain the necessary appropriation from legislators, who then were less willing than now to build clinical palaces, he obtained a grant for an extensive edifice, which was begun in 1852 and dedicated in 1878.

Completely devoted with body and soul to his profession as an academic teacher, continually conscious of the great responsibility of his position, as director of his institution, he gave himself up for thirty-two long years to the exigent duties of his profession both by day and by night, for without the weightiest reasons he never deserted his post for a day or an hour.

Increasing illness made it impossible for him to reconcile with his strict sense of duty the further tenure of his laborious position, in which even at an advanced age he granted himself no diminution of work. Therefore in the year 1887, when he was 68 years old, he retired

from the direction of the clinic as well as from the office of teacher connected with it, yet it was not to give himself up entirely to the leisure due to his age. He still belonged to the faculty as senior, and undertook the permanent presidency of the Royal Commission for the examinations of physicians and dentists; neither did he lay aside his facile pen, but continued to work as author and editor; even in the last weeks of his life he sketched out plans for new works, which it was not granted to him to finish. Adeno-carcinoma of the prostate, the first origin of which could be traced back some six years, was finally complicated by an acute parenchymatous nephritis and led to a painful illness. With admirable stoical patience he endured the continual suffering caused by his disease, so that those most intimately associated with him could hardly suspect how much he was suffering.

With clear consciousness he bade farewell to his family, and himself ordered every arrangement which should be carried out after his death. Although he had wished for only a simple funeral, yet his burial developed into a great demonstration of the honor and high esteem which Credé had obtained among his numerous friends and pupils, as well as in all circles in the city of Leipzig, of which he had been a citizen and an inhabitant thirty-six years. His remains now rest in the burial vaults of his family in Berlin.

The literary works of Credé begin with abstracts, criticisms, reports of institutions and articles usually referring to cases; but from the beginning of his scientific career he commenced making preparations for writ-

ting a more important work, which appeared in 1853 and 1854, in a book of 900 pages entitled, "Clinical Lectures on Obstetrics." This work, the fruit of his activity for several years, as teacher of obstetrics at the Berlin University, contains, almost complete, all the practical principles which he advanced and defended in his subsequent position as professor. It is a complete text-book of obstetrics, wanting only the form and methodical arrangement of such a work, and it is to be greatly regretted that Credé did not alter his book into a systematic text-book, for it is written in a brilliant style and with a multitude of acute observations, original ideas and rich experiences. It upholds mature and moderate opinions, particularly in regard to obstetric operations, where so many representatives of the specialty err in recommending either too much, or too little. In accordance with these views both Credé, himself and his pupils, who knew how to value his "golden mean" in their obstetrical procedures, have always had good results.

Therefore his clinical lectures on obstetrics have maintained a position which they deserve in the literature of the specialty above so many works which were classical in their day, but which have been carried along and swept away by the torrent of literature which has flowed so deeply and rapidly in the last decades.

Simultaneously with the publication of the clinical lectures, Credé commenced a labor which is almost unparalleled in its length, tirelessness and importance, *i.e.*, that as author and collaborator of special scientific periodicals, from 1853 to his death, Credé was editor first of the *Monats-*

schrift für Geburtskunde und Frauenkrankheiten and of the *Archiv für Gynäkologie*, which is as much as to say that by far the greatest part of all essays on obstetrical and gynecological subjects passed through his hands of all those published in the domain of German science up to the year 1877, when the *Zeitschrift and Centralblatt* were founded.

In 1870, Credé, who had been junior editor of the *Monatsschrift für Geburtskunde und Frauenkrankheiten*, became the editor-in-chief of the successor of this journal, which has since appeared under the name *Archiv für Gynäkologie*. This change was made on Credé's recommendation. It seemed to him necessary both to concentrate the editorial department and on the other hand to induce obstetrical professors and the directors of large obstetrical institutions to participate more actively in the management of the journal; they therefore appeared henceforth as collaborators, while Credé divided the editorship only with Spiegelberg. After the death of the latter, in 1881, Credé alone was editor until Gusserow became associated with him in editing the twenty-fourth volume. Later also younger members of the specialty, who showed their interest in the *Archiv* by regular contributions of their labors, were accepted among the collaborators in a liberal way. The immense advance of modern gynecology finds its expression in the mass of scientific material which was sent to the *Archiv*. While from 1871 to 1887, that is, in sixteen years, thirty volumes were published, ten appeared in the four years from 1887 to 1891. Credé always sought to lift the *Archiv* to a higher plane. Gradually

the abstracts and reviews, and the reports of the transactions of the Obstetrical Society of Leipsig were omitted; only the transactions of the Gynæcological Section of the *Naturforscher* meetings and of the International Congresses were retained. He wished the journal to really be archives of original scientific contributions. He carefully watched over the reputation of his journal, making many enemies among those whose articles were declined, but performing his laborious duties carefully, impartially and conscientiously up to the last; he read all the proof himself, and took pains in the *Archiv*, as well as in his own writings, to preserve the purity of the German language.

Credé has published little in book form except his clinical lectures. Almost all his writings have appeared in the *Monatsschrift* and in the *Archiv*. It is appropriate here to select from these, those which have been of special importance for science, and, as we may add, for humanity. In the first line must here be mentioned his works "on the most appropriate method of Removal of the After-birth."

Inventions and progress in medical matters, which revolutionize the practice of the times, are apt to make people forget easily and quickly the nature of the former conditions which have been so transformed by new methods. As the present young generation of physicians scarcely think any more of the horrors of preantiseptic surgery, so that time is forgotten which hardly lies thirty years behind us, where pressure from above was hardly known at all as a means of extruding the after-birth when it did not come away spontaneously, and

was supposed to be "grown on." The internal separation and removal of the placenta, by means of the hand introduced into the vagina and the uterus, had, up to that time, cost countless lives. Credé first, practically and intentionally, by the recommendation of the simple method, which has been named after him, for the external removal of the after-birth, introduced a most useful change in this respect, and one that will last forever. He wished to have it called the external method, and not Credé manipulation, for it is more than a manipulation; it is a method, the proper performance of which, he was never tired of describing. Although he was willing to give up the use of his name in regard to it, a thankful world will never do this, but will leave his name, which has been best known through his method, associated with it forever in every country of the earth. The first propositions concerning Credé's method are published in these clinical lectures,¹ and it was not until six years later, after he had tested it more and more that he began to labor more diligently by speech and writing for its further introduction. Besides various addresses and articles he published that celebrated essay in the *Monatsschrift*,² which presented the subject most exhaustively, and remains of permanent value from its historical description of all methods of the removal of the after-birth which had been used up to that time.

Up to about 1880 Credé's method was then used more frequently, and in all counties, even in England, where a similar method was remem-

¹ P. 955.

² *Monatsschrift f. Geb.*, Bd XVII, p. 274

bered which was in use in Dublin, and there was a disposition to consider that Credé's method should be used in every natural birth, just as the perinæum is always supported. At this point, however, a reaction occurred, owing to some misunderstanding of the proper indications for the use of this method, the objections being based on the following considerations:

(1) That the course of the third period of labor can generally be trusted to nature, as well as that of the first and second period.

(2) That the premature expression of the after-birth, before its separation had occurred, occasions hæmorrhage and retention of the secundines.

Thus in opposition to the active procedure of Credé, a purely expectant method was developed, of which Alhfeld was the most vigorous champion. An abundant and somewhat polemic literature testifies to the violent conflict of the two methods, which are by no means always opposed to each other. Credé entered into the dispute as if with the enthusiasm of youth; three long articles in the *Archiv*,³ among which is to be noticed his last complete literary work, are devoted to the defence of his procedure; he rests his case especially on the admirable results obtained by this means at his clinic, and disclaims any responsibility for bad and faulty performance of his method.

And what is the result of the conflict to-day when Credé has departed from the field? In most of the clinics, in the majority of normal labors, the purely expectant method is, to be sure, practised, but always with con-

tinual readiness to use Credé's method finally. As Fehling, another pupil of Credé's, has pointed out, there is nothing to prevent the renewal of more general use of Credé's method, especially in private practice, if only the separation of the placenta is awaited, and its expression is performed afterward, just as Credé originally recommended.

This limitation and modification has, therefore, only been an advantage to Credé's method, for, as is the case with every other technical method, this has not remained unchangeable from the very beginning.

Another magnificent achievement of Credé, important alike for science and for humanity, was the introduction of prophylactic measures for the prevention of blenorrhagic ophthalmia of the newborn. The present generation of assistants in lying-in hospitals sees hardly a single case of this disease, which has the same sad effect on the eye that scarlet fever has on the ear. Formerly, however, the children thus afflicted used to come, together with their mothers, into the sick wards, which were never free from them, and the youngest assistants used to have the responsibility of treating these children with diseased eyes and directing the nurses, who were busy with them day and night. In spite of every care and the utmost zeal many eyes were then lost, although it was extremely rare that both eyes of the same patient were destroyed. All this misery has as good as vanished from the lying-in hospitals and foundling asylums, owing to Credé's services; if his method were introduced everywhere, and strictly carried out, it is estimated by Cohn, of Breslau,

³ Bd. XVII, 1888; Bd. XXIII, Bd. XXXII; also *Deutsches med. Wochens.*, 1880, No. 45.

that in Europe 3,000 persons less would lose their sight every year, and that the number of the blind in the asylums for this class of patients would be diminished by fully one-third.

Prophylactic irrigations of the vagina with carbolized water had been already introduced by Haussmann, and afterward Credé had used solutions of salicylic acid, but the hopes based on these methods had been found to be delusive, and it was known that many pregnant women, whose children were afterward attacked by ophthalmia, had shown no discharge, giving rise to suspicion of gonorrhœa. In the autumn of 1879, Credé began to use eye-drops of a weak solution of salicylic acid, after washing out the eyes of the infants with borax; soon after he substituted a solution of nitrate of silver (1:40)¹ for the salicylic acid. In three articles, which appeared in rapid succession and of which the last contains numerous historical references, as well as in a comprehensive pamphlet,² Credé described his procedure together with its wonderful results; the method was always made simpler, and finally consisted only in dropping a two per cent. solution of nitrate of silver into the conjunctival sac. Certain inflammatory appearances in the eyes of the children, which, however, were never permanently injured, caused him to try other germicides, especially sublimate; these likewise were valuable, but did not give such absolutely sure results as the nitrate of silver. In fact Kaltenbach showed

that merely washing out the children's eyes with distilled, or simply with clean water, that is the mere mechanical removal of the gonococci which might be present, was able to prevent the outbreak of ophthalmia; but as his assistant Briskén¹ has lately shown, the prevention was only sure in cases where it was possible to destroy the gonococci at the beginning of the labor by disinfectant irrigations of the genital canal of the mother. In cases where this was not practicable, Kaltenbach also employed Credé's method of chemical prophylaxis. But why should not this be generally used, since it is known as a method which is the least complicated and the surest, and since, moreover, it is perfectly harmless? Does it not show its superiority from the very fact that it is efficacious even in the cases where simply mechanical irrigation of the eye is not able to remove all the germs? Should it not, therefore, have a wider use than it has at present? Here a debt of gratitude is due to Credé. In this time when gonorrhœal infection, the main cause of the ophthalmia of the newborn, and when the pathological secretions of the vagina are so well studied, obstetricians, as a rule, and midwives also, should be required to make the simple prophylactic instillation of nitrate of silver, at least in every suspicious case.

We have no Monthyon in Germany; there have been few "awards for virtue" on account of distinguished services to humanity; therefore, it is all the more to be esteemed that Credé received such an award from the Senckenberg Institute, in Frankfurt,

¹ Archiv. f. Gyn., 1881, Bd. XVII; Bd. XVIII, 1883; Bd. XXI.

² Die Verhütung der Augenentzündung der Neugeborenen, Berlin, Hirschwald, 1884.

¹ Muench. med. Wochenschr., 1892, No. 5.

for his services in preventing ophthalmo-blenorrhœa neonatorum.

The duty of the obstetrician requires that he give his attention, not to the mother alone, but also to the new-born child; in regard to the latter Credé has achieved further successes.

The invention of the incubator for premature children is his work. It was only when similar inventions were spoken of in France, and Tarnier and Auvard described their very perfect, but also very complicated *couveuse*, that Credé defended his priority, and gave a report of his experience in this respect extending over thirty years.¹

He also turned his attention to the most suitable treatment of the umbilicus of the infant, and introduced in a simplified form Budin's elastic ligature of the umbilical cord; as a covering, instead of an occlusive bandage, he recommends a light layer of common cotton wadding, which permits the air to pass through, and should be changed once daily, at least; after the introduction of this treatment diseases of the umbilicus almost completely disappeared from the clinic.²

Having a wonderfully facile and skillful hand as an obstetrician, Credé was an incomparable master in operating; perhaps this circumstance was not without influence in determining his preference for an obstetrical operation, which is not generally adopted, because it requires an extraordinary degree of quickness and practice, united with caution and resolution. This operation is the application of the forceps to the after-coming head, the justifiability of which, in comparison with usual manipulations, he de-

fended in an article a few years ago, as he had always done in his lectures.¹

Without enriching obstetrics with any new operative procedure, or with any new instrument, Credé, even in his youth, always maintained what was good, old and approved. Here he was always conservative; he always used to say, "Let others approve what is new before I accept it." Thus he employed the *kranioclast* of Simpson-Braun, but did not give up the *kephalothryptor*. The excellent results of craniotomy at his clinic were attributed by Credé, in a critical essay² on this subject, to the fact that he always taught that operations should be done early, without making previous attempts to use the forceps or perform version. It must have required an immense change of sentiment for a man like Credé, in the very last years of his clinical activity, to participate in such an alteration of practice as the substitution of the conservative Cæsarean section for craniotomy on the living child. And yet he has taken these steps with far-seeing and progressive mind. I cannot here omit to drop my impersonality, as author, and to express my own deepest thanks for all the assistance which Credé gave me in this very matter of the reform of the Cæsarean section. He permitted me to operate on the first cases at his clinic; he lent to the new operation the weight of his name and the influence of his pen; and he often assured me of his satisfaction that he had lived to see this change, and that his clinic had been permitted to aid in bringing it about.

Credé had that rare and enviable faculty of a learned mind, which even

¹ Arch. f. Gynaek., 1884, Bd. XXIV.

² Arch. f. Gynaek., 1884, Bd. XXIII.

¹ Arch. f. Gynaek., 1884, Bd. XXV.

² Arch. f. Gynaek., 1884, Bd. XXIV.

in advanced age remains receptive for the new, and also, looking backward, is able to represent comprehensively the final result of great questions in the light of a personal experience which extends over a long life. From the last point of view is to be judged the peculiar and, to some extent, popular book entitled, "Healthy and Sick Puerperal Women,"¹ to which, as a complement and defence, he published an essay in the *Archiv*² on the same subject. In this book, which is written in language which is really classical, Credé desired to oppose meddlesome midwifery as far as concerned unnecessary therapeutic measures which had been introduced under the influence of the era of antiseptics.

Although he was one of the first, who in 1868 had established the methodical use of the thermometer in child-bed, he here strongly opposes the custom of judging of the nature and severity of a febrile puerperal affection merely according to the temperature and pulse, and of instituting local treatment only according to these indications, as he considers such a procedure not only superfluous but dangerous and injurious. As a matter of fact, the local treatment of the sexual organs in cases of puerperal fever has not accomplished what was expected of it, and Credé, after his fashion, simply recorded this fact; but little as he valued the active treatment of puerperal fever, so highly did he esteem the prophylaxis. For him that is everything, and if in order to carry it out he goes so far as to desire that internal examinations should be

almost abolished and be replaced by external examinations, he has been followed in this respect quite recently by younger members of our specialty, who have made the same demands. This may be an extreme position, but it has accomplished much good by a rational limitation of internal examination during labor, as well as of local treatment in puerperal fever, and by opposition to meddlesome midwifery of every kind. Overlooking various peculiarities, omissions and surprising utterances in this last book of Credé, its real substance and tendency will be accepted as perfectly accurate, and its influence must be appreciated as really beneficent. It is easily seen that Credé himself attributed great importance precisely to this last work of his; and it is known that within the last weeks of his life he was busy with a plan of enlarging it with another essay, in which he intended to bring into a stronger light, both historically and clinically, the importance of purely external examinations, which, in his opinion, was too little appreciated.

Credé has written many other valuable essays concerning questions now settled, but which at the time were still in dispute; for instance, one on the "Cicatricial Lines in the Skin of the Abdomen, the Breast and the Thighs in Pregnant Women and those who have borne Children;"¹ in this he has shown that these marks are not specific for pregnancy, and are not caused by subcutaneous tearing of the tissues, as was at that time supposed. He also wrote various Latin articles in which he confirmed and enlarged the teaching of Hecker and

¹ Gesunde u. kranke Wöchnerinnen, 1886. Leipsig. Arthur Felix.

² Bd. xxx

¹ Monatss. and Geb., Bd. xiv, 5

Heyerdahl concerning the great frequency of the change of position and attitude of the foetus; these and many others were little additions to the magnificent edifices of his great obstetrical works, which secure for him in the roll of scientific obstetricians a place beside the greatest masters of the specialty from Mauriceau and Levret to Carl Braun and Scanzoni, who departed from this life just before him. Credé was indeed great, and perhaps it will hereafter be said that he was the last of the great "pure" obstetricians.

From younger lips the expression is often heard that Credé was no gynæcologist; it is true that excepting certain reports of cases, and lectures on operative enlargement of the os uteri, on retrouterine hæmatocele, on the dangers of various intrauterine manipulations, etc., he only published a single important gynæcological treatise, and that, too, with the coöperation of Ahlfeld; this was entitled "Contribution to the Determination of the Normal Position of the Healthy Uterus,"¹ and even this admirable work, the conclusions of which are now universally accepted, has a certain obstetrical foundation, since it is based especially on examinations of puerperal women. But even if Credé has not advanced gynæcology, and especially operative gynæcology, as an originator, he was yet an admirable gynæcologist; he was fully acquainted with the gynæcology of his time and followed its later development with the most active sympathy; among the pioneers of German gynæcology, he was intimately associated with the elder Carl Meyer and with

Louis Meyer, both scientifically and in relations of personal friendship; he was also personally acquainted with Marion Sims, and was an enthusiastic supporter of his methods. He was also not afraid to perform laparotomies, which in his hands resulted neither more nor less favorably than in those of others, both before the appearance of Lister and for some time afterwards. Nevertheless, he was more particularly a master of the gynæcology of the older school of Berlin, and of the plastic methods of Sims and Simon, and his assistants know that he seldom failed of a successful result in the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula, or for a complete rupture of the perinæum, for both of which he always used silver wire. He showed by the creation of the special gynæcological departments at the Charité, and afterwards in Leipsic, that he attributed the greatest importance to the proper teaching of gynæcology; to be sure, it is long since he himself practiced the modern "heavy" gynæcology, since such an activity became physically more and more laborious for him, but, always modest and conscientious, he let younger hands perform the operations, and showed in the clinic that he fully understood and appreciated them.

Credé was and remained above all a master of obstetrics. To this he devoted his whole strength, and he always emphasized the fact that as University professor he considered it as his chief duty to educate good obstetricians, and, indeed, it would be well for the younger physicians if the spirit of a Credé, insisting on the importance of obstetrics, ruled other clinics, where operative gynæcology

¹ Archiv, Bd. 1.

is more and more favored as a subject of instruction, under pressure of the abundance of cases for operation. For the practice of obstetrics is to-day, indeed, more certain and more satisfactory, but it is also more difficult, more complicated and more responsible than it was before the introduction of antisepsis, and before the enlargement of its operative requirements.

It is due to the instruction of Credé that in Saxony, and especially in Leipzig, there is an excellent class of distinguished obstetricians in active service, and his successor in office is faithfully striving to increase their number. Not less is it due to Credé that there has been formed a class of carefully trained midwives. He always insisted on the importance of skillful midwives for the good of the people, and he did a great deal to improve them. He both published various articles, and made an official report concerning midwives; especially since 1863 he was continually busy with the alterations and improvement of the Saxon text-book for midwives. In this work he was also associated with Winckel and in the last edition with Leopold; as he was an authority in matters concerning midwives many text-books for the midwives of other states were submitted in manuscript to Credé for his criticism, and the authorities of many cities have availed themselves of his advice in questions concerning this subject. It is known that Saxony led the way in the introduction of an official requirement for disinfection, which was to be used by midwives, and such measures have been afterward employed in all German and in many foreign states.

If the midwives of to-day, in com-

parison with those thirty years back, are very patterns of cleanliness and good instruction, it must not be forgotten that it required a laborious work of education through thirty years such as was performed unweariedly by Credé and by the authorities of the institute in Dresden, in order to bring about this favorable result. He was, however, an uncommonly able teacher, whether his audience was composed of students or of much less educated women, his lecture was clear, simple, practical and always complete.

By skillful combination of theory and practice he knew how to gain attention, and to present from various points of view and in an attractive manner the apparently monotonous clinical events. The most interesting moments of his activity as teacher were each Monday at the Obstetrical Polyclinic. Here, like a general after a manœuvre, the wise and experienced man and talented master gave his judgment severely, but carefully, on the operative performances of the obstetrical students. How often it could be heard afterward from practical physicians how great were the advantages and how strong the stimulus of these never-to-be-forgotten hours. In general it was the practical instruction which formed the kernel of his method of teaching. There was no indifferent looking on, no perfunctory demonstration of the question which had been given out, in the courses with the mannikin, which he had perfected, and in the courses for vaginal examinations. Always attentive, as if it were something new for himself and instructive even for him, he was never tired of keeping the scholars until they had

felt, recognized and performed everything which was under discussion. His hearers noticed this also, and were thankful to him for it.

No academic teacher could, therefore, well enjoy greater respect or be more looked up to than was Credé. This respect, moreover, was felt even more by his assistants who were in daily intercourse with him. It is known that the service in an obstetrical clinic is not easy, and Credé was strict in his requirements; when he used to present his assistants to foreign visitors, he used to like to make jocose remarks as to how they were reduced by watching and labor; strict, careful and punctual to the second, he taught these qualities to his assistants, and rewarded them for their work on behalf of the institution by a freedom in the use of its scientific material, such as was not easily to be obtained at other clinics.

The accompanying excellent portrait, which actually represents to us the features of the master, so full of character, and which will remain in the possession of the Frauen klinik of Leipzig, was taken in 1881, at the time when he celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as teacher in Leipzig. This picture will thus give to future generations a representation of the talented, energetic and gentle feat-

ures of the highly honored man. In fact, in this countenance can be read a sketch of his whole personality, the distinguished presence, the dignified bearing, the quiet calmness which was peculiar to him and which was so attractive to all who stood in relations with him, and especially to his patients.

Odi profanum vulgus et arceo might be written under this picture, for in rare abundance all the gifts which ennoble humanity and lift it above what is commonplace were united in this man, who was so receptive for everything good and beautiful. He who was intimate with Credé and who could look into his heart and soul, which was not open to many, could know what a noble, great, firm and unchanging character he had before him, ruled by an iron sense of duty, strict in others, but also strict to himself, and therefore filled with true faithfulness to his friends, with devoted love to his family.

In closing I will quote a sentence from the admirable discourse of his old friend and pastor, Dreydorff, spoken at his funeral, "In him there was nothing borrowed, nothing foreign, but he was moulded complete, for in everything he was himself alone."