Edward Meryon (1809–1880) and muscular dystrophy

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Abstract
Edward Meryon was an English physician of Huguenot stock. He studied medicine at University College, London, and his chief appointments were at St Thomas's Hospital and the London Infirmary for Epilepsy and Paralysis. In a communication to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in December 1851, which was published in the Transactions of the Society the following year, he described in detail eight boys in three families with a disease later to be associated with the name of Duchenne. He was particularly impressed by the predilection for males and its familial nature. He appears to have been the first physician to make a systematic study of the disorder some years before Duchenne.

In his seminal publications12 of 1861 and 1868 Guillaume Benjamin Amand Duchenne described in considerable detail the disease which was later to be associated with his name. This X linked disorder is characterised by progressive muscle wasting and weakness, mainly affecting the proximal musculature. It begins in early childhood and leads to death usually in the late teens or early twenties. Pseudohypertrophy of the calf muscles is invariably present in the early stages and hence the once used appellation 'pseudohypertrophic muscular dystrophy'. The gene locus is at Xp21 and the basic defect is a deficiency of muscle dystrophin, a cytoskeletal protein, though the details of pathogenesis are not yet clear. There remains no effective treatment.

However, although the first detailed clinical description and muscle histology have been attributed to Duchenne, in fact an English physician, Edward Meryon, appears to have described the disorder some 10 years earlier and to have been the first to publish the details in English. Although there had been previous reports of occasional patients with what would now be considered Duchenne muscular dystrophy, Meryon can be credited with having made the first systematic study of the disorder.

Meryon’s contribution
At a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in December 1851 Meryon de-
Edward Meryon (1809–1880) and muscular dystrophy

muscle tissue could also result from disease of the spinal cord, independent of injury, but in fact emphasises:

"... in the first case which I have related, the spinal cord and nerves connected with it were carefully examined, and not the slightest trace of disease was detected. The relative proportion of the grey matter to the white in the cord, the ganglionic cells of the former, and the tubular structure of the latter, as well as of the nerves and the white substance within the neurolemma wherever examined by the microscope, all bore evidence of the healthy condition of the nervous system ... the only structural change observed was that which presented itself in the muscular fibres, which were broken down, and converted into granular and fatty matter." (p 78)

Thereafter he refers to the condition as 'Granular Degeneration of the Voluntary Muscles'.

He was also much impressed by the familial nature of the disorder and the predilection for males. In the three families (sibships) in his 1851 presentation there were eight affected brothers and nine healthy sisters.

Meryon's other major contribution on the subject is a lengthy chapter entitled 'Paralysis from Granular Degeneration of the Voluntary Muscles' in his monograph (fig 1) Practical and pathological researches on the various forms of paralysis published in 1864.4 Here, in addition to two families from his earlier publication, he also includes a further family of four affected sons of three sisters, a seemingly sporadic case, and an affected brother and sister aged 12 and 14 respectively. (Of the 13 cases originally described by Duchenne, two were also young girls.) In total, it appears that Meryon studied six families, in five of which (seven sibships) only boys were affected (14 affected males with 13 unaffected sisters).

In his monograph Meryon is obviously aware of Duchenne's work subsequent to his own original (1851) presentation:

"In 1851 I communicated to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society a case of this description, together with the result of a post-mortem examination, in which no lesion was found in any part of the nervous system. Previous to that time no account had been given of the precise nature of the disruption of muscular fibre which characterises this disease; and although I have hoped to see my opinion refuted by the demonstration of a nervous origin, it has been endorsed by most pathologists who have investigated the subject. It is not, as Duchenne has called it, a simple atrophy of muscles, but a breaking up of the sarcolemma of the elementary primitive fibres, and a segregation of the granules of which the sarcous matter is composed; therefore I still adhere to the term granular degeneration." (p 200)

And in stressing that the disease is limited to muscle and does not have a neurogenic origin, he compared the spinal cord from one of his patients with that of a control:

"On the day after the examination a youth of the same age (18) was kicked by a horse, and killed on the spot. My late friend Mr Avery, who was then surgeon to the Charing Cross Hospital, procured for me the spinal cord, by which I was enabled to compare that of my patient with one that was known to be perfectly healthy, and I may state that in form, size, firmness, colour, and appearance under the microscope, the two corresponded in every respect." (p 201)

He also enlisted collaborative evidence from others:

"My friend the Hon and Rev Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne, an accomplished microscopist, has for many years taken a lively interest in these cases of granular degeneration of the voluntary muscles, and has spent much time in examining the different tissues obtained at the post-mortem investigation made by Mr. Savory. In a letter to me he observes, 'I am in my own mind quite satisfied that the peculiar paralysis about which you write me, affords no direct evidence of lesion in any structure but the muscular.'" (p 210)

and later:

"Notwithstanding an earnest desire to find a central nervous cause, I am induced to believe in an idiopathic disease of the muscles, dependent, perhaps, on defective nutrition, just as there is an idiopathic disease of the bones, dependent on the same cause. And I consider that the consequent degeneration of the muscles is characterized by a breaking up of the amorphous membrane which envelopes the primitive fibres, and a dispersion of the contained granular matter; that the muscles affected lose their power, in direct proportion to the amount and progress of the degeneration; and that the disease is not apt to be accompanied with symptoms of nervous disturbance." (p 211)

In summary, Meryon seems to have been convinced that this was a specific disorder, characterised by progressive muscle wasting and weakness, beginning in early childhood and leading to premature death in the late teens, was not the result of any involvement of the spinal neurones but was essentially a disease of muscle, was frequently familial, and had a predilection for males. There is little doubt that he was describing the disease later to be referred to as Duchenne muscular dystrophy.

In his own studies published in 1868,5 Duchenne refers on several occasions to Meryon's publication of 1852 but seems to be under the misapprehension that Meryon considered the disorder progressive muscular atrophy:

"Mais l'observateur distingue, M. Edw. Meryon, qui en a expose la relation, les ayant evidemment confondues avec l'atrophie musculaire progressive, je dois me

Figure 1 Title page of Meryon's monograph published in 1864.
réservé d’en discuter le diagnostic différentiel, avant de les ranger ici parmi les cas de paralysie pseudo-hypertrophique précé-dences.” (p 25)

Could this be why Meryon’s work has been largely ignored? Duchenne proceeds later (p 428 onwards) to a detailed discussion of the differential diagnosis of “…atrophie muscu-laire graisseuse progressive de l’enfance et de la paralysie pseudo-hypertrophique”, the for-mer, but not the latter, being caused by a lesion in the spinal cord. Indeed an analysis of who may first have delineated progressive muscular atrophy could well form the basis for a separate study (see Duchenne, pp 432–3).

**Earlier descriptions of the disease**

With a disease which is relatively common, so characteristic and serious, and often affects more than one boy in a family, it seems likely that others before Meryon would have noted the disorder. In fact Pöch and Becker suggested that a relief painting on the wall of a tomb in Pharaonic Egypt, dating from the 18th Dynasty of the New Kingdom (about 1500 BC), may represent muscular dystrophy. The subject however is the Queen (sic) of Pun that shows lordosis and in fact seems more likely to be simply a Nubian with statopygia. More relevant is perhaps a drawing from a tomb at Beni Hasan (c.2800–2500 BC) which we located in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (Number 17 in Newberry’s). Three figures are depicted. The first has bilateral club foot and the second is a boy with what might be muscular dystrophy. He has lost the normal arch of his feet, which is usually clear in Egyptian wall paintings as seen in the third figure. His calves also seem somewhat enlarged and he may have some degree of (pseudo)hypertrophy of certain upper limb muscles.

This of course is all speculative and it was not until the 19th century that clear clinical descriptions of dystrophy appear. First among these was by the Edinburgh surgeon-anato-mist Charles Bell (1774–1842) who is best remembered for having described paralysis of the facial nerve (Bell’s palsy). In his The nervous system of the human body, published in 1830, he describes (case 89) a young man of 18 with progressive muscle wasting and weakness which began around the age of 10. Though there was no pathology to establish the diag-nosis, the clinical description given by Bell would favour muscular dystrophy.

The first most clear and detailed clinical description, however, was given by the Neapol-itian physician Professor Gaetano Conte, with the help of a Dr L Gioja, reported in the Annali Clinici dell’Ospedale degli Incurabili di Napoli in 1836. The original publication has now been reprinted and commented on by Nigro. Conte and Gioja described two brothers who apparently first manifested the disease at the age of 8, had enlarged calves, and progressive muscle wasting and weakness which particularly affected the lower limbs. They subsequently developed contractures of the knees and hips. The older brother died of cardiac failure. In both boys sensory function and mentation were normal. Unfortunately there was no report of muscle pathology, though the clinical features would again be consistent with Duchenne muscular dystrophy.

A few years later, in 1847, Dr W J Little, a physician at the London Hospital, also reported two affected brothers aged 12 and 14. Both had been unable to walk from the age of 11 and the older died at 14 years. At necropsy, examination of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles showed that the muscle tissue had been largely replaced by fat. These cases were reported in detail by Little in 1853.

These early descriptions are all consistent with the diagnosis of Duchenne muscular dys-trophy, but it seems clear that the first systematic and detailed study of the disorder must be attributed to Edward Meryon.

**Edward Meryon: the man and his family**

The Huguenots were Protestant refugees from the Catholic regime in France, following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, from whom Edward Meryon was descended, through a Louis Merinian, who arrived in Rye, Sussex, around this time. After a generation or so the family name had become established as Meryon (fig 2).

Edward Meryon’s father (V-1) was a John Meryon (1776–1857), a distinguished member of Rye Society, having been admitted a Freeman of the town in 1798, Harbour Commiss-ioner, and briefly, in 1825, Mayor, and with his brother in law owned a brewhery in Rye.

Edward Meryon (fig 3) was born in Rye in 1809 but the exact date of birth is not known.

**Figure 2** The Meryon family tree.
Edward Meryon (1809–1880) and muscular dystrophy

nor is anything known of his early life. Around 1827 he entered University College, London, to study medicine and also, according to his own record, the École de Médecine, Paris, though we have so far been unable to confirm this. He qualified MRCS in 1831. The main events of his subsequent career are summarised in the table. He died in London in 1880 and is buried in Brompton Cemetery.

He practised mainly as a physician but may also have been an accoucheur because, according to family legend, he was invited to attend the confinement in 1856 of the Empress Eugénie, the wife of the Emperor Napoleon III. He may, however, have only been instrumental in procuring the services of an English governness or nurse (Duff, p 126). In any event, he was presented with an elaborately decorated snuff box by the Emperor, which is still in the family's possession.

In 1833 he married Catherine Baily (1811–1897) from the village of Falkingham in Lincolnshire. The couple had four daughters and a son, John Edward (1851–1906). The latter married Isabella Chalmers (1853–1940), a descendant of the famed Scottish theologian Thomas Chalmers. And John Edward's son (VIII-1) married Marjorie Wedgwood, a member of another notable family. It appears that in the present generation the youngest Meryon male is descended from this couple, and has been christened Edward Meryon! The Meryon line has also continued to the present day through VIII-4.

Edward Meryon's father John (V-1) had a distinguished younger brother, Charles Lewis Meryon (1783–1877), who led a fascinating and eventful life. He studied at St John's College, Oxford, became a physician and later a confidant and companion of the eccentric traveller Lady Hester Stanhope about whom he wrote two three volume works. By a French ballet dancer, Narcisse Chasoux, he had an illegitimate son who was also named Charles Meryon (1821–1867). The latter, after being an officer in the French navy, became an accomplished and well known engraver and etcher. He developed schizophrenia and was known to, and documented by, Dr Gachet who also cared for Vincent Van Gogh. A full and detailed pedigree of the family is reproduced as an appendix.

From many different points of view, the Meryon family is indeed illustrious. The family crest is a busy bee, and the family motto 'Si non hodie – quando?' (If not today – when?) which, in the circumstances of Edward Meryon's neglect in the history of muscular dystrophy, would seem particularly appropriate.

We are very grateful to the following for much valuable help and information about Edward Meryon and his family: Ms A Armstrong (University College), Mr Andrew Baster (St Thomas's Hospital), Mrs Mary Bayliss (Hon Sec, Huguenot Society), Miss Alma Fabes (of Rye), Mr G Palmer (Rye Local History Society), the staff of the Rye Library and the East Sussex County Record Office, and particularly members of the family, as well as Dr Trevor Hughes for his help and encouragement and Mrs Isabel Black for her secretarial assistance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1809</td>
<td>Born Rye, Sussex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827–31</td>
<td>University College, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831</td>
<td>MRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>Married Catherine Baily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>The physical and intellectual constitution of man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>Lecturer, St Thomas's Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>MD, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>Member of Ethnological Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Member of Royal Institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>MRCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>'On granular and fatty degeneration of the voluntary muscles'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>FRCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>The history of medicine, volume 1; Fellow, Geological Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>Council, Geological Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Practical and pathological researches on the various forms of paralysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Vice President, Geological Society; Council, Royal Medical Chirurgical Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Physician, London Infirmary for Epilepsy and Paralysis; Vice President, Royal Medical Chirurgical Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>On the functions of the sympathetic system of nerves, as a physiological basis for a rational system of therapeutic exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875–7</td>
<td>Council, Royal College of Physicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Died 8 November, London</td>
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LOUIS MIRIAN
LEWIS MERYON
b 1886
d 1738 Rye

MARQUÈRÉTE
b 1886
d 1743 Rye

JOHN
b 1716
d 1738 Rye

WILLIAM
bapt 17 Jun 1722
bur 6 Jan 1723 Rye
d 1730

SARAH
bapt 13 May 1726 Rye

Rye

JOHN WILLIAM
Sarah
b 1716
bapt 17 Jun 1722
bur 6 Jan 1723 Rye
d 1778

THOMAS
b 1780
d 28 Jun 1820

HARRIOT (HARRIETT) PIX
b 1781
d 16 Jun 1864
bur Northiam

CHARLES PIX
b 1814
d 11 Sep 1877

ELIZABETH
b 1791
d 1810

LUCY ELIZABETH CHARLES MERYON Eugenia
bapt 11 Feb 1810 Lambeth, St. Mary
d 1821 Paris
d 1889

CHARLES LEWIS
b 27 Jun 1783

NARDESE CHASPOUX
b 7 France
d 7 France

ELIZA GARDNER (widow ?)
b 7 ?
d ?

MARY BROCKET
b 1866
d 29 Dec 1906

WILLIAM GILBERT
b ? Hippenscombe

STANES BROCKET(?)
b 1866
d 9 Jan 1867 (age 11 weeks)

MARGARET
b 1815
d 7

REV. CHARLES MORSE
Yankalilla, S. Australia

CHARLES MERYON (painter and etcher)
b 1823 St. Mary
d 1867 Paris

ELIZABETH
b 1791
d 1810

MARIE BROCKET
b 1895

CHARLES LEWIS
b 27 Jun 1783

d 11 Sep 1877

ANN
b 1879
d 7

ROBERT B WEBB
Lyndoch, Adelaide
S. Australia
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