Pet.r

Walter Baker Chymist

of

Doctor Robert James

For Doctor James.

Petition to his Majty in Council presented Feb. 1732

1734 Schwanberg dis'd this Powder

S. died in 1744 leaving the Secret

Sets forth — That Wm. Schwanberg commonly called Baron Schwanberg a very ingenious Chymist in his life time about ye Year 1744 with great Labour & Expence found out a Medicine being a Febrifuge a Powder wch. an immediate Cure for almost all kinds of Fevers, & Schwanberg dispersed sd. Medicine to diverse Subjects wth. very great Success till his Death which happened in Feb. 1744 & ye Pet.r being extremely intimate wth him from ye Year 1740 to his Death Schwanberg during that time taught Pet.r how to prepare ye same

That Doct.r James having Administred s. Medicine to great numbers of his Patients by the Names of the Cordial the Antimonial Powder the Barosmic Powder the Mineral Powder to Schwanberg's Mineral Fever Powder s. — a before s. Schwanberg's Death became acquainted with — of Fevers the same —

Schwanberg prosecuted it & died

Dr. died in 1744

That s. Schwanberg dying Intestate in Oct.r 1744 ye Pet.r soon after had Letts of Administration of his Effects granted to him out of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury & thereby became intitled to the benefit of ye s. Secret in making & preparing s. Medicine & to the Profits thereof

That s. Doct.r James usurping the sole Secret of making s. Medicine & that ye same was a new Medicine found out by him under that pretence made Application to his Majty for a Patent for the sole making & vending same for 14 Years & thereon his Majty by Lets Patent dated the 13th of Nov.r in the 21st Year of his Reign granted to s. James the sole Power of making & selling s. Powder by the Name of a Powder invented by s. James which in a few Hours & wth very few Doses most effectually cured acute Fevers of all kinds & other Distempers in a safe & agreeable manner for the Term of 14 Years to commence from the Date of the s. Lets Patent.

Lets Pat.

That the Pet.r is able to prove with the greatest certainty & Demonstration that the Powder mentd in s. Letters Patent is the same Medicine that was so found out & prepared by s. Schwanberg & no other & that the same was not invented by Doctor James.

By vert. Pet.r secrets from vending for power of Sale at Law.

That by means of s. Patent ye Pet.r ever since ye obtaining the same has been restrained from vending s. Medicine without being exposed & made liable to Suits at Law & his Majty's Subjects are by s. Doctor James's having obtained s. Lets Patent taught to believe that the Powder prepared by s. Doctor James & that prepared by Pet.r are different Medicines & that ye Pet.r cant supply them therewith whereby ye Pet.r has in a great measure ever since obtaining s. Letters Patent lost the benefit of s. Medicine

in s. mean lost ye benefit of s. Medicine

That in s. Lets Patent there is a Proviso that in case it should be made appear to his Majesty or any Lr. or more of his Privy Council during s. Term that s. Grant was contrary to Law or prejudicial to his Majty's Subjects in Genl. or that s. Invention was not new as to the publick use thereof or not invented by s. James that then upon signification thereof to be made by his Majesty under his Privy Seal or by the Lords of Council under their hands s. Lets Patent should forthwith cease & be void.

Proviso for vacating

Prays — That the s. Lets Patent obtained by Doct.r James may be vacated pursuant to the Power reserved to his Majty for that purpose

13th Jany 1732 — Reference of the L.ds of the Council to the Atty & Solr Genl.

The Lords of the Council stating in their Reference that his Majty by Order in Council of the 11th of Jany preceding then Baker's s. Petition praying ye s. Lets Patent might be vacated — they therefore referr the s. Petition to his Majty's Atty & Solr Genl to examine into the same & to report a State of the Case to the Council with their Opinion what might be proper to be done thereon

Lets Patent to Doct.r James 13th Nov.r 21st Geo. 2d

His present Majesty by Lets Patents mdr. the Great Seal

Reciting that Doctor James had by his Petition to his Majty represented that he had with great Labour & Expence & after many tedious Experiments invented a Powder & Pill which in few Hours & wth very few Doses most effectually made acute fevers of all kinds Rheumatisms Pleurisies & Inflammations & eminently relieved the Gout Scurvy & other Chronical Distempers in a safe effectual & agreeable manner which he apprehended would be of great benefit to the Publick & save the lives of thousands But as he apprehended he could not then — with safety discover the Materials whereof they were composed & the manner of preparing them he therefore proposed to describe the same by an Instrument in writing to be enrolled in Chancery & therefore prayed his Majty to grant him Lets Patent under the Great Seal for the sole use & benefit of his s. Invention within England & Wales & the Plantations in America for 14 Years — His Majesty therefore of his mere motion have & granted to s. Robt. James his Exors. Admrs. & Assns. his Royal sole power & privilege & authority that he & they by him & themselves or by his Deputys Servts. or Agents or such others as he should agree with & no others at all times during the —

Mr Forrester. Take pots
after pre Schwanberg & James
the same the operation so

Term therein expressed should & lawfully might make use exercise & vend his s.d Invention within England Wales & Berwick upon Tweed & his Majtys Plantations in America or Elsewhere soever & that he his Exr Admr & Ass.s should & lawfully might have & enjoy the whole profit benefit commodity & advantage from time to time coming growing accruing & arriving by reason of y.e s.d Invention during the Term therein mentioned **To hold** exercise & enjoy the s.d Liberties Powers Priviledges & Advantages therein before granted or mentioned to be granted to s.d James his Exr Admr & Ass.s for the Term of 14 years from the Date of s.d Lrs Patent according to the Statute in that Cases made **And** to the end that the s.d Robt James might have the full benefit & the sole use & exercise of the s.d Invention according to his Majtys Intention before declared **His Majty** doth thereby for himself his Heirs & Successors Command all Persons & Bodies Corporate & Politick & all other his Subjects whatsoever within England & Wales & Berwick upon Tweed in his Plantations in America that they nor any of them during the said 14 years thereby granted either directly or indirectly should make use or put in practice the s.d Invention or any part thereof so learned by s.d James nor in any wise counterfeit or resemble the same nor should make or cause to be made any addition thereunto or subtraction from the same whereby to pretend himself or themselves the Inventors or Devisors thereof without the Licence or Agreement of the s.d Robt James in writing under hand & Seal under such Penalties as might be justly inflicted on such Offenders for their contempt of the Royal Command & further to be answerable to s.d James according to Law for Damages thereby occasioned — **And** his Majty thereby for himself his Heirs & Successors Willed & Commanded all Justices of the Peace Officers & Ministers whatsoever that they should not during the s.d Term in any wise molest the s.d James in or about the lawfull exercise of the s.d Invention or relating thereto — to wch **Proviso** that the s.d Lrs Patent was upon Condition that if at any time during the Term thereby granted it should be made appear to his Majty or any 6 or more of his Privy Council that that grant was contrary to Law or prejudicial or inconvenient to his Majtys Subjects in Genl or that the s.d Invention was not a new Invention as to the Publick use & exercise thereof in England Wales & Berwick upon Tweed & the Plantations in America or not invented & found out by the s.d Robt James then upon Signification thereof by his Majty under his Signet or Privy Seal or by the Lords & others of the Privy Council or any 6 or more of them under their hands the s.d Lrs Patent should forthwith cease determine & be utterly void to all intents & purposes any thing therein before contained to the contrary notwithstanding **Proviso** that the s.d Lrs Patent or any thing therein contained shall not extend or be construed to give Priviledge to s.d Robt James to use or imitate any Invention or work whatsoever which had been found out or invented by any other of his Majtys Subjects whatsoever & publickly used or exercised in England Wales & Berwick upon Tweed & the Plantations in America unto whom like Lrs Patent or Priviledges had been granted for the said use exercise & benefit thereof it being his Majestys Will & Pleasure that y.e s.d Robt Jas & others to whom like Lrs Patent had been granted should distinctly use & practise their resp.t Inventions by them invented according to the true intent of the same — wch Provisoes that the Patent should not be enjoyed by above 3 Persons at once & that the s.d Robt James should particularly describe & specifie the nature of his s.d Invention & in what manner the same is to be performed under his Hand & Seal & cause y.e same to be enrolled in Chancery within 3 Months from the Date of the Patent or the same to be void — Saturday

63

Specification of the Invention Enrolled in Canc.y 11th Feb. 21 Jas 2

The Specification after Reciting the s.d Lrs Patent shortly & the Proviso obliging y.e s.d James to describe the nature of his Invention He in Compliance wth s.d Proviso declared that the s.d Invention is to be performed in the following manner

The Powder

Take Antimony calcine it with a continual long protracted Heat in a flat unglazed Earthen Vessel adding to it from time to time a sufficient quantity of any Animal Oyl & salt well Dephlegmated then boil it in mettled Nitre for a considerable time & separate the Powder from the Nitre by dissolving it in water

The Pill

Take Quicksilver make an Amalgama with equal parts of the Martial Regulus of Antimony & pure Silver adding a proportionable Quantity of Sal Ammoniac, Distill off the Mercury by a Retort into a Glass Rec.r then with this Quicksilver make a fixed Amalgama with the same Ingredients Distill again & repeat this Operation 9 or 10 times then dissolve this Mercury in Spirit of Nitre Put it into a Glass Retort & Distill to dryness Calcine the Caput Mortuum till it becomes of a Gold Colour then Spirit of Wine upon it & Keep it for use — It is impossible for any one that does not see a Method to the Proofs to specify the precise Dose because the Medicines will be stronger or weaker according as the Proofs is conducted, In General 3 Grains of the Antimonial Powder & one grain of the Mercurial Pills is a moderate Dose though sometimes more sometimes less is required —

2

Affidt on the part of Walter Baker the Pltff

Affidt of the Pltff Walter Baker sworn 14th Feb. 1752

Walter Baker Chymist makes Oath that Wm Schwanberg commonly called Baron Schwanberg a very Ingenious Chymist in his life time viz. abt the Year 1734 or 1735 was informed by him & verily believes true found & invented a certain Medicine being a Febrifuge or Powder prepared with Antimony & other Materials w.ch had been found by experience to be an immediate Cure for almost all kinds of Fevers & Schwanberg dispensed Medicine to divers of his Majtys Subjects w.th very great Success from thence till his death w.ch happened about Octob. 1744 & Deft being extremely intimate with Schwanberg from the Year 1740 to his Death Schwanberg during that time taught Deft how to make & prepare the same — Saith that Dr Robt James having administred Medicine to great numbers of his Patients by the Name of the Powder, the Antimonial Powder, the Baron's Powder, the Universal Powder or Schwanbergs Universal Fever Powder Dr James by some means a little before Schwanbergs Death became acquainted with the nature & manner of preparing same — Saith Schwanberg dying Intestate in Oct.r 1744 Deft had Leas of Administration of his Effects granted him out of the Prerogative Court & thereby as he apprehends became intitled to the benefit of Secret in making Medicine & to the profits thereof & saith Dr James observing the sale secret of preparing Medicine & that same was a new Medicine found out by him under that pretence made application to his Majty for a Patent for the sole making & vending same for the Term of 14 Years & thereon his Majty by Lrs Patent dated 13 Nov.r in the 21st Year of his Reign granted to Dr James the sole privilege of making & vending Powder described therein by the name of a Powder invented by Dr James — Saith Deft well knows that the Powder mentd in Lrs Patent is the being same Medicine so found out & prepared by Schwanberg & no other & that same was not invented by Dr Robt James — & Deft moreover dares the same for that Deft has at divers times in divers ways & manners annalized as well his own as Dr James's Powder in order to know & demonstrate the same & has always found them exactly similar in all respects — Saith that by means of Dr Patent Deft ever since obtaining the same has been & is advised & believes restrained from vending Medicine without being exposed & made liable to continual suits of Law & his Majtys Subjects as Deft informed & believes are by means of Dr Robt James having obtained Lrs Patent taught to believe that Powder prepared by Dr Robt James & that prepared by Deft are different Medicines or else that Deft wd supply them therewith whereby Deft has in great measure ever since obtaining Lrs Patent as he believes lost great part of the benefit of Medicine — Saith in the life time of Schwanberg Deft vended large quantities of Fever Powder to a great many Subjects as well as Intermittent Fevers & Alternatives with great Success & Deft has ever since Schwanbergs Death continued to sell & administer Powder under the name of Schwanbergs Universal — further saith that during his Intimacy w.th Schwanberg he has frequently declared to Deft at divers times & places that he had discovered the Secret to Dr James of making Medicine — Saith that abt March 1745 Schwanberg went to France w.th David Barlatt & left Deft to take care of his Family which consisted of Mary Schwanberg & his Son & Daur both Infants & Schwanberg then told Deft that Dr Robt James would send Mrs Schwanberg half a Guinea & one Jno Crawley then an Apothecary in Bury Street St James another half Guinea every week during his stay from England but Saith that neither Dr James nor Crawley performed what Schwanberg said they would & therefore Deft was obliged to support Schwanbergs Family during his absence from England w.ch was near 3 Months & in Oct.r following Schwanberg died leaving his Family intirely unprovided for — Saith that about 15 Months after Schwanbergs Decease Dr James desired Deft to Administer to his Effects as Schwanberg as chief Crd & that Dr James would defray the Expence for that Dr James informed Deft that Crawley was indebted to Schwanberg in near 100l for Pills & Powder delivered to Crawley in Schwanbergs life — & Deft took out Lrs of Administration to Schwanbergs Effects accordingly — Saith that in 1745, 1746, & 1747 he frequently visited Dr James when Dr James always & on every occasion acknowledged that the Powder so made & dispensed by Dr James as a Fever Powder was Schwanbergs Fever Powder & no other & that Schwanberg had taught him how to make same — Saith that in the latter end of the Year 1747 Dr James sent a Note in his own writing to meet him about 7 in the Evening at the Sun in Katherine Street in the Strand & Deft & Dr James then & there talked about Schwanbergs Fever Powder when Deft told Dr James that he had just been informed that Dr James was about to obtain Lrs Patent for the sole vending Schwanbergs Fever Powder when Dr James declared to Deft that he was not nor did intend any such thing & also Deft said & would have forthwith endeavoured to have stopt the same having not then passed the Seals Offices as Deft believes — Saith Dr James at Dr Meeting desired Deft to dine with him the next Day for that he had something to say to Deft to his Advantage & desired Deft not to sell Dr Powder too cheap nor to enter into any Engagements the Deft should see Dr James again for that he was Deft's friend & would serve him if Deft would follow Dr James Advice but Deft did not go — Saith that ab. 17 June 1750 Deft went to Dr Robt James's House & told Dr James that he would publish to the World by way of Advertisement in the Publick News Papers that Dr James had basely arrogated to himself the Invention of the late Baron Schwanbergs Fever Powder to Defts great Prejudice & the ruin of Schwanbergs Family & then showed Dr James the Advertisement but whether Dr James read it throughout Deft cannot depose but saith Dr James looked on it for sometime as if he was reading it & then returned it to Deft & asked Deft whether he was then any where engaged & Deft answered in the negative then Dr James proposed their going together saying he wanted to speak to Deft & accordingly Deft & Dr James went together to Carlisle House in Lambeth Parish & in coming back Dr James invited Deft to Dine w.th him the next Day & said he had something to say to

Affidt of the Pltff Walter Baker sworn 14th Feb. 1752 — Saith that 1734 he proved the Febrifuge but the Pltff taught Pltff James and the manner of preparing it.

Schwanberg Deft said discovered it to James

James desired Deft to sell the Powder cheap

Deft. which would be greatly to Deft. advantage & accordingly Deft. went next Day & dined wth. S. James when he Deft. a Guinea in part of 22s. 10. he then owed Deft. & Thos. James then in talk took notice to Deft. that Deft. had been always of Opinion that the Powder would not do for a Quack Medicine to get any thing by it & then said that S. James thought so too but that it brought S. James more & more into practice that it would be in S. James's Power in a little time to do any thing & that then he would save Deft. — Saith S. James frequently from time to time making large Promises what he would do for Deft. & S. Selwanberg's family presented Deft. for above 3 Years from attempting yt. setting aside S. Patent but abt. 12th. Mar. 1751 finding S. James's Promises from time to time vague & specious Deft. then went to S. James & told him that Deft. had something to offer to him wch. was that for the future Deft. was not to mention the Name of Selwanberg the Inventor of his ffever Powder but that it should be called Doctr. Robt. James's ffever Powder to make use of S. James's Seal & Directions for taking same but Deft. was not to have any further dealings wth. S. James for S. ffever Powder which S. James made & sold but Deft. was to prepare Selwanberg's ffever Powder himself & make it up in the same manner & use yt. same Seal & Directions for taking it as S. James used & the S. Powder should be sold by both Deft. & S. James in the Name of James's ffever Powder to which Proposal S. James agreed & asked Deft. why he had not done that without letting S. James know of it & Deft. replyed that he never chose to do any thing underhanded, then S. James desired Deft. to call upon John Newberry who sold S. James's ffever Powder & was concerned wth. S. James therein to inform him of what S. James had agreed which Deft. within an Hour afterwds. accordingly did but S. Newberry said that he must take some time to consider of it & that he must write to Mr. Collins of Salisbury before he could give Deft. an Answer & that he was a great deal of Money out of Pocket on to that effect — — Saith that about a fortnight after S. Proposal was made to S. James Deft. went to S. James's House when S. James told Deft. that he had thought of a much better Method than the Proposal Deft. had made to him which was that S. Newberry should take the Dissolvent called the Liquid Stoll for the Gravel & Stone a Medicine Deft. has a Patent for of Mr. Dicey in Bow Church Yard who is the wholesale Dealer of S. Liquid Stoll & who in certain Articles of Agreement on that Account wth. Deft. & that S. Dicey should take in lieu thereof the S. James's ffever Powder which S. James assured Deft. would answer much better to Deft. Advantage & Deft. replyed he was very well assured that S. Dicey would not come into any such measures for that S. Dicey had the Powder at a much cheaper rate from Deft. than he could possibly have it from S. Newberry & that therefore Deft. was of Opinion that S. Dicey would not agree to any such thing — S. James then said to Deft. Baker don't let you & I fall out what Money do you owe Dicey? it will be in my Power by & by to let you have or give you 500l. a Year to that effect, but Deft. then taking no further notice of S. James has not had any Conversation wth. him since — Saith that at all times Deft. has ever been in Conversation wth. S. James during the Years 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1750 & 1751 & S. ffever Powder has been talked of by the S. James he never called it his ffever Powder but always called it S. Baron's ffever Powder & never pretended to Deft. that S. James's Powder was not yt. Identical Powder as had been so found out by S. Selwanberg — Saith S. ffever Powder for which S. Doctr. James obtained his Patent was not invented nor first published by S. James but that it is really prepared from the S. Principals & Materials S. Baron Selwanberg prepared it from for many Years in his life time & which Medicine was publickly sold by S. Selwanberg & Deft. to Selwanberg's Death & ever since has been prepared & publickly sold by Deft. & S. Mary Selwanberg to several hundreds of his Majty's Subjects. & Deft. absolutely & positively declares that S. ffever Powder which S. James had obtained his Patent for is made from the same Principals & Materials & is the same identical Medicine that S. Baron Selwanberg prepared & sold in his life time & the same identical Medicine composed of the same Principals & Materials which Deft. & S. Mary Selwanberg have prepared & sold both before & ever since S. Selwanberg's Death in Octr. 1744 & therefore Deft. saith S. ffever Powder by him called James's ffever Powder is not a new Medicine nor invented & first published by S. James but that Deft. verily believes that S. Baron Selwanberg was the Inventor & first Publisher of S. ffever Powder many Years before S. James became acquainted with S. Selwanberg.

Affd. of Mary Selwanberg No. 2. Sworn 14th. Febry 1752

Makes Oath that Deft. abt. yt. Year 1736 & from thence till Octr. 1744 was well acquainted wth. Mr. Selwanberg commonly called Baron Selwanberg who before & during all that time studyed Chymistry in the abstruse way & during all that time prepared an Antimonial ffever Powder compounded of Crude Antimony & other Materials for speedy curing acute Continual & Inflammatory fevers & Rheumatisms which Powder Deft. was taught to prepare by S. Selwanberg for several Years to his Death in Octobr. 1744 & that S. Selwanberg during his life from time to time did sell Publish & Dominister yt. same to a great many of his Majtys Subjects in S. Cases with great Success — Saith yt. abt. the Year 1741 Doctr. Robt. James applyed to S. Wm. Selwanberg for him to discover to S. James the secret & method of preparing S. ffever Powder & S. Selwanberg being always a very communicative Man amongst his friends did soon after to Deft. knowledge instruct him in the method of preparing the same — Saith yt. yt. ffever Powder which S. James now sells & publishes & for which he in Novr. 1747 obtained his Patent for yt. sole making

Sworn ffore the Lords

said vending ye Same for 14 Years is the same sort of Powder as is used to be prepared by S^d Schwanberg & Deft can the better Depose it because she was used to prepare S^d Powder for S^d Schwanberg for many Years next preceding his Death — Saith S^d Schwanberg in his life time communicated the method of making S^d Powder to Walter Baker was S^d Schwanberg's Administ^r & S^d Baker did for sev^l Years in S^d Schwanberg's life & hath ever since his Death publickly sold ye Same to many of his Maj^ties Subjects in Deft presence Deft having lived in ye Same House wth S^d Baker not only in S^d Schwanberg's life but ever since his Death & frequently assisted S^d Baker in preparing S^d Powder — Deft further saith that she being divers times in Conversation wth S^d James at his House in Apl May & June 1751 S^d James did at all those times doubt the Quality of the S^d Powder & that ye Same had brought him into great practice & that he would settle 20^l a Year upon Deft & put her in a way whereby Deft should get more & that if she could think of any thing better he would agree to it & then desired Deft not to make any Affd^t relating to the S^d Powder But that if Deft should make an Affd^t that Deft was not to expect any favour from S^d James But that she must entirely rely on the Courtesy of S^d Walter Baker for her future subsistence & that Deft then told S^d James that if she was compelled to do Justice she must & would speak nothing but the truth — Saith that on the 3^d June 1751 when in Conversation wth S^d James at his House at 9 in the Evening S^d James did then declare that he would put it entirely out of the Power of S^d Baker either to sell the Liquid Shell or Schwanberg's Powder — Saith she knows of her own knowledge & has seen S^d Mr Schwanberg in the Years 1742, 1743, & 1744 deliver to S^d Baker sev^l Parcells of S^d Powder at sev^l times for him to sell & administer to his Maj^ties Subjects & says S^d Baker when he had sold the same p^d S^d Mr Schwanberg for S^d Powders so had from time to time from him — Saith S^d Baker for sev^l Years before & ever since the Death of S^d Schwanberg did & does faithfully & truly make & prepare S^d Schwanberg's Antimonial flower Powder which Deft has been frequently an Eye Witness in ye Same manner & method S^d Schwanberg prepared it in his life time & that S^d Baker did before S^d Schwanberg's Death & has ever since continued to make publick & administer S^d flower Powder under the Name of Schwanberg's Universal Powder for the speedy curing of most kinds of flowers &c — Saith S^d Baker ever since S^d Schwanberg's Death till the obtaining of the Lies Patent & to this time has publickly sold S^d flower Powder but that the Demand for ye Same has greatly decreased since the obtaining S^d Lies Patent which is as Deft apprehends wrongly believed wholly owing to S^d James's having obtained such a Lies Patent

N.B. This was observed that both of the following two Deponents say how Schwanberg made his Flower powder, but as the Deft made it is alike, to the Proofs given against Dr James ||.

Affd^t of Thos Ewart — Sw^n 4. Swore 18th Mar: 1752

Thos Ewart of St Giles in the Fields Perfumer maketh Oath that in ye Year 1745 he was well acquainted wth Walter Baker at which time Deft well remembers S^d Baker to vend & publish a Which flower Powder which Baker called Baron Schwanberg's Antimonial flower Powder & of which S^d flower Powder S^d Baker sold sev^l Quantities at different times to Deft^s friends & Acquaintance which to the best of Deft^s remembrance and Here of their different Diseases & Complaints — further saith that in S^d Year he has heard S^d Baker say that the Powder which he vended & published had been communicated by Baron Schwanberg to Doctor James which Deft sometime after asked S^d Baker whether Schwanberg had taught S^d James the method of making S^d flower Powder S^d Baker then vended & S^d Baker answered in the affirmative & then says to Deft that S^d James being a Physician it was not to be presumed that he would turn Quack for that S^d Baker had then a good understanding wth S^d James & that S^d Baker had kept & supported S^d Schwanberg's family for sev^l Years therefore S^d Baker was under no concern abt S^d James's acting contrary either to S^d Baker or S^d Inventor Schwanberg's family's Interest — Saith Deft can't truly believing that the flower Powder which is vended in the Name of Doct^r James & for which S^d James has obtained Letters Patent is the same Antimonial flower Powder that S^d Baker has vended published & sold to Deft's best remembrance & belief ever since the Year 1745 & that as far as Deft can learn from other Conversation S^d Baker vended & sold S^d flower Powder for Years before ye above mentioned time

This affd^t is no sort of Evidence that Schwanberg or Baker Powders are ye same as Dr James's

Affd^t of Peter Gordon — Sw^n 5 Sworn 20th Feb: 1752

Peter Gordon of St Martin in the Fields Gunsmith makes oath that in Apl 1742 Deft was seized wth the Gout was Lame & very much out of Order & to get relief he applyed to Doct^r James who prescribed for Deft a Medicine — S^d James called it Aquam Horizontale for which Medicine Deft was ordered to go by S^d James to John Crawley Apothecary in Bury Street S^d James's who sold Deft S^d Medicine which Deft took according to their Directions — Saith that some time after Deft asked S^d Doct^r James & Crawley whether the Medicine he had taken was not Poison had any where else & they both told him that it was not for that it was a Nostrum which they had learnt of a German Gentleman whose Name was Schwanberg who was a great Chymist & which S^d Gentleman had also taught them to make an Antimonial Powder for the speedy curing of flowers which they both recommended then as almost infallible in flowers afterwards — Deft saith he at divers times hath taken S^d Antimonial Powder sometimes prescribed to him by S^d Doctor James & at other times by S^d Crawley & also by S^d Inventor Wm Schwanberg who was the German Gentleman & Chymist before named — Deft further saith that in a short time after he became so well acquainted wth S^d Inventor Wm Schwanberg that he gave to Deft a small Parcel in lumps inclosed in S^d Antimonial Powder & desired Deft to give it away when pulverized as Charity to any Person afflicted with flowers & Cymes assuring Deft that it would

N.B. There is an Exception in Dr James Powder bottle S^d Pet^r gives them — that he S^d Dr James's flower powder in Agua is not so certain

5

certainly Cure which Depo. found to be true & had very often experienced — further saith that the Powder Ds. Inventor gave him which was near 9 years ago Depo. believes to be compound & made of the same Principles & Materials which Ds. James was prepared & vended under the Name of Doctor Robt. James's fever Powder for the speedy curing acute continual & Inflammatory fevers &c — further saith that at sev.l times Depo. has had Conversation wth. Ds. Doctor James, Crawley & Schwanberg who severally told Depo. that they had all agreed that the Profits arising from the Administring Ds. fever Powders & ye. Aurum Fulminante should be equally divided between them & to be divided as follows — viz.t that Ds. Doctor James was to recommend the Inventor Schwanberg to prepare & Ds. Crawley Apothecary to administer Ds. Medicines — Depo. further saith he has frequently advised wth. Ds. Doctor James whenever he or his family have been sick since Ds. James obtained Letters Patent for the sole vending Ds. Antimonial fever Powder & Aurum Fulminante & that Ds. James has told him that he did prepare Ds. Antimonial Powder in a better manner than it had been hitherto prepared but never pretended to Depo. that he was the Inventor thereof & which Depo. does not believe he was for the Reasons aforesd. & that then Depo. replied that sometimes he bought some Powder of Walter Baker Dec.d to ye. Inventor Schwanberg & desired Ds. James's Opinion upon it when Ds. James said that Mr. Baker's Powder was very good & that it would answer the end — Depo. saith from that time he sometimes used one sometimes another verily believing them both to be by their similiar operations &c ye. same Mercurial Powder & Preparation — Depo. saith that on the 30th. of September last he was requested by Ds. Walter Baker to attend some Experiments at Mr. Erasmus Kings Experimental Room in Duke's Court St. Martins Lane in order to prove & demonstrate the Probity of 2 fever Powders the one called Schwanberg's universal fever Powder & the other called Doctor James's fever Powder &c & Depo. went to Ds. Room ye. same Day — accordingly & saith that at 4 o'Clock that Day Jno. Monliot opened sev.l Parcells & Papers of Ds. Powders which he declared that some he had bought at Doctor James's House some at Jno. Newberry's at ye. Bible & Sun in St. Pauls Church Yard sealed up in marbled Paper & some at Walter Bakers House which were sealed up in white Paper & several Parcells & Papers of Powder were broke open in presence of Depo. Geard Dowman Doctor of Physick Christ.r Gascoigne Surgeon, Erasmus King Experimental Philosopher, Holt Mineralwater Franc: Hammond Engraver & Thos. Worledge Fever Painter & Depo. & all the before named Persons attended the following Experiment viz.t Two equal sized Crucibles were produced & into one was put Doctor James's fever Powder & into the other was put that named Schwanberg's universal fever Powder & both Ds. Powders were exactly & separately weighed before they were put into Ds. Crucibles & both Ds. Powders were of equal Colour & texture when put therein & then at ye. same time both were put into an Intense fire in a wind furnace at 2 Minutes past 4 o'Clock afternoon of same Day & both Powders continued in the same degree of Heat for 12 Minutes & then Ds. Crucibles wth. Ds. Powders were taken out of the fire at ye. same time & suffered to cool — then Depo. saw Ds. Powders taken out of Ds. Crucibles & weighed & their specifick Gravity was equal & both had ye. same Colour & Texture & to best of Depo.s Judgm.t & to the Evidence of his Senses they were both similiar in every respect — Saith that in presence of Depo. Ds. Griffith Dowman Gascoigne, Holt, King, Monliot, Hammond & Worledge the following Experiments were made viz.t Two equal Quantitys of Ds. fever Powders being of the same Colour & Texture were weighed & both separately put into 2 equal sized new Crucibles & Ds. Crucibles & Powders were put into Ds. furnace in a very intense fire at the same time at 14 Minutes past 6 ye. same Evening & continued therein for 7 Minutes & then Ds. Crucibles wth. Ds. Powders were taken out of the fire at the same time & suffered to cool then Ds. Powders were taken out of Ds. Crucibles & weighed & their specifick Gravity was equal & their Colour & Texture similiar then both Ds. Powders were tasted by all Ds. last mentd. Persons & Depo. & saith they were similiar in every respect & which all Ds. Persons agreed to & acknowledged — Saith that 2 equal sized new Crucibles were nearly filled with rough strong Nitre & ye. Nitre in both Crucibles made boiling hot & then 2 equal weighed quantitys of each of Ds. Powders at the same time were by degrees separately put into Ds. Crucibles while the Nitre was a-boiling & both Ds. Powders subsided equally alike & when the Nitre grew Cool both Crucibles were broken & hot water put to each in different Vessells to dissolve & wash the Nitre from Ds. Powders which was done in 2 different washings & then Depo. saith that the texture & colour of both Ds. Powders were exactly similiar no difference in their Taste & to the best of Depo.s judgm.t & to the Evidence of Depo.s Senses that then both Ds. Powders were similiar in every respect & which all Ds. Persons acknowledged & agreed to — Saith that in presence of Depo. & Ds. Persons consecutively in the Evening of same Day the following Experiment was made Two equal Quantitys of Ds. Powders both of the same colour were put into two separate Vessells & highly rectified Spirits of Wine was intimately mixed with each of Ds. Powders & then Ds. Spirits of Wine fired & when Ds. Spirits were evaporated Ds. 2 Powders were taken & weighed separately & their specifick Gravity was the same their Texture & colour the same & their Taste both to Depo. & Ds. Persons were acknowledged & agreed to be the same — Saith that in the same Evening at 21 Minutes after 7 in the presence of Depo. & Ds. Persons the following Experiment was made Two equal quantitys of Ds. Powders were dropt separately & gradually into nearly equal & separate Quantitys of

Dr. Ds. of James

Dr. Ds as to Baker

(b)

Double Spirit of Nitre when a small Effervescence appeared in each & both ye Powders subsided equally & to ye best of Deptfs Judgment & to the Evidence of Deptfs Sense they appeared exactly similar at the bottom of the Glasses wherein they were separately put which all ye Persons acknowledged & agreed to — Deptfs saith he only believes from the similar appearance Taste Colour & Texture in the Experiments above mentd & to the Evidence of Deptfs Senses that both ye Powders tho' called by different Names are one & the same Medicine & that they are compounded & prepared from the same equal Principles & Materials as far as Scientifick knowledge can reach similar in every respect & consequently must in Deptfs Judgmt & belief be both one & the same Dentical Medicine & Preparation as the above mentd Experiments sufficiently evince —

Affidt of John Mouliot — No. 6, Sworn 17th Feb. 1752

John Mouliot of St Martin in the fields Upholder maketh Oath that Deptfs did on 20th Septr last buy at the House of Doctr James three Parcels of Powders for the speedy Curing of acute Continual & Inflammatory Fevers &c — Saith he did also on ye 24th Septr aft buy at the Shop of Jno Newbery at the Bible & Sun in St Pauls Church Yard being the Person appointed by ye Doctr James to vend his ye Powder) 3 other Parcels of Powders containing 2 Papers or Doses each — Deptfs saith he did on the 29th of Septr afore buy at the House of Walter Baker six Parcels of Powders containing 3 Papers or Doses each by ye Baker called in his Directions for taking ye same Schwanberg's Universal Powder &c — Deptfs further saith that he kept in his Custody the 3 Parcels of Powders by Deptfs purchased at Doctr James's & ye 3 Parcells by Deptfs purchased at ye Newbery's sealed up in the same manner they were respectively purchased of them by Deptfs & also 6 Parcels of Powders purchased at ye Bakers till the 30th Septr aft at which time Deptfs in presence of ye Dowman, Siddall, Gascoign, King, Holt, Gardon, Hammond & Lowndes at Kings Experiment Room produced ye Powders bought at James's & Newbery's severally sealed up in Marble Paper & as Deptfs received them & ye Powders purchased from Baker in ye same manner Deptfs read them & all ye Parcells were opened by Deptfs on ye 30th Septr at ye King's Room in presence of ye Persons before which time ye Powders were wt out of Deptfs Custody or opened from Deptfs purchasing them till ye 30th Septr & then opened in presence of the Persons above mentd who wt Deptfs attended the following Experimt viz. He then mentions the 5 different Experiments mentioned in the next foregoing Affidt of Gardon & in the very same words to the end.

NB. As Dr James's has long since invented a Specific in lieu of his Fever Powder, he may well take off ye charge of the above Depts — and Baker might some time before the Dr invented powder in the

Ye Gerard Dowman Dr of Physick Sworn 29th Janry 1752 —

This Affidt is to Deptfs having been on ye 30th Septr 1751 at Kings Experiment Room & Depose in the same words in regard to the Experiments as Gardon's above Affidt

Richd Siddall Chymist — No. 8 Sworn 4th March 1752

Deptfs is one of the Persons mentioned in the above Affidt to have attended ye Experiments & this a Chymist speaks only to have seen the first Experiment mentioned in Gardon's Affidt & speaks to its effects being the same & in the same words that Gardon does & then Concludes — That Deptfs verily believes from the similar Appearance Taste Colour & Texture in the Experiment above mentioned & to the Evidence of Deptfs Senses that both ye Powders tho' called by different Names are one & the same Medicine & are compounded from the same Principles & Materials (as far as Deptfs Judgmt can reach) similar in every respect & consequently must in Deptfs Judgmt & belief be both one & the same Dentical Medicine & Preparation as the above Experimt sufficiently evinces —

Nos Affidts of Christr Gascoign Surgeon Jos Bassnett King — John Holt & Wm Lowndes & Thos Hammond & Thos Holt Sworn in Janry & Feb 1752

The Affidts of these 6 Persons being separate ones are only to their having attended the ye Experimt at Kings Experiment Room & all Depose in the very words of Gardon as to those Experimts & conclude as his Affidt does.

Affidt of Wm Law Apothecary No. 13 Sworn 28th Janry 1752 —

Deptfs late of ye Parish of St James Westmr but now of Tamworth in Warwickshire — makes Oath that in ye Years 1742, 1743 & 1744 he was Apprentice to Jno Crawley an Apothecary in the Parish of St James during which time Deptfs knew Wm Schwanberg called Baron Schwanberg an Ingenious Chymist who prepared an Antimonial Fever Powder which Schwanberg sold to Crawley sevl Pounds weight at different times as Deptfs well remembers for that Deptfs hath often pounded sevl Pounds of it which was very hard work — Saith ye Powder was a whitish heavy Powder almost insipid to the Taste & felt Gritty in the Mouth & its operation was by Vomit Stool & Sweat & ye Crawley called it the Universal Fever Powder — Saith that during ye Time Doctr Robt James frequently prescribed ye Fever Powder to many of ye Crawley's Patients under the Name of Baron Schwanberg or Schwanberg's Fever Powder — Saith he hath frequently seen Doctr James's Fever Powder for which he has obtained a Patent & that Deptfs is well convinced & satisfyd in his Conscience that ye Doctr James's Fever Powder is compounded from the same Principles & Materials in every respect as ye Powder which ye Schwanberg prepared & sold to ye Crawley & ye same yt ye James prescribed during ye time to sevl of Crawley's Patients

under the Name of Schwanberg's fever Powder — & Deft. verily believes yt. s^d. Baron Schwanberg was the Inventor & first Publisher & Vendor of what now is stiled Dott^r James's fever Powder & for which s^d. Patent had been obtained — & saith & believes that the fever Powder published & sold by Walter Baker under the Name of Schwanberg's universal fever Powder which Deft. has frequently seen & tasted is the same sort of Powder which s^d. James prescribed to s^d. Lawley's Patients & absolutely yt. same Powder that s^d. James now stiles & vends under the Name of Dott^r James's fever Powder under pretence that it is his own Invention —

N.B. this Witness does not set forth how Schwanberg made his powder or pretend to know himself the Proof.

Affid^t. of Nathl. Horsfool, Dyer — Sworn 24. Feb. 1752 —

Saith that before 1738 Deft. became well acquainted wth. Baron Schwanberg who was reputed a very learned Man & a great Chymist with whom Deft. acquired great Intimacy & friendship — Saith that during his Intimacy wth. s^d. Schwanberg he frequently told him that he had invented a White Powder (showing it Deft.) which would certainly cure most Species of fever which Powder Deft. has taken & often bought it & given to others to take & well remember it to be a certain honey Powder & to feel gritty in the mouth & its operation was by Vomiting Sweating & Purging wth. which Powder Deft. has seen & known several Cures of fevers performed — Saith Deft. continued his Intimacy wth. s^d. Schwanberg till about a Year before his Death in 1744 during which time he acquainted Deft. that he had discovered his Secret & method of preparing s^d. Medicine to Dott^r James — Deft. saith that during the time afore^d. he has been several times in Company wth. s^d. Schwanberg & James & frequently heard them talk together concerning s^d. Powder — when s^d. James always admitted s^d. Schwanberg had taught him the Method of making the same — Saith that since Schwanberg's Death in 1744 Deft. has taken a Powder at several times of Walter Baker s^d. Schwanberg's Administ^r & has seen & known several others buy & take the same Medicine from s^d. Baker — & that s^d. Medicine bought of s^d. Baker had the same operation & effect as that which Deft. had from s^d. Schwanberg — & Deft. firmly & verily believes s^d. Powder which Baker has prepared sold & published for upwards of 7 Years past is the same Preparation & Medical Medicine Deft. has had from s^d. Schwanberg & wch. Deft. hath taken & Administered more or less for several Years past — further saith & verily believes that the fever Powder for which s^d. James has obtained his Patent is not a new Medicine but compared & prepared from the same Principles & Materials with which Schwanberg prepared his fever Powder & discovered the Method of preparing to s^d. James — Deft. saith he hath taken & has often seen many others take at different times the Powder prepared & sold by s^d. Schwanberg & s^d. Powder prepared & sold by Baker & s^d. Powder prepared by s^d. James & to the best of Deft. Judgm^t. they had all the same effect & operation — Deft. saith he hath all the reason firmly to believe both from himself & from similar Demonstration in others & from Dott^r James's own Words from time to time heard by Deft. before the taking out of his s^d. Patent that the fever Powder for which he has obtained his Patent is verily & bonafide the same Medicine as s^d. Baron Schwanberg invented sold & prepared which Deft. has bought taken & frequently administered to several Persons for several Years past.

N.B. the Witness does not pretend to know how the Powder was made & his Affidavit is no proper proof to speak to by Distribution or effects thereof.

James Dod

Affid^t. of Lucy Jones Widow — Sworn 15th. Feb. 1752 — No. 15

Saith that in the Year 1740 Deft. was very well acquainted wth. Baron Schwanberg who was reputed a very learned Man & a great Chymist & that she nursed s^d. Schwanberg & Children at different times — Saith that Dott^r James frequently visited s^d. Schwanberg & that she has often heard s^d. Schwanberg & James talk together about an Antimonial fever Powder which Schwanberg had invented & which would certainly cure fevers & other Disorders — Saith s^d. Schwanberg at that time & to his Death which happened in 1744 published & sold s^d. fever Powders to several of Deft^s. acquaintance & that she bought of s^d. Schwanberg several Doses of s^d. Powder for her own Son who took them at different times to his advantage — Saith she verily believes s^d. fever Powder now published & sold by Dott^r James is the same sort of Powder that Schwanberg prepared & sold by s^d. Schwanberg for several Years before his Death & the same sort of Powder that has been prepared published & sold by Walter Baker ever since s^d. Schwanberg's Death — Deft. saith she was the better enabled to know the same because she has often seen & tasted s^d. fever Powder prepared & sold both by Schwanberg & Baker & has also seen & tasted s^d. Powder sold under the Name of Doctor James's fever Powder & therefore to the best of Deft^s. Judgm^t. & belief is the same sort of Powder now vended under ye Name of Dott^r James & the same sort of Powder that was invented & sold by s^d. Schwanberg & the same sort of Powder now prepared & sold by s^d. Baker in every respect & particular —

Affid^t. of Jno. Maitland Gent^l. — Sworn 15th. Feb. 1752 — No. 16

James Dod

Saith that in 1741, 1742, & 1743 Deft. was translating for Dott^r James in order to the Doctor's compiling a Medicinal Dictionary & that during that time Deft. frequently heard Dott^r James declare that Baron Schwanberg (who a learned Chymist in the Abstruse way) ought to be rewarded for discovering to s^d. Dott^r James his fever Powder — Saith that during the time afo^d. s^d. Doctor James used to prescribe & order it for Patients under the Name of s^d. Baron's fever Powder & that Deft. has frequently seen & taken s^d. Powder by directions of s^d. Doctor James & was by s^d. Dott^r James —

Sold that Baron Schwanberg was the Inventor of ye Fever Powder — Deptt saith he firmly & verily believes that ye Baron Schwanberg's Fever Powder which has been sold for 7 Years last past by Walter Baker ye Schwanberg's Administrator is absolutely the same with that which Doctr James now vends in his own Name & has obtained Leas Patent for vending & Deptt reasons for believing the same are first the manifest similarity of the two Powders & 2dly their producing the same Effects both on Deptt & a vast number of other Persons to whom Deptt has known both ye Powders to be administred —

NB. He has offtd that Stock the like for Church & Crown.

Affidt of Ann Crofts — Sworn 10th Feb. 1752 — No. 17.

Makes Oath that Deptt in ye Years 1742, 1743 & 1744 was well acquainted & personally knew Mr Schwanberg a German who assumed a great & learned Physitt & was also well acquainted & personally knew Walter Baker who both during that time visited Deptt & Mary Turkill who was a Boarder with Deptt & had been Bed ridden & languished with many Disorders for many Years & that ye Schwanberg & Baker frequently prescribed & sold to ye Mary Turkill & Deptt Yellow Pills wch they called Aurum Horizontale & also a Chinick Powder which they also called Universal Fever Powder & that at sevl times during ye Years Deptt has frequently heard ye Schwanberg declare that he had discovered to Doctr James the Secret & Method of preparing ye Pills & Fever Powder — Saith & Declares that in ye Year 1745 ye Doctr James came along wth ye Baker at ye Baker's request to Deptt House to see ye Mary Turkill when to Deptt best remembrance & belief ye James declared that ye Mr Turkill could take no better Medicine than Baron Schwanberg's Pills & Powders afd — Deptt saith she cannot the Reason imagined to believe that what ye Schwanberg said to her was true for that she verily believes ye Schwanberg was a Man of the strictest Honour & Veracity & that Deptt verily believes ye Fever Powder for which Doctr James has obtained a Patent for the sole Vending in the same that has been published & sold by ye Schwanberg & Baker ~~[illegible]~~ to Deptt certain knowledge & belief for 9 Years past

Affidt of Geo: Laight Coachmaker Sworn 10th Feb. 1752 — No. 18

— Deptt Saith that about the Year 1740 he was seized with a most violent intermitted Fever which continued (tho he took Jesuits Bark all that time) upon Deptt till Octr 1747 when Deptt was so wasted & weak that he could scarcely walk & then he applyed to Walter Baker who sold him sevl Parcells of Schwanberg's Universal Fever Powder which Deptt took at sevl times & in about 8 or 9 Weeks by taking ye Powder according to Bakers Directions Deptt became entirely well & has had no return of ye Fever ever since — Deptt saith he hath seen & tasted the Powder called Doctor James's Fever Powder & verily believes from the Appearance Colour & Taste of ye Powder that it is really the same sort of Powder in every respect as that which Deptt bought & took of ye Baker in Octr 1747 — & saith he can the better depose the same for that when he saw & tasted the Powder he could not help really believing but that it was Schwanberg's Fever Powder & that it had been really purchased of ye Baker —

NB. Dr James's Powder is for continued Fevers, & only for Agues & intermittents — And the taste & nothing to me like powder & I can tell it appears where the Mixture of ye Doctr's Powder.

Affidt of Elizth Cartwright Sworn 10th Feb. 1752 — No. 19.

Saith Deptt had in the Years 1745 & 1746 a violent Rackish Fever & Ague which brought upon her various Disorders & was much inclined to a Dropsy But in Decr 1746 she applyed to Walter Baker who sold her 6 Papers of Powder wch he called Schwanberg's Universal Powder wch she took at different times & that the first Paper of Powder had so good an effect that the Ague left her & when she had taken the other 5 she was restored surprizingly to her health & has not had the Ague & Fever since — Verily believes that by taking ye Powder she was relieved from that lingering Disease.

NB. This affidt was read the Letter of ye Pottle are not proper to be inserted in Dupick Bill, but are not to ye purpose to be Printed in Room

Affidt of Anthony Smith Sworn 10th Feb. 1752 — No. 20

— Saith that in 1746 he had a violent Ague & Fever & took sevl Medicines wch did Deptt no Service which rendered him so weak that he could scarcely walk along the Room but upon Application to Walter Baker Deptt bought of him 4 or 5 Papers of Powder wch he called Schwanberg's Universal Powder & which effectually cured Deptt in 3 Weeks time & has kept in as good a state of Health as ever he was in his Life — Says he verily believes he was cured of his Ague & Fever by ye Powder Deptt having taken no other Medicine than ye Powder from the time of his application to ye Baker till he was cured

Affidt of Michl Smith Junr Sworn 10th Feb. 1752 — No. 21

Deptt makes Oath that he in 1746 had a most violent Fever which he had for something before he applyed to Walter Baker who on Application sold Deptt 3 or 4 Papers of Powder which he called Schwanberg's Universal Powder & which soon subdued the Fever & Deptt became entirely well in less than a Weeks time — Saith he believes that by ye Powder he was restored to his former State of Health he having taken no other Medicine than the Powder afd —

Affidt of Elizth Retman Sworn same Day — No. 22

Saith Deptt in Augt 1747 was seized with violent Pains in the Head & was in a Fever for a Month when she applyed to Walter Baker who sold her 3 Papers of Powder at 3 sevl times which he called Schwanberg's Universal Powder — Saith yt before she had taken the last Powder yt Pains in her Head abated & in 2 Days time the Fever intirely left her — Saith she verily believes that by taking ye Powders she was intirely cured of ye Fever she having taken no other Medicine.

Affidt of Alexr Forman Sworn Same Day — No. 23.

Deptt saith he hath a Son who was not then quite 3 Years old who in Decr 1747 had a violent Fever & then he applyed to Walter Baker who sold him sevl Doses of Schwanberg's Universal Fever Powder which his Son took

According to Bakers Directions & that in 7 or 8 Days his s.d Son was as brisk & lively & in as good State of Health as Deph remembers him to have been — further saith & verily believeth his s.d Son was restored to his former State of Health by taking s.d Powder without any other Medicine.

Affid.t of Ann Marshal Wife of John Marshal
N.o 24. Sworn 9.th Mar: 1752

Saith that Deph in 1745 had a most violent fever attended w.th a Delirium & no one expected Deph to live & then had not above 14 Days to go withchild which fever Deph had had for sev.l Days before Deph's Husband applyd to Walter Baker to see Deph which he did & then sold Deph 3 or 4 Papers of Powder which she took at sev.l times according to Bakers Directions & in ab.t 8 Days the fever left her & she was safely delivered of a Son — Believes she owes her life to y.e taking s.d Powder which Baker called Schwanbergs Universal Powder Deph having taken no other Medicine

Affid.t of Edw.d Jones Taylor
N.o 25. 9. Mar: 1752

Saith that in 1745 hearing of many Cures performed by a fever Powder then sold by Walter Baker Deph applyd to him for some to give to Deph's friend one Jno. Franks who then lay dangerously ill of a fever which fever Powder Franks took & afterwd became much better & then took sev.l other Doses of s.d Powder & in a short time was really cured — saith it was a Volatile heavy Powder — Saith Deph's s.d friend bought of s.d Baker sev.l times after he was cured of s.d fever sev.l Doses of s.d Powder which s.d Franks always took to his Advantage — Saith he has bought s.d fever Powder of s.d Baker & has taken same to his Advantage & has known sev.l others take it to their Advantage

N.o 27 John Rutter Shoemaker Sworn 8.th —

Saith Deph in Ap.l 1746 had a Son about 7 Years old who then had a slow & lingering fever on him & had no Appetite but was in a rational waking Condition & had been so for long time — Deph saith he applyd to Walter Baker when Deph's Son was so extremely ill that he as his Life did not expect him to survive who sold Deph 3 or 4 Papers of Powder at sev.l times which he called Schwanbergs Universal Powder which after his Son had taken his fever & Thirst abated his Appetite & Strength returned & he became hearty & well as ever he was in his Life Believes his Sons recovery was entirely owing to y.e taking s.d Powder he having taken no other Medicine —

Mary Worlidge Wife of Thos Worlidge Sworn 8.th s.d Mar.

Makes Oath that Deph on y.e 7.th Jenry 1747 was seized w.th violent Pains in her head a Cold Shivering all over her Body & aching Pains in her Back & Bones & was extremely thirsty attended with a high fever which raged all that Night & following Morning whereon Deph sent for Walter Baker who visited Deph & sold her a small Parcel of Powder he called Schwanbergs Universal Powder or & which in about half an hour after Deph had taken it she had 2 or 3 gentle Vomits & then a fine Sweat was raised which by the Day following had so great an effect upon her that the Pains in her head & Body left her & the fever went entirely off & in 4 Days Deph was in as fine a State of Health as ever — Verily believes she was cured of s.d fever by means of s.d Powder without taking any other Medicine.

Sarah Ff.th Ffarr — Sworn 4.th Ap.l —

Makes Oath that in Feb.y 1747 Deph had for some time a violent fever & were expected her life but on application to Walter Baker she bought of him 4 or 5 Papers of Powder & took em at different times which Baker called Schwanberg's Universal Powder or & in 6 or 7 Days the fever entirely left her & she became as well as ever — Verily believes she was entirely cured by s.d Schwanbergs Powder with.t the help of any other Medicine

Eliz.th Ffarr — Sworn same Day —

Makes Oath that Deph in Aug.t 1747 had an Intermittent fever for near a Month & then being in a weak Condition — he took 3 Papers of Powder w.ch he bought of Walter Baker & he called Schwanbergs Universal Powder or w.ch Deph took at 3 times & in a fortnight the fever left him & believes s.d Powders restored him to his former State of Health

Eliz.th Pugh — Sworn 7.th s.d Ap.l —

Makes Oath that Deph in Jenry 1748 was afflicted w.th a New fever attended w.th Hysterick fits weakness & lowness of Spirits & had been so a month time before But on her applying to Walter Baker he sold her at sev.l times 5 or 6 Papers of Powder w.ch restored Deph in less than 14 Days surprizingly to her former Strength the fever having left her at the time left her & she became perfectly well Deph having taken no other Medicine than s.d Powder which Baker called Schwanbergs Universal fever Powder —

Mary Chapman Pastry Cook Sworn 4.th s.d Ap.l

Makes Oath that in 1743 she was seized with a Violent fever & so bad that her life was wholly despaired of & was then persuaded to buy of Walter Baker 3 Doses of fever Powder w.ch he called Baron Schwanbergs Universal fever Powder w.ch she did & p.d for each Dose 2s 6d w.ch entirely cured Deph — Saith it was a Volatile heavy Powder & gritted a little in her Teeth & it vomited sweated & purged Deph —

James Sturges Adams — Grace Ann his Wife Sworn 7.th s.d Ap.l —

James Sturges Adams for himself Saith that a Son of Deph's ab.t 4 Years old was in 1745 afflicted w.th a violent fever — for sev.l Days whereon Deph applyd to Walter Baker who sold Deph 2 or 3 Papers of Powder w.ch he called Schwanbergs Powder w.ch Deph gave to his Son & in 3 or 4 Days entirely subdued it & he became entirely well — Saith y.t some time after his Daur ab.t 3 Years old had nearly the same kind of fever & Baker at Deph's request attended her & gave her a —

Paper or 2 of s^d Powder – Saith he verily believes s^d Powders restored his s^d 2 Children to their former State of Health – & Ann Adams for herself saith that in 1743 She lost her Appetite & had a burning fever & then applyed to Baker who gave Depo^t 2 Papers of s^d Powder which he called Schwanberg's Powder wch Depo^t took & in 2 or 3 Days was freed from her fever & became hearty & well – truly believes Depo^t was cured by s^d Schwanberg's Powder –

20. Affid^t of Jno Marshall Book printer Sworn 9th Mar. 1752 } Saith that in 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750 & 1751 he has bought of Walter Baker a Whitish Powder wch he called Baron Schwanbergs Antimonial fever Powder wch Depo^t have taken to their great relief & advantage both in fevers & other Disorders & that Baker has often told Depo^t that Doct^r James had been taught by Baron Schwanberg the method of preparing s^d Powder believes what Baker told him to be true for that Depo^t always found Baker to be a Man of the strictest Veracity & never heard any thing to the contrary –

28 Affid^t of Paul Powell Schoolmaster Sworn 18. s^d March } Saith that about the Year 1744 or 1745 he was well acquainted wth Walter Baker & well remembers that s^d Baker abt. s^d time did vend & publish a Whitish Powder s^d Baker always called Baron Schwanbergs fever Powder & declared that it was communicated to him by s^d Schwanberg & of which Powder s^d Baker sold sev^l Quantitys at different times to Depo^t friends & particularly to Lieu^t Edward Bud Jones & Mr Gascoigne which to Depo^t remembrance cured them of their s^d Disorders – That about the time before mentd he heard the fever Powder s^d Baker vended had been communicated by Baron Schwanberg to Doctor James – Depo^t saith he firmly believes of the fever Powder wch Doct^r James now vends in his own Name & for wch he has a Patent in regard of the same Materials as that vended & published by Baker was since the time before mentd – Saith he has heard by sev^l Persons that s^d Baker sold s^d fever Powder sev^l years before & within mentd time –
N.B. This Man is aged & blind, as he spoke to Dr James's Powder he dared not depend to his Letter

29 Affid^t of Richd Porter Victualler Sworn 9th s^d March } Saith that Depo^t late wife in June 1747 had a fever when She had lost 2 Months to go with child & then She bought of Walter Baker 3 Doses of Powder by Baker called Schwanbergs universal fever Powder which She took & was thereby cured & in due time was safely delivered of a Son – Saith that in 1748 Depo^t had an ague & fever & he then bought of Baker 3 Doses of s^d Powder which Depo^t took & became well – Saith that in March 1747 he had another fever & then bought of s^d Baker 2 or 3 Doses of s^d Powder & believes by taking same he became entirely well – Says & Declares that on Saturday Evening about 7 o Clock which to the best of Depo^ts recollection was the 5th of Novr 1747 s^d Baker came to Depo^ts House in Sun in Cattle ine Street & called for Sixpenny worth of Rum & water & told Depo^t that Doctor Robert James had engaged to meet him at that time – Saith that abt half an Hour afterwards Doct^r James came to Depo^ts House & asked for Baker who was then sitting in a partitioned Box nearly facing the Door & s^d James was introduced to him – Saith s^d Baker & James continued together from abt ½ an hour after 7 till past 12 o Clock at Night – Saith s^d Baker & James were in Conversation about Schwanberg's Powder during great part of that time which Depo^t took to be the Powder before mentd & Depo^t heard s^d Baker say to James that he had informed that s^d James was abt soliciting a Patent for the sole Vending s^d Schwanberg's Powder & James replyed that he designed no such thing & then desired Baker to Dine with him the next Day & Depo^t a little afterwards went into s^d Box where James & Baker were sitting to snuff the Candle when he saw in s^d Bakers hand a small Viol of Whitish Powder which Depo^t believes was the same sort of Powder he had so bought of Baker – & Depo^t then heard Baker say to James "there is the Powder" & gave the Viol & Powder in it to James who put a little into the Palm of his hand & tasted it & then desired Baker not to sell it too Cheap nor to enter into any Engagem^ts till s^d Doct^r James again – Saith the above is the substance of what Depo^t heard between Baker & James relating to s^d Schwanberg's Powder –
N.B. Doct^r James never intended nor did apply for a Patent to sell Swanbergs powder – Bakes powder of Dr James's own making.

Affid^t of Henry Sting Woolstapler 38. Sworn 4th Sept 1752 – } Saith Depo^t did on the 30th Octr last buy at the Shop of Jno Cranbury at the Bible & Sun in St Pauls Church Yard the Person appointed by Doct^r James for selling his fever Powder 2 Papers of his Powder marked (A) & (B) – Saith he did on the 30th Octr last Buy at Doct^r James's Shop 2 other Papers of s^d Powders & has marked them (C) & (D) wch Papers have not been out of Depo^ts Custody from the time he bought them & still are sealed up in the same manner Depo^t purchased them – Saith the first Day Depo^t bought of Walter Baker 6 Papers of Powder by Baker called Schwanberg's universal fever Powder & by him in that Name sold marked E, F, G, H, I & K, which have not been out of Depo^ts Custody from the time Depo^t received the same & still are in Depo^ts Custody sealed up as Depo^t found them

Affid^t of Richd Graves Gent 35. Sworn 27th Sept } – This Affid^t is in the same words as the last above – referring the the Quantity of Powders bought by himself
N.B. These were plainly bought without Vouchers to be produced on the Publick receipt – and wth Powders Baker might put into the Boxes he found wth Dr James's or made according to his Specification gave room for doubt

Affid^t of Mary Baker Wid 33. Sworn 6th Sept } Saith that in 1741, 1742 & 1743 Wm Schwanberg frequently came wth Walter Baker into the Shop & Griffith Sworn London Wall Street where Depo^t then & still lives as a Tenant where Schwanberg sold Depo^t some Pills he called Aurum Horizontale & s^d Schwanberg at sev^l times sold Depo^t a White Powder which he called Universal fever Powder & which s^d –

(11)

Schwanberg declared he had found out – Saith abt the Month of Sept. 1744 Doctor James came into ye Tavern wth ye Walter Baker where Depnt was very ill & then ye James prescribed for Depnt some Chicken Water & then James desired Baker to bring to Depnt some of Baron Schwanberg's fever Powder which he did ye next Day & Baker then told Depnt that it was ye Schwanberg's Invention & a great Medicine – Saith that in 1744 & ever since Depnt has at sevl times bought of ye Baker for herself & her Friends ye Pills & Powder only believing them to be ye same sort of Medicine ye Schwanberg prescribed & sold Depnt for that the Operations were the same both on Depnt & her friends as she heard & believes.

Affd. of Jno. David Barbutt
N 44 / Sworn 24th Apl. 1752 –

Saith that Depnt in 1741, 1742, 1743 & 1744 knew Wm Schwanberg who at all those times & for sevl years before as he informed Depnt & he believes invented & prepared a fever Powder compoed of Crude Antimony & other Materials & had sold during ye time ye Powder to sevl persons both in London & Middx – Saith that Doctr James revealed to Depnt abt Sept. 1744 that he perfectly knew the Composition & manner of preparing ye Schwanberg's fever Powder having been instructed in ye same by ye Schwanberg & that he had used it with the greatest success – Saith that much about ye time he visited Doctr James who James was very ill of a fever & then Depnt advised him to take a Dose of Schwanberg's fever Powder But ye James then replyed he was not yet ill enough to apply ye Medicine – Saith ye Schwanberg told Depnt sevl times that he had communicated to ye James the Composition & manner of making ye fever Powder – Saith he never heard either from ye James or any other that ye James prepared or used in his Practice any other fever Powder or had any Opinion of any Powder prepared of Antimony saving the fever Powder that by ye James's own Confession & Schwanberg's Doctrine had been communicated to him by ye Schwanberg on whose knowledge in Chymical Preparations ye James frequently bestowed the greatest Encomiums – Saith that from the Conversation wch Depnt is induced to believe that the fever Powder for which ye Doctr James has obtained his Patent is the same sort of Powder compoed of the same Principles & Materials as that fever Powder which was prepared & sold by ye Schwanberg sevl years before his Death.

NB. Mr Whyte was Barbut's Ast Post Office's witness for prosecution

Affd. 20 June 1752

Saith that Depnt 23 June last went to Doctr James's House & there bought 2 parcels of fever Powder for wch Depnt paid 5s – That at ye time there was given to Depnt the Pamphlet annexed to his affdt – That on ye 24th June Depnt broke open one of ye Parcels of fever Powder which was sealed & on the Seal was the following – By the Kings Patent & on the other side – By the Kings Authority Dr James's Powder & the said ye annexed Directions marked by Depnt for taking ye Powder – That ye Powder, nor the Parcel was sealed up nor the Pamphlet nor Directions have been out of Depnt's Custody

Trans.ts } Park Brief
Dr James

For Dr Potter

This contains only Barton's Praxis

A Studio appointed for hearing on Wednesday the 6th Decr 1752 at 7 in the Evening before ye Worp Scott Gall.

Jno Henley
Mds Bloodworth

Dr James Porter

10/-

Jos. Sharpe

The Affidavits in this and the next fol are to Support Doctor James's Affid. in wch Particulars viz. the manner of his becoming acquainted with Schwanberg the latter Poverty and Ignorance and the manner of making Schwanberg's Powder & its Violent effects —

Affid. of Barbara Crawley Sworn 23 June 1752 } Depon. the wid. of John Crawley late of Bury Street Saint James's Saith that about 1741, 1742, 1743, & 1744 Depon.ts S. Husband was very intimately acquainted with Lewis Schwanberg called Baron Schwanberg who pretended to have a great many Secrets in Chymistry particularly a Mercurial Medicine he called the Aurum Horizontale another of Drops for the Stone and Gravel and a third a Powder for Fevers — Saith Deponents Husband not only learnt the Secret of making them of the said Schwanberg as Dep. heard her S. Husband and Schwanberg in Conversation declare & believes true — Saith Deponent hath several times heard her S. Husband complain that S. Powder for Fevers upon repeated Trials operated with great Violence & which Dep. rather believes true for that Deponent being about the Year 1743 at Westfield House in Hertfordshire with a Young Lady who happened to be ill of a Fever and Dep. having some of S. Schwanberg's Fever Powder with her Dep. administred a Dose of it to the S. Young Lady which operated with great Violence & insomuch that Deponent was very apprehensive she would have been seized w.th Convulsions — Saith that about December 1743 Dep.t S. Husband together with S. Schwanberg prepared and made at Depon.ts S. Husbands House a Considerable Quantity of S. Powder and sent it to one of the Leeward Islands as Depon.ts S. Husband & S. Schwanberg informed her & she believes in Order to be sold there — Saith that since Dep.ts S. Husbands Death a Considerable part of S. Powder has been returned from S. Leeward Islands as unsold & with the reason given for it that S. Powder operated w.th so much Violence that they dare not Use it

Elizabeth Sarfield aff.d 30.th June 1752 } Depon.t (the Wife of Peter Sarfield) Saith that in the Years 1742 & 1743 Dep.t well knew Lewis Schwanberg called Baron Schwanberg — Saith Deponent was employed a great Number of times by S. Schwanberg to assist him in preparing a Medicine he called his Fever Powder & Dep.t has a great number of times prepared S. Powder in his presence — Saith said Powder was made of Black Antimony in Powder and the Shavings of Hartshorn & of no other Ingredient & that S. Antimony was put into an Earthen Vessel then it was set over a very hot fire & when the Antimony was almost red hot a Handfull of the Hartshorn Shavings was thrown into the Earthen Vessel to the Antimony which in an Instant turn Black and then into white Ashes and this was continued till the whole became a Dark Ash from which having been sometime longer on the Fire was finished — Saith that on the 18.th of June 1752 Mrs Ann Medley showed Deponent some Powder of a Dark Ash Colour which Dep.t verily believes is the S. Fever Powder as made by S. Schwanberg and Dep.t is the more certain thereof because Dep.t has so often seen S. Powder in Schwanberg's Hands & particularly because there is in S. Powder shown to her by Mrs Medley a great Number of very small Spangles or Sparkles which are very remarkable & which she remembers very well, always to have seen in S. Schwanberg's Powder —

Affid. of Doct. John Bevis 18. Nov.r 1752 } Saith that in 1731 Dep.t well knew a person called Mr Schwanberg and sometimes Baron Schwanberg who as a Poor Indigent Man visited Dep.t at his House in York Buildings where he was often relieved by Money Victuals & Clothes till he behaved Dishonestly Mr Schwanberg having then as he Solemnly Declared to Dep.t no other way of Supporting himself but by Cleaning Laced Clothes and had been newly discharged from Confinement in the Marshalsea Prison Saith that he observed that Schwanberg's thoughts were much on Chimical Processes for finding the Philosophers Stone but no ways with a view to Medicine to which he did never once in Depon.t hearing offer the least pretence but on the Contrary proved himself to Dep.t to be Ignorant thereof that having got the venereal Distemper he deferred it to proceed to such a length as obliged him to Disclose his Case to Dep.t & asked his Advice and Dep.t ordered and paid for the Medicines which Cured S. Schwanberg out of his own Pocket without expecting or receiving any Gratification or Repayment for so doing — Deponent Saith he was advised by one Sigismund Trobonius Fellow of the Royal Society London that he well knew S. Schwanberg in Germany that he was a Native of the Marquisate of Baruth the Younger Brother of the Notary Publick & that he had falsely assumed the Title of a Baron & of a near Relation to Prince Eugene of Savoy And Saith Deponent received much the same account of S. Mr Schwanberg's Birth Place Family and Imposture from one Mr Solomon Heinrici a German and a Man of good Repute & Character as he had received from Dr Trobonius which Informations of S. Trobonius and Heinrici Depon.t believes true Saith S. Schwanberg showed Dep.t a Manuscript which Schwanberg pretended to be the Author of on the Duty of a Prince and a Minister of State written in Latin with with Language S. Schwanberg appeared to Dep.t to be but very little acquainted but that Depon.t was informed by S. Trobonius and Heinrici & which he believes to be true that the S. Manuscript was not composed & written by S. Schwanberg but had been stolen by S. Schwanberg from an Italian Gentleman who lodged in S. Schwanberg's Brother's House

2013/2/2

Affid.t of Mr. Jas. Donat Apothecary —

Saith that soon after Christmas 1740 Depon.t came to live with Doct.r James who then lodged at Mr. Daniel Thumoths in Saint Margarets Westm.r & Depon.t continued to live with Doct. James for four Years or upwards then not knowing and about June 1741 S.d Doct. James removed to Craigs Court Charing Cross where he now lives — Saith that soon after Doct. James came to Craigs Court a person called Mr. Schwanberg was Introduced to Doct. James but by whom dont remember But remembers he was introduced to Doct. James as a Stranger & treated as such and Depon.t believes S.d Schwanberg and Doct. James were till that time absolutely Strangers to each other — Saith that sometime after S.d Schwanberg was employed by S.d Doct. James to translate or make Extracts from various German Authors for the Use of the Medicinal Dictionary a work which S.d Doctor James was then writing — And Depon.t very well remembers S.d Schwanberg for the Generality to have a very Shabby appearance —

Ann Medley —

Makes Oath that about Lady Day 1742 She became acquainted with Wm. Schwanberg who was at that time employed by Doct. James in writing somthings for the Medicinal Dictionary a work the S.d Doctor James was then engaged in & She has heard and believes S.d Schwanberg was translating or making Extracts from German Authors to be inserted in S.d Dictionary And She verily believes She saw him almost every day for near two Years — Depon.t Saith She has very often made a Powder in presence and by directions of S.d Schwanberg which he called his Fever Powder some of which Powder she has at this time in her Possession Saith S.d Powder was made of the Common black Antimony in Powder which was put into an Earthen Vessel which was Set over the Fire and when it was very Hot a small Quantity of the Shavings of Harthorn was put to it by a Hand ful at a time whilst the whole was kept Constantly Stirring and this being Continued for a Long time when it became of a Dark ash colour it was finished — Saith that no Nitre no Volatile Salt nor any Oil of any kind was used in making the S.d Fever Powder of S.d Schwanberg & this She can the more Certainly depose because She has often bought the Ingredients for making S.d Powder for S.d Schwanberg & frequently made the same by his Directions — Saith She never saw any Powder made by S.d Schwanberg or by his Directions that had not in it a great Number of Shining Sparkles very Visible when placed in the Sun — Saith She has very frequently heard S.d Schwanberg Speak of a Woman who lived with him and went by his Name and who goes by the Name of Mrs. Schwanberg & has heard her [illegible] not many times declare that She was [illegible] his Wife and he [illegible] him say that when he had got any Medicine of which he did not know the Operation he made S.d Woman take it in Order to try its Effects which gave Depon.t a very bad Opinion of S.d Schwanberg's Moral Character — Saith S.d Schwanberg always made a very Shabby appearance & was generally very destitute of Cloaths & Linnen & that She has often been at his Lodgings as She remembers at the Blue Ball in Exeter Street where the said S.d Woman who now goes by the Name of Mrs. Schwanberg and two Children all of which together with the Room & Furniture had the Appearance of the Utmost Poverty and Distress and one Day in particular when Depon.t went there Dep.t was very much Shocked at hearing S.d Schwanberg say S.d Woman was Damned in Bed & that he had Just been Beating her which Depon.t has heard and believes he very often did Dep.t Say She took S.d Schwanberg for a Madman & that at last he Died Mad in a Mad House at Bethnal Green where he was kept by the Parish — Saith that in 1750 & 1751 the afors.d Woman who goes by the Name of Mary Schwanberg often came to Doctor James's House to Consult with Depon.t about Cloaths and Linnen for S.d Schwanberg's Daughter a Child of about 10 Years Old Saith S.d Doctor James was always very Unwilling to See her and when he Did see her he did it always with great Caution as Dep.t understood — because She was in League & lived with Walter Baker whom S.d Doctor had some Reason to believe had ill designs against him That upon this Acc.t She Depon.t was Several times present with Doct. James when Mrs. Schwanberg came to him — And Depon.t believes S.d Mary Schwanberg never had admittance to S.d Doct. James nor was with him at his House in Craigs Court but when Dep.t was present all the time & Saith S.d Mrs. Schwanberg & Dr. James conversed about nothing but Cloaths and Linnen for S.d Child at Derby and for herself & that they had no Discourse about either Dr. James or Schwanbergs Powder which She must have heard if they had Saith S.d Woman called Mary Schwanberg has for many Years been subject to the falling Sickness & that Dep.t has been told by her that her Head was very much Disordered & that She dare seldom Venture out for fear of falling down in the Streets —

Mary Pringle

Depon.t Saith She came to live with Doct. James as a Serv.t on Michas Day 1740 & lived with him more than a Year and half — That sometime in May 1741 Doct. James removed from the House of Mr. Thumoth where he had lodged for sometime to a House in Craigs Court where the Dr. now lives & after S.d Dr. had been at S.d last mentioned House a considerable time but how long in Particular Dep.t dont remember there came to S.d Dr. a person called Mr. Schwanberg who was at that time a Stranger to S.d Dr. James as Dep.t was then Informed & believes & S.d Schwanberg appeared to be very Poor having Scarcely any Cloaths but what were in a very ragged Condition & his Linnen as bad insomuch that Dep.t several times by Order of Dr. James lent him Linnen of Various kinds as Shirts & Neckcloaths which S.d Schwanberg often promised to return but always made Excuses & never did return them And Dep.t very well remembers that She has frequently seen S.d Schwanberg write for Doct. James & She was then informed & verily believes it was to Translate or

Method of preparing it, and told him, that if it was true that he did know it, he should neither want Shoes nor Shirts, both which he was at that time in great want of. He agreed in some measure to this, but chose to take a Bond for a thousand pounds, conditioned for the payment of One third of what should be got by the Sale of it, and one half of what should be got by the discovery of it. Not payable to the Executors, Admors or Assigns, as the Bill sets forth of Schwanberg, as I remember; but to Schwanberg himself, in one week after notice given me in writing, by the said Schwanberg. He did shew me a very bad crude Preparation of Mercury which he told me was the Aurum Mercurialis, which in no respect was like that so much celebrated Medicine. But as I have answered before, if Baker will teach me how to prepare the true Aurum Mercurialis, I will gladly pay him the Penalty of the Bond.

I don't know with what good success Schwanberg administered his Medicines. But have known many Instances of very bad success from his administering both the one and the other of those Medicines.

As to any other Preparations which I learned from Schwanberg, he shewed me the Method of preparing a Lixivium of Lime from Oyster shells, which as I remember is described by Lemery, and for which Baker has obtained a Patent, by the name of the Liquid Shell. He shewed me also, two or three other very trifling Preparations, which I never thought it worth my while to make, and which I do not recollect.

Quare 3.

Whether the said Robert James did not give and execute the Bond of the same Penalty and Condition as set forth in the Bill Or What other Bond did he give to the said William Schwanberg and what other Conditions Or What were the Conditions of the same?

Quare 3 answered above.

Quare 4.

Whether the said Medicines of the Powder and Pill which have been prepared and sold by the said Robert James and John Newbery are not of the same nature and quality and materials as those which were sold by the said William Schwanberg or shewn and discovered by the said William Schwanberg to the said Robert James as aforesaid and Whether there is any significant or material difference in those Medicines sold by the said Robert James and John Newbery under the name of Doctor James Fever Powder and Pill and for which Letters Patent were obtained by the said Robert James as aforesaid and those which were prepared and sold by the

the said William Schwanberg and discovered by the said William Schwanberg to the said Robert James.

Answer to Query 1

Newbery does not prepare any Fever Powder or Pill that I know of. But he sells a Fever Powder prepared by me, and for which I have a Patent. Newbery sells no other Medicines for me, that have any relation to the Patent or which Schwanberg was ever acquainted with, that I know of. This Fever Powder I made at least twelve years before I knew there existed such a Man as Schwanberg, and four years before I knew Schwanberg, I entered into an Agreement with a Person in the Country where I then resided, for the Sale of this very Medicine, and have at this time Articles of Agreement before me signed for that purpose with one Price, who was to be employed as a Vender. But the person I was under such Agreement with fell into bad circumstances, and afterwards became a Bankrupt, and I lost by this Contract three or four hundred pounds. This was the same as that I afterwards obtained a Patent for, with this only difference, that they were made in the Form of Pills. But I have ever since thought myself at liberty to improve my Medicine by all possible means, and have done it at a very great expence. The Medicine I sell under my Patent is to the best of my knowledge, Judgment and Belief, materially and essentially different from any Medicine ever known to Schwanberg, his as he first shewed it to me, being a very dangerous Preparation of Antimony; mine a safe and efficacious Medicine, and proper to be given to a Child of two Months old in a considerable Dose. As to the materials being the same, I am sensible that Antimony is one Ingredient in my Powder, as appears by the specification; and that Antimony was an Ingredient in Schwanberg's. But Antimony like all other Materials in the known World, has extremely different Qualities and Properties, as it is differently treated. Thus Antimony and Nitre are the only Ingredients in the Chymical Preparation of Crocus Metallorum, and the Diaphoretic Antimony; and even the method of heating them is the same. Yet the Crocus Metallorum is a most violent and almost deadly Vomit, and communicates a strong Emetick Quality to any liquor in

in which it is infused; Whereas the Diaphoretic Antimony is so extremely mild, as not to operate perceptibly in a very large Dose. And this difference depends entirely on the different proportions of the Nitre to the Antimony. So that they are very different Medicines, tho' made of the same Materials. This holds true with respect to every Antimonial Preparation. And this remarkable, that the same Antimony exposed to different degrees of Fire, constitutes Medicines totally and essentially different from each other. This must be the case in a great measure with respect to all sorts of Materials in the World. For the various Applications of them constitute Instruments and things very different from each other. Thus Iron is the substance of which a Cannon, and a Needle are made, which are nevertheless very different. And a Man of War differs widely from a Mousetrap, tho' both made of Wood and Iron. As to the Materials of Schwanberg's Powder, to the best of my knowledge, and so far as he communicated them to me, they were Antimony and Scotchem Shavings, or burnt Scotchem, either of which were used indifferently. And it appears by my Specification, that Animal Oil and Salt are Ingredients in my Powder. This Baker seems either wilfully or ignorantly to mistake, when he asks the difference betwixt Schwanberg's Powder and mine. All Sorts of Animal Fat is in Chymistry called Oil; so that Suet, Tallow, and Fat Bacon are all Animal Oils; and as every ordinary Cook knows the difference betwixt Bacon and Scotchem in preparing Sotch Collops, so might Baker know the difference of one from the other in Chymistry, if he understood any thing of it. Again there are perhaps a hundred different kind of Salts, as Sea Salt, Nitre, Fossil Salt, Salts of Tartar, Potash, Pearlash, and many others. In my Specification I mention no particular Salts, but reserve to myself the Choice of what Salt I find by Experience to answer my Purpose best; as well knowing that some kind of Salt is necessary to open the Body of Antimony and separate the Sulphur from the Metallick or Reguline part of Antimony. But I cannot determine precisely which is the best for those purposes, but apprehend I am at liberty to use any, or either, or several at the same time, in preparing my Powder. Baker should also know that Oil and Salt are the Ingredients of which Soap is made. and if he has a mind to know the use of Soap, then applied by means of Size to Antimony, he may read what the celebrated Chymist Geoffroy has wrote on this very Subject, in his Memoirs on the Preparation of Mercur Mineral, or the Ethiopian Powder. But I apprehend it is not incumbent on me to instruct him further than to shew, that the Ingredients of my Powder and Schwanberg's are different.

As to the Mercurial Preparation mentioned in my Specification, it is there said, Take Quicksilver, make an Amalgama with the equal parts of the

the Martial Regulus of Antimony and pure Silver, adding a proportionable quantity of Sal Ammoniac. Distill off the Mercury by a Retort into a Glass Receiver. Then with this Quick Silver make a fresh Amalgama with the same Ingredients. Distill again and repeat this Operation nine or ten times. Then dissolve this Mercury in Spirit of Nitre; put it into a Glass Retort, and distille to dryness; Calcine the Caput Mortuum till it becomes of a gold colour, then Spirit of Wine upon it, and keep it for use.

The Purification of Quick silver, which constitutes the first part of this Process, is the material part which makes this Mercury different from any other and is an extremely tedious and laborious Process. It is described by the Author who calls himself Philalaha, and by Alexander Van Sublton, in enigmatical terms, and is mentioned in a more intelligible manner by Hoffman who celebrates it with the highest Encomiums. This I really believe Schwanberg never once heard of, nor knew in his whole life. The Solution of Mercury in Spirit of Nitre, and again distilling the Spirits of Nitre from it, is common in every Dispensatory in Europe.

Having shewn that neither the Antimonial, nor the Mercurial Medicine mentioned in my Specification are the same as those of Schwanberg or any thing like them, I hope I am not obliged to give him any further Answer to these Points, because it may teach him how to manufacture my Powders; which I apprehend he has already attempted; the Powder sold by him since my Specification was filed, and since my Powder has been commonly sold being in appearance extremely different from that sold by him before, and more like mine in Colour, of which I can give undeniable Proofs.

Quære 5.

Whether the said Robert Gamer did not administer by the said William Schwanberg's direction both the said Medicines, to several of the said Gamer's Patients and by what name or names he did mention or recommend them to them, and what Sum or Sums of Money he received for the same and whether he paid the said William Schwanberg any Money on Account thereof and what Sum or Sums he so paid the said William Schwanberg on that Account. Or on what other Account or Accounts what soever.

Answer to Quære 5.

I have answered before that I said by the Medicine which Schwanberg would have had me believe was the Aurum Vitrigratale, in several Persons; and that what he first gave me operated very well, and with pretty good Effect. But what he made at my house being found to operate with excessive Violence both by vomiting and purging, and almost always destroying the Patient, I left off using it as being inconsistent with the safety of my Patients and my own character.

During my Acquaintance with Schwanberg I out of Charity, and in consideration of his extreme Poverty recommended him to John Crawley an Apothecary in Bury Street St. James's, and made a Bargain between them, as I remember for the Discovery of some of the Medicines he pretended to prepare, particularly the Lixivium of Oyster shells. And promised Mr. Crawley I would persuade them at his Shop, provided Schwanberg would prepare them according to the Alterations I pointed out to him. And to the best of my remembrance, I said sometimes persuade them. But finding Schwanberg continued to prepare them his old way, and make them operate with great Violence, I refused to persuade them any longer. The Consequence of this was, that Crawley quarrelled with me and arrested me for about forty pounds I owed him for Medicines for my own Family, and obtained a Judgment, which has been many years satisfied, but at this hour it is not filled.

When I procured these or any other Medicines I sometimes received my Fees which I was intitled to as a Physician, and sometimes not to no part of which I suppose Schwanberg was intitled. But of these Fees I kept no Account nor do I know what they were. As to any thing that arose from the Sale of any Medicine prepared by Schwanberg, it was Mr. Crawley's Business not mine to account with him for it. I should have had the Bond mentioned in the Bill delivered up to be cancelled. If I had intended any Emolument from Schwanberg's Secrets, I should have been an Idiot to promote his discovering them to Crawley.

I don't recollect that I ever sold a single grain of any Medicine made by Schwanberg, and consequently could not pay him any part of Nothing. Nor do I know that I ever sold a single grain of any Medicine whatsoever made according to any Instructions given by Schwanberg. But I think I am about fifty pounds out of Pocket, by building Furnaces

in

in order to make the pretended Aurum Mongerdale. But at this distance of Time I cannot be exact. for can I ascertain what money I paid him for have lating German Authors for the use of the Medicinal Dictionary, nor what Shirts or Linen I gave him or lent him, and which he never returned.

Quare 6.

Whether the said William Schwanberg did not dye intestate at or about the time mentioned in the Bill or at what other time And whether Baker has not taken out Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the said William Schwanberg And Whether the said Robert James did not advise Baker so to do.

Answer to Quare 6.

I have heard that Schwanberg died mad in the Madhouse at Bethnal Green, where he was kept by the Parish of St. Martins in the Fields. And I think it very likely that he dyed intestate, because he had nothing to leave. And I have heard that Baker took out Letters of Administration to him, on the following Occasion. After the death of Schwanberg, Baker came to me, and complained that John Crawley of Bury Street an Apothecary owed the deceased Schwanberg a great deal of Money; which I thought very probable, as I had made a Bargain long before — betwixt Crawley and Schwanberg for his discovering to Crawley all his Chymical Secrets, if he had any and particularly his Laxirium of Oyster shell Lime, of which I had, and continue to have a very good opinion, as a Medicine for the Stone. Upon asking the advice of one Robinson an Attorney, I told Baker his Method to get it would be to administer to Schwanberg. This I believe he did, because I paid the said Robinson's Bill for the Administration. Now if I had ever intended to avail myself of any of Schwanberg's pretended Secrets, 'tis not probable I should have taken this Step.

Quare 7.

Whether the said Robert James has not obtained his — Majesty's Letters Patent for the Sole preparing and vending the said Medicines and if different from those he learned and obtained from the said William Schwanberg And that he may set forth wherein they

they materially differ both as to their Preparations and Effects And Whether the said Robert James did not obtain such Letters Patent surreptitiously and unknown to Baker And Whether he did not know at the same time that Baker was also knowing and skilled in making and preparing the said Medicines And also that Baker was entitled to a Share and part in the said Letters Patent as Adm.r to the Inventor William Schwanberg And whether he did not in or about the latter end of the year 1747 at the Sun Tavern in Catherine Street in the Strand or at what other time and place propose to Baker the taking out his Majesties Letters Patent for the preparing and Sale of the said Medicines and offer and propose to Baker One third part of all such profit so arising from and by the Sale thereof, And what Baker then or at any other time said to the said Robert James thereupon.

Answer to Quare 7.

I did obtain a Patent for a Fever Powder, but one very different according to the best of my knowledge, Judgment and Belief, from any ever known to Schwanberg, as Baker may, if he please be convinced, by comparing my Specification with Schwanberg's Method of making his Powder, if he knows it. I think they differ as to the Ingredients with which they are prepared; As to the Method of preparing them; As to the Manner of exhibiting them; And in many circumstances, that can make one Medicine differ from another.

I did obtain a Patent without thinking myself obliged by any confidence whatever to communicate my Intention to Baker. But Baker told me he knew of my Intention from one Capt Clarke, who I told of it. And I am informed, and verily believe that he told others the same.

I verily believe that at the death of Schwanberg, Baker did not know how to prepare either Schwanberg's Powder for Fever, or the pretended Aurum Mongerdale because Baker himself told me Schwanberg never shewed him the Method of doing it. But that he had found it out by his own sagacity from some loose hints that dropped from Schwanberg whilst he was Mad. But as I did not keep the Preparation of these so very Secret, I believe in reality he learned the Method of preparing them from what I told him, together with what he learned from one Mary Halsey a Woman who lived with Schwanberg and who had seen Schwanberg make them. I have heard and verily believe, that Baker has told Short People that Schwanberg never taught him

him how to make these Medicines.

I very well remember, that at many times, and on many Occasions, I advised Baker to sell the Liquorum of Calcined Oyster Shells, as a Support for himself, and a natural Child of Schwanberg's, and Mary Stalcey the Mother. And that if he would sell the Powder for Fevers, I would instruct him how to render it a safe Medicine, and encourage the Sale of it by speaking well of it, and that if he could legally obtain a Patent for it, I would assist him in getting it. But he was of Opinion that the Liquorum of Oyster Shells, which he calls the Liquid Salt was more proper for a Patent Medicine, for which he accordingly obtained a Patent. I think I have some faint remembrance of Baker's proposing to me something like what he says I proposed to him, viz. Taking out a Patent jointly. But if he did I rejected it. I don't recollect that I ever proposed any such thing to him, and think it impossible that I could do it, But I dare not absolutely deny it, because I don't doubt but Baker could bring twenty Persons to swear I did. I further told him, if he would sell the Mercurial Preparation made by Schwanberg and pretended to be the Mercurium Vivificatum, I would tell him some thing to mix it with, that would render it a mild and safe Medicine, and this he mistakes in his Bill, where he says I offered to show him a Vehicle to give it in.

Quare 8.

That the said Robert James may particularly set forth according to the best of his remembrance recollection and belief, What Sum and Sums of Money he has from time to time or upon the whole received from the said formal Patients and others to whom he sold or administered either of the said Medicines from or by the Sale of the said Medicines or any or either of them And particularly what Sum or Sums of Money the said Robert James received from Richard Wetherstone Esq.r the (See the persons named in the Bill p. 9) for administering the said Medicines or Medicines and what benefits and advantages has the said Robert James received by administering the said Medicines not only from the above Persons but from any other Person or Persons whatsoever And Whether Baker

or Administrator to Schwanberg is not intitled under the said Bond or some other and what Agreement made between the said William Schwanberg and said Robert James to his part of all the above and all the other Profits received by and any way arising to the said Robert James for or by the Sale vending or disposing of the said Medicines or any one of them or any and what Share Proportion or Benefit whatsoever And Whether Baker exclusive of being Adm.r to the Estate and Effects of the said William Schwanberg is not also a Purchaser of the said Medicines or any one of them So any and what Share Proportion or benefit in kind and in consideration of a Debt due from Schwanberg to Baker And Whether the said Robert James has any exclusive Right in the said Medicines.

Answer to Quare 8.

I have answered before that I don't recollect, that I ever sold any of Schwanberg's Powder or a grain of his Mercurium Vivificatum and consequently I can have received no money from the Sale of either. I know of no debt due to Baker from Schwanberg nor do I believe any debt of any kind was due to Baker from Schwanberg.

This other part of the Barbers Answer shall be added so soon as I can get the 3d Book

Quare 9.

Whether Baker has not in the life time of Schwanberg and ever since his death made and prepared and sold and administered the said Medicines viz.t The Febrifuge Powder prepared from Antimony and the Pill prepared from Mercury for Gout Rheumatisms Pleurisys and other Chronick Distempers by the name and Title of Schwanberg's Fever Powder and Schwanberg's Mercurium Vivificatum Pills And Whether Baker by reason of Rd. James's having obtained a Letters Patent has not left great benefit and advantage which he otherways might have had and in all probability would have had received by the free and publick Sale of the said

Medicines if the sd. R. James had not gained an higher value to be put on those sold by him and the said John Newbery by colour of the sd. Letters Patent and consequently thrown a publick contempt on those prepared and sold by Baker And Whether the sd R. James does not for his purpose give out and say That the sd Medicine prepared and sold by him and Jn. Newbery and those prepared and sold by Baker are different both as to form Quality and Effect.

Answer to Quare 9.

I believe Baker never made any of Schwanberg's Medicines in the life time of said Schwanberg, because Baker himself told me Schwanberg never taught him to make it. What he has done since the death of Schwanberg, I don't know. But I am certain that the Medicine he has sold at different times for Schwanberg's, differ greatly from each other, and especially that he has sold since the Enrollment of my Specification differs greatly from any I ever knew Schwanberg make, and remarkably from all I had ever seen before that Period, sold by Baker. I know nothing of the Aurum Mirigentale more than I have said before.

I am far from thinking Baker has sustained any Injury from my selling my Powder under a Patent. So far from it, that I verily believe Baker would never have sold any Powder to the value of twenty shillings, if he had not taken the opportunity of giving out that they were the same as mine which had the Sanction of my Name and Reputation. As to the Aurum Mirigentale, I never sold any.

Quare 10.

That the Confederates Dr. James and Mr. Newbery may set forth Whether the sd R. James has at any time shewn or discovered the Art of preparing the said Medicines or either of them to any Person or Persons whatsoever And who he she or they are by

name and for what consideration or Sum or Sums of Money he so discovered the same Or Whether the sd Robt. James sold pledged or disposed of his Right in any Share or Part and what Share and Part to the sd Letters Patent whatsoever And if so for what consideration he hath so sold pledged or disposed of the same and in particular that the said James and Newbery may set forth the tenor of Agreement contract or in Lieu Verbe between sd James and Newbery relating to sd Newbery's Right of selling the said Medicines And why and by what power and authority said Newbery sells the same And that the sd Newbery may set forth an Account of what particular Sum or Sums of Money or what Sum upon the whole he has from time to time received by Sale of the said Febrifuge Powder by the name of Doctor James's Fever Powder and for whose benefit and advantage and upon what Account he received the same and what Sum or Sums of Money or what Sum upon the whole he has from time to time paid to the said Robert James on the Account of the Sale of the said Powder or upon what other Account whatsoever.

Answer to Quare 10.

I have shewn the Process for the Medicine which Baker pretends was Schwanberg's Invention to a great Number of People, and printed Directions here to make it, which were for a long time given away at Mr. Newbery's so that I cannot tell to how many, or to whom I communicated the Method of preparing it. But I never received me farthing for such Communication.

As my Letters Patent have no relation to any Medicine found out, or discovered by Schwanberg or known to him, I don't apprehend I am obliged to give Baker any Account of any Bargain between Newbery and me, or to set forth any thing relating to it.

Quare 11.

This Question relates to Conversation between the Doctor and Baker is very long and marked in the Bill with a Pencil as the Answer thereto will or may be short.

Answer to Quare 11

I believe I have wrote some Letters to Baker and desired him to meet me at different places. But this was to settle an Account of some Money affairs between us. And the times I met him I remember he was very solicitous to talk to me about Schwanberg's Medicines; but as those did not relate to me, I declined all Conversation about them as much as I could; and do not remember what passed.

Quare 12.

Whether the said Robert James does not pretend that he had made great alterations and additions to the sd Fever Powder so invented and discovered by the sd Wm Schwanberg, And why he so pretends And that the sd Commissioners may set forth and discover what such pretended Alterations and additions consist of and of what Effect such pretended alterations and additions are as to the operation of the said Medicine And whether the sd Robt James's pretence of introducing a quantity of Quicksilver into the sd Powder is not a colourable pretence for his arrogating to himself the Invention of the sd Fever Powder and the sd Antimon Stibiatum Pill And Whether in truth and fact any Quicksilver whatsoever is introduced into the sd Powder And Whether if any Quicksilver was introduced into the sd Powder the same would not be easily discoverable and Whether they do not well know have heard and do believe that several Experiments have been made to see if there were any different Qualities in the sd Powder so prepared and dispersed by the sd Robt James and in that so prepared and dispersed by Baker And Whether from all such Experiments the sd powder did not appear to be exactly similar in all respects And if that there is really any alteration or addition made by the sd Robt James in the manner of the preparing and making the said powder he may set forth & discover how it comes to pass that the sd Powder so made by the sd Robt James and those so made by Baker appear to be of the same Texture and Colour and similar in all respects from all the Experiments that have been made to find out such alterations & additions if any such there be.

Answer to Quare 12.

I don't remember that I ever pretended to make any alteration or addition to any Powder known to Schwanberg having never made any that I recollect, since the year 1741. But I remember about that time I pointed out to Schwanberg and John Cawley Apothecary to whom Schwanberg told the Secrets of preparing several of his Medicines, the Method of preparing his Powder as he called it; so as to make it a safe Medicine and such a one as might be given without danger. But I do not apprehend I am obliged to discover to Baker what those alterations were. Nor do I apprehend I am obliged to tell Baker more of my Powder than he may see in my Specification. As to the Antimon Stibiatum I at this hour do not know how to make it, nor ever tryed to make it since the year 1742.

I have heard, that Baker and some other People did make some Experiments upon his own Powder and mine. But I don't know, that he made any upon Schwanberg's Powder and mine. For that Powder which he has sold since the Filing of my Specification is extremely different in all appearance from that I have seen made by Schwanberg. There is an Account of several Experiments in several Affidavits filed in order to be produced before the Attorney General. But they are the most ridiculous Experiments that ever were made, and capable of determining nothing. Baker swears in an Affidavit made to be filed before the Attorney Genl that he has made the Analysis of my Powder and his own, which it does not appear he ever once attempted. For the Analysis of any Body is the Separation of it into its component parts, in order to discover of what Materials it is compounded. So that by those Experiments which he calls an Analysis it appears that Baker is so ignorant as not to know the meaning of the word. Besides some of those Experiments were repeated before several Gentlemen of Learning and Integrity upon Schwanberg's Powder made by himself, or that which Baker sells for Schwanberg's, and my Powder; and those turn out very differently from what they were represented in those Affidavits.

The First Experiment as related in the Affidavits were thus. Two Equal sized new Crucibles were produced, and into one was put that Powder which was named Dr Robert James's Fever Powder purchased by this deponent as aforesaid and into the other was put that powder which was named Schwanberg's genuine sal Fever Powder purchased by this deponent also as aforesaid, and both the sd powders were exactly and separately weighed

before they were put into the sd Crucibles, and both the sd powders were of an equal Colour and Nature when they were put therein, and then at the same time both were put into an intense fire in a wind furnace at two Minutes past four o'Clock in the afternoon of the same day, and both said Powders continued in the same degree of heat for twelve Minutes and then the said Crucibles, with the sd Tower Powders, were taken out of the fire at the same time, and suffered to cool; then this Deponent saw the said Powders taken out of the said Crucibles and weighed, and their specific gravity was equal, and both had the same colour and texture, and to the best of this deponents judgment and to the evidence of this Deponents senses, they were both similar in every respect.

This Experiment being afterwards buyed by several Gentlemen of great Chymical Learning turned out thus. — To try the Specific Gravity of each of the said three powders, they weighed an equal Bulk of all of them in the same scale, and found that the same bulk of each of them weighed as follows; that is to say, the last mentioned powder of Schwanberg, thirty nine grains, the said Walter Baker's said powder only twenty three grains, and the sd Mr James's said powder, only twenty one grains; so that the difference of the specific gravity was nearly one tenth between the sd Mr James's and Baker's said Powders; and more than one third between the said James's said powder and the said Schwanberg's said powder. Upon examining the said three Sorts of Powders, the deponents found them to be very different in colour and appearance from each other, the sd first mentioned Powder that was had at the sd Walter Baker's as off being much whiter than the said other two powders, and the second of the above mentioned Powders which was that of the sd Mr James's being of a darker Colour; and the other of the said powders of the said Schwanberg being quite brown or ash coloured.

The next Experiment thought worth repeating was as follows. — Two Equal quantities of the said Powders were dropt separately and gradually into nearly equal and separate quantities of double spirit of Nitre when a small effervescence appeared in each and both the said powders sunk equally and to the best of this Deponents judgment, and to the evidence of this Deponents senses, they appeared exactly similar at the bottom of the glasses wherein they were separately put which all the said Persons acknowledged and agreed to.

This Experiment was contradicted by the following. — They put into three Glasses an Equal quantity as near as possibly they could of Strong Spirit of Nitre, and into those three glasses some of the sd three Sorts of Powders severally and respectively; and the sd Mr James's said Powder made not the least effervescence, Ebullition or Fermentation in the Glass into which it was put with the Strong Spirit of Nitre. — But the said Baker's said Powder made a great effervescence, Ebullition or Fermentation; and the sd Schwanberg's said Tower Powder, made a considerable effervescence, Ebullition or Fermentation.

The other Experiments related by Baker were so very idle and unmeaning, and so incapable of proving any thing, that it was not thought worth while to repeat them.

But I have heard and verily believe, that the reason why my Powder and that made by Baker appeared so similar was, that Baker procured some of my Powder from Mr Newberry or my own Stores, and put them up in Papers in the manner he does his own, and employed an acquaintance to come to his Stores and buy some Powder. Mean time the Person who sells Baker's Powder when he is abroad had directions to sell that Person my Powder thus made up by Baker as his own. Then he produced this Powder before the Persons who were to witness the Experiments; and so my Powder was tryed against my Powder; and 'tis no wonder that they appeared alike.

Quære 13.

Whether the sd Wm Schwanberg did not discover to the sd Rob.t James the Art of making such Medicines as the Aurum Mirigolatum Pills, the sd Tower Powder as is herein before mentioned. And whether the sd Robt James did not give and Decente such Bond as herein before mentioned for the purposes therein mentioned or for any other and what purpose. And whether Baker or Dun.n is not well entitled to a third part of the profits made by the said Robt James from the Sale and in the dominating the sd Medicines and also to one half of the advantages received & to be received by the sd Robt James for his discoveries made to several persons of the manner of preparing and making the sd Medicines. And whether it is not a part of the sd Aurum Mirigolatum Pills that the sd Robert

James pretends to introduce into the said Powder And whether the sd James and Crawley do not in their consciences well know that the sd Powder so proposed and sold by Baker and that proposed and sold by the sd James are the same sort of Medicines And made of the same sort of Principles and Ingredients and are of the sd Wm Schwanberg's invention and first publication And Whether the sd Robt James tho' a conscious ness thereof at or after the time he was applying for the sd Letters Patent did not write several Letters or Notes to Baker to appoint Meetings and for what purpose or end were those Letters or Notes sent to Baker And Whether he did not by some of the sd Letters advise Baker to be cautious of making any Engagements concerning sd Powder until he should see Baker And why or for what reason he gave to Baker such Caution And Whether he did not constantly make Baker great promises of friendship and what motive or inducem.t he had so to do.

Answer to Quare 13.

I have answered before, that Schwanberg did make in my presence, and in the presence of some of my Servants an Antimonial Medicine for the cure of Fevers, which said Medicine is described by Authors long before Schwanberg was born; but by mis management he spoiled the Medicine and made it a dangerous Poison. And the very next or the same day I made some of the same Medicine, showed him the difference, and pointed out his Error. As to the Antimonial Stamo of no Medicine, that in any degree answers the Character of that celebated Preparation, nor do I believe that Schwanberg did, or Baker does.

To the best of my remembrance, the reason of my giving Caution to Baker were, that I thought Mary Halsey, a woman who lived with Schwanberg and who had a Child by him and who was destitute of all Provision, had a right to make the best of any Secrets Schwanberg might be possessed of, and that Baker had not the least Color of Right to them.

Quare 14.

That sd James may set forth Whether in the years 1743 or

1744 He and sd John Crawley did not promise and agree with sd Wm Schwanberg upon the sd William's going to France to pay his wife weekly for half a guinea each or what other Sum or what other Agreem.t did they make And for what reason & upon what account did they so agree to pay the sd Wife 1/2 a guinea weekly or what other Sum And whether upon sd William's return to England sd Wm Schwanberg Robt James and John Crawley did not enter into an Agreem.t that the sd Wm Schwanberg should prepare the sd two Medicines Viz.t the Fever Powder and Antimonial Pill And that sd Robt James should prescribe and sell them as a Physician to his Patients And that the sd John Crawley should also sell them at his Shop as an Apothecary and that they the sd William Robert and John should equally share all the profits arising from the Sale thereof And that the sd Robert James and John Crawley should justly account with the said Wm Schwanberg for the same According to what other Agreem.t or Contract about the Sale of the sd Fever Powder as aft. And Whether after the decease of the sd John Crawley sd Robt James did not tell Baker that sd John Crawley was indebted to the Estate of the sd Schwanberg And for this sd John Crawley was not arrested at the instigation and by the Baker of the sd Robt James And whether the sd Robt James has paid any Sum or Sums of Money to Baker on the account thereof as to the account of the sd John Crawley or to any other Person and that he may set forth what was the end and issue of such Whether the sd Robt James received any money and what sum John Crawley and if he has that he may account for the same Set forth why he has not already paid the same to Baker or account with him for the same.

Answer to Quare 14.

As in the year 1743 and 1744 I did not converse w[illegible] Crawley, on account of a quarrel between me and him I can[illegible] what Promises or Agreem.ts the sd Crawley might make with But as to myself, I never knew that Schwanberg had a wi[illegible] consequently could make no such promise.

As to the pretended Agreement between me — [illegible] Schwanberg, I know nothing of it, having never spoke to Cra[illegible]

hae of Schwanberg's return from France, till long after Schwanberg's death, on account of the said quarrel. But I think something of that kind was proposed to me long before that, which I rejected. Of this however I can be certain, that I never received a Shilling from Crawley in my Life on this account, or any other.

After the death of Schwanberg, Baker represented to me, that John Crawley was indebted to Schwanberg, in a considerable Sum of money, which I thought might be true, as I knew Schwanberg had told to him some of his pretended Secrets. I then advised him to take Administration to Schwanberg's Effects, which he did, and which I paid for. He then arrested Crawley and he (Crawley) was, that he recovered nothing because nothing appeared to be due, and I paid the Lawyer's Bill. This I should scarcely have done, if I had intended to avail myself of any of Schwanberg's Secrets.

Quare 15.

This Question relates chiefly to discourse with Peter Gardon and others which see fol. 6. and thereon on. And what conversation he had with sd. Gardon relating to the sd Drs obtaining sd Lees Patent and Baker's curing distempered Cattle with the sd powder. And that sd Robt James may answer why he said that Baker knew the Powder (meaning that for which the Lees Patent were obtained) was very essential in curing distempered Cattle and which he advised Baker to make and administer, if the sd Robt James did not know that the Fever Powder made by Baker and that sold by him sd Robt James were the same in effect and qualities And that said James may answer and set forth whether he did not in conversation with Baker, for that purpose ask Baker Whether sd Mary Schwanberg could make 12 pounds weight of the sd Fever Powder for him the sd Robt James and that if she would he would send her in the Materials and make her a recompence or what he then said in relation to her making the sd powder for him and why he so said and if he knew that sd Mary knew how to make said powder from the discovery of her said late husband And that the same was of the like quality composition and operation the powder sold by the sd Robt James under the name of his Fever powder And Whether at the same time he so asked and spoke to Baker his Conversation did not mean and carry the purport and intent that he would pay said Mary for making said powder for him which he was afterwards to sell as his Fever Powder to his private Patients and how to dispose of to his own & what purpose did whether he did not promise said Mary Schwanberg a Sum of Money & what Sum or Sums Or what other promises he made to sd Mary provided she would not make an Affidavit in favour of Baker against said Robt James or for what other considerations he made her such promises.

Answer to Quare 15.

I can by no means charge my memory at this distance of time with particular Conversations with Peter Gardon, Mrs Powder or any other Person. But so far in general I believe the Gardon is a Person very capable of mistaking over me he can make it his own or his friends advantage so to persuade his wife in a disorder she had several times, and once to [illegible] But being informed that he kept the Bell Bagnio in the Lane, a house of ill fame, I never chose afterwards to [illegible]

I think when the distemper raged among [illegible] I did, by Baker desire Mary Stalcoy to make me [illegible] Schwanberg's Powder which however she did not do [illegible] and meaning was to try it on the Cattle.

I remember no promises made to Mary Stalcoy [illegible] Schwanberg, other than what are contained in the Ans following Quare.

Quare 16.

Whether sd Robt James did not give a Bond to [illegible] Schwanberg the Elder and Mary Schwanberg the younger of £500 Conditioned for the payment of £16 per annum

promise and say to Eliz. Bedel that he would provide for the said Mary the Elder and Mary the Younger handsomely for life. And what other promises of the like kind he made at that or any other time to the said Eliz. Bedel in favour of the said Mary the Elder and Mary the younger or either and which of them And Whether he did not make such promises and give such Bond as aft. and seem to take on him the maintenance of the said Mary the Elder and Mary the Younger because he thought himself in honour and in conscience obliged thereto as he enjoyed the profits of the said Medicines so invented by s^d Baron Schwanberg and sold them as of his own Invention And that Whether he did not for the like reason say that Baker might also to allow them (meaning s^d Mary the Elder and Mary the Younger) something on account of Baker's preparing and selling the very same Medicines And Whether the s^d Mary Schwanberg did not shew s^d Robt James four smal Viale with some powder in each and what s^d Mary then upon that occasion said to s^d James And that s^d James may set forth Whether he does not absolutely know and believe that Baker can make and prepare a Powder of the like materials and to all intents and purposes the same as that now sold by s^d James under the name of Doctor James's Fever Powder.

Answer to Quære 16.

Upon Schwanberg's agreeing to go to New York, in order to extract Silver from Black lead, I did enter into a Bond to Mary Halsey, who calls herself Schwanberg conditioned for the payment of Sixteen pounds a year during the life of Mary Halsey and Mary Schwanberg her daughter. But as an Indemnity, I was to be taught the method of extracting Silver from Black lead; and was to be let into several Chymical Secrets which Schwanberg pretended to be Master of. All this I intended totally for the benefit of Mary Halsey, and her daughter Mary Schwanberg saving the Sixteen pounds a year

I was to pay her in consequence of the Bond. And I did endeavour to persuade her to leave Baker, and settle in some house, where I would put her in a way to make the best of all that Schwanberg had, for her own advantage, and her Children. And this I several times offered, and would have performed, if she would have accepted the Offer.

I do not believe Baker can make any Powder, in any degree like mine in Virtue or Efficacy. At least what he made and sold before my Specification was filed, and before my Powder was commonly sold, was very different from my Powder in appearance, and from the Powder Baker made and sold afterwards.

Quære 17.

Whether he the s^d Robt James since the obtaining s^d Letters Patent has not sold the s^d Pills as described by him as above is not sold singly and without the powder And Whether he has not published that the s^d Wm Schwanberg had cured divers Persons of Gouts & Rheumatisms by s^d Pills as before mentioned and for this purpose set forth and had printed the s^d James to several people who had taken s^d Pills and given testimony of the cures And whether s^d Pills are not from Crude Mercury and whether it is not of a deep yellow colour be formed into a Pill with other ingredients and whether one grain is not a pill dose for a grown Person And if so grain be put into the thirty grains of the Mahogonial Fever Powder defaulcate the whole and alter the Physical Qualities of the And whether the said James has not received very large and very what Sum or Sums from time to time as in the whole by sale Pills singly and alone without the said powder And Whether Baker that he had found out a safe Vehicle for the taking effect of the Patents So what he then said upon the Subject And Whether he did not ask or desire Baker to attend him in administering said Pills And Whether when he so mentioned administering said Pills said James did not the said Anderson Mongondale Pills singly and distinctly Fever Powder.

Answer to Quare 17.

I don't recollect that I ever sold a grain of the Mercurial Medicine mentioned in my Specification singly and without my Powder. Nor I never knew that Schwamberg was at all acquainted with the long and tedious Process for purifying Mercury by repeated Amalgamation, and Distillation, described in my Specification. I never not positively publish to the World that he had cured people with a Medicine I obtained he knew nothing of. As to the Mercurial part of my Powder I refer him to my Specification, being I apprehend not obliged to instruct him.

I never as Schwamberg, nor did Baker be allowed any Patient of Mine.

When Mercurials and Antimony are united, the colour and appearance are very different according to the manner in which they are mixed. And it makes a great difference, whether they are mixed in a close or an open Vessel, or whether with a gentle flow heat, or an intense One.

When certain Mercurial Medicines are mixed with other Medicines prepared from Antimony, tho' both of them separately [illegible] with great violence, yet when judiciously united, they do not [illegible] at all unless insensibly, but have a very great Alterative [illegible] in curing many Distempers.

[illegible]

Sometime, in or about the Year 1742, Walter Baker of
came to the House of this Deponent, and told him
he was a Journeyman to Mr Richardson, a Printer
in Salisbury Court Fleet Street, and that he was
employed in printing the Medicinal Dictionary,
a Work this Deponent was then writing, and
hence claimed a Right to this Deponents Advice
and Directions, which this Deponent gave him gratis
at several times. And sometime after, this Deponent
~~late~~ was told by the said Baker, that he had an
Inclination to sell some Sorts of Medicines for his
Subsistance; upon which he this Deponent recommend-
ed him to Schwanberg, and asked it as a favour
of Schwanberg to instruct him in making the
Medicines with which he the said Schwanberg
was acquainted, representing to him, that as the
said Schwanberg understood very little English,
said Baker might be of use to him. This was
what this Deponent would not in prudence have

done, if he had any Expectation of Advantage from Schwanberg's Medicines. Baker is so far from being a Chymist, that he does not understand the very first Principles nor the Terms of that Art, as this Deponent will have Occasion to take farther Notice of hereafter; but this Deponent believes him to be a good Printer.

This Deponent saith that Schwanberg was no Chymist, but an Impostor, and his Ends getting Money from credulous and ignorant People, under Pretence of teaching them the Transmutation of Metals. What little he knew of Chymical Preparations, he learnt from one Protenius, whose Wife Schwanberg told this Deponent he followed from Germany. And from this Man he had learnt, tho very imperfectly, two or three tolerable good Things, without ever knowing the Rationale, or the Reasons why they became good.

This Deponent ~~denies that he~~ believes that Schwanberg might find a Medicine for Fevers ~~in the East Indies~~ ~~did Rebellion~~ but ~~absolutely~~ ~~denies that~~ he invented one, ~~and begs that Baker may be put upon proving this Assertion~~. Schwanberg did not pretend to this Deponent that he ever invented any Medicine; but particularly told this Deponent, that the Powder he made, was commonly used for the Hungarian Fever, a Disorder very frequent in those Parts. And this Deponent is able to shew the Description of the said Powder in two Books printed about the time Schwanberg was dead. And he believes it is in Glauber's Works printed above a hundred Years ago.

This Deponent saith that Baker was not acquainted with Schwanberg so early as the year 1740. Because this Deponent was not himself acquainted with Schwanberg till June or

July 1771, and it was a good while after, that he made Baker acquainted with Schwanberg.

Farther saith, that he does not believe Schwanberg ever taught Baker how to make his Powder. First, because if Baker knew how to make it, tis probable he would have set it forth in his Affidavit, at least it would have been fair to have done so, for then the Attorney General would have readily known whether my Powder was, or was not the same, by comparing Schwanberg's Powder with that of my Specification. But this Deponent believes that Baker has not aimd at ~~Truth~~ discovering the Truth, but disguising it. Secondly, because tho this Deponent often prompt'd Schwanberg to teach Baker how to make not only his Powder, but all his Medicines, that they might mutually ~~make~~

be the more serviceable to each other, yet Schwanberg always refusd to do it, and least told this Deponent he would not do it. Thirdly, because Baker himself told this Deponent since the Death of Schwanberg, that he Schwanberg never taught him the Method of making it, but that he and the Woman who calls herself Mary Schwanberg, after the Decease of Schwanberg tryd for some time in vain to make the Powder of Schwanberg, and that at last he Baker hit upon it, from recollecting what Schwanberg had said in his mad fits.

~~and this Dep.t saith that according to the best of this dep.t very strongly believes he this dep.t~~

~~saith, that he verily believes he never~~ prescribd Schwanberg's Powder ~~in~~ to any of his Patients; but remembers, that when it first came to his Knowledge how Schwanberg's Powder was prepard, he had a strong Inclination to know how it operated, and what were the Effects, and

perhaps the more so, because this Deponent was possessed of an Antimonial Medicine, from which he expected great Advantages, and must be solicitous to know ~~some~~ what Effects all Antimonials would produce. For this Reason he ~~permit~~ this Deponent permitted it to be given to one Mrs. a Laundress, who was ill of a Fever. But it operated just as Glass of Antimony usually does, exciting violent Convulsions, and Efforts to vomit, till her Tongue hung out of her Mouth, and looked very black, and she dyd in a few Hours. And this Deponent very well remembers, that it was upon this Occasion, that he shewed Schwanberg how to make ~~to~~ his Powder so as to render it safe, by increasing the Proportion of Northern Hearings in the Composition. And whereas Baker insinuates that this Deponent gave Schwanbergs Powder,

before he knew what it was —
This Deponent thinks it necessary for the support of his Character, to assert that he never did give any Medicine of any kind whatever without knowing what it was.
And this Deponent further says, that the said Schwanberg, as this Deponent verily believes, never did know any thing of the Powder or Medicine, for which this Deponent obtained a Patent, and which this Deponent invented many years before he knew Schwanberg.
And Deponent further says, that he very well remembers, that some time after Schwanberg died mad in a mad house at Bethnal Green, where he was sent by the Parish of St Martins in the Fields, Baker came to him and told him, that one John Crawley an Apothecary in Berry Street owed Schwanberg a great deal of Money, upon which this Deponent told Baker, that he would find money for him to take

Letters of Administration to Schwanberg; and accordingly this Deponent did give to one Matthew Robinson, an Attorney two Guineas, or some such Sum, in order to take out such Letters of Administration, and this Deponent did ~~since that~~ soon after satisfy a Bill of the said Robinsons for taking out the said Letters, ~~for which he has now by him a Receipt~~ and for bringing an Action against said Crawley, for which he this Deponent is now possessed of a Receipt. And farther saith, that if this Deponent had entertained any hopes of Advantage from any of Schwanberg's Medicines, he ~~should~~ would not in Prudence he ought, ~~to~~ have taken out Letters of Administration for himself, which he thinks he had a right to, Schwanberg owing him several Sums of Money at the time of his Decease. And this Deponent farther saith,

that he apprehends Baker has no just
Claim to ~~the~~ any Interest in any of Schwanbergs
Medicines, whether invented by said Schwanberg
or learnd by him from others, because said
Schwanberg actually told the Secrets of all
his Preparations and Medicines without any
Exception to this Deponent for a valuable
Consideration, viz. fifteen pounds a year
payable to the Woman who now calls herself
Mary Schwanberg, by the Name of Mary
Halsey, ~~the not being Schwanbergs Wife~~ as this, and
~~a natural~~ during her Life, and the Life
of a natural Daughter of said Schwan-
-berg, and said Mary Halsey. And this
Deponent farther Sports, that Schwanberg
did after this, by the Instigation and by the
Consent of this Deponent, actually sell to one
John Crawley an Apothecary, the Secret of

Q. If any Bond or Instrument in Writing to other this was voller of Bond or made a Penalty for Discovery

Q. Did Crawley by Bond

making not only this Powder, but all the other Medicines which said Schwanberg pretended to as Secrets, and all his Interest in the said Medicines; insomuch that if any one has a right to claim any Interest in such Medicines, it must be the Widow and Representative of said Crawley. Farther says, that if this Deponent had entertained any hopes of Advantage from any Secret of Schwanberg's, he would not have made Crawley and Schwanberg acquainted together and made a Bargain betwixt them for the Sale of Schwanberg's pretended Secrets, both which this Deponent absolutely did, and gave up to said Crawley all his Interest in the said pretended Secrets. He this Deponent therefore absolutely denys that he ever did usurp or take upon himself, the sole Secret

of making and preparing any Medicine of Schwanbergs, but on the contrary gave up all his Claim and Interest to said Rawley, in every Medicine he had from Schwanberg. ~~which were Proper for the Use for which Baker~~ But this Deponent verily believes, that this imaginary Right which Baker pretends to, has prevaild upon him to swear just what best suits ~~the~~ his Purposes and Designs.

Denies that the Powder for which this Deponent obtained a Patent is the same as that ~~of~~ prepaid by Schwanberg, or any thing similar to it. His being

2

Transcribe Description Schw.'s Powder in the Hist.

Further saith, that he believes Baker incapable of Analyzing either this Deponents Powder, Wawbalys, & ~~his own~~ any other, because it appears that he does not understand what the Word means. Analyzation is derived from αναλυω, in Latin resolvo, or resolve, to unravel, and is defined, the Resolution of any substance into its ~~component Parts or first~~ Principles, in order to discover its component Parts. Now Baker swears in his Affidavit, that he has analyzed his own Powder; and if so, he has taken Pains to no purpose, because he probably knew the component Parts of his own Powder, without any Analyzation. And if he had analyzed the Powder of this Deponent, this Deponent believes he would ~~have~~ in his Affidavit, or in that of one of his Friends, have made the Attorney and Solliciter General

acquainted with the Event of his Analyzation, and of what ~~no~~ this Deponents Powder was composed, in order to ~~inform his~~ their Information Whereas he has filed no one Affidavit which gives the least Account of any Analyzation being attempted; tho several People have in their Affidavits given Accounts of some vague, and meaning Experiments, made with this Deponents Powder, and ~~the~~ a Powder now sold by Baker, which this Deponent says, is in no Respect like that made by Schwanberg. But this Deponent verily believes, that the said Experiments were either made with some Powder which Baker made in Imitation of this Deponents Powder, ~~or~~ from the Specifications, of which he knows Baker either had, or has, a Copy; or else with this Deponents own Powder, bought either at this Deponents House, or at the

This is the Paper referred to in the Affidavit of Mr Lee

House of Mr. John Newbery, this Deponent's Agent, or Partner, and put up in Papers in the Manner Bakers Powders are usually sold, in order to impose upon the Attorney and Solicitor General. And a little Confederacy between the Person who bought the Powders at Bakers, and Baker, would make this very feasible. And this Deponent is the rather inclined to think that the Experiments mentioned by Menliott, Gandon &c in their several Affidavits, were made with this Deponents own Powder, under the Name of Bakers, because many of the same Experiments having been repeated before several Gentlemen of great Learning and Worth, every one thus tryd, answerd directly contrary to what the Menliott, Gandon, &c have sworn in their respective Affidavits. And this Dep. further says, that if Baker

will produce any Powder made by Schwanberg before he was acquainted with this Depon-ent, or even before the filing this Deponents Specification, and proves it to have been thus made by any creditable Witnesses, if the Attorney and Solicitor General should be of Opinion that it resembles in the least this Deponents Powder, either in Colour, Specific Gravity, or Operation, this Deponent will give ~~up~~ up his Patent without giving any further trouble. And this Deponent ~~is~~ ~~very certain~~ verily believes that Baker can if he pleases, produce some of Schwanbergs Powder, because Gardner, who has made a very extraordinary Affidavit in his favour, had, not long ago, some Powder made by Schwanberg, and this Dep. has reason to believe he is at this time possessed of it.

Further saith, that at the time this Dep.'s

Specification was exhibited by this Dep. and enrolled, there was no one Person in the ~~World~~ World acquainted with this Deponents Powder, except the Wife of this Deponent, since deceas'd, and this Dep. challenges the whole World to shew it in any Book, or produce any of the said Powder made by any one except this Deponent, before the said Specification was enrolled.

And this Dep. further saith, that Baker ~~knows very well that he~~ has never been restrain'd from vending or dispersing of Schwanbergs Powder by this Deponent, but has constantly advertis'd and sold ~~his said~~ Schwanbergs Powder both at his own House, and at one Dicey's in Bow Church Yard, for five or six years last past, without any the least Molestation from this Deponent; and further says, that Baker, about two Years ago told this Deponent, that the said Dicey ~~had was at ra~~ had laid out, and

expended upwards of five hundred pounds in advertising the said Shrewsbury Powder, over and above what he had received by the sale of it, and farther that it would not do. Farther saith that this Deponent did apply about two years ago to one Mr. Samuel Harris an Attorney at Law, to purchase for this Deponent a like Estate near Northampton, where the father of Dicey of New Church Yard did then and now lives, and who is in Partnership with the Sons in New Church Yard; and this Deponent is informed and verily believes, that Dicey of Northampton was told of this Dep.'s Intention of purchasing the said Estate; and this Deponent verily believes, that said Dicey, believing this Deponent from this Circumstance had got a great deal of money by the said Powder, put Baker upon asking this Deponent to give leave

to said Dicey and Baker to sell the Powder called Schwanberg's Powder in his Name. But this Deponent knowing the great Difference betwixt his own Powder, and Schwanbergs, thought it a very impudent and impertinent Request, and orderd his Servants never to let him see him again.

And further saith, that sometime after the Death of Schwanberg, Baker very often applyd to this Deponent to advise him what Methods he should take, in order to sell a sufficient Quantity of the Medicines he had learnd to make from Schwanberg, to subsist on. And this Deponent, thinking Schwanbergs Powder made with an increasd Proportion of Hartshorn Shavings, would be a tolerable good Medicine in Agues, and would sell very well in some Parts of Kent, Essex, some Parts of Sussex and Lincolnshire, he this Deponent did advise said Baker to

advertise the s^d Powder, and sell it in a public way, which this Deponent would not in Prudence have done, if he had thought the said Medicine similar to his own. But said Baker was of Opinion that it would not sell, nor answer his Purposes; and sometime after said Baker came to this Deponent, and told him, that he had determind not to sell the ~~Same~~ aforesaid Powder, but that he would sell a Medicine for the Stone and Gravel which he had learnd of Schwanberg, ~~made of Oyster Shells, and Sal Ammoniac~~ made of Oyster Shells; and seemd to think he had made a great Discovery in giving it the Name of the Liquid Shell, which he thought, as he said, would make People stare, and take Notice of it; and begd I would recommend it. Accordingly this Deponent,

knowing this to be a good Remedy, did recommend it to Dixey of Bab Church Yard, who soon after made a Bargain with said Baker for the sole vending the said Medicine for the Gravel and Stone. And this Deponent farther says, that he did recommend it afterwards to ~~great~~ Numbers of his Patients.

And this Deponent farther says, that he this Deponent behaved in this Manner to Baker originally, purely out of Compassion, as said Baker very well knows; but that about seven years ago, an Accident happend, which obligd this Deponent to see and befriend the said Baker, more than he should otherwise have done. One Morning one Hunt a Sheriffs Officer came to the House of this Deponent, and told him he had an ~~writ~~ action against this Deponent for a sum, less than twenty pounds, but what this Deponent does not remember, and desird that this Deponent would ~~put~~ give Bail to it any time before the Return of the Writ. Accordingly

2. all that follows — to p. 23 — had better be omitted.

this Deponent appointed the said Sheriffs Officer and two Friends to meet him this Deponent, at the ~~House~~ Mountain Tavern in the Strand, in order to bail this Action. That the same Evening the said Baker came to the House of this Deponent, and hearing this Deponent was at the Mountain Tavern, came to him, whilst he was waiting for the said Sheriffs Officer, and his Friends. That one of his Friends not being very punctual to his time, said ~~Bathur~~ Baker offerd to be the other Bail, and accordingly was. That this Deponent employd no Attorney to defend this Action, but depended upon the Word of the Plaintiffs Attorney that he would not proceed, but stay till a Day then named. However the said Attorney did proceed unknown to this Deponent, and sized the said Baker and his other Bail with the Debt and Costs, and the said Baker paid about twenty three

which this Deponent was informd he borrowd of Sir
pounds for this Deponent, for which this
Deponent some little time after gave the said
Baker a Note, and some time after, gave
orders to Mr. John Rewberry of St. Pauls Church
Yard to pay the said Note, which this Deponent
is informd, and verily believes he offerd to do,
but said Baker often said, that said Note was
in the hands of one Mr. Warren, who had
mislaid ~~him~~ it. Further saith, that Baker very
frequently came to him on Pretence of ~~[illegible]~~
talking about their Note, and recd ~~at times~~ as
this Deponent remembers, twelve Guineas at several
times in discharge of the said Note before the
Note was found; and this Deponent verily believes
that said Baker pretended that the Note was ~~[illegible]~~
mislaid, in order to have an Opportunity of
coming to this Deponent, and finding out whatever
he could relating to the Powder of this Deponent.
But this Deponent behaved with Reserve, having
Reason to think Baker had some bad Design,

22.

and ~~seldom~~ seldom would be prevail'd on to talk ~~to that~~ with Baker about this Deponents Powder, or any other Subject, ~~without~~ unless in the Presence, or in the hearing of Witnesses.

And this Deponent very well remembers, that he did meet Baker at the House of one Peers, ~~when he~~ about the time that said Baker had taken a ~~Deter~~ Resolution to ~~sell~~ let Dicey of Bow Church Yard sell ~~O~~ his Powder, and believes he did advise him not to sell them too cheap, meaning to Dicey, because this Deponent well knew, that said Dicey was an artfull Fellow, and had in the Opinion of this Deponent overreach'd Baker in the Bargain made with him for the Liquid Shell, the Medicine for the Gravel call'd by that Name. Farther saith, that he this Deponent ~~in~~ about that time did ~~meet the so~~ submit to see the said Baker several times with an

Intent to perswade him not to let Dicey
sell his Powder, but to sell it in Partnership with
Mrs Crawley, Widdow to Mr John Crawley, who
had purchased the said Powder of Schwanberg for
a valuable Consideration, and who this Deponent
thought had a Right in Conscience and Equity
to partake of any Profit which might arise
from the Sale of it. But this Deponent could
never meet with said Baker when sober, and that
he had then such a Profusion of Liquarity,
that it was not possible to speak to him about
any Business: that therefore this Deponent
dropt the Pursuit, having no time to squander
away. Farther saith that if Baker would
have come into this Deponents Proposals, and
sold the Powder of Schwanberg in Concert with
her, he this Deponent would have recommended
it in Agues, provided Baker and Mrs Crawley would
have made it according to this Deponents Directions,

nent did give the said Apothecary ~~one of his Powders~~ for the use of Gaudens Wife, by which said Gauden might have known the two Powders to be different, if he had been inclined to discover the Truth.

With Respect to the several Confessions, and Admissions mentioned in several of the Affidavits, this Deponent says, that tis not possible to recollect every thing he has said, with a view to amuse, and deceive impertinent People, who have ask'd him Questions relative to his Powder, which he this Deponent thought they had no right to receive a direct Answer to. Thus he very well remembers, and with great Regret, that the late Dr Altery of Norfolk Street, telling this Deponent, that he was certain this Deponents Powder was compos'd of eighteen Grains of Diaphoretick Antimony, and three Grains of Emetic Tartar, he this Deponent admitted that he had discover'd it, and greatly admir'd his great Sagacity in being able to find it out, tho no two Medicines in the World can be more different. Further saith that about Eight Months after the said Altery fell ill of a Fever, and took the Medicine which he supposed to be this, and repeated it so often, that this

ponent verily believes it was the Cause of his Death, in Consequence this Deponent very little suspected from his assuming the said Dr Olivers And this Deponents Power Powder had for some time the Imputation of killing Dr Olivers, till this Deponent found means to contradict it effectually. And in like manner his very possible ~~that~~ the he does not remember the particulars, that if ever this Deponent was asked by Gardner, Kerfoot, Barbut, or any other Person, whether this Deponents Powder and Schwanbergs was not the same, he this Deponent might not contradict it, but speak in such a Manner as might make them take it for granted that it was so, purely to amuse them, or put them on a wrong Scent, this Deponent always thinking it an Indignity to have it suppos'd by any of these Fellows however ignorant, that because Mr Schwanberg was acquainted, this Deponent knew nothing but what he learned from so very ignorant a fellow as Schwanberg.

Bartlet says, that this [illegible] observes, that in the Affidavits of Barber, [illegible] and some of others, it is said, that [illegible]

James Pardee

By comparing my Specification with the manner of making Schwanbergs Powder, there are these essential Differences.

First, no Nitre was ever us'd that I knew of in his Preparation.

Secondly, No Soap was us'd. Now Animal Oil, and Salt, mention'd in my Specification, mixed together, are Soap, which Baker seems unwilling to understand.

I do not believe I ever got any thing by my own Powder, but rather have on the whole lost by it. For as it set me upon a bad footing with the People concern'd in Physic, I have no doubt lost many thousand pounds I should otherwise have got.

I think it should be taken Notice of, that Baker was a Journeyman Printer; that whilst the Medicinal Dictionary was printing, of which I was the Author, he came to me for my Advice, for a Gout he labour'd under;

that

that as he was likely to be lame of his hands, I out of Compassion to him, made him and Schwanberg acquainted, that they might assist each other in any manner they could, to

The Powder sold by Baker since my Specification has been enrolld, differs much in Colour, specific Gravity, and every other Circumstance, from that usually made by Schwanberg, and from that sold by Baker himself, before my Specification was enrolld.

See Wm. Hoopers Affidavits P. 43. 44. 45.

I do not at this Hour know the Preparation of the genuine Aurum Horizontale

Walter Baker no Chymist. specify what he was and is. a young man Painter —

Schwanberg no Chymist, specify who and what he was. see a Pirfan of Jedechut. fo: 2 —

Schwanberg invented no Powder. the Powder he pretended to invent being in printed Books many Years before Schwanberg was born. see Lond. Dispen. fo: 121.

Annum Horizontale not known to either Schwanberg Baker, or myself. specify what he called his Annum Horizontale, with the Opinion of Authors upon it.

Schwanberg mad for many Months before he dyd and incapable of administring any thing, being confind.

Baker made acquainted with Schwanberg by me, and upon what Occasion.

Schwanberg not indebted to Baker, he not being worth one shilling whilst acquainted with Schwanberg.

Baker not instructed by Schwanberg or any one else but me, to make Schwanberg's Powders, as he told me and Mr. Roden.

~~Schwanberg~~. If Schwanberg knew any other Preparation of Mercury or Antimony besides those abovementioned. ~~he told~~ I believe he concealed it from me; as Baker told Mr. Newbery I did not know it.

Baker told me, that Schwanberg never told him how to make the Pill or Powder, or liquid Shell, and told Mr. Roden the same.

How came Baker to be intitled to any thing as Administrator specify why D.d paid for taking out Letters of Administration

I have often discovered Schwamberg's Medicine, but never got one shilling by so doing.

Baker not hindered from selling Schwaberg's Powders by my Patent. He has published a great Number of Libels against me, has advertised my Powders, and even put it upon his sign that he sells them without any Molestation from me.

I did meet him at the Inn, without Intent to shew him the Error he was in; but found him so drunk and noisy, that there was no talking with him seriously. I had another reason for meeting him, which was to settle the Lo Affair with him.

I discovered Schamberg's Medicines to several Persons, and even advertised it, but never received a shilling for so going.

Neither Baker nor any Body in his Name, ever once asked me to account with Baker for any Money arising from the Sale of any Medicine.

I never owned to Baker, that my Fever Powder was the same as Schwambergs.

The Assertion that a Mercurial and Antimonial Medicine joyned together, is too large a dose, is owing to mere Ignorance, because Antimonials violent in their Operations joyned with ~~Antim~~ Mercurials of violent Operations, destroy the Operation of each other.

A great difference betwixt Animal Oils, and Vegetable. One a Pale, from which the Oil flies off from by fire, the other &c.

If Mercury cannot be fixed so as not to go off by the Fire, Dr. James nor Baker knew not how to prepare the Aurum Mirizent.

3013/6/2

I Dont remember I ever promised to pay Schwanbergs Wife any Money.

I Dont remember ever to have had any Agreement with John Crawley as asserted by Baker. Nor does Mr. Crawley remember any such Agreement. I never such a thing was proposed to me, which I declined with much Contempt. Nor did I ever receive one shilling in Consequence of it from John Crawley.

I know nothing of any Transaction for some Years betwixt Schwanberg and Crawley. Baker complained to me that Crawley had read many Medicines of Schwanberg which he never paid for of various sort. I advised Baker to sue him, and recommended an Attorney. Baker did sue him, and recovered nothing. I was at the Expence of Bakers Letters of administration, which I should not have done had I any design upon Schwanbergs Effects.

I never promised Mary Schwanberg any sum or sums of money.

Never sold the Bil at all.

When I wrote the Pamphlet on the Gout and Rheumatism Schwanberg neither invented the Powder nor the Aurum Horizontales nor any thing else. &c.

What he called his Aurum Horizontales a very violent Vomit and Purge, which would cure Rheumatisms & almost as well as the common Purgeth Mineral of the Shops, but generally salivated, and almost always destroyed the Teeth.

As Baker has altered his Powder very much since I filed my specification, I have nothing of it. But can answer to Schwanbergs.

In the Court and Behalf of Dr Lettsom against James.

Humphry Jackson of the Parish of St Bartholomew the Great Chemist, John Morris of the Parish of St George Hanover Square Esqr Fleming Pinkston of the Parish of St James in the Liberty of Westminster Surgeon, Peter Bell, of the same Place Surgeon, Thomas Lloyd of the same Place Apothecary and John Donne of the Parish of Saint Bennet Finch, Gent. ~~jointly and~~ severally make Oath, that first this Deponent Humphry Jackson for himself saith that he has very diligently considered the several Articles or Experiments ~~[illegible]~~ mentioned to be made by way of analyzing the Powders commonly called Doctor James's Fever Powders, and those known by the Name of Schwanberg's universal Powder for Fevers, in the ~~[illegible]~~ 1st Folio of John Monkhouse's Pamphlet, or in the preface of ~~[illegible]~~ and therein mentioned to be made by Erasmus King, John Griffiths Gerrard Newman, John Holt, Thomas Worlidge, Peter Gandon, Francis Hammond, Cristopher Gascoigne, Richard Hyddal, and John Monkhouse Tending to prove the Identity of the said Dr James's said Fever Powders, and also the said Powder called Schwanberg's ~~Powder~~ for Fevers - And this Deponent Hmph Jackson saith he professes himself a Chemist and hath practised for Ten Years last past & according to the best and known Rules in Chemistry, he hath always found it absolutely necessary, when a Chemist attempts to analyze a Mixture or Compound, his first Business is duly to consider the Nature of his Subject, in order to discover by what means the Compound may be resolved into its Simples, which being done, those Simples are to be separately examined and compared by which means he will be enabled to make some useful Speculations & Observations, which ought to pass on to Effects, and which will prevent him from making too hasty a Conclusion, which generally happens without a Procedure of this Kind, and it is impossible for him otherwise to prove the Similarity of Compounds because he must remain entirely ignorant of their constituent

constituent Parts — And this Deponent H. Jackson saith it is from long Practice and much Experience that he is the better able to give Judgment in this Case, and therefore proceeds to consider the said several Articles or Experiments, mentioned in the Paper annexed ~~after~~ And as to the first Experiment this Deponent H. Jackson further saith, that the specifick Gravity of each Powder after Calcination signifies nothing, it being very difficult to scrape a Crucible so clean ~~as~~ to determine a Circumstance so exact, Besides ~~this Deponent observes~~ the said Persons named as aforesaid have not said that the specifick Gravity of each Powder was equal before the Calcination thereof; And this Deponent H. Jackson knows that some Experiments with Antimony prove that it gains more or less by Calcination — For instance if an Ounce of Regulus of Antimony be calcined for several Hours in an open Vessel although there be a constant Evaporation in fine Fume yet it becomes heavier by half a Dram or more — And this Deponent H. Jackson also saith a judicious Chemist was never known to make his first Experiment with an intense Heat, Hamberg, Boyle, Boerhaave and all the great Masters in the chemical Art, teach us to begin with a gentle Heat at first and encrease it by degrees as there may be Occasion; Which Lesson if the said several Persons had pursued the Proofs probably might have proved of more Consequence than the Result of ~~that~~ this ~~this~~ Experiment which proves no Identity of the said ~~Mixtures~~ Powders And this Deponent H. Jackson further saith that he hath in like Manner duly considered the second Experiment set forth in the said Paper ~~annexed~~ and finds the same to prove no more than the said first Experiment, And this Deponent H. Jackson in like Manner hath duly considered the ~~the~~ Experiment set forth in the said ~~Paper~~ Paper annexed and mentioned to be made with rough Nitre and says it effects ~~nothing~~ worthy of a Remark unless it had been possible for them to see the said two Powders subside equally alike thro' the Body of the melted Nitre which this Deponent conceives it was as much impossible for them to do as to see ~~the Nitre~~ ~~the~~ the Powders subside through the Sides of the Red hot Crucible ~~through the Body~~ ~~through the sides of the red hot Crucible~~ And this Deponent H. Jackson saith there was no necessity for that Experiment

as the Persons named as aforesaid pretend to have proved that an intense Heat had no visible Effects upon the said Powders so Nitre could effect no great Change by this Experiment upon the fixed Anti=monial Part of the Powders, as they had undergone a much greater Degree of Heat before, as appears to this Dep.t from his Experience in ~~the chemical Art~~ antimonial Preparations and also ~~as appears to this Deponent~~ by Dr James's Specification now upon Record which he informs H: Jackson. But this Deponent faith ~~that~~ if the said Powders had been properly treated with Nitre with a small addition of another Principle the said Persons might very ~~probably~~ possibly have discovered the antimonial Part which would have been a useful Process and a real analysis which might have opened a Way towards the Discovery of the other Ingredients and this Deponent faith that in the whole that their third Experiment serves only to convey ~~to~~ an Idea of the Chymical knowledge of the said several Persons who attended the said Experiments as aforesaid. And this Deponent Hon. Jackson likewise further saith that he hath in like manner carefully considered the fourth Experi=ment according to the Rules of Chemistry; which is mentioned to be made in the Papers ~~before mentioned~~ now exhibited to him with Spirits of Wine and ~~this Deponent~~ really finds it much less Conducive to make any Discovery than the said third Experiment, because it is a known Truth that Spirits of Wine in flame never burns deeper than its surface in which Case it could not possibly effect this Powder at the Bottom till the Spirits were nearly consumed and then only the Surface of the said Powder could come in contact with the Flame just at the End of the Operation Besides ~~this Deponent saith~~ that the finest Part of the Spirits always consume the first and all Spirits of Wine leave a small Portion of Water behind, which doubtless the Powder absorbed therefore in this Case this same specifick Gravity proves nothing towards the two Powders being one and the same Composition; And this Deponent Hon. Jackson ~~further~~ saith that ~~if~~ the purest Alcohol should have been made use of in this Experiment and the Powder stirred with a proper Instrument particularly during the Operation And this Deponent is greatly surprised what could induce the several Persons above named to try this last Experiment since it is evident that if an intense Heat had no Effect on the Powder the gentle Flame of Spirits of Wine could not alter it for if the said Persons proposed by this means to separate the sulphurous Part of the Antimony which

may

may be done by proper Treatment, the Experiment will teach all Persons ~~the least skilful~~ Ignorant in Chemistry that the Thing is not to be accomplished by such a Method. And ~~this Deponent saith~~ that ~~the~~ Process can serve for no other Purposes more material, And this Deponent Wm Jackson likewise further saith, that he hath duly considered the last Experiment set forth in the said Paper ~~annexed~~ but now produced which ~~this Deponent saith~~ doth incontestably prove that the said several Persons the under-signed have but little Knowledge or Experience in the Business of Chemistry; for it seems to be evident from the Process, that the said persons did not conceive the Subject to be antimonial; for if they did, why was Spirit of Nitre preferred, or surely they understood that the tinny was never known to dissolve in Spirits of Nitre without the addition of Sea-salt, and as they do not mention to have put it in the Process it could only shew them whether the Powders were alike alcalious ~~or~~ which the Juice of a Lemon would have convinced them at half the Expence And upon the whole of those Experiments this Deponent Wm Jackson saith that they afford no proper Evidence at all whereby it can be justly concluded that the said two Powders are one and the same Thing. For this Deponent Wm Jackson saith the said several Processes prove Nothing of the constituent Parts of the Compounds which by the aforesaid Means have not been taken to Pieces, nor even one Simple separated from the said Powder, nor have the said Persons proved by the said Experiments whether the said two Powders are Compounds or Simples or whether they are Preparations of Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Iron, Lead, Antimony or Quicksilver or whether simple or compounded with each in different Quantities and therefore the said Experiments prove there has been no Analysis made consequently no Identity proved. But this Deponent Wm Jackson saith that Colour, Taste, Smell, and specifick Gravity, is all the said Persons have discovered and in which they pretend the said Powders to be similar but all this affords no Proof of the Identity and Efficacy of ~~the said Medicine~~ the said two Powders. And this Deponent Wm Jackson further saith that by the said Experiments contained in yo Paper ~~annexed~~ now exhibited a skilful Chemist may easily conceive that those who subscribed them did not understand into what various Forms and Shapes Preparations of Antimony are convertible For Example, Regulus of Antimony is turned to a fixed, a volatile and an intermediate Substance in the different Preparations of diapho-

-retick

Diaphoretick Cerus, Bezoar Mineral, Flowers, Mercurius Vitæ, Glass of Antimony ~~and many others~~ for from all which the Regulus may not only be recovered again, but any one of them may likewise be converted into another or made to travel successively through all the various Forms and ~~Schemes~~ Schemes of the rest. The Glass Cake, Regulus and Golden Sulphur of Antimony, the Crocus Metallorum and the Antimonium Diaphoreticum do all of them, by being mixed with Mercury sublimate, turn into Butter of Antimony, And if any of the Antimonial Preparations be reduced into their Reguline Form again as the nearest to their natural State, and such Regulus, as it is simply separated from its Sulphurous Part, should be again fused, and common Sulphur should be thrown upon it in the Fusion while it is detained in the Fire for that Purpose the Regulus would thus be brought back again to the State of crude Antimony — And this Deponent H. Jackson saith from hence he can form an Idea of the Possibility though Difficulty of analysing Antimonial Preparations. And this Deponent also saith if the said several Brown matter in yellow ~~[illegible]~~ exhibited Papers had performed any of the above methods they would have saved the Trouble of condemning themselves set of Experiments mentioned in the said Papers exhibited which appear to this Deponent H. Jackson to be made with no other Design than to create Trouble and Expence and to lessen the Value and Reputation of Dr James's Fever Powder and to encrease the Value and Consumption of that Powder called Schwanberg's universal Fever Powder ~~[illegible]~~ And this Deponent Hon. Jackson for himself saith that in order to inform himself according to the strict Rules of the chemical Art and from known Experience and in order to ascertain the trial if any Difference between the said Fever Powder of Dr James, and the said ~~[illegible]~~ Schwanberg's universal Fever Powder sold at one Baker's in Helmet Court, in the Strand and also at one Dicey's ~~[illegible]~~ in Bowchurch ~~and~~ Cheapside the this Deponent Hon. Jackson on the 9th of October last bought one Dozen of Parcels of that Powder called Doctor James's Fever Powder, and was served therewith by a Man Servant at the said Doctor James's House in Craig's Court Charing Cross each Parcel being sealed up and contained two Papers of the said Powder and this Deponent H. Jackson spent

Tuesday

Tuesday the 10th Day of October last in examining its Weight Colour Texture and whether it was acid, alcalious, or neutral; volatile or fixed and this Deponent H concluded from its Weight that it was either an Antimonial or mercurial Preparation or might be compounded of both and accordingly this Deponent provided himself with a necessary Apparatus to try if he could possibly separate any Mercury from the said Powder and all Materials being provided this Deponent H Jackson on the 11th of October last in the Morning separated by a first Process a Substance of a very peculiar Kind which after a careful Examination this Deponent imagined it might contain a Portion of Mercury but as it did not appear to the naked Eye this Deponent saith he was a little at a Loss how to prove the same as the Quantity of the Subject was very small, but considering that it was a peculiar Property of Mercury to attract Gold when its Particles are minutely divided this Deponent H: Jackson saith he took a little of the said ~~Powder~~ Substance which this Deponent had separated from the said Powder and by rubbing it gently with this Deponents Finger upon a gold Ring it immediately converted the yellow Colour of the Gold into that of a very bright silver Hue; And this Deponent H. then took a polished Copper Plate which was very well cleaned and warmed it at the Fire and with a small Quantity of the said separated Matter this Deponent H. Jackson gilt a Piece of the said Copper Plate by rubbing it with his Finger the Size of about two Inches Square, and the copper became extremely bright of a silver Colour by a longer continued Rubbing And this Deponent then took the said gilt Copper and held it in a pretty strong Heat in the Fire and in a few Minutes the Quicksilver was all evaporated and left the Copper of its former natural Colour And this Deponent H: Jackson saith that ~~this~~ was a sufficient Proof to him that the said Doctor James's Fever Powders were in some Part prepared of Mercury because this Deponent knows of no other Principle besides Mercury that will amalgamate the Surface of polished Copper or Gold in this Manner And this Deponent H. Jackson saith as this Experiment afforded him no visible Particles of Mercury he immediately tried another Experiment in a

quite

quite different Manner by which means he separated a great Number of mercurial Globules perfectly visible to his naked Eyes.

And this Deponent Thomas Lloyd for himself saith that on the 12th of October last he this Deponent bought three Parcels of the Powder called Schwanberg's Powder for Fevers at the House of the said Baker in Helmet Court, and three other Parcels of the said Powders called Schwanberg's ~~Fever~~ Powder for Fevers at Mr Dicey's Shop ~~in~~ Bow Churchyard and ten Parcels of the said Doctor James's Fever Powders being near the same weight of each of the other Parcels from the Servants of the said Doctor James at his House in Craig's Court. And these Deponents Humphery Jackson John Morris and Thomas Lloyd ~~jointly and~~ severally say ~~that~~ that the said Humphery Jackson ~~for himself saith that~~ on the 13th of October last ~~he this Deponent~~ in the Presence of the said John Morris and the said Thomas Lloyd made the following Experiment, first the said Deponent took an equal Quantity in Weight of all the said three several Powders to wit of Doctor James's Powder of the Powder bought by the said Lloyd at Baker's and of the Powder bought by the said Lloyd at Dicey's as aforesaid and these Deponents having compared the said three several equal Quantities of Powders together these Deponents found a very material Difference in the Colour of every one of the said equal Quantities of Powders viz ~~These Deponents all say~~, that the Powder bought at Baker's appeared to be very much whiter than that of Doctor James's and that the Powder bought at Dicey's appeared to be much darker than the Powder of Doctor James And ~~these Deponents all further say that~~ the said equal Quantities of the said three different Powders appeared as different in Colour as Grey is to white, And the Deponent Humphery Jackson ~~also for himself saith that~~ on the 13th of the said October last ~~he this Deponent~~ in the Presence of the said John Morris and the said Thomas Lloyd took a proper Quantity of Doctor James's Fever Powder and repeated his former Experiment as before mentioned to be done by him on the 11th of the said October last to the greatest Exactness wherein every Circumstance appeared as before ~~[illegible]~~ ~~these Deponents also say~~ the said Deponent Jackson in the Presence of

* Vaughy Jackson John Morris in same and this the Rt Lloyd Capt. [illegible] as aff. in [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] made Warrick and Nugh.

of the said John Morris and Thomas Lloyd presently colourd or gilt a Guinea of a white Silver Hue with the Matter which came from the said Doctor James's Powder, which said Guinea being after was held in the Fire it returned to its natural Colour And ~~the said~~ these Deponents Jackson Morris & Lloyd say they saw the mercurial Globules which came from the said Doctor James's said Powder with their naked Eyes as they were separated by this said second Experiment made on the said 13th of October by the said Deponent Jackson And these 3 last mentioned Depts. further say the said Deponent Jackson ~~further saith that he~~ then immediately proceeded to try the same Experiments exactly with the said Morris & Lloyd equal Quantity in Weight of that Powder bought by the said Deponent Lloyd at the said Baker's as aforesaid but ~~these Deponents say~~ the said Deponent Jackson could separate no Substance which appeared in the least Mercurial by the very same Method — neither could the said Jackson separate the least Particle of Mercury to be visible to ~~the Deponents~~ Eyes from the said Baker's Powder though equal Proportions in Weight of the said Doctor James's and Baker's Powders were usually made use of in each Experiment. And these 3 last named Deponents further ~~jointly and~~ severally say, that the said Doctor James's said Powder lost seven Grains in weight during the Operation of the said Process, and that Powder called Schwanberg's which was bought at Baker's lost one Grain only to the best of these Deponents Judgement. And these 3 last named Deponents also further say that the said Deponent Jackson then took the said equal Quantity in Weight of the said Schwanberg's Powder bought of the said Dicey as aforesaid and repeated ~~the~~ same Experiment exactly as near as possible and by the most careful Processes and Operations ~~these Deponents~~ could discover not the least Mercurial Substance or Globules, and that the Difference which appeared was only that the said Powder bought at the said Dicey's Shop as aforesaid during the Operation emitted a peculiar Smell very different from that Powder bought of the said Baker and it was by the same Process converted into a very brown Colour, and remained so having lost about three Grains in Weight during the Operation and all these 3 last named Deponents say that Baker's said Powder by the same Process remained nearly ~~the~~ of the same Colour and Smell after having gone through the aforementioned Processes it was at the first having lost one

one Grain in Weight only And from these Experiments these Deponents Jackson Morris & Lloyd are very well convinced, and it very plainly appears to them that the Powder sold by the said Dicey differs extremely from the said Powder sold by the said Baker both being called Schwanberg's universal Powder for Fevers and that the said Doctor James's Fever for Powders is a Com=position widely different from both the said Baker's and Dicey's Powders. And the said Deponents John Morris Humphry Jackson Flemming Pinckston Peter Bell Thomas Lloyd and John Denne further also say that on the 24th of November 1752 these Deponents Jackson Morris Lloyd & Denne went to the Office of the sick and hurt on Tower hill and there received from Mr Richard White Cox a Secretary or Clerk belonging to the said Office a pretty large square deal Box nailed up of Doctor Robert James's Powder for Fevers and which the said Officer White Cox informed these Deponents was sold with several others by the said Robert James to the Commissioners of the said Office of sick and hurt for the Use of his Majesty's Navy and which said Box these Deponents believe did contain two Groſs of the said Doctor James's said Powders and then remained under the Seals of the said Office of sick and hurt, which said Box was wrote upon by some of the Clerks of the said Office as appeared to these Deponents these Words Viz — Navy — Doctor James's Powders And these Deponents likewise say they at the same time received from the said White Cox a Certificate signed by William Bell and Nathaniel Hills under the Seal of the Office of sick and hurt, who these Deponents believe are the Commissioners of the Office of sick and hurt Dated the 23d of the said November certifying that the said Commissioners Bell and Hills had pursuant to Orders which they had received from the Lords of the Admiralty dated the 27th of September last, contracted with the said Doctor Robert James for furnishing his Majesty's Navy with the said Powders, and that accordingly they had received a large Quantity thereof And that at the said Doctor's Request they had returned to these Deponents the said Box so sealed up with the Common Seal of their Office as a proof of their Contract with the said Doctor James from all which these Deponents are well convinced the said Box did contain the real and perfect and identical Powders made and sold by the said Doctor Robert James pursuant to his Majesty's Patent for the said Doctor Robert James only to prepare and sell the same. And all these Deponents Humphry Jackson John Morris Flemming Pinckston, Peter Bell, Thomas Lloyd and John Denne severally say that on the said 24th of the said November these Deponents opened the said Box so received

2 Cl.

received from the said Office of Pick and hurt and found therein a large Quantity of Powders sealed up in marble Paper with the same Seal and made up in the same Manner that the said Doctor James's Powders are made and sealed up for publick Sale at Mr Newbery's in St Paul's Church Yard And in the Presence of all these Deponents the said ~~Humphry Jackson~~ Thos Lloyd took out of the said Box two of the said sealed Papers containing each two Papers of the said Powder with printed Directions for their Use. And the said Powders so taken out did appear to be of an Ash colour And these Deponents all likewise say that the said Deponent Humphry Jackson did in the Presence of all the said Deponents then proceed to analyse some of the said Powder so taken out of the said Box in order to find out by a chemical Process if there was any Mercury contained in the said Powder when this Deponent Jackson and all these other Deponents say the said Jackson did then separate by his first Process from the said Doctor James's Powder so had for ye. Use of ye Lab. Chemick a Substance of a very peculiar kind, which being carefully examined by all these Deponents it was imagined that the said Powder did contain a Portion of Mercury but as it did not appear to the naked Eyes the said Deponent Jackson took a little of the Substance which he had collected and separated from the said Powder and by rubbing it gently with his Finger upon a Piece of polished Copper and also upon a Guinea it immediately converted the Copper and the Guinea into a Colour of a bright silver Hue And the said Deponent Jackson then in the Presence of all the said other Deponents took the said Piece of Copper and the said Guinea and held them in a pretty strong Heat in the Fire and in a few Minutes the Quicksilver all evaporated. ~~and left the said Piece of Copper and the said Guinea of the same natural Colour~~ And the said Humphry Jackson say that this was an sufficient proof that the said Doctor James's Fever Powders were in compound of Mercury, Being this Deponent Humphry Jackson and all the other Deponents and all these other Deponents know of no other Principle in the World besides Mercury that will amalgamate or colour the Surface of polished Copper or Gold in this Manner And all these Deponents say that at the end of the whole Operation the said Doctor James's Powder changed Colour and became a little more grey. — And this Deponent Thomas Lloyd for himself saith that on the Fourth Day of November last he this Deponent bought a Quantity of the Powder called Schwanberg's universal Powder for Fevers at the House of Mr Walter Baker in Helmet Court in the Strand and this Deponent Thos Lloyd also bought a Quantity of the Schwanberg's Powder on the same day at the Hope of Mr Digey near Bow Church in Cheapside and this Deponent Lloyd also bought a Quantity of the said Schwanberg's Powder called Swanberg's universal Powder for Fevers at the said Mr Bakers House on the said 24th Day

compounded

Day of November and the said James Loyd and all these their Deponents say that the said Deponent Humphry Jackson took a proper Quantity of the said Powder so bought at the said Baker's House by the said Loyd and an equal Quantity of the said Powders bought by the said Loyd at the said Dyeny's Shop and opened them and compared them with the like equal Quantity of the said Doctor James said Powders taken out of the said Deal Box, and all these Deponents ~~say that the said Deponents~~ say that the said Powder so bought at the said Baker's appeared to these Deponents to be much whiter than the Paper in which it was sealed up and more white than most white Paper is. And these Deponents all likewise say that the Powder so bought as aforesaid by the said Loyd at the said Dyeny's appeared to these Deponents to be of a much darker Colour than that of the said Baker's And all these Deponents further say that the Powder of the said Doctor James taken out of the said Deal Box did differ greatly in Colour from both the said Powders so bought by the said Loyd at the said Baker's, and at the said Dyeny's, ~~and these Deponents also further say~~ It being of a more grey Colour than either the said Powders at Bakers or Dyeny's And these Deponents also further say, that the said three Powders did differ greatly in Colour. And this Deponent Jackson and all the other Deponents say that the said Jackson then proceeded to analyze the said ~~equal Quantity of~~ Powder so bought at the said Baker's by the said Loyd as aforesaid, in the direct same manner and in an equal Degree of Heat as near as possible that he had done the said Doctor James's said Powders, And all these Deponents say, that the said Powder so bought at the said Bakers did remain fixed and kept very near the same Colour during the whole Operation. And these Deponents all say that after the most nice and exact Examination there did not appear to be the least Portion of Mercury in the said Powder so bought at the said Baker's House nor could the said Deponent Humphry Jackson or any of these Deponents from all the means they could use make any Part of the Matter collected from the said Baker's Powder tinge or gild either the said piece of Copper or a Guinea as the said Dr James's Powders had done as aforesaid And this Deponent Jackson then proceeded before all these other Deponents in the same direct manner that he had done with the said Doctor James's and the said Baker's Powders to analyze the said equal Quantity of the said Powder bought by the said Loyd at the said Dyeny's as aforesaid when by the same exact

Process

Process and Experiment and in the same equal Degrees of Heat as near as possible the said Dyey's said Powder instantly changed Colour, burnt and emitted a Sort of different from the said Powder of the said Baker's and at the End of the Operation it became quite different from the said Powder of the said Doctor James and that Powder bought at the said Baker's as aforesaid and of a much darker Colour. And these Deponents all say that there did not appear to be the least Portion of Mercury in the said Powder bought at the said Dyey's as aforesaid nor could this Deponent H. Jackson nor any other of these Deponents with all their Endeavours make any Part of the collected Matter from the said Powder of the said Dyey's gild the said Piece of Copper as a Guinea as the said Doctor James's Powder had done as aforesaid And the said Humphry Jackson and all these other Deponents severally say that the said Experiment mentioned to be made on Dr James's said Powder on the said 24th Day of November last afforded the Deponents no mercurial Particles visible to the naked Eye the Deponent Jackson in the Presence of all these other Deponents then tried a second Experiment with a proper Quantity of the said Doctor James's said Powder taken at Random by which Experiment the said Deponent Jackson seperated a Number of mercurial Globules perfectly visible to all these Deponents naked Eyes. And all these Deponents likewise say that the same second Experiment was exactly made by the said Humphry Jackson with the same Quantity of the said Powder so bought as aforesaid of the said Baker, by the said Lloyd and after the most nice Examination and Operation in equal Degrees of Heat as near as possible there did not appear to be the least Particle of Mercury in the said Powder so bought at the said Bakers And all these Deponents likewise further say that the same second Experiment was exactly made by the said Deponent Jackson with the same Quantity as near as possible in Weight of the said Powder so bought by the said Lloyd at the said Dyey's and after the most nice Examination and Operation, and in equal degrees of Heat as near as possible there did not appear to be the least Particle of Mercury in the said Powder so bought at the said Dyey's Shop And all these Deponents say that the said Powder so bought at the said Dyey's did in the Operation appear much Darker than the Powder of the said Dr James's and

and also much Darker than the Powder so bought of the said Baker from all which all these Deponents say it is very demonstrable to them that the said Dr James's said Powder prepared and sold by him under his Majesty's Patent is of a quite different Composition from these Powders called Schwanberg's Powder for Fevers which are now prepared and sold at the said Bakers in Helmet Court as aforesaid, and also sold at the said Dyer's in Bow Churchyard in Cheapside as aforesaid, And lastly this Deponent Humphry Jackson for himself further saith that the real Difference of the said two Powders viz Doctor James's Fever Powder and that of Baker and Dyer's commonly called Schwanberg's universal Powder for Fevers is very easy to be proved by Experiments because that of Dr James's is a Preparation of Antimony and Quicksilver which Quicksilver this Deponent has seperated by two very easy Processes as aforesaid which this Deponent is ready to repeat, and doth also undertake to prove that the Powder called Schwanberg's affords or contains not the least Particle of Quicksilver by the very same Experiments and from hence this Deponent is able to judge of the Efficacy of these two Powders as a Medicine when taken into the human Body Doctor James's said Powder containing a Portion of the most active Principle in Nature and which is well known to be endowed with the most amazing Properties as a Medicine, while the other for want of that Principle can by no means exert itself in the same Manner or produce the same Effects in the Circulation of our Fluids.

Humphry Tuck

Dr. of Affidavit
behalf of Doe. Ros

This Affid. may be engrossed
without Alteration only please
to have reference to the Petition
Name of which the Tho. Cornish in
occupancy, the Defts have an Ejec
ment and the warrant of Power
&c

Engd. S. Abbott, jun.

Edwared Ashe of the Parish of St Martin in the Fields in the Liberty of Westminster in the County of Middlesex Esq: maketh Oath and Saith that in the begining of this present Year 1752 this Deponent took for 12 successive Nights together a Dose of Doctor James's Fever powder and which this Deponent had from the Said Doctor James himself and for four of those Night Successively a whole paper thereof which this Deponent is informed and verily believes contained 20 Grains and that none of those Dose operated otherwise than by a very Gentle Sweat ~~And this Deponent was relieved thereby from a fever this Deponent at that time labouring under~~

Dra.t Affid.t of Edw.d Ashe — Esq.

Jos.h Sharpe

Edwd. Ashe of the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields in the Liberty of Westmr. in the County of middlesex Esqr. maketh Oath & saith that in the begining of this present Year 1752 this Deponent took for several Successive Nights together a Dose of Doctor James's Fever Powder & which this Deponent had from the S. Doctr. James himself and for 4 of those Nights Successively a whole Paper thereof which this Deponent is informed and believes contained 20 Grains and that none of those Doses operated otherwise than by a very gentle Sweat

Edwd. Ashe

Sworn at the Publick Office
the 30th. Day of June 1752
before
R Edwards

of

Edwd: Ashe Esqr

William Strahan St. Bride's London Printer

Edwd. Button of the Parish of St. Andrew Holborn Gent. maketh Oath and saith that he this Depont. doth well know John Maitland ~~Gent.~~ of the Parish of St. James within the Liberty of Westminster in the County of Middlex Gent. as he commonly [illegible] and hath known him [illegible] years And this Depont. saith the sd. John Maitland is a man of very profligate morals and principles And this Depont. verily believes would not scruple to swear to an untruth And this Depont. saith the sd. John Maitland does not deserve to be Credited on his Oath

Dra^t Affid^t of Edwd Button
and Graham

Jos^a Sharpe

Wm Hooper of the Parish of St Paul Covent Gardon in the County Middlesex Apothecary maketh Oath and Saith that he this Deponent ~~about~~ above 12 months ~~ago~~ since did several times Administer to Different People several Doses of the Powder commonly called Doct. James's Fever Powder which this Deponent had from the s. Doctor himself and for the Sole making whereof he has a Patent as this Deponent is informed and believes And this Deponent Says upon repeated Tryals he always found the s. Powder very mild in its Operations acting as a Sudorific & gently opening without Causing any or very little Disturbance to the Patient & proved very Effectual in curing the Disease And this Deponent Saith that this Deponent being informed that Walter Baker of Helmet Court in the Strand Sold a Powder that he pretended was the same with the s. Doctor James Fever Powder this Deponent did also above a Year Since procure Some of the s. Bakers Fever Powder which this Deponent had from the s. Walter Baker himself who then pretended to this Deponent that it was the Same as the s. Dr James's s. Fever Powder & told this Deponent that he the s. Walter Baker learnt the Art and Secret of preparing it from one Wm Schawnberg commonly called Baron Schawnberg and that it was made after his Method or used words to that or the like Effect And acquainted this Deponent that 20 Grains of his s. Bakers said Powder was a proper Dose & that 30 Grains thereof might be Safely

Given And this Deponent Saith he did Several times make Tryal of the s.d Walter

Bakers s.d Powder by giving it to several Persons and the this Deponent gave 40

Grains at a time thereof for twice a Day this Deponent found the same to be very

violent in its operations Causing ~~strong~~ most violent Vomitings and Purgings & frequently Convulsions very

much like in its Effect to the Medicine called ~~Cum Antimonio~~ Glass of Antimony which is a very

Strong Antimonial Vomit And the this Deponent hath Several times ~~advanced~~ administered of the

s.d Dr. James's Fever Powder to 30 Grains to a weak person at ~~a~~ time ~~& never~~

~~30 grains at a time~~ this Deponent found no violent effects but it operated mildly

as afores.d And this Deponent saith that he this Deponent has given Doses of the s.d

Doctor James's fever Powder & of the s.d Walter Baker's Powder to one & the

same Person as well as to different Persons And this Deponent always found

the s.d Walter Bakers s.d Powder to have very different operations & effects

from the s.d Doctor James's s.d Powder & in this Deponent's opinion & Judgment of

s.d Doctor James's s.d fever Powder & the s.d Walter Bakers s.d Fever Powder are

very different Preparations & by their Effects upon repeated Tryals —

admonstratively appeared to be very different And this Deponent saith he

made the afores.d Tryals at the request of no Person & with no View

or design to serve either the s.d Dr. James or the s.d Walter Baker

but for this Deponent's own Information & ~~he gave them~~ he gave to whom the Sick And this

Deft saith that in his this Deft. Judgmt the Pltffs Jamaica Fever

Powder is a very good gentle & safe Medicine & the Pltffs Walter Baker's

is a very violent Medicine & dangerous to be administred, ~~& that Defen~~

Dna. Mr. Hoppe's Affid.t

Jos.a Sharpe

Wm. Hoope of the Parish of St. Paul Covent Garden in the County of Middx. Apothecary

maketh Oath & saith that he this Depont. about 12 Months since did several times

administer to different People sd. Doses of the Powder called Dr. James's fever Powder

to this Depont. had from Thos. Dodsley himself & the Sole making whereof he has a Patent

as this Depont. is informed & believes and the Depont. says upon experience he has

always found the said Powder very mild in its operations causing little or no Pain

or Vomiting & Purging & Sweating & causing any

very officacious in

And this Depont. saith that

this Depont. being informed by Walter Baker of

Holywell Court in the Strand, a Powder was in

the same to the sd. Dr. James

Powder by Doctor James this Depont. bought the

from the sd. Walter Baker who then this Depont. that

Dr. James's fever powder & this Depont. that

W: Baker had great Secret in preparing the powder called Antimonium commonly called

Powder was a proper Dose & that 30 Grains thereof might be safely given

& this Depont. several times made Trial of Thos. Walter Baker's Powder by giving

it to several Persons & this this Depont. given only 10 Grains at a time thereof for

more a Day this Depont. found the same to be very violent in its

operations causing strong Vomitings & Convulsions & much like

effect as Medicine called Crocus Metallorum

Vomit Thos. Walter Baker W. inform this Depont. that the Powder

Dr. James's Powder 20 Grains to

30 grains at a time

found in violent effect therefore he desired publicly

saith that this in a short time after this Depont. had purchased Thos. Powder of

Walter Baker this Depont. did apply to Thos. Walter Baker & complain

Thomas Schomberg and the Walter Baker mentioned in the 20 Grains of this Pow. Baker

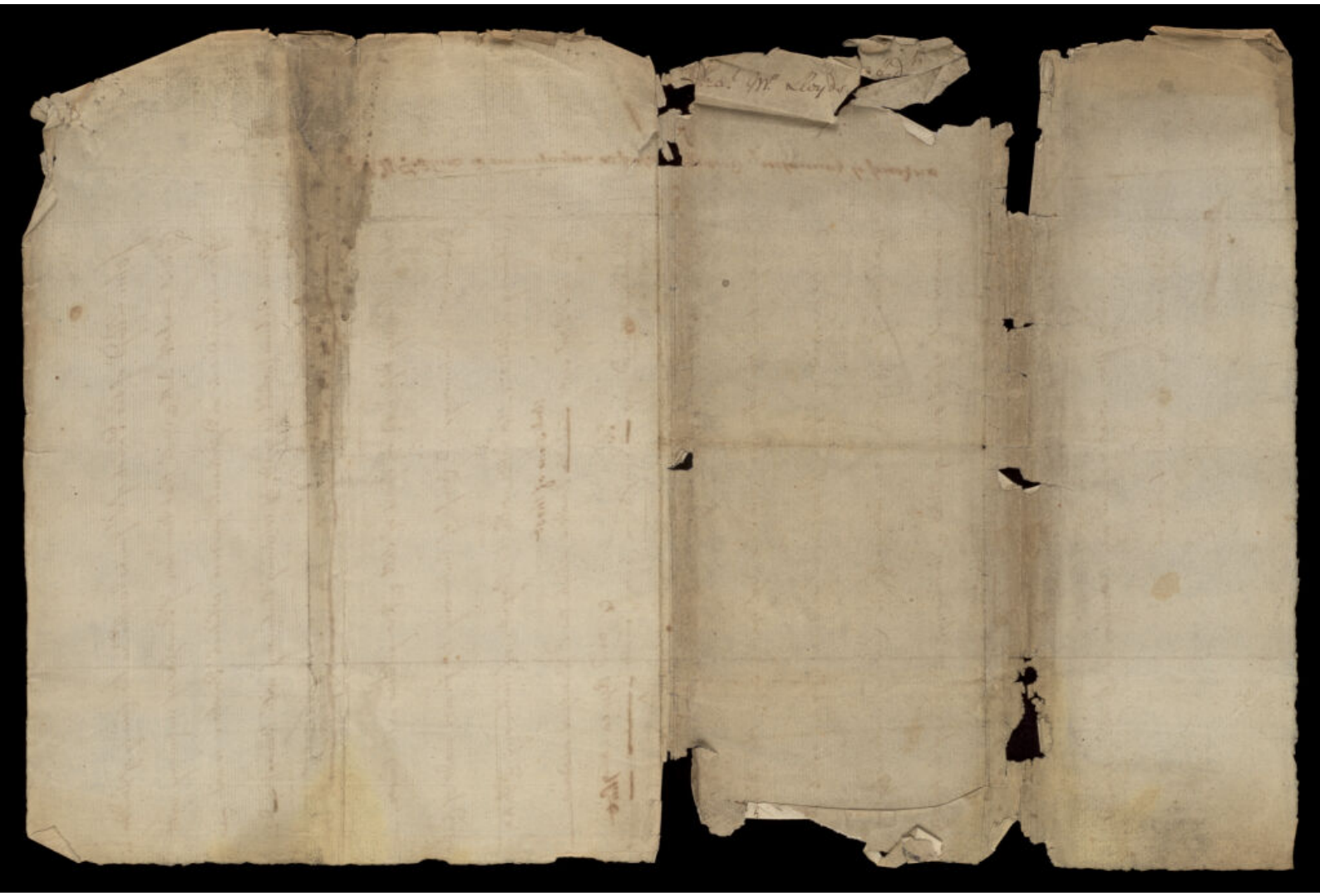
to him that the Powders bo[ugh]t this Dept were not of such Quality nor produced such Effects as the sd Walter Baker represented the same in their nature to have but this Dept ~~was induced~~ by his persuasions & in order to make a further trial thereof ~~[illegible]~~ had another Ounce of the sd Walter Baker's Powder sent to this Dept by the sd Walter Baker but which further Quantity this Dept found have the same effects ~~&~~ as the Powders first purchased of the sd Baker therefore this Dept did make use thereof as a Vomit & it never produced any

~~the Effect~~ ~~and this Dept saith he~~ both ~~[illegible] Powder [illegible]~~ ~~sd [illegible] [illegible] Baker [illegible]~~ ~~Walter Baker [illegible] very dangerous & desperate Remedy~~ And this Dept saith that ~~he~~ he this Dept ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ has given ~~equal~~ Doses of the sd Doctor Jas Fever Powder & of sd Walter Bakers Powder to the same one & ~~Person & to~~ person as well as to Different Persons and this Dept ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] different [illegible]~~ always ~~[illegible]~~ found ~~the~~ the sd Walter Baker's Powders to have very different Operations & Effects from the sd Dr James sd Powder ~~of~~

~~Walter Bakers Powder always producing [illegible] [illegible] & the sd Doctor Jas~~ ~~Powder [illegible] the operating [illegible] [illegible]~~ And this Dept ~~saith~~ in ~~[illegible] Dept~~ his opinion & Judgmt ~~[illegible] [illegible] believe~~ the sd Doctor James's Fever Powder & the sd Walter Bakers sd Fever Powder are ~~[illegible] different~~ ~~[illegible] but as this Dept~~ ~~verily believes are~~ very different preparations ~~And this Dept~~ [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ that diff[eren]t ~~Preparations of Antimony [illegible]~~ by their effects upon [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] appeared to be very different effects ~~[illegible]~~ And this Dept saith he made ye [illegible] [illegible] with no ~~the~~ Views or design ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to [illegible] ye sd Dr James or the sd ~~Dr~~ Walter Baker but ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ for this Dept own information & ye good of ye Sick ~~[illegible]~~ it could be found of some use ~~[illegible]~~ And this Deponent saith that in his this Depont Judgment the sd Dr James sd Fever is a very good gentle & safe Medecine And ye sd Walter Baker is a Very Violent ~~Dangerous~~ medecine & dangerous ~~[illegible]~~ if ~~[illegible]~~ administred to weak persons.

John Lloyd of the Parish of St. James Westm.r in the County of Middx. Chymist maketh Oath & saith that Number of Processes of Antimony with different Ingredients or Dissolvents produce whitish Powders to wit — Vitrum Album (which is made by calcining Antimony with Borax) and — ~~Vitrum Vitæ, which is a very different Preparation of Antimony~~, or take Antimony dissolved in Spirit of Salt & precipitated with water, — Diaphoretic Antimony, and Crocus of Antimony the former made of Crude Antimony & Nitre, & the latter with the Regulus of Antimony & Nitre. And this Deponent saith ~~that the~~ and some of those Powders ~~which the s.d Processes produce~~ above mentioned are ~~so~~ so similar in Colour, Taste & and Appearance ~~that~~ ~~in~~ this Deponent to the best of his Skill & Judgment verily believes that no Chemist can ascertain the difference And this Deponent further says that Antimony & Nitre prepared in different Proportions produces different effects in Operations of each when taken internally, as Liver of Antimony — prepared with equal parts of Nitre & Antimony, and Cake of Antimony prepared with one part of Antimony & ~~twice~~ three of Nitre, the former of which is a strong Emetic & the latter so mild that it has been disputed by very learned Men whether it has any Operation at all tho' esteemed Diaphoretic in the mildest Sense.

* N.B. Deponent is unacquainted with the Quantity or Quality, respectively, of Powders



Thomas Lloyd of the Parish of St. James in the Liberty of Westmr. in the County of Middlesex Apothecary maketh Oath and saith that he this Deponent hath ~~very frequently~~ for ~~the last~~ two years past & upwards given to Patients Doctor James's Fever powder for the making whereof he has Kgs. Patent and which powder this Deponent received from the s. Doctor James himself & this Deponent has known it prescribed by others And this Deponent further saith he has never in any Instance know it operate with any the least Violence but so far from it that he has ~~very~~ this Dep.t often repeated the Doses at very short Intervals of time without any Disturbance to the Patient ~~And this Deponent hath found it of very Efficacy in the Cure of Fevers and~~ and this Deponents opinion it is a very Good and Safe Medicine

Dra.t Afid.t Thomas Lloyd

Jos. Sharpe

(1)

John Hearn of the Parish of Alhallows London Wall in the City of London Gent. Catharine Hearn Wife of the s.d John Hearn and Anne Brooms Wife of Jn.o Brooms of the Parish of Saint Sepulchre London Hatter severally make Oath and say as follows And first this Depon.t John Hearn saith that in or about the Month of May 1750 he this Dep.t was at the Sessions House in the Old Baily London where as this Dep.t verily believes he caught the Epidemical Fever of which the then Lord Mayor some of the Judges and several others died as this Dep.t is informed and believes And that in a very few Days after this Dep.t was seized with a very violent Fever which in a very short time Deprived him of all manner of Sense and Reason for many Days And that when this Dep.t recovered his Senses he was informed and believes that he had taken Doctor James's Fever Powder which in two or 3 Days took off the Fever and perfectly cured him And these Depon.ts Catharine Hearn & Anne Broome severally say that they attended the s.d John Hearn during the time of his having the s.d Fever And that at the time that every Body concluded the s.d John Hearns case to be desperate by reason of the s.d Fever he took frequent Doses of the Powder called Doct.r James's Fever Powder and the same never gave him the least Inclinacon to vomit and he was so far from being purged by them that he continued so costive that he was forced to have Clysters and the only sensible Operacon the s.d Powder had was by a very gentle Sweat And these Dep.ts Catharine Hearn and Ann Brooms say that the afs.d John Hearn had several Blisters laid on him before he took the s.d Powder which never ran but were dry when he took the s.d Powder But in some Hours after taking the s.d Powder the Blistered places began and continued to run Plentifully And these Dep.ts verily believe the s.d John Hearn by taking the s.d Powder in about three Days recovered his

Sorrows and cows out of Danger without the s.d Powders having any other Perceptible Operacon than a gentle Sweat And this Dep.t Ann Broome Saith the s.d Doctor James attended the s.d Jn.o Hearn as his Physician in the s.d Fever and this Dep.t recd the s.d Powder from him

All three Sworn at the Publick Office the 15.th of Nov.r 1752 Before
E Sawyer

John Hearn
Catherine Hearn
Ann Broom

John Hearn Gent.

(2)

Thomas Greenough of Snow Hill London Apothecary & John Newbery of Saint Pauls Church Yard London Bookseller severally make oath and say And first this Depont. John Newbery for himself saith that in or about the Year 1745 Walter Baker late a Journeyman Printer and now of Holmet Court in the Strand applied to this Depont. and offered to Sell a Receipt of a Fever Powder called Schwanbergs Fever Powder upon wch this Depont. desired the said other Dept. Thomas Greenough to meet the sd. Walter Baker with this Depont. to consider of the sd. Proposal And both these Deptes say that they accordingly soon after met the sd. Walter Baker & at such meeting the sd. Walter Baker did alledge that he was possed of the Secret of making a fever Powder which had been communicated to him by one Schwanberg a German commonly called Baron Schwanberg & which he proposed to Sell to these Deponts. And these Deponts. inclining to purchase the same in Case they found it Answered the Character the sd. Baker gave of it The sd. Baker promised to let these Deponts. have some of the sd. Powder to make Tryal of And this Depont. John Newbery saith that soon after he this Depont. recd from the sd. Walter Baker some of the sd. Powder which this Dept. John Newbery delivered in the same Condition he this Dept. recd the same to the sd. other Depont. Thos. Greenough to make Tryal of And this Depont. Thos. Greenough saith that shortly afterwards he this Depont. did make Tryal of the said Powder which the sd. Newbery delivered to this Depont. as aforesd. he this Depont. Thos. Greenough administring the same in the way of Physick And this Depont. Thos. Greenough saith that he did not find the sd. Powder any way effectual for removing the fever in the Case in which he made Tryal thereof nor at all to answer the High Encomiums the sd. Baker had given of it The only effect it appeared to him this Deponts. to have being that of causing a great Sickness at the Stomack wherefore this Deponent declined being concerned in purchasing the Secret of making the same of the sd. Baker and advised the sd. Newbery against the Purchasing thereof And both these Deptes say that to the best of their Remembrance the sd. Powder was of a

colour Different from Doctor James's Fever Powder which those Depts. have several times seen, the sd. Baker's sd. Powder at the time afs. not being so white as the sd. James's sd. Fever Powder and the sd. Baker's sd. Powder having a grey cast somewhat inclining to reddish But this Depont. John Newbery saith that the sd. Baker hath since altered the colour of his sd. Powder as this Depont. believes making the same now much whiter than the sd. Powder the sd. Walter Baker delivered to this Depont. to make Tryal of as aforesd. & than other of the sd. Powder the sd. Baker about the time aforesd. showed to this Depont. And this Dept. Thos. Greenough for himself further saith that in the Preparations of Antimonial Medicines very small Circumstances make a great Difference in their Operations and Effects and in particular that the greater or less Degree of Heat made use of to Antimony the longer or shorter continuance of it over the fire even without mixing any other Substance whatsoever with it makes a most astonishing difference in the effect of it for Instance Antimony which of itself has no Sensible Operation whatsoever by a small continuance over a Slow Fire acquires the property of producing Sweat and being somewhat purgative that by a longer continuance over the fire and a greater Degree of Heat it is changed into what is called Glass of Antimony which is one of the most Violent Emetick in Nature and by pouring Wine upon it will give the Property of Vomiting to that Wine almost without end and without being apparently diminished in its weight Yet notwithstanding that Glass of Antimony hath this Violent Emetick property if it is reduced to Powder & Spirits of Wine is poured upon it and set fire to and burnt quite away upon it it will lose its emetick property and become purgative only, tho this Depont. Thos. Greenough apprehends it would be Impossible by the Eye or any known Experiment by Fire or otherwise to Distinguish that Glass of Antimony in Powder which had had Spirits of Wine burnt upon from that which had not That the Glass of Antimony loses in a great measure it emetick property and becomes a Medicine of great Use in Violent Purgings & Bloody Fluxes from mixing

only so small a Quantity as Thirty Grains of common Boes Way with half an Ounce of the s.d Glass and melting them together And this Depon.t further Saith that there are many other Methods of altering the properties and effects of Antimonial Preparacons by such small Mixtures and small Differences in the method of treating them that the Difference between one and the other is not perceptible nor does this Depon.t believe it possible to Demonstrate some of those Differences by any experiment whatsoever other than the Different Operacon & Effect it has upon the Human Body when taken into y.e Stomack —

Tho.s Greenough
Jn.o Newbery —

Both Sworn at the Publick Office
the 4.th Day of July 1752 Before }
S. Burroughs —

of

Thos. Greenough — Apoth:
John Newbery — Bookseller

(3)

Barbara Crawley of Berry Street in the Parish of St James Westmr in the County of middlesex Widow of John Crawley late of Berry Street St James Westmr aforesaid Apothecary maketh Oath and Saith that in or about the Years 1741. 1742. 1743 and 1744 this Deponents S. late Husband was very Intimately acquainted wth one William Schwanberg commonly called Baron Schwanberg who pretended to have a great many Secrets in Chymistry particularly a Mercurial Medicine he called the Aurum Horizontale another of Drops for the Stone & Gravel & a third a Powder for fevers And this Deponent further Saith that this Deponts S. late Husband not only tryed & sometimes made use of those Medicines in his Practice but also for a Consideracon paid the S. Schwanberg learnt the Secret of making them of the S. Schwanberg as this Depont heard her S. Husband & the S. Schwanberg in Conversacon declare and this Depont believes to be true And this Dep. saith She hath several times heard her S. late Husband Complain that the S. Powder for Fevers upon repeated Trials operated wth great Violence and which this Dep. believes to be true and the rather for that this Depont being in or about the S. Year 1743 at Westfield House in Hertfordshire with a Young Lady who happened to fall ill of a Fever and this Depont having some of the S. Schwanberg's fever Powder with her She this Dep. did administer a Dose of it to the S. Young Lady which operated with great Violence and insomuch that this Dep. was very Apprehensive She would have been seized wth Convulsions And this Deponent further saith that in or about the Month of December in the S. Year 1744 this Deponts S. Husband together with the S. Schwanberg prepared and made at this Deponts S. late Husbands House in Berry Street afs. a considerable Quantity of the S. Fever Powder & sent it to one of the Leeward Islands as this Deponts S. Husband & the S. Schwanberg informed this Dep. & She verily believes to be true in Order to be sold or disposed of there to the best Advantage And this Deponent saith that afterwards & Since this Deponts S. late Husbands decease a Considerable part of the S. Powder has been returned to this Depont from the S. Leeward Islands unsold and with the Reason given for it that the S. Powder operated with so much Violence that they durst not Use it And this Deponent further saith that the Box Sealed up in paper and hereunto annexed with a parcel of Powders in it was returned from the S. Leeward Islands to this Deponent containing some of the S. Fever Powder so sent by this Deponts S. Husband & the S. Schwanberg as afores. to the S. Leeward Islands as this Dep.

verily believes and returned to this Depont. as such from thence as aforesaid — and the S. Box and the Contents thereof are the same and in the same Condition as when returned to this Depont. from the Leeward Islands as aforesaid except that some few Papers were since taken thereout to make a Tryal of And this Depont. saith that She hath this Day delivered some of the aforesd. Powder out of the S. Box to Doctor Ralph Brooks and Mr. Fleming Pinkstan for their Examinacon —

B Crawley —

Sworn at the Publick Office 17th June 1752 before P. Holdford —

of

aid—
ditions
ut
d this
dor
for

Barbara Crawley - 1vid°

(4)

John Lloyd of the Parish of St. James Westm.r in the County of Middlex Chymist maketh Oath and Saith that numbers of Processes of Antimony w.th Diferent Ingredients or dissolvents produce whitish Powder to wit Vitrum Album (which is made by Calcining Antimony with Borax) and Mercurius Vitæ which is a very diferent preparacon of Antimony, ~~Dissolved in~~ otake Antimony Spirit of Salt and precipitated w.th Water Diaphoretic Antimony, and Crocus of Antimony the former made of Crude Antimony & Nitre ~~and the~~ Latter with the Regulus of Antimony & Nitre And this Dep.t saith that some of those Powders above mentioned are so Similar in Colour & Taste & Appearance that this Dep.t to the best of his Skill & Judgem.t verily believes that no Experiment can ascertain the difference And this Dep.t further Says that Antimony and Nitre prepared in diferent proportions produces diferent effects in the Operacons of each when taken internally as Liver of Antimony prepared with equal parts of Nitre and Antimony and Salt of Antimony prepared with one part of Antimony & of Nitre The former of which is a Strong Emetic and the latter so mild that it has been disputed by very learned Men whether it has any Operacon at all though esteemed a Diaphoretic in the mildest Sense —

Jn.o Lloyd —

Sworn at the Publick Office
the 14th of Nov.r 1752 Before
P. Holford

John Lloyd Chymist —

Elizabeth Sasfield of the Parish of St. Ann Westm.d Wife of Peter Sasfield — maketh Oath and Saith that in or about the Years 1742 and 1743 She well know William Schwanberg commonly called Baron Schwanberg then residing in Westm.d and saw him very frequently during those Years And this Dep.t farther says that She this Depon.t was employed a great number of times — by the s.d Schwanberg to assist him in preparing a Medicine he called his — Fever Powder And this Dep.t has a great number of times prepared the s.d Fever Powder of the s.d Baron Schwanberg in his presence And this Dep.t farther Saith that the afs.d Powder was made of Black Antimony in Powder and the Shavings of Hartshorn and of no other Ingredient and that the s.d Antimony was put into an Earthen Vessel That it was set over a very hot fire and when the Antimony was almost redhot a Handfull of the Shavings of — Hartshorn was thrown into the Earthen Vessel to the Antimony which — would in an Instant turn Black and then fall into white Ashes and this was continued till the whole became of a Dark Ash Colour which having stood somewhat longer on the fire was finished And this Dep.t further — Saith that on the 18th Day of June 1752 Mrs Anne Medley showed this Dep.t some Powder of a Dark Ash Colour which this Dep.t verily believes is the s.d Fever Powder as made by the s.d Baron Schwanberg and this Dep.t is the more certain thereof because She this Dep.t has so often seen the s.d — Fever Powder in the Hands of the s.d Schwanberg and particularly because there is in the s.d Powder thus shewn to her by Mrs Anne Medley a great number of very small Shining Spangles or Sparkles which are very — remarkable and which she remembers very well always to have seen in the s.d Schwanberg's Powder —

Elizabeth Sasfield —

Sworn at the Publick Office the 30th of June 1752 — before —

John Waple

of

Eliz.th Sadfield —

Francis Powden

Barbara Crawley of Berry Street in the Parish of Saint James Westm.r in the County of Middlesex Widow of John Crawley late of Berry Street St. James's Westm.r aforesd. Apothecary maketh Oath and Saith that in or about the Years 1741, 1742, 1743 & 1744 this Depont.r said late Husband was very intimately acquainted with one Wm. Schwanberg commonly called Baron Schwanberg who pretended to have a great many Secrets in Chymistry particularly a Mercurial Medicine he called the Aurum Horizontale another of Drops for the Stone and Gravel & a third a Powder for Fevers And this Deponent further saith that this Depont.r s.d late Husband not only tried and sometimes made use of those Medicines in his practice but also for a Consideration paid the s.d Schwanberg learnt the Secret of making them of the s.d Schwanberg as this Deponent heard her s.d Husband and the s.d Schwanberg in Conversation declare and this Dep.t believes to be true And this Deponent saith she hath several times heard her s.d late Husband complain that the s.d Powder for Fevers upon repeated Trials operated with great Violence & wch. this Dep.t believes to be true and the rather for that this Deponent being in or about the s.d Year 1743 at Westfield House in Hertfordshire with a young Lady who happened to fall ill of a Fever And this Deponent having some of the s.d Schwanberg's fever Powder with her She this Dep.t did administer a Dose of it to the s.d young Lady which operated wth great Violence and insomuch that this Deponent was very apprehensive she would have been Seized with Convulsions And this Deponent further Saith that in or about the Month of December in the s.d Year 1743 this Depont.r s.d Husband together with the s.d Schwanberg prepared and made at this Dep.ts s.d late Husbands House in Berry Street aforesd. a Considerable Quantity of the s.d Fever Powder & sent it to one of the Leeward Islands as this Dep.ts s.d Husband & the s.d Schwanberg informed this Deponent and She verily believes to be true in order to be Sold or disposed of there to the best advantage And this Deponent Saith that afterwards & since this Depont.r s.d late Husbands decease a Considerable part of the s.d Powder has been returned to this Deponent from the s.d Leeward Islands unsold and with the Reason given for it that the s.d Powder operated with so much violence that they durst not use it

B Crawley

Sworn

Sworn at Westfield House in the the Parish of Little Hadham in the County of Hertford — this 23d Day of June 1752 —

Before me — John Usher —

one of the Masters extraordinary in Chancery

riol
d —

—

Lancay

Barbara Crawley Widd

There is another affid.
of her with yr Bore
annexed —

Jarvis Powders

Barbara Crawley of Berry Street in the Parish of St James Westminster in the County of Middlesex — Widow of John Crawley late of Berry Street St James's Westminster aforesaid Apotherary maketh Oath and saith that in or about the years one thousand Seven hundred and forty one, one thousand Seven hundred and forty two, one thousand Seven hundred and forty three and one thousand Seven hundred and forty four this Deponents said late husband was very intimately acquainted with one William Schwanberg commonly called Baron Schwanberg who pretended to have a great many Secrets in Chymistry particularly a Sperminal Medicine he called the Aurum Horizontale, another of Drops for the Stone and Gravell and a third a Powder for Fevers And this Deponent further saith that this Deponents said late husband not only hyed and sometimes made use of those Medicines in his Practice but also for a Consideration paid the said Schwanberg learnt the Secret of making them of the said Schwanberg as this Deponent heard her s^d husband and the s^d Schwanberg in Conversation declare and this Deponent believes to be true And this Deponent ~~believes to be true and this Deponent~~ saith she hath several times heard her said late husband complain that the said powder for Fevers upon repeated Tryals operated with great violence and which this Deponent believes to be true and the rather for that this Deponent being in or about the said year one thousand Seven hundred and forty three at Westfield House in Hertfordshire with a young Lady who happened to fall ill of a Fever and this Deponent having some of the said Schwanberg's Fever Powder with her she this Deponent did administer a Dose of it to the said young Lady which operated with great violence and insomuch that this Deponent was very apprehensive she would have been seized with Convulsions And this Deponent further saith that in or about the Month of December in the said year one thousand Seven hundred and forty four this Deponents said husband together with the said Schwanberg prepared and made at this Deponents said late husbands house in Berry Street aforesaid a considerable Quantity of the said Fever Powder and sent it to one of the Leeward Islands as this Deponents said husband and the said Schwanberg informed this Deponent and she verily believes to be true in Order

to be sold or disposed of there to the best advantage And the
Saith that afterwards and since this Deponents said late hus
Decease a considerable part of the said Powder has been ret
to this Deponent from the said Leeward Islands unsold and wi
the reason given for it that the said powder operated with so much
violence that they durst not use it And this Deponent further Saith
that the ~~small~~ Box sealed up in paper and hereunto annexed with
a parcell of Powders in it was returned from the said Leeward
Islands to this Deponent containing some of the said ffever Powder
so sent by this Deponents said husband and the said Schwanberg
as aforesaid to the said Leeward Islands as this Deponent verily
believes and returned to this Deponent as Said from thence as
aforesaid and the said Box and the Contents thereof are the same
and in the same Condition as when returned to this Deponent from
the Leeward Islands as aforesaid except that some few papers were
since taken therout to make a Tryal of And this Deponent
Saith that she hath this Day delivered some of the aforesaid
powder out of the said Box to Doctor Ralph Brooks and
Mr Fleming Pinkston for their Examination

Sworn at the public Office 17th June
1750. before P. Holford.

B Crowley

to be sold or disposed of there to the best advantage And th
Saith that afterwards and since this Deponents said last ha
Dersafe a considerable part of the said Powder has been re
to this Deponent from the said Leeward Islands unsold and wi
the reason given for it that the said powder operated with so much
violence that they durst not use it And this Deponent further Said

Mr B. Crosby
about five powder

John Denne of the Parish of St. Bennett Fink in the City of London Gent. maketh Oath and Saith that at several times in the Year 1751 this Dep.t having ffoverish Disorders he took the Powder called Doctor James's Fever powder which operated sometimes by Sweating & Sometimes by Purging very mildly and in such manner as to give him Spirits And this Dep.t Saith that in January 1752 he had a Violent Inflamacon in his Leg attended with a Fever for which he again took the s.d Powder several times in very large Doses when it again operated very mildly & pleasantly as before And this Dep.t further says that in the begining of Aug.t 1752 he had a return of the Inflamacon in his Leg together with a foverish heat as before & having observed in the Publick Papers a Powder called Schwanbergs Fever Powder advertized to be Sold by Fluer Dicy in Bow Church Yard and Walter Baker of Holmet Court in the Strand Ge this Deponent bought 3 papers of the s.d Powder at the Warehouse of Fluer Dicy in Bow Church Yard together with Printed Directions for taking them and that on the 15th of August last at this Deponent going to bed at Night he took one of those Powders according to the Printed Directions given this Dep.t with the s.d last mentioned Powder when he bought the same And this Dep.t saith that about five o'Clock in the Morning of the 16th of Aug.t last the s.d Powder began to purge him & continued to purge him very Violently till about 12 o'Clock at Noon during all which time he this Dep.t was racked with very great Pains Griping & excessive Sickness with Strong Efforts to Vomit & those Symtoms were Succeeded by a Violent Head Ache which continued 3 or 4 Days and this Dep.t had afterwards again recourse to Doct.r James's Fever Powder which again operated in the same mild and gentle manner as before & left no Head Ach And therefore this Dep.t is of Opinion the s.d Powders called Doctor James's Fever Powder & that called Schwanberg's Fever Powder are very different And this Dep.t Saith the above mentioned Powder w.ch this Dep.t took as afs.d called Doct.r James's Fever Powder this Dep.t had ~~of~~ the s.d Doct.r James himself

John Denne

Sworn at the Publick Office the 13th of Nov.r 1752 Before — P. Holford —

94

Jn.o Denne Gent

James Pardey

John Deane of the Parish of St. Benet Fink, in the City of London Gentleman maketh Oath and says, that at several times in the year 1751, his Dept ~~having an Inflamma-tion in his Leg and being very feverish~~ having feverish Disorders, he took Dr. James's Powders, which operated sometimes by sweating, and sometimes by purging very mildly, and in such a manner, as to give him Spirits. And this Dept further That in Jan. 1752 he had a violent Inflamma-tion in his Leg, attended with a Fever, for which he again took the said Powder ~~which~~ several times, in very large Doses, when it again operated very mildly and pleasantly as before. And further says, that in the Beginning of August 1752 he had a return of the Inflammation in his Leg, together with a feverish Heat as before. And having observed in the Public Papers a Powder called Schwamberg's Fever Powder advertised to be sold by Chas Grey in Bow Church Yard, and Walter Baker of Helmet Court in the Strand, he this Deponent bought three Papers of the said Powder at the Warehouse of Chas Grey in Bow Church Yard, together with printed Directions for taking them. That ~~Aug.~~ Cont. 1st of August last at this Dept ~~at Night~~ going to bed at Night he took one of these Powders according to the printed Directions.

given his Dep.t with the Kes.t last mentioned Powder when he bought it at ~~and~~ and this Dep.t saith he ~~and~~ of Auf.t last Kes.t Powder

Went to Bed in the Morning of the 16 it began to purge him, and continued purging him very violently till about 12 o Clock at Noon, during all which time his Dep.t was racked with very great Pains, Griping, and excessive Sickness, with strong Efforts to Vomit, ~~but could bring nothing~~ ~~for all these symptoms continued~~ were succeeded by by a violent Head Ach, which continued three or four Days. And That this Deponent had afterwards again recourse to Dr James's Fever Powder, which again operated in the same mild and gentle manner as before, and ~~make~~ left no Head Ach. And this Dep.t therefore is of opinion Kes.t Powders called Dr James's Fever Powder & that called Schwanberg Fever Powder are very different - And

~~John Dennis~~

Q. Where did Dennis buy Dr James's Fever Powder which he took

Wm Hooper of ye parish St. Pauls Cov. Cader
Apothy. abt. a year since — Told him gave Dr. James
Powder found it very mild in its operations causing little
or no disturbance & very effectual. —
about a year ago bought an oz of Baker he said it
was ye same as Dr. James — — has given 20 or 30 grains
of Dr. James twice a day — the other gave to —
grains found it very violent in its operations causing
violent Vomitings & very much like Crocus —
Metallorum by a very strong Antimonial Vomit.
has given it to ye same person both & found the
effects as above — opinion very different preparations
has given Baker frequently as an Emetick or a Vomit
Dr. James; has no such effect —
opinion & mind such effects — Both from ye powder bought
& bought above a 12 Month since. — seen such effects
from it as never saw from any other Medicine & is a
very good Medicine — Baker told him 20 grains
was a Dose & might give 30 — — Baker said it was a
preparation of Antimony. — complained of it to Baker to —
had another oz. said he did give ye same — — and there
seems considerable difference in the Plants. —
That Baker had his Method of making it from
Swanbery — that he had under it from Swanberger in the
last time — Different preparations of Antimony &
of Dr. James will have very different effects in the way of
Medicine — would have his mind by every same —
both as very dangerous & desperate Remedy —

Daniel Plumoth of the Parish of St. Margrets Westminster in the County of Middlesex Gentleman and Mary his ~~Plumoth~~ Wife ~~of the said Daniel Plumoth~~ severally make Oath and say. —

— And first Daniel Plumoth for himself saith that soon after Michaelmas in the year ~~1742~~ 1740 Dr. Robert James now of Craigs Court Charing Cross, and ~~Mrs~~ Anne ~~James~~ his ~~Lady~~ then Lady, came to lodge at the House of this Deponent, and ~~the~~ stayd there for about three or four Months; and that there being a very great Intimacy betwixt the said ~~Daniel Plum~~ Dr. James, his wife and this Deponent, ~~his Lady, Daniel Plumoth and Mary Plumoth~~, they frequently talk'd ~~together about the Affairs of the said Dr. James,~~ ~~which this Deponent~~ and this Deponent Daniel Plumoth at a great many different times ~~two~~ in or about the year 1740 was told by the said Dr. James and his Lady ~~Mrs. James~~, that Dr. James had a secret Powder so effectual in the Cure of Fevers, that he did not doubt but it would turn out greatly to his Advantage, as well as be greatly serviceable to the World; ~~and that the said Dr. James [illegible]~~

says that ~~the said Dr Robert James came, together with his Lady,~~ ~~to the Lodge of the House~~ at the time abovementioned; ~~and that~~ the has frequently heard both Dr James, and ~~Mrs James~~ Mrs King Doyle in Conversation, mention a certain Secret Medicine which would be of great service to the World, and from which he expected great Advantages to himself.

~~he was very well settled in order to discover this Medicine to the World, and introduce it into Practice.~~ And this Deponent very well remembers, that he this Deponent told the said Dr. James at sundry times, that John Winthrop Esq. of Welbeck Street was acquainted with a secret Medicine for Fevers, which he was going to discover to Dr. Mortimer, thinking it might be of service to the said Dr. James to be made acquainted with that Medicine; and that the said Dr. James always laughed at Mr. Winthrops secret, ~~and Dr. Mortimer~~, saying he had a better of his own. And this Deponent Danl. Plummott further says, that he very well remembers, that a friend of the said Dr. James, who frequently visited him at this Deponents House, often told this Deponent, that Dr. James would certainly in a little time make a very great figure in this Profession, having a secret Medicine for Fevers, which would infallibly introduce him into Practice.

And this Deponent Mary Plummott for herself

Thos. Walker of the Middle Temple London Esq.r maketh Oath & saith —

That he this Dep.t was in the month of June 1750 taken ill of a Fever —

& attended by a person of great reputation in physick when this Dep.t after taking sev.l

medicines & being blistered — grew worse & in extream danger of his life

And this Dep.t saith

That Doct.r Ja.s not being sent for to gave this Dep.t 2 Doses of his Fever Powder

& no more as this Dep.t doth believe ~~that~~ thereon this Dep.ts Fever left him

and he this Dep.t recovered his Health but slowly that the ~~Medicines~~ s.d Fever Powder had no

other visible Operation upon him but that of sweating him this Dep.t moderately —

& giving him 2 or 3 Stools & this Doc.t he verily believes that he owed his

recovery solely to Doct.r Ja.s Powder the ~~his~~ said ~~Will the Question~~ of him this D. g.

not having taken any other —

medicine w.th it or after it And this Dep.t further saith that he hath

seen a Gent.n take a Dose of Doct.r Ja.s Powder when very ill of a —

Disorder in his Head & a fever as this Dep.t believes that this Dep.t

attended him during the greatest part of that time that the s.d Doc.r

had no other visible effect but that of sweating & that the s.d Gentlem.n

found himself well in two Days as this Dep.t observed & believes

Dra.t Aff.t T. Walker Esq.

NB: he will call on Tuesday
to swear it & desires Mr.
~~J.~~ James may see it
in the mean time

66