

Huguenots in the medical world : an exhibition, 23 September to 18 December 1985 / [compiled by John Symons and Christine English].

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HUGUENOTS
IN THE
MEDICAL WORLD

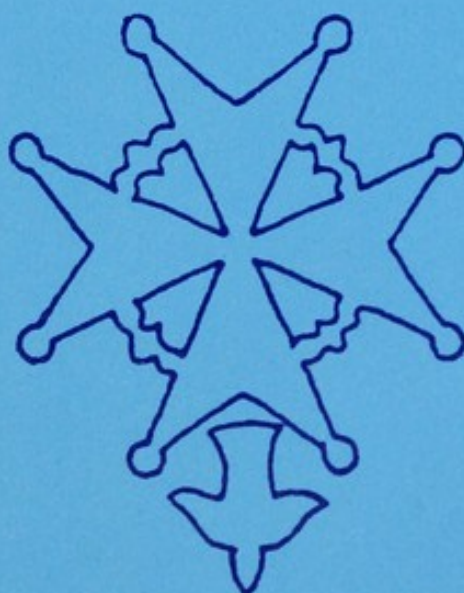
AN EXHIBITION

23 September to 18 December

1985

Monday to Friday

9.45 a.m.—5.15 p.m.



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MEDICAL WORLD



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Introduction

This exhibition has been arranged at the suggestion of the Huguenot Society of London as part of the Huguenot Heritage celebrations commemorating the contribution of the Huguenot refugees to British life. The year 1985 marks the third centenary of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which by removing the right to freedom of worship stimulated a mass migration of the French Protestant community, and is also the centenary of the foundation of the Huguenot Society of London.

The Religious Background

The term Huguenot, of doubtful etymology, had become established by the 1560s as a popular name for the French Protestants, or, more accurately, Calvinists. In England, however, it has customarily been used in a wider sense as a generic term to cover all Protestant refugees, including those from the Low Countries; this usage has been followed for the purposes of this exhibition. It has seemed reasonable to include refugees who arrived from the 16th century onwards, preceding the main wave of the late 17th century, and to say something about Protestant medical men who never left France, including some who eventually abjured their faith.

Protestant emigration from the Low Countries in the late 16th century was in reaction to persecution by the Spanish rulers of the provinces. This led to the successful secession of the Protestant northern provinces, the present-day Netherlands, while the southern provinces remained Catholic and under Spanish rule, eventually developing into the Kingdom of Belgium. Persecution of the Protestants in France was the result of internal political dissension during the Wars of Religion in which rival Catholic and Protestant noble families competed for supremacy under a succession of weak monarchs. The Wars of Religion opened in 1562 with a massacre of the Protestants at Vassy and persecution reached its climax in 1572 with the Massacre of St. Bartholomew in Paris. The accession of the Protestant Henri IV in 1589 strengthened the position of the Huguenots and, although he found it necessary to abjure Protestantism in 1593, freedom of worship was guaranteed by the Edict of Nantes signed in 1598.

In the latter part of the 17th century, under Louis XIV, official hostility to the Huguenots began to revive and the privileges established by the Edict of Nantes were gradually eroded. Restrictions were imposed on entry into the professions, including medicine, and on appointment to official posts, and measures were introduced to hamper Protestant worship. Petty harassments developed into active persecution and the process culminated with the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Protestant worship was prohibited and pressure was put on the Huguenots to conform to Catholicism. Most did indeed abjure but many, especially in Languedoc and the Cevennes, continued to practise Protestantism in secret and between 200,000 and 250,000 went into exile, even though this was expressly forbidden and necessitated great risks and hardships. Most of the exiles settled in the Netherlands, Switzerland and Germany. Some 40,000 to 50,000 settled in Great Britain and about 10,000 in Ireland.

The University of Montpellier

Protestantism had always been well established in the South of France

and the City of Montpellier, seat since the Middle Ages of a Medical School of European reputation, was a Protestant centre. Many of the professors at the Medical School were Protestants and from 1566 to 1582 three of these, Guillaume Rondelet, Antoine Saporta and Laurent Joubert successively served as Chancellor. Competitions for vacant professorships were generally the occasion for rivalry between the Catholic and Protestant factions and the religious affiliation of the successful candidate was often the deciding factor. The actual teaching, however, does not seem to have been affected by the religious divisions. After 1685 French Protestants could no longer teach or study in the Medical School but the school's long-standing dependence on foreign students was recognised and a special dispensation was provided for Protestant students from other countries.

Medical Refugees

England offered a haven from persecution for Protestant refugees from the accession of Elizabeth I in 1558 onwards and refugee communities became established in London and other cities. Inevitably some among the refugees were medical men and in other cases members of refugee families in the second and subsequent generations entered the medical profession and achieved distinction.

Physicians settling in London came under the jurisdiction of the Royal College of Physicians and were expected to undergo the examination for the College's licence and, usually, to incorporate their degrees at Oxford or Cambridge. Unlicensed practice was, however, normally tolerated as long as it was confined to the refugee community.

Examples of medical families established in England during the 16th century are the Chamberlens, the Delaunes and the Hameys. The Chamberlens, famous for their invention of the obstetric forceps, which was long kept as a family secret, first settled in Southampton in 1569 and later moved to London. The Delaunes were descended from William Delaune, a Protestant minister and physician, who settled at Rye in the 1570s and likewise moved to London. They were connected with the Chamberlens by marriage. The most prominent member of the family was Gideon Delaune, an apothecary, who took a leading part in the foundation of the Society of Apothecaries in 1617. Baldwin Hamey the Elder, a native of Bruges, settled in London in 1598. His son of the same name became a prominent member and benefactor of the Royal College of Physicians in the late 17th century.

A distinguished Huguenot physician of the 17th century was Sir Theodore Turquet de Mayerne, physician to James I and Charles I. He settled in England in 1611, not as a refugee, although his family had fled from France to Switzerland a generation earlier. Like Gideon Delaune, he was involved in the foundation of the Society of Apothecaries and he also took part in the compilation of the first London Pharmacopoeia issued by the Royal College of Physicians in 1618. Another Swiss immigrant of French origin was Sir John Colladon, physician to Charles II.

Later in the 17th century, before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes provoked mass immigration, Huguenots were already beginning to settle in England. The return of Charles II from Continental exile in 1660 and the foundation of the Royal Society in the same year attracted a number of distinguished medical men to London. Some of these, although they held medical qualifications, worked primarily as scientists. Denis Papin, the

inventor of the pressure cooker, was one of these, as was Nicaise Le Fèvre, Professor of Chemistry and Apothecary in Ordinary to Charles II. Two other pharmacists, Moïse Charas and Nicolas Lemery, spent time in England in the early 1680s but returned to the Continent and eventually abjured their faith.

Among the refugees who arrived in or shortly after 1685 were two founders of dynasties of pharmacists: Charles Angibaud, who became Apothecary to Charles II, and Isaac Garnier, who became Apothecary to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea and whose descendants held military pharmaceutical appointments in the 18th century. Gaston Martineau, a surgeon from Bergerac, founded a medical dynasty in Norwich. Claudius Amyand, brought over as a child, became a surgeon and rose to be Serjeant Surgeon to George II. Munk's Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London lists eight Huguenot refugee physicians who joined the College between 1683 and 1693.

Huguenot Charities and the French Protestant Hospital

Inevitably many of the refugees arrived in a state of destitution and charitable appeals to the public were put in hand at an early date. It was not long, however, before the principle of self-help asserted itself and charitable institutions were set up within the refugee community. Two soup kitchens were set up in the 17th century in Soho and Spitalfields and in the 18th century a number of Huguenot charities and friendly societies were established, often initiated by a bequest from a wealthy member of the community. Among these was the French Protestant Hospital, which originated in a legacy of £1,000 bequeathed in 1708 by Jacques de Gastigny, Master of the Royal Buckhounds. It received its charter in 1718. This was not primarily a hospital for the care of the sick but a hospice for the Huguenot aged and poor and, until 1783, the mentally ill. The Hospital, also known as La Providence, remained on its original site near Old Street until 1865 when it moved to Hackney. After the Second World War it moved for a time to Horsham and finally in 1960 to its present home at Rochester, where it continues to provide sheltered accommodation for elderly people of Huguenot descent.

The staff of the French Hospital has always included one or more medical men for the care of the inmates, for the first hundred years normally a physician and a surgeon-apothecary, more recently a single medical officer.

It is interesting in this connection to note that the London Infirmary (now the London Hospital) founded in the East End in 1740, close to areas of Huguenot settlement, had in its early years a number of Huguenot medical men on its staff: John Andree, physician 1740-64, Sir John Baptist Silvester, physician 1749-64 and Gabriel Risolière, assistant surgeon 1753-63. John Andree's son of the same names was an unsuccessful candidate for the surgeoncy in 1780 and it may be presumed that Mrs Mary Gouy, Matron of the Infirmary's venereal department in the 1740s was also a Huguenot, at least by marriage.

The Huguenots Established

At the beginning of the 18th century the Huguenots formed a large minority with concentrations in such areas of London as Soho and Spitalfields. The number of French Protestants has been put as high as 25,000 by 1700.

Like any minority with a different language and culture they aroused some hostility among the native population, but by the end of the century it was obvious that the Huguenots were enriching rather than threatening English culture.

In the medical field generally a distinct Huguenot identity cannot be expected after the end of the refugee experience. In some crafts and trades, such as silk weaving in the Spitalfields area, a refugee community would retain its cohesion and sense of identity but in medicine the tendency would be for Huguenot practitioners to integrate with the rest of the profession. So long as distinct refugee communities survived, some doctors would continue to live and practise among their compatriots and the French Hospital and other charities provided a focus for the affirmation of the Huguenot tradition.

There was still in the 18th century the occasional medical immigrant of Huguenot descent: Sir John Baptist Silvester was physician both to the London Hospital and to the French Hospital and Francis Philip Duval became physician to the Princess Dowager of Wales. Matthew Maty, Principal Librarian to the British Museum, and Jean Paul Marat, the French revolutionary, were both for a time medical practitioners in London. An 18th century practitioner much caricatured and satirised was John Misaubin, notorious for his persistent advocacy of his pill for venereal disease.

In the 19th century, although there were still areas with a high concentration of Huguenots, in London and East Anglia, their assimilation into English life was almost complete, though they retained a sense of their special heritage. Eminent Victorian Huguenots included Peter Mark Roget, best remembered for his compilation of the Thesaurus but also a successful physician, and Harriet Martineau, author of Illustrations of political economy. She was a descendant of the Norwich medical family of Martineau and, as a lifelong valetudinarian, falls indisputably within the scope of this exhibition.

Roget, born in 1779, was, surprisingly only a second-generation immigrant, his father having settled in London as minister to the French Church in Threadneedle St. but in general by the 19th century the Huguenot line of descent was becoming remote. Eminent surgeons of the early part of the century were Thomas Chevalier and Philip Meadows Martineau. Later in the century, two distinguished psychiatrists of Huguenot descent were Hugh Welch Diamond, a pioneer of medical photography, and William Orange, Medical Superintendent of Broadmoor.

Irish Huguenots

The distinct and self-contained Irish Huguenot community produced several distinguished medical men. James Fontaine was appointed Surgeon-General in Ireland in 1661. Elias Bouhéreau abandoned medicine for theology and in 1701 became the first Librarian of Marsh's Library in Dublin, where his own books, smuggled out of France, are still preserved. John Charles Fleury in the 1760s first established systematic teaching of midwifery in Dublin; a later eminent obstetrician was Francis L'Estrange, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland. In the 19th century Samuel Bell Labatt was a leading figure in promoting the introduction of vaccination to Ireland.

Trades and Crafts

Skilled craftsmanship has been a constant feature of the Huguenot tradition and, although artefacts have largely been excluded from this exhibition, some mention should be made of the contribution of Huguenot craftsmen to the service of medicine. Glassmaking and ceramics have an obvious connection with pharmacy. Huguenot silversmiths included many articles of relevance to medicine or surgery among their wares and the Pilleau family specialized in the manufacture of artificial teeth, a line which they had begun to develop while still in France. The Savigny family were surgical instrument makers throughout the 18th century and Huguenot scientific instrument makers included the optician Peter Dollond (founder of the firm of Dollond and Aitchison) and James Six, inventor of the self-registering thermometer. Mention must also be made of those Huguenots associated with the production and distribution of books as printers, engravers, paper-makers, bookbinders and booksellers.

Acknowledgments

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John Symons

HUGUENOTS IN FRANCE

PERSECUTION OF THE PROTESTANTS

Engravings from Henry Southwell's New book of martyrs.
London: J. Cooke. [1765?]

Two fanciful illustrations: View of the dreadful massacre of the Protestants in Paris on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572 and A bookseller burnt at Avignon for selling Bibles in the French tongue. The publisher, John Cooke, was a prolific producer of popular illustrated works issued in weekly parts.

Petrus GALLANDIUS and Adrianus TURNEBUS

De agrorum conditionibus, et constitutionibus limitum [by Siculus Flaccus and others].

Paris: A. Turnebus. 1554.

Inscribed by the Huguenot surgeon François Rasse Des Neux [d. 1589/90], several of whose books are in the Wellcome collection. François Rasse Des Neux, a friend of the Huguenot philosopher Petrus Ramus (Pierre de La Ramée, one of the victims of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew), acquired a large library. His collection of transcripts of prose and verse satires from the Wars of Religion is now in the Bibliothèque Nationale. He was for a time one of Sir Francis Walsingham's agents in Paris and visited England in 1583.

Ambroise PARÉ

Instrumenta chyrurgiae et icones anathomicae.

[Paris. 1564?]

A collection of hand-coloured wood-engravings, mostly from Paré's Dix livres de chirurgie, 1564. Inscribed by Nicolas Rasse Des Neux [d. 1581], brother of François, and presumably assembled by him. Nicolas was, like his brother, a Protestant and friend of Petrus Ramus and held an appointment as royal surgeon.

Guillaume RONDELET

Stipple engraving by Ambroise Tardieu.

Guillaume Rondelet [1507-66] graduated MD at Montpellier in 1537 and became Professor there in 1545. As Chancellor of the University from 1556 he was the leading figure in the Medical School. His major published work is his Libri de piscibus marinis, Lyons, 1554-55, covering the natural history of all aquatic creatures. He is also remembered for his friendship with Rabelais.

Laurent JOUBERT
De peste liber unus.
Lyons: J. Frellonius. 1567.

Rondelet's pupil Laurent Joubert [1529-82] graduated MD at Montpellier in 1558 and succeeded to Rondelet's chair in 1566. He became Chancellor of the University in 1573. After Rondelet he was the dominant personality in the Medical School. He wrote on a variety of subjects including the plague, gunshot wounds and popular errors in medicine and edited Guy de Chauliac's Surgery.

Pierre MAGNOL
Botanicum Mospeliense. Sive plantarum circa Mospelium nascentium index.
Montpellier: D. Pech for P. Maret. 1686.

Pierre Magnol [1638-1715] graduated MD at Montpellier in 1659. In 1668 he was placed first in the competition for a vacant professorship but was rejected by the King because of his Protestant affiliation. After the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes he became a Roman Catholic and eventually obtained a professorial chair in 1694. His main published work was in botany.

Nicolas LEMERY
A course of chymistry. Containing an easie method of preparing those chymical medicins which are used in physick The second edition Translated from the fifth edition in the French, by Walter Harris.
London: R.N. for W. Kettilby. 1686.

Nicolas Lemery [1645-1715], a Protestant from Rouen, trained as an apothecary and taught chemistry in Montpellier and Paris. He visited England in 1683, apparently with the intention of settling, and was introduced at Court but returned to France and graduated MD at Caen. In 1686 he became a Roman Catholic. His Cours de chymie, first published in 1675, went through many editions and was translated into Latin, English, German, Dutch, Italian and Spanish.

Nicolas LEMERY
Engraving by N. Pitau after painting by L.E. Ferdinand.

Moïse CHARAS
Engraving from his Pharmacopée royale, 1676.

Moïse Charas [1619-98] trained as a pharmacist and became demonstrator at the Jardin du Roi in Paris and Apothecary to the Duke of Orleans. He carried out investigations into snake poison. In 1681 he came to England but stayed only a few years before returning to the Continent. In 1684 he was

invited to attend the King of Spain but fell foul of the Inquisition, was imprisoned and forced to abjure. After his release he returned to France.

EARLY REFUGEES

Gideon DELAUNE

Photograph of portrait at Apothecaries' Hall, a copy of an earlier painting by Cornelius Jansen. Jansen's original version of 1635 was acquired by the Society of Apothecaries in 1939 and is at present exhibited at the Museum of London. This version was presented by Delaune to the Society in 1642, lost after the Great Fire of London and recovered in 1751.

Gideon Delaune [1565-1659], son of William Delaune, a Protestant minister and physician, was born at Rheims. The family settled first at Rye and then in London. Gideon trained as an apothecary, became Apothecary to the Queen (Anne of Denmark), and took a leading part in the incorporation of the Society of Apothecaries as a separate company distinct from the Grocers. Another Huguenot, the Royal Physician Sir Theodore Turquet de Mayerne, was also influential in the Society's foundation. Delaune served as Master in 1628/9 and 1636/7 and was instrumental in obtaining the site of the Society's Hall in Blackfriars Lane.

The Delaune and Chamberlen families were linked by marriage. Gideon Delaune married Judith Chamberlen and his sister Sarah married her cousin Peter Chamberlen the Younger [1572-1627] (see Case 3).

N.L.

Delaun reviv'd, viz. a plain and short discourse of that famous doctor's pills, their use and virtues.
[London. c. 1680.]

This pill, alleged to contain colocynth, is said to have played a large part in the creation of Gideon Delaune's wealth. He is said to have been worth over £90,000 at his death. The anonymous author of this advertising pamphlet claims to have been apothecary to William Harvey.

Paul DELAUNE

Inscription, 24 May 1620, in the Liber amicorum of Peter Chamberlen. (Photograph. The original volume is exhibited in Case 3.)

Gideon Delaune's younger brother Paul was born after his father's arrival in England. He graduated MD at Padua in 1614 and at Cambridge in 1616 and enjoyed a successful career as a physician. He held office in the Royal College of Physicians of London, served as physician to successive Viceroy's of Ireland and, in 1643, to the Parliamentary Army. From 1642-1652 he held the Professorship of Physic at Gresham College and in December 1654, at an advanced age, he was appointed Physician to the Fleet, the first holder of this office. He died in Jamaica, probably in 1655.

Raphael THORIUS

Hymnus tabaci; a poem in honour of tabaco Made English by Peter Hausted.

London: T.N. for H. Moseley. 1651.

Raphael Thorius, born at Bailleul in Belgium, graduated MD at Leyden in 1591 and soon afterwards settled in England. He practised at Lincoln and London and died of the plague in 1625. Among his writings published after his death are an account of the death of his friend the Huguenot scholar Isaac Casaubon and a Latin poem on the virtues of tobacco, of which an English translation is exhibited.

Sir Theodore Turquet de MAYERNE

Consultation for a female patient, signed by Mayerne and Sir Francis Prujean. [c. 1640?]

A case of convulsions, attributed to putrid matter adhering to the womb. Purgative medicines and bloodletting are recommended, together with specifics for convulsions and epilepsy.

Sir Theodore Turquet de Mayerne [1573-1655], from a French Protestant family, was born in Geneva and graduated MD at Montpellier. He settled in England in 1611, after the death of Henri IV and became physician to James I and Charles I. He was influential in obtaining the charter of the Society of Apothecaries in 1617.

Sir Francis Prujean [1593-1666], a leading physician of his time and President of the Royal College of Physicians in 1650-54, was the son of a Lincolnshire clergyman. The name is sometimes spelt Prigion or Pridgeon. There is no evidence of refugee origin, although the name is later found as a Huguenot name.

Sir Theodore Turquet de MAYERNE

Oil painting on copper by Jacob Andries Beschey after Sir Peter Paul Rubens. The painting believed to be Rubens' original is in North Carolina.

Sir Theodore Turquet de MAYERNE

A treatise of the gout. Written originally in the French tongue Englished ... by Thomas Sherley.

London: D. Newman. 1676.

Mayerne published only two works in his lifetime, a travel guide to Europe, first published in 1592, and a controversial pamphlet of 1603. He did, however, leave substantial manuscript materials - many of which are now in the British Library - and a number of works were published from his papers after his death. His Treatise of the gout was first issued in Latin at Geneva in 1674.

James PRIMROSE

Exercitationes, et animadversiones in librum, De motu cordis, et circulatione sanguinis. Adversus Guilielmum Harveum.

London: W. Jones for N. Bourne. 1630.

Son of a Scottish minister resident in France, James Primrose was born at St. Jean d'Angély and graduated MD at Montpellier in 1617 and at Oxford in 1628. He practised at Hull until his death in 1659 and is best known for his opposition to William Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON

Engraving from Bowles's British views.

[London: J. Bowles. 1724?]

The College's premises at Amen Corner were destroyed in the Great Fire of London and new buildings designed by Robert Hooke were erected in Warwick Lane in 1670-75. Two members of refugee families were involved in the rebuilding: Sir George Ent was President of the College throughout the work and Dr Baldwin Hamey was a generous contributor, particularly to the cost of the internal fittings.

This building was the College's home until its removal to Pall Mall East in 1825.

Baldwin HAMEY

Engraved portrait after a drawing by William Stukeley.

London: J. Thane. 1793.

Baldwin Hamey the Younger [1600-76] was born in London and graduated MD at Leyden in 1626 and Oxford in 1630. His father, Baldwin Hamey the Elder [1569-1640], originally from Bruges, had been established as a physician in London since 1598. The younger Hamey was a prominent member of the Royal College of Physicians of London and a generous benefactor. He presented the manor of Ashlyns in Essex to the College in 1672 and contributed to the rebuilding of the College after the Great Fire.

Sir George ENT

Opera omnia medico-physica.

Leyden: P. vander Aa. 1687.

Son of a refugee merchant from the Low Countries, Sir George Ent [1604-89] was born at Sandwich and graduated MD at Padua in 1636 and Oxford in 1638. He was a leading member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, serving as President in 1670-76, 1682 and 1684, and was one of the original Fellows of the Royal Society.

He published in 1641 Apologia pro circuitione sanguinis in support of William

Harvey and was responsible for the publication of Harvey's De generatione animalium in 1651.

THE CHAMBERLEN FAMILY

In 1569 William Chamberlen fled with his family from the persecutions in France and settled in Southampton. Of William's sons, two, both named Peter, were surgeons and the son of the younger, also named Peter, rose to eminence in the profession, attending in his long life James I, Charles I and Charles II. Peter's sons, Hugh and Paul, and his grandson, also Hugh, practised, in the family tradition, as physicians and obstetricians. The Chamberlen family is famous for its contribution to midwifery in the invention of the obstetric forceps which was kept a family secret until the early 18th century.

Peter CHAMBERLEN
Liber amicorum.
Western MS.189.

Autograph album collected by Peter Chamberlen [1601-83] at Heidelberg, Oxford and elsewhere, 1619-26. It includes the signatures of many medical men, among them Paul Delaune. The entry shown is by Salomon de Caus, architect of the famous garden of the Elector Palatine at Heidelberg and a French Protestant.

Peter CHAMBERLEN
Line engraving by T. Trotter after a design by R. White.
London: W. Richardson. 1794.

Lettering wrongly gives sitter's name as 'Paul'. The portrait is in fact of Peter Chamberlen [1601-83], the father of Paul.

Peter CHAMBERLEN
A paper delivered in by Dr. Alston, etc. to the Honourable Committee for Bathes and Bath-Stoves Together with an answer thereunto. By Peter Chamberlen.
London. 1648.

A tireless inventor and promoter of ideas, Peter Chamberlen petitioned the House of Commons to endorse a scheme for making public baths and the Committee set up to consider his proposition asked the advice of the College of Physicians. The Physicians represented by Drs. Alston etc. opposed the idea on the grounds that public bathing would be 'hurtfull to the

Commonwealth' in 'effeminating bodies' and 'debauching the manners of the people'. Chamberlen's reply claimed that with baths he could 'with more ease' cure 'many (if not all curable) diseases ... then all our Colledg; yea, then All Physitians in the World can do without them'. Ironically, one of Chamberlen's opponents in the College of Physicians was Baldwin Hamey, a fellow Huguenot.

François MAURICEAU

The diseases of women with child, and in child-bed. Translated by Hugh Chamberlen. 2 ed.
London: J. Darley. 1683.

In the preface to his translation of Mauriceau, Hugh Chamberlen [c.1630 - c.1720] revealed that he, his two brothers and his father had a secret method of delivering babies much superior to the lethal hooks in common use. He was careful to advertise the invention, the obstetric forceps, without naming or describing it, so that they should have no competition.

Edmund CHAPMAN

A treatise on the improvement of midwifery. 2 ed.
London: J. Brindley. 1735.

In the early 18th century the obstetric forceps began to be used by other practitioners of midwifery than the Chamberlens. Edmund Chapman published a description of the forceps in his Essay on the improvement of midwifery, 1733, and in the second edition added an illustration of them, shown here. Chapman writes 'the Secret mentioned by Dr. Chamberlen ... was, as is generally believed, if not past all Dispute, the Use of the Forceps, now well known to all the principal Men of the Profession, both in Town and Country'. (p.5.)

The Chamberlens' own instruments were discovered in their family home in 1813 and are now in the care of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists who have loaned them to the Museum of London for the exhibition 'The Quiet Conquest'.

Edward WARD

A hue and cry after a man-midwife, who has lately deliver'd the Land-Bank of their money.
London. 1699.

Hugh Chamberlen evidently inherited from his father, Peter, as well as the obstetric forceps, a penchant for grand schemes. His scheme for a Land Bank, which would advance paper money on the security of estates, was passed by Parliament. The bank was established but almost immediately failed and Hugh Chamberlen apparently left for Holland never to return.

Paul CHAMBERLEN

Dr. Chamberlen's approbation of the famous anodyne necklace.

Newspaper advertisement. 1732. Photograph of original in Wellcome Institute (Purland Collection).

Paul CHAMBERLEN

The practical scheme of the secret disease ... with a short and easy cure approved by Dr. Chamberlen.

London. H. Parker. 1730

Paul Chamberlen [1635-1717] was one of the brothers mentioned by Hugh as also practising midwifery. Paul Chamberlen's name was used on advertisements and in a series of advertising pamphlets issued from 'the sign of the anodyne necklace' throughout the 18th century. It is doubtful whether Chamberlen ever really did lend his approval to the 'anodyne necklace' or the other specifics promoted by its proprietors.

THE GREAT MIGRATION

Nicaise LE FÈVRE

A compleat body of chymistry Rendred into English by P.D.C. Esq. [i.e. Philip de Cardonnel]. Part I.

London: T. Ratcliffe for O. Pulleyn. 1664.

Born and educated in Sedan, Nicaise Le Fèvre [c. 1610-1669] was the son of an apothecary and became demonstrator in chemistry at the Jardin du Roi in Paris. He settled in England in 1660 and became Professor of Chemistry and Apothecary in Ordinary to Charles II. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1663. His Traicté de la chymie, first published in Paris in 1660, is important for its role in the transmission of the work of the contemporary German chemists to France and England.

The translator of this English version, Philip de Cardonnel [d. 1667], was also a member of a Huguenot family.

Denis PAPIN

A new digester or engine for softning bones, containing the description of its make and use in ... cookery, etc.

London: J.M. for H. Bonwicke. 1681.

First description of the pressure cooker, incorporating the safety valve. Denis Papin [1647-c. 1712] was born at Blois, graduated MD at Angers in 1669 and came to England in 1675, where he worked with Robert Boyle and Robert Hooke. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1680. He returned to the Continent intermittently in the 1680s and held appointments in Germany between 1687 and 1707, when he returned to spend the last years of his life in England.

Denis PAPIN

Lithograph by Schenck & McFarlane, Edinburgh, after painting at the University of Marburg. Papin is shown holding an illustration of his pressure cooker.

John EVELYN

The diary ... edited by E.S. de Beer. Vol. IV.
Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1955.

The entry for 12 April 1682 describes a 'philosophical supper' at which several members of the Royal Society assembled to eat a meal cooked in Papin's digester.

The oracle for the sick. [Issued by Richard Browne, Christopher Crell, John Pechey, Philip Guide and John Greenvelt.]
[London. 1687.]

A collection of multiple-choice statements for patients to describe their symptoms in the absence of a physician. The five physicians involved in its compilation operated a dispensary in King St., Cheapside, the first of its kind in London, preceding by ten years that established by the Royal College of Physicians. One of the partners, Philip Guide [c. 1640-1716], was a Huguenot refugee born at Chalon sur Saône and trained at Montpellier, who had settled in London in 1681. Another, John Pechey [1654-1718], is sometimes mistakenly described as a Huguenot by confusion with his contemporary John Peachie [c. 1632-1692] who had graduated MD at Caen, but both in fact were of English origin.

An exact relation of the wonderful cure of Mary Maillard ... who was lame for the first thirteen years of her life.
London. J. Noon. 1730.

On 26 November 1693 Mary Maillard, the thirteen year old daughter of a refugee sword-cutler from Cognac living in Soho, was spontaneously cured of a dislocation of the hip which had affected her for most of her life. More than one contemporary account of the case was published and this enlarged version appeared in 1730, some thirty years after Mary Maillard's marriage to the Rev. Henry Briel. It contains many testimonials from members of the French refugee community.

FRENCH PROTESTANT HOSPITAL

Ordres et reglemens The statutes and by-laws of the Corporation ... of the Hospital for Poor French Protestants, and their descendants.
London. 1741.

The French Protestant Hospital, also known as La Providence, received its charter in 1718. Its establishment resulted from the bequest of £1,000 by

Jacques de Gastigny [d. 1708], Master of the Royal Buckhounds. Although medical care was provided, the primary purpose of the Hospital was the care of the aged and poor, functions which it still performs today. Until 1783 it also accommodated the mentally ill.

The Hospital remained on its original site near Old Street until its removal to Hackney in 1865.

FRENCH PROTESTANT HOSPITAL

Engraving by B. Cole of the original building. From William Maitland's History of London, 1756.

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY - THE HUGUENOTS ESTABLISHED

John MISAUBIN and his family
Gouache on leather by Joseph Goupy.

Often described as a quack, John Misaubin [1673-1734] held an MD degree from the University of Cahors and in 1719 obtained the licence of the Royal College of Physicians of London. His father, a Protestant minister, settled in England with his family late in the 17th century. John Misaubin gained notoriety and a considerable fortune by his enthusiastic promotion of a pill for the treatment of venereal disease.

Misaubin's wife was Marthe Angibaud, daughter of a prominent Huguenot apothecary. The painter, Joseph Goupy, was a Frenchman and may have also been a Huguenot.

William HOGARTH

A Harlot's Progress. Plate 5. Second state, 1744.

This print, first published in 1732, shows the death of the harlot from syphilis, ignored by the two physicians, Dr Rock and Dr Misaubin (right), who are engrossed in dispute over the merits of their remedies. Rock holds a bottle of his medicine and Misaubin a box of his pills. On the floor is an advertisement for Paul Chamberlen's anodyne necklace.

William HOGARTH

Marriage a la Mode. Plate 3. The visit to the quack doctor. 1745.

The scene is said to be set in John Misaubin's house at 96 St. Martin's Lane and the quack is usually identified as Misaubin himself. There is no physical resemblance to authentic portraits of Misaubin and he had in any case died eleven years before. Misaubin's spiritual presence is rather to be seen in the wig on its stand in the cupboard at the back of the room.

Matthew MATY

Dissertatio philosophica inauguralis de usu.

Leyden: J. & H. Verbeek. 1740.

The father of Matthew Maty [1718-76], was a French Protestant refugee who became a minister of the Walloon church near Utrecht until dismissed and excommunicated in 1730 for his views on the Trinity. Maty's dissertation shown here is dedicated to his father whom he pointedly calls 'most faithful minister of God's word'. Maty's dissertation for the doctoral degree in medicine of the same year was on the same theme, habit, in relation to the human body.

Maty began his career in England as a medical practitioner and was briefly associated with the Hospital for Poor French Protestants. He joined the British Museum in 1753 and was appointed Principal Librarian in 1770.

Matthew MATY

Stipple by F. Bartolozzi.

Jan GRASHUIS

A dissertation on suppuration. [Translated by James Dargent.]

London: J. & P. Knapton. 1752.

The translator of this work James Dargent [1742?-1810?] was physician to the French Protestant Hospital from 1776 to 1790. He originally trained as a surgeon and gave classes in anatomy. In 1752 he obtained his disfranchisement from the Surgeons' Company in order to qualify as a physician.

John ANDREE

Cases of the epilepsy, hysteric fits, and St. Vitus dance.

London: W. Meadows & J. Clarke. 1746.

In 1740 the London Infirmary (which became the London Hospital) was established and John Andree [1699?-1785], newly qualified at Rheims, was chosen to be its first physician. The cases of epilepsy etc. which Andree describes here are mostly drawn, as explained in the preface shown, from patients of the London Infirmary.

Andree was descended from a family of Swiss Protestant refugees. His son of the same name also entered the medical profession.

John ANDREE

Observations on the theory and cure of the venereal disease.

London: W. Davis. 1779.

Little is known about John Andree junior [c. 1740 - c. 1826] except that he was apprenticed at the London Infirmary, where his father was physician, and became surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital and subsequently to the Finsbury Dispensary. He wrote several works on venereal disease which have since been unduly neglected. J.K. Proksch was the first to accord to John Andree a significant place in 18th century venereology and Proksch's copy of the book is shown here. The work is dedicated to John Andree senior.

HIPPOCRATES

Prognosticum.

Madrid: T. Junta. 1596.

Bookplate and signature of John Lewis (or Louis) Petit [1736-80]. Of Huguenot descent, Petit was physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital and a bibliophile; his collection was sold by auction in 1786.

Jean Paul MARAT

An essay on gleans.

London: W. Nicoll & J. Williams. [1775.]

Jean Paul Marat [1743-93], the French revolutionary, began his medical career in London. He obtained an honorary degree from the University of St. Andrews and practised from Church St., Soho until 1776 when he left for France to become physician to the 'gardes du corps' of the Count of Artois. This early work is extremely rare and this copy was until recently thought to be unique.

Marat was born in Geneva; his mother was a French Protestant refugee.

Jean Paul MARAT

Mezzotint by C.F. Levacher and J. Duplessi-Bertaux.

[Paris?] An 6 [1798].

THE LINE OF DESCENT

Thomas CHEVALIER

Observations in defence of a bill ... for erecting the Corporation of Surgeons of London into a College.

London: J. Johnson & J. Debrett. 1797.

The grandfather of Thomas Chevalier [1767-1824] was a French Protestant from Orleans who escaped from France in an open boat on the Revocation of

the Edict of Nantes. Chevalier's pamphlet includes a history of surgery which includes the now discredited story of Ambroise Paré's escape from the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The College of Surgeons was finally incorporated by Royal Charter in 1800.

Thomas CHEVALIER

A treatise on gun-shot wounds.

London: S. Bagster. 1804.

The Treatise on gun-shot wounds won a prize from the College of Surgeons in 1803 and secured Chevalier the position of Surgeon Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales. The Tsar of Russia presented Chevalier with a diamond ring as a reward for this work.

Thomas CHEVALIER

Etching and line by J. Linnell.

London: Colnaghi. 1825.

Philip Meadows MARTINEAU

Mezzotint by T. Lupton after a painting by Sir W. Beechey.

Norwich: W. Freeman. 1830.

Philip Meadows Martineau [1752-1829] was surgeon to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for over fifty years. He specialised in lithotomy and was renowned for his skill. His modifications of the technique of lateral lithotomy became known as 'the Norwich operation for the stone'.

Harriet MARTINEAU

Life in the sick-room. Essays. By an invalid. 2 ed.

London: E. Moxon. 1844.

Harriet Martineau [1802-76] suffered from ill-health for most of her life. This book was published anonymously in 1843 during the long illness from which she recovered apparently through mesmerism. Life in the sick-room was a great success (at first some thought the author was another famous invalid, Elizabeth Barrett) though its philosophy has nothing of the author's later positivism. Harriet Martineau wrote her Autobiography in 1855 expecting imminent death and lived for another 21 years.

Harriet MARTINEAU

Letters on mesmerism.

New York: Harper. 1845.

Spencer Timothy Hall first began treating Harriet Martineau with mesmerism in

1844 and she describes here her sudden and complete recovery from illness and her withdrawal from dependence on opiates. Harriet Martineau's championship of mesmerism in these Letters, first published in The Athenaeum, caused a breach with most of her family, who took the side of Harriet's brother-in-law, Thomas Greenhow, who had been treating her with the methods of conventional medicine.

Harriet MARTINEAU

Lithograph by A. Croquis [D. Maclise].

'On occasion of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes ... a surgeon of the name of Martineau, and a family of the name of Pierre, crossed the Channel and settled with other Huguenot refugees, in England. My ancestor married a young lady of the Pierre family, and settled in Norwich, where his descendants afforded a succession of surgeons up to my own day. My eminent uncle, Mr. Philip Meadows Martineau, and my eldest brother ... were the last Norwich surgeons of the name'.

Harriet Martineau, Autobiography. London: Smith, Elder. 1877.

Peter Mark ROGET

Autograph letter dated 13 November 1821.

Peter Mark Roget [1779-1869] was born in Broad St., Soho, the son of John Roget from Geneva, the pastor of the French Protestant Church in Threadneedle St. and his wife Catherine, a sister of Sir Samuel Romilly. Roget qualified in Edinburgh and, after working for a time in Manchester, settled in London, at first the Bloomsbury address from which he sent this 'doctor's note'.

The Thesaurus was mainly compiled after Roget's retirement from professional practice and was first published in 1852. There were 28 editions in his lifetime.

Peter Mark ROGET

Lithograph by W. Drummond after E.U. Eddis.

London: T. McLean. n.d.

Samuel Bell LABATT

An address to the medical practitioners of Ireland on ... vaccination.

Dublin: Hodges & Smith. 1840.

The first secretary of the Cow Pox Institute in Dublin Samuel Labatt [1770-1849] published this address in 1805 to combat prejudice over the introduction of vaccination to Ireland, arguing that the use of cow-pox to prevent smallpox was traditional in parts of the country.

Labatt was from the Huguenot settlement of Portarlington which was founded by William of Orange to reward refugees who had served under him; Labatt's grandfather was one of these.

Hugh Welch DIAMOND
Albumen print and bookplate.
Print inserted in Western MS. 5307.

The family of Hugh Welch Diamond [1809-86] claimed to be descended from a French refugee named Dimont or Demonte. Diamond began in general practice in Soho, then became superintendent at the Surrey County Asylum, and finally established a private asylum for female patients in Twickenham. Diamond pioneered medical photography, particularly in photographing the insane.

FRENCH PROTESTANT HOSPITAL
Charter and by-laws.
London: Chiswick Press. 1892.

In 1862 the Directors of the Hospital for Poor French Protestants bought land in Hackney, then a salubrious neighbourhood conveniently close to the Huguenot colonies in Spitalfields and Bethnal Green. The Huguenot architect Robert Louis Roumieu designed the building in the style of a French Renaissance château.

FRENCH PROTESTANT HOSPITAL
Charter and by-laws.
Rochester: French Hospital. 1972.

The Victorian Hospital was bombed during the Second World War and the residents dispersed. Eventually, after temporary housing, the new La Providence was established in Theobald Square, Rochester in 1960 and now provides self-contained flats for elderly people of Huguenot descent.

TRADES AND CRAFTS

MEDICAL BOOKS

Medical publications of the Vaillant family.
B. Ramazzini. Opera omnia. 1718.
F. Nicholls. De anima medica praelectio. 1750.
A. Gatti. New observations on inoculation Translated ... by M. Maty. 1768.

The family business was established in 1686 by François Vaillant and was

continued by his sons Paul [1671-1739] and Isaac [1679-1753] and by Paul's son, Paul II [1715-1802].

BINDING BY RIVIERE

Thomas HILL

A pleasant history: declaring the whole art of phisiognomy.
[London:] W. Jaggard. 1613.

Green morocco binding by Riviere & Son. The firm was established in London in 1832 by Robert Riviere [1808-82] and continued until the 1920s.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

Trade card of John Chasson, Newgate St.

Members of the Chasson family appear in Huguenot church records in the 1680s and 1690s. John Chasson is recorded as a surgical instrument maker in the 1760s and 1770s and Mary Chasson in 1789.

John Henry SAVIGNY

A collection of engravings, representing the most modern and approved instruments used in the practice of surgery.
London: T. Bensley. 1798.

A lavishly illustrated catalogue, with many of the instruments represented in life-size. The Savigny family of surgical instrument makers was active throughout the 18th century and became Savigny, Everill & Mason early in the 19th century. As shown here (fig. 23), the lancet was a family speciality.

SAVIGNY LANCETS

A selection of lancets made by the Savigny family, early 19th century.

Wellcome Museum of the History of Medicine, Science Museum.
A617916, A647860, A648202.

René Antoine Ferchault de RÉAUMUR

An essay on the mystery of tempering steel... Extracted from the works of ... Mons. Reaumur. By J. Savigny.
London: G. Kearsly. 1771.

This translation from Réaumur is evidence of Savigny's interest in the scientific basis behind his craft. He also published A treatise on the use and

management of a razor, which went through several editions in the 1780s.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Newspaper advertisements of Pez  Pilleau, Senior. 1703-05. Photographs from originals in the Wellcome Institute (Purland Collection).

Alexis Pilleau, a goldsmith from Le Mans, settled in London in 1688. He is often called Pez  Pilleau (Pez  being his wife's maiden name). He had begun the manufacture of artificial teeth while still in France. After his death in 1730 the business was continued by his son Alexis Pez  Pilleau [d. 1762/3].

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