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Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh

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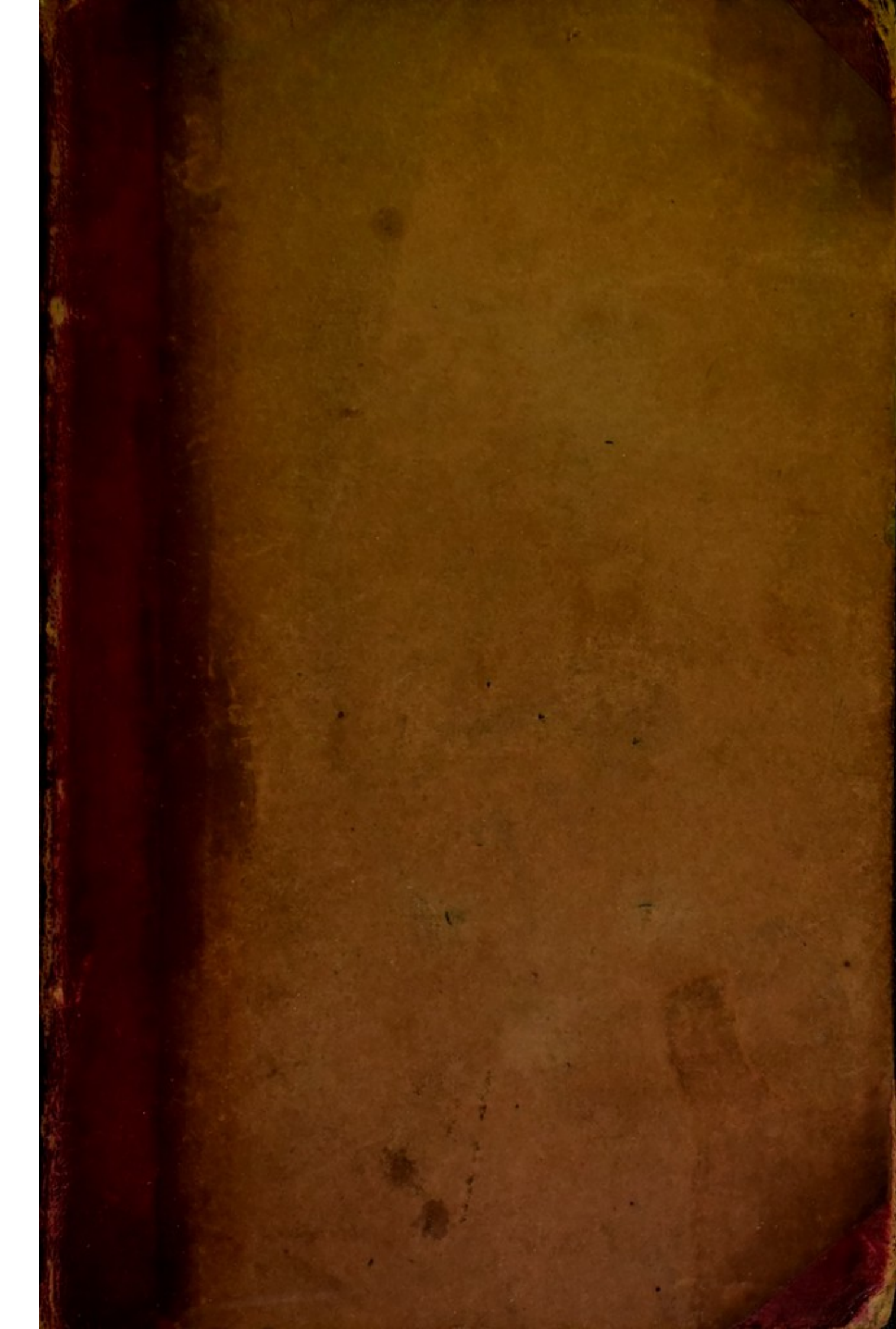
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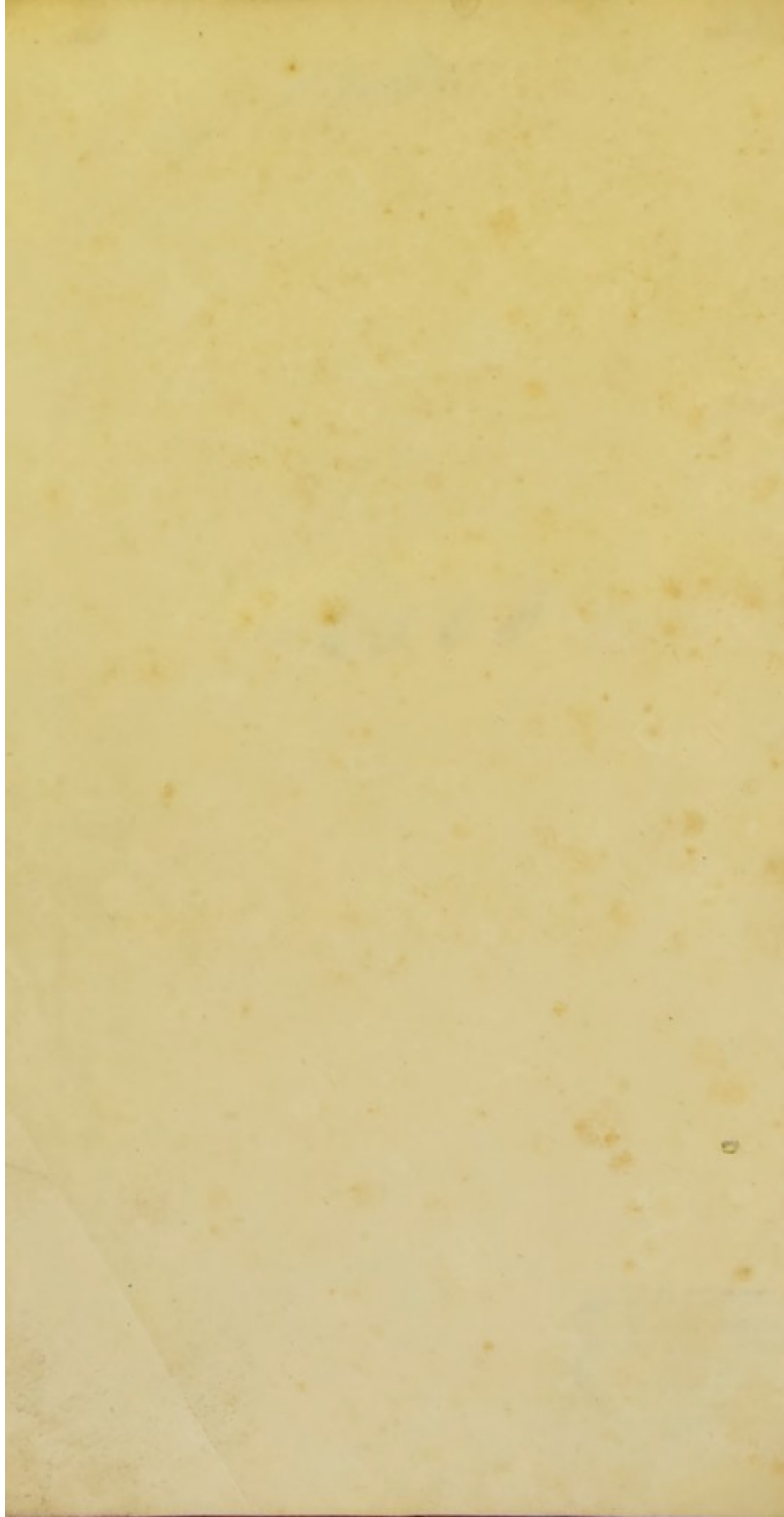
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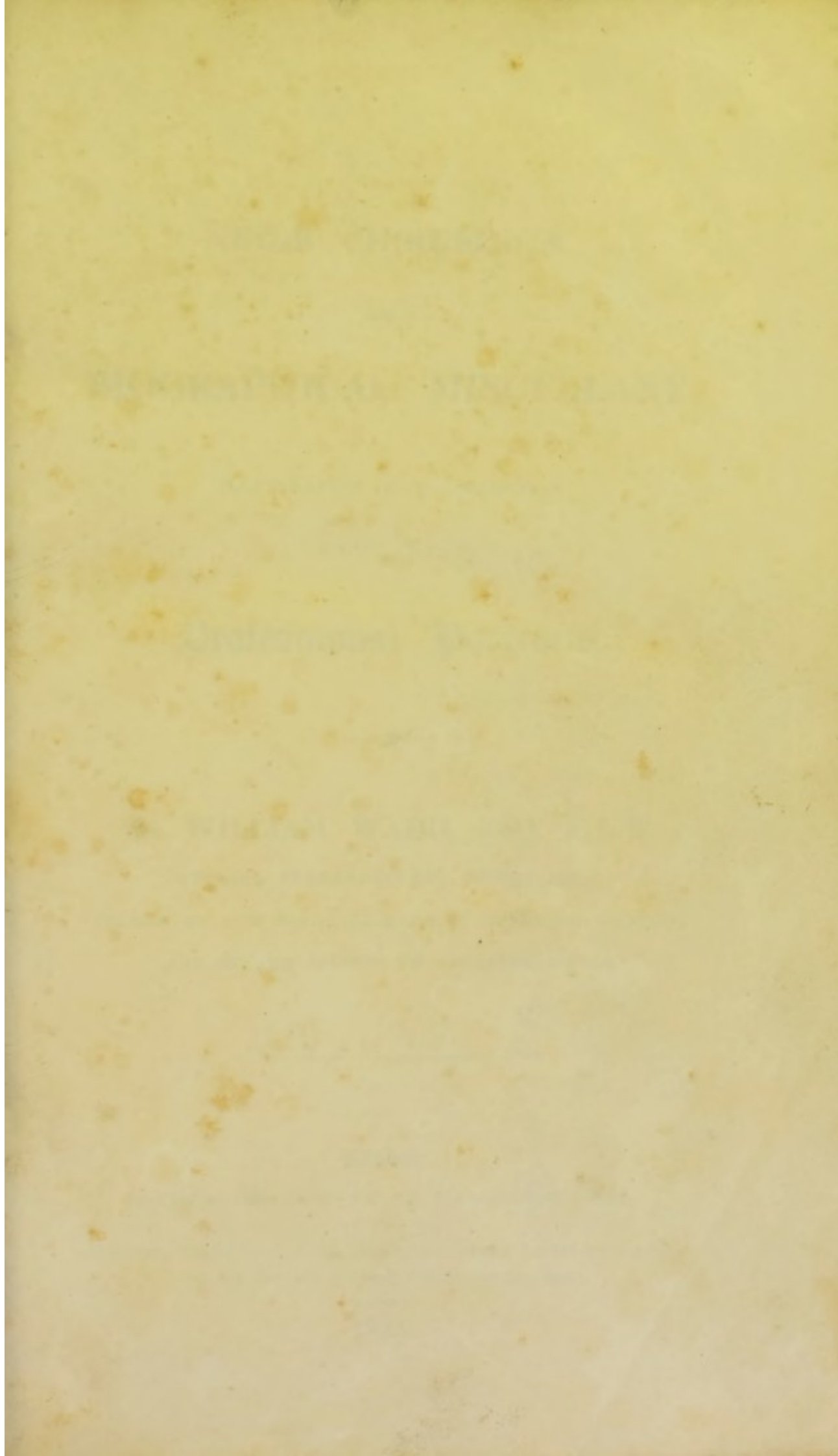


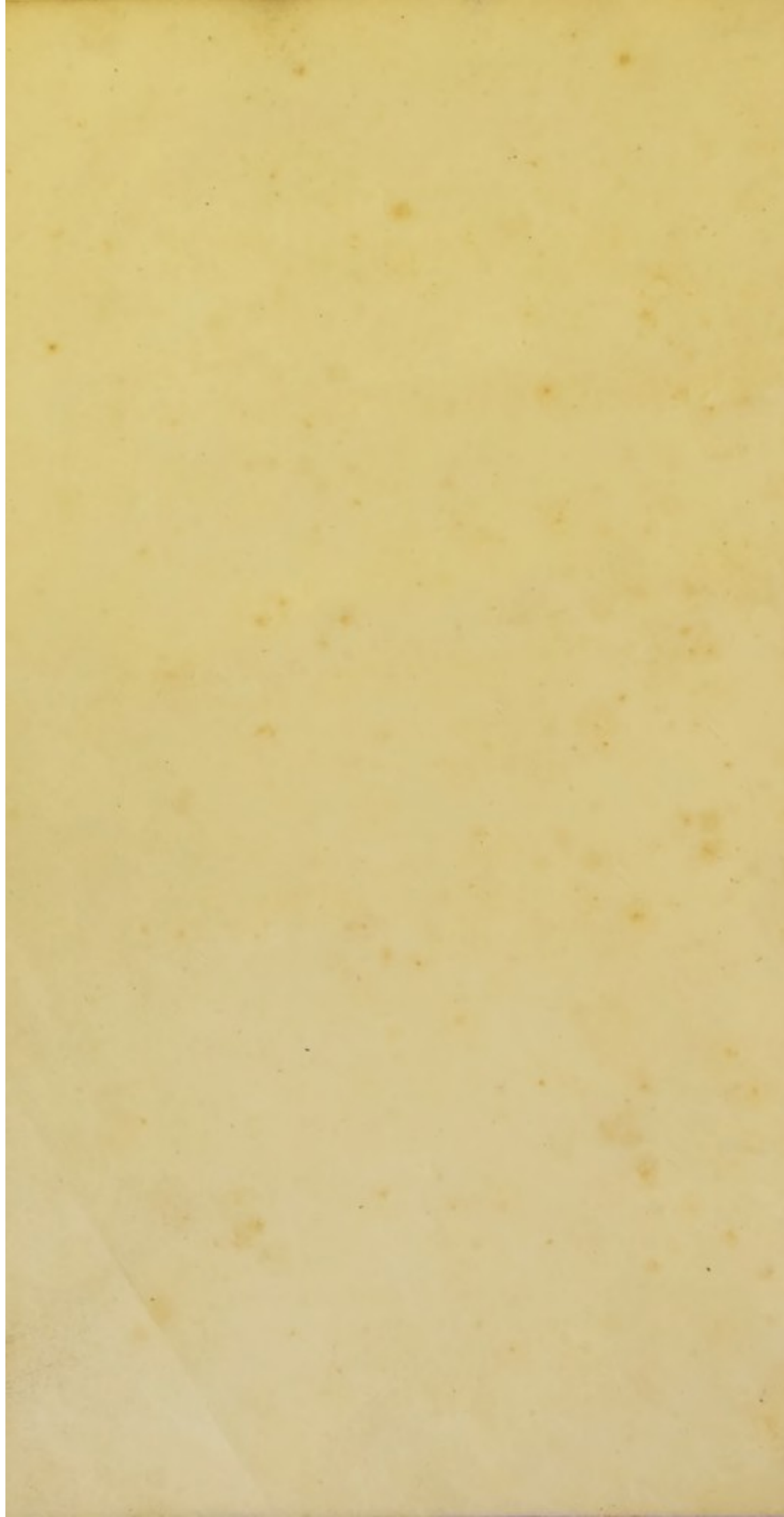
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Maidstone







NUGÆ CHIRURGICÆ;
OR, A
BIOGRAPHICAL MISCELLANY,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF A COLLECTION
OF
Professional Portraits.

By WILLIAM WADD, ESQ. F.L.S.
SURGEON EXTRAORDINARY TO THE KING,
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON,
AND OF THE SOCIÉTÉ DE MÉDECINE, PARIS.

London :

PRINTED BY JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET;
AND SOLD BY
LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN, PATERNOSTER ROW;
AND CALLOW AND WILSON, PRINCES STREET, SOHO.

1824.

THE LITERATURE

The following paper was read at a session of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences held at Cambridge, Mass., on the 10th of May, 1890. It was presented by the author, and was read by Mr. J. W. Aldrich, Secretary of the Academy.

The subject of the paper is the literature of the United States, and more particularly the literature of the last half-century. It is a paper of a general character, and is not intended to be a critical study of any particular author or work.

The paper is divided into three parts. The first part is a general survey of the literature of the United States, and is intended to show the progress of the literature from the beginning of the century to the present time.

The second part is a study of the literature of the last half-century, and is intended to show the progress of the literature from the middle of the century to the present time.

P R E F A C E.

THE following pages owe their origin to a collection of Professional Portraits, the nucleus of which was a set of prints, given to the author ten years ago, by his excellent friend Mr. Fauntleroy, of Berners Street, and which, from that period, has been a source of amusement, by furnishing a desultory occupation for his pencil, as well as for his pen, at leisure hours.

A catalogue is the natural result of a collection, and as the latter has increased, the former keeping pace with it has grown till it has become respectable, at least in size, if not rendered interesting by some curious and facetious anecdotes with which it is interspersed.

In the compilation of this work, it has been the author's endeavour to blend the "utile" with the "dulce;" and he has at least succeeded, so far as regards himself, in acquiring an acquaintance with the *Medici family* (not Mr. Roscoe's *), and has familiarised himself both with the learned and the ignorant, the regulars and the irregulars, of his profession; in short, with what may be denominated the Republic of Medicine: for he has looked at them

* It is a fact worthy of notice, that the House of *Medici* bear on their coat of arms *five pills*. Who knows but that this illustrious family, and consequently the revival of learning in Europe, may have owed their origin to some medical man of antiquity?

till he could identify the very wigs* that would have met together in a consultation, from the time of Radcliffe and Garth down to Pitcairn and Fothergill.

And here the author would fain deprecate, in the words of Andrew Borde, the anger of those "Egregious doctors, and masters of the eximious and arcane science of Physic," who might otherwise "exasperate themselves against him for writing of this little volume," by stating, that he has refrained from descanting upon the merits of living characters, further than by transcribing in some few instances, the testimony that others have borne to their worth and abilities.

Should the author succeed in this humble attempt; should he, by means of this work, or any future continuation of it, rescue from "dumb forgetfulness" even a few of those who have been comprehended within the circle of his own personal acquaintance; or should the subject attract the attention of others better qualified than himself to do justice to the moral worth and intellectual endowments of the most useful class of men of science and literature, he will not consider either that his time has been ill employed, or that his office has been altogether unprofitable.

* The *wig*, in former times, was looked upon as no inconsiderable part of the insignia of the Physician; even in the middle of the last century so much importance was attached to it, that Dr. Brocklesby's barber's boy was accustomed to carry a band-box through high 'change, exclaiming, "Make way for Dr. Brocklesby's *wig*!"

MEMOIRS,
MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL.

ABERNETHY, JOHN, F. R. S.

Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

ABRAHAM, GALENUS.

M. Mascher pinx.

P. Van Gaust sc.

Born 1622.

Died 1706.

ACADEMIA DI CIMENTO. PORTRAITS.

ADAIR, ROBERT, Esq.

F. J. Abbot pinx.

J. Jones sc. 1791.

Surgeon to the forces at the siege of Quebec.

ADAMS, JOS. M. D.

Physician to the Small Pox & Inoculation Hospitals.

W. Wadd ad vivum del. 1796.

Born 1756.

Died 1818.

The youngest son of a respectable medical practitioner in the city, and may be said to have entered into, and continued in the world, for threescore years, in a constant and familiar intercourse with every possible appendage to the healing art; hos-

pitals and lecture-rooms were the scene of action with him from the cradle to the grave. Influenced, however, both by a love and taste for classical literature, he aimed at the higher branches of the profession, and, in 1796, he obtained a diploma, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians.

He was an excellent Physician, an accomplished scholar, and a good man.

ADAMS, JOHN TILL, M.D.

Silhouette by Ames.

Born 1748.

Died 1786.

ÆGINETA, PAULUS.

Wood cut.

He flourished in the fourth century; is the first author that notices the cathartic quality of rhubarb; and the first medical practitioner that deserves the title of Man-midwife.

British Museum.

AGRICOLA, G.

Wood cut.

Born 1494.

Died 1555.

Hutchinson's Biog.—British Museum.

AGRICOLA, JOHAN.

Ætat. 54, 1643.

Med. Doctor Practicus Lipsiensis.

Hutchinson's Biog.

AGRICOLA, GEORG. ANDREAS.

Ætat. 41, 1711.

Ch. Lud. Agricola pinx. *Barnard Vogel sc.*

AIKIN, JOHN, M. D.

J. Donaldson pinx. *C. Knight sc.*

Born 1747. Died 1822.

An. Biog. Gent. Mag. vol. xciii.

AINSLIE, HENRY, M. D.

T. Stewardson pinx. *W. Ward, A. R. sc.*

Mezzotinto. Private Plate.

AKENSIDE, MARK, M. D.

A. Pond pinx. 1754. *E. Fisher sc.* 1770.

Born 1721. Died 1770.

Gent. Mag. vol. xlv.

ALBERTI, MICHAEL.

Gal. Spizel pinx. *J. J. Haid sc. Mex.*

Born 1682. Died 1757.

ALBINUS, BERNARDUS SIEGFRIED.

Car. de Moor pinx. *J. Houbraken sc.*

Born 1683. Died 1762.

Hutchinson's Biog.

ALDERSON, JAMES, M. D.

Opie del. *Mrs. Dawson Turner sc.*

From a drawing by Opie, the only one of the kind
he ever drew. He was the father of Mrs. Opie.

ALDINI, JOHN.

Violet del. *Schiavonetti sc.* 1803.

Professor of the University of Bologna. The
eminent illustrator of the discovery of Galvani.

ALDIS, CHARLES.

T. Wageman del. et sc. 1800.

ALDROVANDUS, ULYSSES.

Professor of Physic at Bologna. *Ætat.* 73.

Born 1599.

Died 1665.

Hutchinson's Biog.

ALEXANDRINUS, JUL.

Wood cut.

ALGHIZI, THOMAS.

A celebrated Lythotomist of Florence, born 1669,
and died 1713, of an accident while shooting, his
piece having burst, which carried off his left hand.
He applied himself chiefly to operations for the
stone, which he frequently performed with great
success, particularly in the case of Pope Clement XI.

ALLEN, JOSEPH, M. D.

G. Romney pinx.

C. Townley sc.

Died Jan. 1796. *Ætat.* 83.

Gent. Mag.

ALLEN, JOHAN, M. D.

G. Vander Gucht, 1729.

Died 1742.

ALPINUS, PROSPER.

R. Blockhauysen, sc.

Born 1553.

Died 1617.

Medical Teacher at Padua, and the first who formed Botany into a regular science.

Hutchinson's Biog.

ANDERNAC, JO. GUINTERI.

Born 1487.

Died 1574.

ANDERSON, JOHN, M. D.

Died 1804.

He wrote on Sea-water Bathing 1785.

Gent. Mag. Nichols's Lit. Anec. vol. IX. 186.

ANDREWS, JAMES, M. D.

Physician at Madras.

Died 1814.

Vide Gent. Mag.

ANDRY, NICHOLAS.

A French Physician, Professor of the Royal College, and, in 1724, Dean of the Faculty. He reserved to the faculty the right of inspecting surgery, and made a law that no Surgeon should perform the operation of Lythotomy, unless in the presence of a physician.

Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

ANTONIUS, JOHANNUS.

T. Cross sc.

Londinensis Medicinæ Doctor. Ætat. 70, 1623.

Born 1550.

Died 1623.

It is probable that this print was done for Doctor Francis Anthony, the inventor of the Aurum Patibile, which was for some time cried up as a panacea, and which he presented to the world as such.

ARBUTHNOT, JOHN, M.D. F.R.S.

Physician to Queen Anne.

Died 1735.

Engraved from a scarce print in the collection of Sir William Musgrave, Bart.

He was inferior to none in learning and genuine humour, and his benevolence was equal to his wit.

ARCHER, JOHN.

Medicus in Ordinario Regi.

Physician to Charles II. He was author of "Every Man his own Physician, &c." printed for himself, 1673, 8vo. To this are subjoined a Treatise on Melancholy, and a compendious Herbal. He seems to have been of such an epicurean taste as was perfectly adapted to the court and character of Charles, having in the first of these works placed the sixth sense at the head of the other five.

ARCHER, EDWARD, M. D.

Pine pinx.

Kingsbury sc.

Forty-two years Physician to the Small Pox Hospital.

Died 1789.

Gent. Mag. 1789, p. 373. *Beloe's Anec. Lit.*

ARETÆUS.

Wood cut.

A Physician of Cappadocia.

ARGENTIUS, JOHAN.

Medicinæ Professor Taurin.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, M. D.

Sir Josh. Reynolds pinx.

E. Fisher sc.

Died 1779.

Hutchinson's Biog.

ARNAUD DE RONSIL, GEORGE.

A Surgeon of eminence in London, was a native of France, and a member of the Academy of Surgery at Paris. He published several works, particularly on Ruptures 1749, in two vols. "Observations on Aneurisms," 1760, and "Familiar Instructions on the Diseases of the Bladder," 1763. "A Discourse on the Importance of Anatomy," delivered at Surgeon's Hall, Jan. 21, 1767. His principal work appeared in 1768, entitled, "Memoires de Chirurgie, avec des Remarques sur l'état de la Medicine et de la Chirurgie en France et en Angleterre," two vols. 4to.

ARNAUD, ROLAND PAUL.

Chirurgien du Roi.

Died 1723. Ætat. 60.

ARNOLD, THOMAS, M. D.

G. Ralph pinx. 1793.*F. Legat sc.*

Fellow of the Royal College, Edinburgh.

ASH, JOHN, M. D.

*Sir Josh. Reynolds pinx.**Bartolozzi sc.* 1791.

ASKEW, ANT. M. D.

Hodgetts sc.

Died 1774.

Nichols's Lit. Anec. vol. III. p. 494.

ASTRUC.

*C. Monnel.**L. Halbon sc.*

Born 1684.

Died 1766.

Hutchinson's Biog.

ATKINS, JOHN.

Surgeon.

Died December 1757. Ætat 73.

He published the *Navy Surgeon, and Voyages to Africa.*

Lysons, vol. II. 739.

Qu. Was this a descendant of Henry Atkins, Physician to James I. who, according to Lysons, vol. I. p. 117, purchased the manor of Clapham, for the sum of £6,000. which money is said to have been the produce of presents bestowed on him

by the King, after his return from Scotland, whither he had been sent to attend Charles I. then an infant, when dangerously ill of a fever?

ATKINS, WILLIAM.

The Gout Doctor. 1694.

“Who for Gouts, Rheumatisms, Palsey, and Convulsions, and all pains in any parts, exceedeth all men, both for safest and speediest cures,” as appears by his book.

Noble, vol. I.

ATKINSON.

A respectable Apothecary in Pall Mall 1779.

Died 1802.

AVICENNA, ABOALIS.

A celebrated Physician among the Mahomedans, was born about the year 980.

A story is told of his discovering the concealed love of a young patient, similar to one related of Erasistratus, who made the like discovery in Antiochus, the son of Seleucus. He died in 1036.

BABINGTON, WILLIAM, M.D.

Medley pinx.

N. Branwhite, sc.

BAGLIVIVS, GEORGIUS.

C. Maratt del.

C. Duplos sc.

Born 1668.

Died 1706.

BAILLIE, MATTHEW, M.D.

J. Hoppner pinx.

C. Turner sc. 1809.

Private Plate.

BAKER, JOHN.

J. Hopwood del.

A Private Print lithographed by Hullmandell.

Master of the Apothecaries Company 1822. He was the second son of Mr. William Baker (a man of amiable character and manners, of great classical and mathematical learning, and more than 40 years master of an academy at Reading), and younger brother of Mr. William Baker, a learned printer of London, author of "Peregrinations of the Mind," &c. (of whom see Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. III. p. 716.) John Baker was born at Reading, 1748, and being destined to the practice of medicine, was apprenticed to an Apothecary in Salisbury Square, whom he succeeded in business in 1773, which he carried on with great respectability for 30 years. He retired from business in 1803, and is now resident at Hampstead.

BAKER, SIR GEORGE.

Chemist 1599.

BAKER, SIR GEORGE, Bart. M.D.

Ozias Humphrey, R.A. pinx.

J. Singleton sc.

Private Plate.

Died 1809. Ætat. 88.

Nichols's Lit. Anec. vol. III. p. 71.

BANCROFT, Dr.

*Medley pinx.**N. Branwhite sc.**Vide Med. Soc.*

BANCROFT, JOHN.

Surgeon.

He had a good deal of practice among the young wits and frequenters of the theatres, from whom he acquired a passion for the Muses, and an inclination to signalize himself in their service; in consequence of which he made two essays in the dramatic way, *Sertorius*, a Tragedy, 1679, 4to. *Henry II.* a Tragedy, 1693, 4to.

Coxeter attributes another play to this author, which, however, he says, he made a present, both of the reputation and the profit, to Mountfort the player, whom he attended when stabbed by Lord Mohun. It was entitled *Edward III.* 1691. He died in the year 1696, and lies buried in St. Paul's Covent Garden.

BAPTISTA, JOHAN.

Wood cut.

BARRATT, WILLIAM.

A native of Somersetshire, who settled at Bristol as a Surgeon, and for 20 years made a collection for the history of that city. The work was published in 4to. 1788, and the author died the next year. He was interested much in the Chattertonian controversy, as he was one of the earliest friends of that unfortunate youth.

BARICELTUS, JULIUS CASPAR.

Medicinæ Doctor. Ætat. 40.

Felix Paduan.

BARROWBY, WILLIAM, M. D.

*T. Jenkins pinx.**J. S. Miller sc.*

Died about 1750.

Noble, vol. III.

BARLÆUS, CASPAR, M. D.

*D. Bailly del.**W. Delff sc.*

1625. Ætat. 41.

Granger, vol. IV. p. 20.

BARTHOLINI, THOMAS.

*C. Van Mander pinx.**Jonas Suiderhoef sc.*

Died 1680.

In investigating the ancient doctrines of digestion, it fell to the lot of Bartholin to discover, by his injections, the lacteal vessels. To him likewise is the honor of having first explored the circulation of the lymph.

BARWICK, PETRUS, M. D.

Serenissimo Regi Carolo II. e Medicis Ordinariis.

G. Vertue sc.

Born 1619, at Weterslock in Westmoreland; died 1705. He was burnt out from St. Paul's Churchyard at the time of the great fire, where he had resided all the time of the plague.

Hutchinson's Biog.

BASTWICK, JOHN.

In complete armour ; a shield with his right hand
and a bible in his left : on the shield is inscribed,
“ I fight the good fight of faith.”

“ Here stands one armed, who hath Truth's cause maintained,
'Gainst Error's captains, forces, vaunts, high boasts ;
God's word his weapon, might and strength he gained,
To rout them all, from the great Lord of Hosts.”

Bastwick seems to have been too intent upon the
reformation of government and religion, to have
attended much to his profession. He wrote chiefly
in polemics.

BATHURST, RALPH.

Born 1620. Died 1704.

A Physician, Poet, and Divine.

Hutchinson's Biog.

BATE, GEORGE, M. D.

Physician to Charles I. Oliver Cromwell, and
Charles II.

BATTIE, WILLIAM, M. D.

Born 1704 ; was intended for the profession of
the law. A fair opening for a Physician happening
at Uxbridge, induced him to settle in that quarter.
At his first coming there, the Provost of Eton, Dr.
Godolphin, sent his coach and four for him, as his
patient ; but the Doctor sitting down to write a
prescription, the Provost, raising up himself, said,
“ You need not trouble yourself to write ; I only

sent for you to give you some credit in the neighbourhood."

He was afterwards Physician to St. Luke's Hospital, which he resigned in 1764.

Died June 1776. Buried at Kingston upon Thames.

BAUCH, JEAN LAURENT, M. D.

Ætat 60.

J. Sandrart sc.

Born 1605.

Died 1665.

His works are not of much importance, but he greatly contributed to the advancement of science, by the establishment of the Academy "Des Curieux de la Nature," of which he was the first President. The Academy was founded in 1652, with the intention of directing the labours of the most famed physicians of that time towards one common end, that of making researches concerning medical subjects. To give an idea of the manner in which he wished these enquiries to be pursued, Bauch published, in 1665, a dissertation upon two curious stones, to which he added another, "De Sanguine." He died in the same year, and left in manuscript another dissertation, which was published three years afterwards. The Society was not dissolved by the death of its founder, but it was not before the year 1670 that the first volume of its *Memoirs* was published, under the title of "Miscellanea Academicæ naturæ curiosorum, seu Ephemerides medico-physicæ," Leipsic, in 4to.; it contained three decades.

This volume was also printed at Paris. Ten centuries were published in succession; and, at length, four volumes, under the title of *Nova Acta*.

BAUHINUS, CASPAR.

Anatomicus Professor.

J. Theo. de Bry sc.

1665 *Ætat.* 45.

Born at Basil 1560.

Hutchinson's Biog.

BAULOAT, or BEAULIEU, JAMES.

A Lythotomist, born of obscure parents in Franche-comptè. He served in a regiment of cavalry, till he formed an acquaintance with an empirical Surgeon called Paulowni. After five or six years of instruction he began to practise for himself, and he travelled over different parts of France, and to Geneva, and Amsterdam, with the boldness of an enthusiast. He used to neglect his patients after the operation, adding, "I have extracted the stone, God will cure the wound." His success was such, that at Amsterdam the magistrates, in gratitude for his services, had his portrait engraved and a medal struck. His method was adopted by Cheselden, with such unusual success, that it was called the English operation, though the invention belonged to the French. He died 1720, aged 69. His life was written by Vacher, 1757, 12mo.

BAYFIELD, ROBERT.

1654 Ætat. 25.

*Fine impression.**Faithorne sc.*

He published "Tractatus de Tumoribus præter naturam," 1662.

Grainger, vol. III.

BEAUMONT, JOHN, Esq.

*F. Gerard pinx.**J. Basire sc.*

Registrar of the Royal Humane Society. This venerable and worthy man was descended from that ancient and respectable family the Beaumonts of Whitley in Yorkshire, was bred to the profession of his father, an eminent Apothecary in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, and commenced business in 1758, in Villiers Street, in the Strand. He was one of the first members who associated with Dr. Hawes and Dr. Cogan, in the formation of the Humane Society. Modest and unassuming in his general habits of life, Mr. Beaumont never was ambitious or anxious to become a popular character, but confined himself to the practice of his profession; which he pursued, with the strictest punctuality and integrity, for the very long period of 56 years. He died in 1814, aged 81.

BECKET, WILLIAM, F.R.S.

Chirurgeon.

*Scarce.**R. Parr.*

Prefixed to his "Chirurgical Observations," 1740, 8vo.

Mr. Becket, a Surgeon of eminence at Abingdon, Berks, wrote "Practical Surgery Illustrated and

Improved; being Chirurgical Observations, with Remarks upon the most extraordinary Cases, Cures, and Dissertations, made at St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark," 1740, 8vo. In his Treatise on the Venereal Disease, he asserts it is the same disorder as that formerly called the leprosy, but this idea is now generally exploded. He presented to the Royal Society (of which he was a member) several of the papers which compose part of their Transactions. This Surgeon thought proper to write "A free and impartial Enquiry into the Antiquity and *Efficacy* of Touching for the Evil," addressed, in two letters, to Dr. Skeigutcht, and Sir Hans Sloane, in 1722, to confute the supposed supernatural power of the Pretender. He died in 1738.

BECANUS, J. G.

Wood cut.

British Museum.

BEDDOES, THOMAS, M. D.

W. W. del.

Died 1808.

BELCHIER, JOHN.

Surgeon.

Humphries pinx.

Walker sc.

Was born at Kingston, Surrey, and, after an Eton education, was put apprentice to Cheselden. Perseverance rendered him eminent in his profession, and, in his 30th year, he succeeded Craddock as Surgeon in Guy's Hospital. In this employment,

unlike the mercenary practitioners of the times, he considered not the emoluments of his office, but the character of his station, and treated with unwearied humanity those whom disease or misfortune had placed under his care. He respected the name of Guy almost to adoration, observing, that no other man would have sacrificed one hundred and fifty thousand pounds for the support of his fellow creatures. After enjoying uninterrupted health, he died suddenly in 1785, aged 79.

BELL, BENJAMIN.

Surgeon.

Raeburn pinx.

W. Walker sc. 1791.

Proof. From Mr. Bindley's Collection.

BENNET, CHRISTOPHER.

Pombart sc.

Died 1655.

BENNINGERUS, JO. NIC.

Ætat. 44, 1672.

" Hospitii, quicumque petis, quis incola tanti
Spiritus; egregia hunc, consule, scripta dabunt."

Hutchinson.

BERENGARIUS, JACOBUS.

A Surgeon of Carpo, the first who cured the Venereal disease by mercurial ointment. His success procured him fame and money, and he grew so insolent, that he wrote in a contemptuous style to the

Pope and to the King of Spain, who invited him to practise at their courts. He died 1527.

BERKENHOUT, JOHN, M. D.

Born at Leeds in Yorkshire 1730.

Hutchinson's Biog.

BERMINGHAM.

Chirurgion.

Born 1685.

Noble, vol. III. 288.

BERNARD, FRANCIS, M. D.

Physician to King James II. ; a man of learning, and well versed in literary history. He had the best collection of scarce books that had been seen in England, and was a good judge of their value. He died Feb. 9, 1697 ; aged 70.

He was brother to Charles Bernard, Sergeant Surgeon to Queen Anne, of whom there is an original portrait at Barber's Hall, which has not been copied or engraved.

There is also an original of Dr. Scarborough, lecturing on an arm, and an original of some doctor, name unknown.

BERTIE, WILLIAM, M. D.

Private Plate.

BERTRANDI, JOHN AMBROS MARIA.

An eminent Anatomist and Surgeon, born at Turin 1723. His father, who was only a poor phleboto-
mist and barber, contrived to give him an education,
and intended to bring him up to the church, which
was thought most likely to afford him a maintenance;
but one of his friends, Sebastian Klinghor, then Pro-
fessor of Surgery, induced him to study that branch,
in which he soon evinced great talents. He was
only 22 when he read a dissertation on Ophthalmo-
graphy, on which Haller and Portal bestowed the
highest praise.

BEVEROVICIUS, JOHAN. M.D.

Amsterdam. Ætat. 40.

BEVERWICK, JOHAN. M.D.

Born 1594.

Died 1647.

Vitæ Artifex, Mortis fugator.

Hutchinson's Biog.

BIDLOO, GODFREY.

G. Lairese pinx.

A. Blooleling sc.

Born 1649.

Died 1713.

The anatomy of the human body was pourtrayed
by him with an accuracy and elegance unknown
before his splendid anatomical plates.

Hutchinson's Biog.

BIRCH, JOHN.

*T. Phillips, R. A. pinx.**J. Lewis sc.*

Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, formerly an army Surgeon. He was one of the most strenuous opposers of Vaccination. Died Feb. 1816, aged 70.

He wrote several tracts—On the Efficacy of Electricity in removing Female Obstructions, 8vo. 1779. Letters to George Adams on Medical Electricity, 8vo. 1792. An Essay on the Medical Application of Electricity, 8vo. 1803. Reasons for objecting to the Practice of Vaccination, 8vo. 1806. Copy of an Answer to the Queries of the London College of Surgeons, and a Letter to the College of Physicians, respecting the Cow-pox Protection, 12mo. 1808 (anonymous). A Report of the true State of the Experiment of Cow-pox, 1810.

BIRRUS, MARTINUS, M. D.

Amsterdam. Ætat. 38, 1663.

BLACK, JOSEPH, M. D. F. R. S. E.

*Raeburn pinx.**J. Heath sc. 1800.**Gent. Mag. 1810.*

BLACKMORE, Sir RICHARD.

*J. Vanderbrank pinx.**G. White sc.*

Died 1729.

Hutchinson's Biog.

BLACVOD, HENRI.

Médecin de la Faculté de Paris.

“ Il étoit Philosophe, homme de Cour, Soldat,
Médecin, Negociateur.” He died 1634.

BLAGRAVE, JOSEPH.

Student in Physic and Astrology 1682.

BLAIR, PATRICK.

A Surgeon at Dundee, who first acquired reputation by his dissection of an Elephant. He was imprisoned for his attachment to the Stuarts in 1715, but upon his liberation came to London, and gained popularity on the sexes of the plants, published under the name of “ Botanic Essays,” &c.

Der. Hist. Phil. Trans. Biog. Univ. Rees's Enc.

BLAIR, WILLIAM.

Surgeon.

*Medley pinx.**N. Branwhite sc.*

Died 1823.

BLANCARDI.

Wood cut.

BLASIUS, GERARDUS, 1659.

Medicinæ Doctor et Professor.

BLIZARD, Sir WILLIAM, Knt. F.R.S.

Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal
College of Surgeons.

*J. Opie pinx.**S. W. Reynolds sc.*

BOERHAAVE, HERMAN.

*Mezz.**G. White sc.*

Born 1668.

Died 1738.

Hutchinson's Biog.

BONETUS, THEOPHILUS.

Born 1620.

Died 1689.

He was Physician to the Elector of Brandenburg, and the King of Prussia, who ennobled his family. Anatomy received many new lights from his dissections.

Hutchinson's Biog.

BONGOUT, ROBERT, M. D.

J. Collyer sc. 1770.

BONOUS, EPHRAIM.

Johan. Lyogus sc.

A Jew Doctor.

BONONIENS, GULIELMUS.

Born 1710.

J. G. Sciller sc.

BONTEROE, CORNELIUS.

G. P. Busch sc.

BORDE, ANDREW.

Who styled himself "Andreas Perforatus."

Author of "Breviary of Health," "Tales of the men of Gotham, &c."

Hutchinson's Biog.

BORDEWYNS, MICHAEL.

A native of Antwerp.

Died 1681.

BORGESIIUS, JO. M. D.

1648. Ætat. 29.

BOURDELOT, PETRUS, M. D.

*N. C. Largellie pinx.**S. Thomasin sc.*

BOUDOU, PETRUS.

Chirurgion.

C. L. Duflos sc. 1743.

Chirurgus Nisocomii Parisiensis Primarius.

BRADLEY, THOMAS, M. D.

*Medley pinx.**N. Branwhite sc.*

Died in the Rules of the King's Bench, Dec. 1813, aged 62. He was a native of Worcester, where for some years he kept a mathematical school. He was then a Quaker, and having an inclination to medical studies, he was enabled to follow that pursuit. After taking his Doctor's degree at Edinburgh, he settled in Westminster; but being of retired habits, and quitting the society of his friends, his practice became limited, till at length he sunk into obscurity, and died in distress.

Gent. Mag. 1814.

BRADY, ROBERT, M. D.

Drawing in Water Colours by Harding.

Died 1700.

He was chosen representative for the University of Cambridge, in that parliament which met at Oxford.

Hutchinson's Biog.

BRASSAVOLUS.

Wood cut.

Born 1500.

Died 1555.

Physician to Francis I. Charles V. and Henry VIII.
of England.

Hutchinson's Biog.

BRIGGS, WILLIAM, M. D.

Faber sc.

Physician in Ordinary to King William III. and
St. Thomas's Hospital. Died 1704.

Ames. Noble, vol. I. p. 227.

BRIGHT, TIMOTHY.

Physician and Divine.

Died 1615.

The work by which he is principally known is his "Treatise of Melancholy," 1586. He entertained very lofty ideas of the dignity of the medical character. "No one," he says, "should touch so holy a thing that hath not passed the whole discipline of liberal sciences, and washed himself pure and clean in the waters of wisdom and understanding."

BROCKLESBY, RICHARD, M.D. F.R.S.

Copley pinx. *Ridley sc.*

Born 1722. Died 1797.

If from Brock you take the letter B,
Then Brock is Rock, and that is Brock-less-B.

BROMFIELD, WILLIAM.

Surgeon to his Majesty.

B. Vandergucht pinx. *J. R. Smith sc. 1777.*

Fine Impression, from Mr. Bindley's Collection.

Gent. Mag. 1759.

BROMFIELD, WILLIAM.

Cosway, R.A. pinx. *D. Orme sc. 1792.*

BROWNE, Sir ANTHONY.

J. Harding del. *James Stow sc.*

BROWNE, EDWARD, M.D. F.R.S.

Harding sc.

An eminent Physician, son of Sir Thomas Browne, born about 1642. He died Aug. 28, 1708, at Northfleet, an estate of his in Kent, which he bequeathed between the College and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in case of failure of issue in his son Dr. Thomas Browne, and his daughter Brigstock.

King Charles said of him, that "he was as learned as any of the College, and as well bred as any at Court."

The son Dr. Thomas died 1710.

BROWNE, JOANNES.

R. White sc.

Ætatis suæ 56, Anno Dom. 1698.

Surgeon in ordinary to the King 1698. He was author of the following books: 1. "A Treatise of Preternatural Tumours," 1678. 8vo.; 2. "A Discourse of Wounds," 1678, 4to.; 3. A Treatise of the Muscles," in folio, of which there have been several editions. From a letter of approval to his "Discourse on Wounds," it appears that Thomas Hollier, Chirurgeon of his Majesty's Hospitals, had been his master.

BROWNE, JOSEPH, L.L. M.D.

Prefixed to his "Treatise on the Blood," 1701.

Joseph Browne, a charlatan, was author of "The modern Practice Vindicated," with a "Letter to Sir John Floyer, concerning the farther use of Cold Baths," London, 1705, 8vo.; besides which he published, but very inaccurately, Sir Theodore Mayerne's works in folio. Browne also wrote against the circulation of the blood. In short, he was a mere tool of the booksellers, and always ready. A libeller of the purity of Queen Anne's Whig Ministry, he was exalted to the pillory. But this medico-politico quack had the assurance to continue the "Examiner," when discontinued by Swift, Prior, Atterbury, Oldisworth, and Mrs. Manley; consequently it became as inferior to what it had been, as his abilities were to theirs.

BROWNE, THOMAS, M. D.

Died 1683.

R. White sc.

Author of *Religio Medici*, a paradoxical book, translated into almost every language in Europe.

This learned person was of opinion, that love was a folly beneath a philosopher; and says, he "could be content that we might procreate like trees, without conjunction." He descended, however, from his philosophic dignity, and married an agreeable woman. His reason for marrying was, "because he could discover no better method of procreation."

BROWNE, Sir WILLIAM.

*Hudson pinx.**J. Dixon sc.*

Died in Queen Square, London, 1774.

He was the author of several lively essays and a well-known epigram.

"The King to Oxford sent a troop of horse,
For Tories own no argument but force;
With equal skill to Cambridge books he sent,
For Whigs admit no force but argument."

BRUGIS, THOMAS.

A small oval.

T. Cross sc. 1670.

He is represented above, performing an operation on a man's head; below is a chymical laboratory. The print, which is anonymous, is prefixed to several editions of his "*Vade Mecum, or a Companion for a Chirurgeon*," the 5th of which was printed in 12mo. 1670.

BRUGNATELLI.

J. Leughi sc. 1806.

Membro dell' Istituto Noz d'Italia.

BRUNER, JOHN CONRAD.

A Swiss Anatomist, born 1653.

He proved that the fluid secreted by the pancreas is not necessary to digestion, and that an animal may live after that viscus is taken out of the body.

BRUNO, JOHANNES, M. D.

*Donaldson pinx.**Heath sc.*

Born 1735.

Died 1788.

Fine Impression, from Mr. Bindley's Collection.*Hutchinson's Biog.*

BRUNO, JAC. PANCRATIUS, M. D.

Ætat. 58, 1689.

BUCHAN, WILLIAM, M. D.

*Wales pinx.**Ridley sc.*

Author of Domestic Medicine.

BUDD, RICHARD, M. D.

*G. Dance del.**W. Daniels sc.*

Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Died 1821.

BULLEYN, WILLIAM.

In his Travelling Dress.

Physician to Henry VIII.

Surfeyte, age, and sickeneses, are enemys to health,
 Medicines to mende the body, excell all worldly wealth :
 Pisicke shall florishe, and in daunger will give cure,
 Till death unknit the lively knot, no longer wee endure.

He died 1576, and was buried in the same grave with his brother Richard, who died 13 years before, in the church of Cripplegate. He suffered a long and serious prosecution, for unskilful treatment of a patient who died of a fever.

BULWER, JOHN.

W. Faithorne sc.

He wrote "Instructions to the Deaf and Dumb, or the Language of the Hand." His most curious work is the "Artificial Changeling," shewing the strange variety of shapes and dresses in which mankind have appeared in different ages of the world, 1649.

Hutchinson.

BURMAN, JOHN, M. D.

J. M. Quinkhard pinx. J. Houbraken sc. 1736.
 Professor of Botany and Medicine at Amsterdam,
 1738.

Hutchinson.

BURNETT, THOMAS, M. D.

Medicus Regius et Collegii Regii Medicorum Edinburgensis Socius.

He published "Thesaurus Medicinæ Practicæ," Lond. 1673, 4to. and another, "Hippocrates Contractus," &c. &c.

Hutchinson.

BURROW, Dr.

T. S. sc.

BUTLER, GULIELMUS.

Cantabrig. hujus ætatis princeps medicorum.

S. P. fecit.

Born 1535.

Died 1617.

When now the Fates gan wonder, that thier thrids
Were so oft tied againe, half cut i'th' mids,
And Charon wanting his us'd Naulu sware,
He now a days did want of many a fare.
They all conspire, and found at last, that it
Was skillfull Butler, who men's lives could knit.
Almost untried, they killed him, and yet feared
That he from death by death would ghosts have reared.

BUTTER, WILLIAM, M. D.

Died 1805. Ætat. 79.

BUTTS, Sir WILLIAM.

Harding del.

W. N. Gardiner sc.

Physician to Henry VIII. and one of the founders
of the College of Physicians.

Died 1545.

From a Picture by Holbien in Barbers Hall.
He is immortalized by Shakspeare's having intro-
duced him in his historical play of Henry VIII.

BYRON, Dr.

A Sketch.

My time, O ye Muses, was happily spent
When Phebe went with me wherever I went.

CADOGAN, GULIELMUS, M.D.

R. E. Pine pinx.

W. Dickenson sc.

Died 1797.

Gent. Mag.

CAIMUS, POMPEIUS.

Med. Professor Clarissimus.

Died 1644.

CAIUS, JOHN, M.D.

Metz.

J. Faber sc. 1714.

Physician to Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth.

Born 1510.

Died 1573.

The successor of Linacre, and founder of Caius College, Cambridge, where he was buried with these two words on his monument, "Fui Caius."

CALDWELL, Dr.

Of Philadelphia.

D. Edwin sc. 1801.

From the Collection of Dr. Lettsom.

CAMPER, PETER.

Died 1789.

CAPIVACCIUS, HIERONIMUS, M.D. 1603.

Omnia cognoscens Medicæ Capivaccius Artis

Scita mori potuit: vivit in arte datâ.

CAPPONIUS, JO. BAPT.

Ætat. XXV.

CARDANUS, JEROM.

Born 1501.

Died 1575.

J. C. Scaliger affirms that Cardan, having fixed the time of his death, abstained from food that his prediction might be fulfilled, and that his continuance to live might not discredit his art.

CARENO.

Wood cut.

CARPUE, J. C. F.R.S.

Surgeon.

*Richmond pinx.**Facinus sc.* 1810.

CASE, JOHN, M.D.

Natus Lymæ in Com. Dorcesti.

V. H. Van Hove sc.

A great Quack, successor to Lilly, whose magical instruments he possessed.

Within this place

Lives Doctor Case.

The following were affixed to his pill-boxes :

Here's fourteen pills for thirteen pence,

Enough in any man's own con-sci-ence.

CASSERIUS, JULIUS, M.D.

Published "Tabulæ Anatomicæ," 1600.

CASTRO, DE, JACOB.

H. Stevens pinx. 1729.*A. Miller sc.* 1737.

Ætat. 45.

CASTRO, DE, SARMENTO, M. D.

*Pine pinx.**Houston sc.*

He separated himself from the community of the Jews, by a letter which he wrote to the Elders of the Synagogue.

Gent. Mag. vol. xxviii. 501.

CENE, LE, M. D.

F. M. de Cave sc.

Born at Caen, died in London 1703.

CELSUS.

Mirabilis in Omnibus.

Wood cut.

CHAMBRE, JOHN, M. D.

Died 1549.

He is principally remarkable for being first named among the King's Physicians, as a petitioner for the foundation of the College of Physicians.

Hutchinson.

CHAMBERS, B. L.

Holbein.

CHAMBERLIN, PAUL, M. D.

*R. White del.**S. Trotter sc.*

From an Original Drawing 1655.

CHANSEL, CLAUDE, M. D.

T. Mariette, 1679.

CHARAS, MOSES.

Died 1698. Ætat. 70.

Wrote a treatise on treacle, and gave chemical lectures which were translated into the Chinese language.

Hutchinson.

CHARLETONUS, GUALTERUS, M.D.

et Coll. Med. Lond. Socius 1678.

Ætat. 56.

D. Loggen ad vivum del. et sc. 1679.

He was Physician to Charles I. and II. President of the College, and one of the first Fellows of the Royal Society

Dr. Walter Charleton was a man of great natural endowments, and one of the most universal scholars of his time. In the early part of his life he closely studied the Greek and Roman authors, and afterwards applied himself to the study of natural and moral philosophy, history, and antiquities; besides the several branches of literature that were essential to his profession. He has left us ample testimonies of his diligence and capacity in his various writings, which were well received in the reign of Charles II. though of late generally neglected.

CHAUNCY, CHARLES, M. D.

*Coates pinx.**Car. Watson sc.*Oval. *Fine Impression.*

CHESELDEN, WILLIAM.

*J. Richardson pinx.**J. Faber sc. 1753.*

Surgeon to Queen Caroline.

Born 1688.

Died 1752.

Hutchinson.

CHEYNE, GEORGE, M. D.

*J. V. Deest pinx.**Faber sc.*

Born 1671.

Died 1742.

Remarkable for his great corpulence, his weight being 32 stone, which he reduced by abstinence and diet nearly one third.

Gent. Mag. 1743.

CHIFFLET, J. J.

Small Round.

Born 1588.

He wrote to prove that Hugh Capel did not descend from Charlemagne, and that Philip of Spain was true heir to the crown of France.

Hutchinson.

CHURCHILL, T. F. M. D.

*H. W. Watts pinx.**Mackenzie sc.*

CLARE, PETER.

Surgeon in Chancery Lane.

Died 1786. *Ætat.* 49.

He published, "A new and easy Method of curing Lues, by the introduction of Mercury into the System through the Orifices of the absorbent Vessels on the inside the Mouth," 1780.

The London Review 1790 speaks thus of him :
 “ Peter Clare, a Surgeon, who, to every requisite accomplishment for his profession, happily united every amiable and endearing quality that could attract the esteem and love of mankind. His unwearyed pursuit of the best means to relieve unhappy patients labouring under acute diseases, and his benevolent attention to the wants and distresses of the unfortunate, still live in the remembrance of the extensive circle of his friends and acquaintance, and in the grateful prayers of the poor, who were equally indebted to his skill and his charity.”

CLAUDINI, JUL. CÆSAR.

Laurentius Tintus sc.

CLEGHORN, GEORGIUS, M. D.

C. Sherwin sc.

From an Original Picture in possession of Dr. Lettsom.

Born 1716.

Died 1789.

Hutchinson's Biog.

COELSON, LANCELOT.

Student in Astrology and Physic, author of “*Philosophiæ Maturata.*”

COGAN, THOMAS, M. D.

F. Gerard pinx.

J. Busire sc. 1814.

Born 1736.

Died 1821.

One of the Founders of the Royal Humane Society.

Annual Biog.

COCKBURN, WILLIAM, M. D.

R. White del. et sc.

Dr. Cockburn was probably a branch of the family of Baronets of that name seated in North Britain; and I think he must have been a brother of John Cockburn, D. D. Vicar of Northall, in Hertfordshire, son of John Cockburn, Esq. of the North of Scotland. This divine emigrated to England through his attachment to episcopacy, and on that account was patronised by Queen Anne. He died Nov. 20, 1739, and is well known as the author of "Remarks on Burnet's History of his own Times," and several religious tracts. This Physician was not less known for science in his particular department, than the Divine; he wrote "Economia Corporis Animalis," 1695; on the "Operation of a Blister," in 1699, given in the Philosophical Transactions; "Profluvia Ventus," 1701; on the "Cure of Sea Diseases," in 1706; on the "Gonorrhæa," 1718; and on the "Difficulty of curing Fluxes," 1729. Besides these he corrected some mistakes of Dr. Echard, in his History of England.

COLE, ABDIAH.

Doctor of Physic.

Cross sc.

COLE, JOHANNES.

Medicinæ Professor.

R. Spofforth del. et sc. ad vivum.

From Sir William Musgrave's Collection.

This portrait seems to have been prefixed to some book. The Catalogues of the British Museum and

Bodleian Libraries do not mention any work written by him.

COLE, WILLIAM, M. D.

R. White sc. 1689.

Prefixed to his "Treatise on Apoplexies."

This learned and skilful Physician possessed a manly form, the greatest ease of manners, and a modest demeanour; he was "learned without ostentation, and polite without affectation."

Dr. Mead, who was an excellent judge of men and manners, and fully competent to decide on the merits of his brethren in the profession, had a select collection of portraits; that Dr. Cole's was one of the number implies a sufficient share of merit in the original.

He died at Allesley near Coventry, Warwickshire, and is buried in Allesley Church. Aged 81.

COLLINS, SAMUEL, M. D.

Ætat. 67.

Faithorne ad vivum del. et sc.

He was made Doctor of Physic at Oxford, 1659.

Died 1718.

"Where would the long-neglected Collins fly,
If bounteous Carus should refuse to buy?"

Garth.

COLLINSON, PETER, F. R. S.

Trotter sc.

Died 1768.

Hutchinson. Nichols's Lit. Anec.

COLLOT, PHILIPPES.

Edelinck sc.

Died 1656.

Collot was a famous Lithotomist in France. He is said to have performed the operation by the *apparatus major* with great success, and is recorded as the first who cut adults and old people. Lithotomy was afterwards preserved for a long time in the Collot family, as their peculiar property, and descended as an hereditary possession from father to son.

COMBE, CHARLES, M. D. F. R. S.

*Medley pinx.**N. Branwhite sc.*

Born 1743.

Died 1817.

Annal Biog.

COME, FRERE.

*G. Frache del.**Ingous sc.* 1782.

Born 1703.

Died 1781.

CONY, ROBERT, M. D. F. R. S.

Artem lithotomiæ amplificavit, et perfecit.

*J. Faber sc.*Died 1722. *Ætat.* 67.

His portrait is on the staircase of the Bodleian Library at Oxford. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and a man of science, as may be seen by referring to the Transactions of the Royal Society.

COOKE, JACOBUS.

Chirurgion.

R. White sc. 1693.

James Cooke, of Warwick, was a general undertaker in physic as well as in surgery. By uniting two professions, he carried on a very lucrative trade in that town for a long course of years. He was author of "Melificum Chirurgiæ," or Marrow of Chirurgery. To a later edition of this book is subjoined a "Treatise on Anatomy," and another intituled "The Marrow of Physic," 4to.

COPE, HENRICUS, M. D.

G. Vander Gucht sc.

CORNARIUS, JANUS.

Died 1558.

He was fifteen years employed in translating the works of the Greek Physicians.

CORDUS, EURICUS.

Wood cut.

Died 1535.

Cordus, who was accustomed to receive his fees only at the termination of his patients' disease, describes, in a facetious epigram, the practitioner at three different times, in three different characters.

Tres medicus facies habet ; unam, quando rogatur,
 Angelicam : mox est, cum juvat, ipse Deus.
 Post ubi curato, poscit sua præmia, morbo,
 Horridus apparet, terribilisque Sathan.

Three faces wears the doctor ; when first sought
 An angel's—and a god's the cure half wrought :
 But, when that cure complete, he seeks his fee,
 The devil looks then less terrible than he.

COUNSINOT, JAC.

Ætat. 70, 1645.

Dum vixit pauci perierunt, hunc mala postquam
 Parca tulit, passim Mors sine lege furit.

COWPER, WILLIAM.

Chirurgion.

J. Smith sc. 1698.

Died 1709.

To his researches English Anatomy is much indebted, particularly for the discovery of those glands in the urethra, which had escaped the scrutiny of former Anatomists.

COWPER, WILLIAM, M.D. F.A.S.

A Physician of Chester. Died 1767, when about writing the History of Chester.

Hutchinson. Nichols's Lit. Anec. vol. V.

COWPER, Sir ASTLEY, Bart.

Surgeon to the King, and Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

COYTIER, JAMES.

*J. Roberts pinx.**François sc.*

Died 1506.

Physician to Charles XI. of France.

Memorable for nothing in particular, but the dexterity he shewed in managing this monarch. Lewis had not a single principle by which any one could lay hold of him; but he had an intense fear of dying, of which most contemptible cowardice Coytier took the advantage; and often threatening his master with a speedy dissolution, obtained from time to time great and innumerable favours.

Lewis, however, once recovered strength of mind enough to be ashamed of his weakness; and feeling a momentary resentment for what he then thought the insolence of his physician, ordered him to be privately dispatched. Coytier, apprised of this by the officer, who was his intimate friend, replied: 'that the only concern he felt about himself was, not that he must die, but that the king could not survive him more than four days; that he knew this by a particular science, and only mentioned it to him in confidence, as an intimate friend.' Lewis, informed of this, was frightened more than ever, and ordered Coytier to be at large as usual.

CRAANEN, THEOD, M. D.

*L. Toornolect del.**A. Blotchling sc. 1687.*

CRANE, STAFFORD.

Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Drawing in Pencil by Sir J. Earle, 1780.

CRATO, JOHANNES.

Wood cut.

“ Assertio de pestilente Febre et putrida 1585.”

CROFT, Sir RICHARD, Bart. M. D.

Hayter del. 1801.*W. Holt sc.*

Born 1762.

Died 1817.

Sir Richard Croft was descended from a very ancient and distinguished family in Herefordshire, and may justly be described as a man of the most honorable principles, and the most generous disposition. He married, early in life, the eldest twin daughter of Dr. Denman, at whose suggestion he attended the Duchess of Devonshire at Paris, a circumstance which contributed greatly to his future fame and fortune. For thirty years he continued to practice with the highest credit and success, until the fatal and afflicting termination of his attendance on the Princess Charlotte. He possessed much practical knowledge, and no man more entirely commanded the affection of his family and friends, and his dreadful death may be considered as occasioned by an excess of those feelings which do most honor to the human heart.

CRUIKSHANKS, WILLIAM.

*J. Stewart pinx.**J. Corner sc.*

Died 1800.

CUERIN.

CULLEN, WILLIAM, M.D.

*Cochrane pinx.**V. Green sc.*

Died 1790.

Hutchinson.

CULPEPPER, NICHOLAS.

Cross sc.

Born 1616.

Died 1654.

The Shaddow of that Body heer you find
 Which serves but as a case to hold his mind,
 His intellectual part be pleased to looke
 In lively lines described in the Booke.

CUMING, WILLIAM, M.D.

*Proof.**Trotter sc. 1784.*

Born 1714.

Died 1788.

From Mr. Bindley's Collection.

Hutchinson.

CUNINGHAM, WILLIAM, M.D.

A Physician of great eminence, resided in Coleman street. He was a lecturer at Surgeon's Hall in 1563, and is supposed to have written a book on Siphylis, called "Chamæleontiasis," from the supposed resemblance between persons affected with it and the chameleon. He was also the author of some of the prefatory epistles to the works of Gale and Halle.

CURRIE, JAMES, M. D. F. R. S.

H. Hone pinx.

R. H. Cromack sc. 1807.

Physician at Liverpool.

Born 1756.

Died 1805.

Freedom and Peace shall tell to many an Age,
Thy warning counsels, thy prophetic page;
Art, taught by thee, shall o'er the burning frame
The healing freshness pour, and bless thy name;
And Genius, proudly, while to Fame she turns,
Shall twine thy laurels with the wreath of Burns.

CURTIS, J. H.

Aurist to the King, 1820.

J. Shand.

CUSPINIANUS.

Wood cut.

Born 1473.

Died 1529.

He was Physician to the Emperor Maximilian, and employed by that prince in several delicate negotiations. He wrote the "History of the Roman Emperors," and a "History of Austria."

Gerard Vossius calls Cuspinian "*Magnum suo ævo historiæ lumen.*"

DALE, SAMUEL, M. D. F. R. S.

Prefixed to Pharmacologia.

G. Vertue, 1737.

Ætat. 78.

He published several treatises on plants, and other subjects connected with natural history, a study

about this time beginning to be duly estimated.
He died June 6, 1739, aged 80.

There is an original picture of him at Apothecaries' Hall.

DALE, THOMAS, M. D.

Silhouette.

Born 1749.

Died 1816.

Grand nephew to Samuel Dale.

Gent. Mag.

DANCER, THOMAS, M. D.

Scriven sc.

Ætat. 60.

DARWIN, ERASMUS, M. D. F. R. S.

Author of *Zoonomia*.

S. J. Arnold pinx.

B. Pym sc. 1801.

Born 1731.

Died 1802.

Onward he steps, Disease and Death retire,
And murmuring Demons hate him and admire.

BOTANIC GARDEN, CANT. ii.

Gent. Mag. Nichols's Lit. Anec. vol. IX.

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Son of the above.

Born 1758.

Died 1778.

Fame's boastful chisel, Fortune's silver plume,
Mark but the mouldering urn, or deck the tomb!

DAUBENTON, J. L. M.

Born 1716.

Died 1799.

DAWSON, THOMAS, M. D.

The following anecdote is related of him : After he became M. D. he attended his neighbour Miss Corbett, of Hackney, who was indisposed ; and found her one day sitting solitary, piously and pensively musing upon the Bible, when, *by some strange accident*, his eyes were directed to the passage where Nathan says to David, ‘Thou art the Man.’ The Doctor profited by the kind hint ; and, after a proper time allowed for drawing up articles of capitulation, the lady, on 29 May, 1758, surrendered herself up to all his prescriptions, and the Doctor very speedily performed a perfect cure.

DECKERS, FREDERICUS, M. D.

*C. de Moor pinx.**P. Van Gaush sc.*

Ætat. 47, 1694.

DEE, JOHN, Dr.

Astrologer and Physician.

Sherlock sc.

Born 1527.

Died 1608.

He practised his mysterious arts at Mortlake, and was considered more as a magician than a Doctor ; but his son Arthur was Physician to Charles I.

DEMOURS, PETER, M. D. and Occulist.

Died at Paris 1795. Ætat. 95.

DENSINGIUS, ANTONIUS, M. D.

Chusp de Pas sc.

Ætat. 40, 1652.

DENMAN, THOMAS, M. D.

Cox sc.

Born 1733.

Died 1815.

Gent. Mag. 1815.

DESAULT, PETER JOSEPH.

Surgeon in Chief of the Hotel Dieu, in Paris.

Was editor of a work in great estimation among Surgeons, entitled, "Journal de Chirurgie;" of which an English translation was published by the late Mr. Gosling.

He died at Paris, on the 4th of June 1795, in the 46th year of his age, not without suspicion of having been poisoned, during his attendance on the late Lewis XVII.; and it is worthy of observation, that Chopart, who succeeded Desault in his attendance on the Dauphin, and likewise Doublet, who also visited him, both followed him to the grave within four days.

DEVAUX, JOHN.

Chirurgion.

L. V. fecit.

A native of Paris; author of a "Treatise on preserving Health by instinct." Died 1729. Ætat. 80.

Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.

DICKENS, AMBROSE.

From a miniature.

Serjeant-Surgeon to Queen Anne. He died 1747,
and was succeeded by Sir Cæsar Hawkins.

DICKENSON, EDMUND.

Chirurgion.

B. Cowes sc.

Private Plate.

DICKSON, JOHN, M. D.

Gent. Mag. 1784, p. 479.

DIEMBROCK, ISBRANDUS, M. D.

F. Diodati sc.

Born 1609.

Died 1674.

DILLENIOUS, JOHN, M. D.

Born 1681.

Died 1747.

Hutchinson.

DIMSDALE, BARON.

Burke sc.

Died 1800.

Born at Theydon-gernon, Essex. His family were Quakers, and his grandfather was the companion of Penn in America. Young Dimsdale settled at Hertford, and in 1745 engaged as Surgeon in the Duke of Northumberland's army, in a Scotch campaign. On the taking of Carlisle he returned to Hertford, and in 1761 began to practise as a physician. His celebrity as an innoculator in the small

pox recommended him to the Empress Catherine, at whose request he visited Russia in 1768. His successful inoculation of the Empress and her son was rewarded with the rank of Baron of the Empire, &c. besides a pension of £500. *per ann.* and a present of £12,000. In 1781 he revisited Russia to inoculate the Grand Duke's two sons. He was elected member of Parliament for Hertford in 1780, and again in 1784. He lost his eye-sight by a cataract, which was happily removed by Wensell. His publications were chiefly on inoculation, and his journey to Russia, 8vo. 1781.

DIONIS, PETER.

Chirurgion.

Died 1718.

He was the first who demonstrated Anatomical Dissections at the Garden of Plants in Paris.

DIOSCORIDES, ARBORISTI.

Wood cut.

An eminent Physician of Anaxarba, since called Cæsarea, in Cilicia, flourished in the reign of Nero, and composed five books of the "*Materia Medica*." Fabricius is certain, that he composed these books before Pliny wrote his "*Natural History*," although he supposes Pliny might reach the age of Dioscorides. Pliny has indeed made no mention of him, and yet relates many things of a very similar nature, which circumstances Fabricius imputes to their both

having collected their materials from the same storehouse, and to Pliny's not having seen the books of Dioscorides.

DODD, JAMES SILAS.

Surgeon.

In the year 1752 he published "An Essay towards a Natural History of the Herring." During the contest about Elizabeth Canning, he also took a part in it, and published a pamphlet in her defence. He afterwards composed "A Lecture on Hearts," which he read publicly at Exeter 'Change, with some degree of success. He was also president of one of the disputing societies, and an attendant at several of them. One dramatic piece by him has been acted once and published, entitled, "Gallic Gratitude; or, the Frenchman in India," Comedy, 8vo. 1779. This was republished, as acted in Dublin, under the title of "The Funeral Pile," Comic Opera, 12mo. 1799. He died in Mecklenburgh Street, in Dublin, March 1805, at the great age (as it is said) of 104.

DODONÆUS, REMBUTUS.

Medicinæ Professor.

DOLÆUS, JOHAN. M.D.

Pit. Schenk sc.

DOMINICETTI, BARTH.

J. Vitalba sc.

DOUCE, FRANCIS, M. D.

*W. Keable pinx.**Jas. Mac. Ardell sc. 1752.*

DOWNMAN, HUGH, M. D.

*J. Downman 1796.**J. Woodward sc. 1809.*

Was the son of a gentleman of good fortune in the neighbourhood of Exeter. He was educated first at the public school at Exeter, from whence he removed to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. He was designed for the church; and actually took orders, and performed the duties of a clergyman for a few years in his father's neighbourhood: but a disorder to which he was subject (afterwards proved to be a liver complaint) rendering any exertion of his voice painful and dangerous, he went to Edinburgh, and took his degrees in physic. He was the author of several poems, as, "The Land of the Muses," "Infancy," "The Death Song of Logbrok," "Poems sacred to Love and Beauty," &c.; and of three tragedies, viz. 1. "Lucius Junius Brutus," Historical Play, 8vo. 1779; 2. "Editha," Tragedy, 8vo. 1784. Printed at Exeter. Reprinted 1792; 3. "Belisarius," Tragedy, 8vo. 1786, and 1792. Dr. Downman died at Exeter, Sept. 23, 1809.

DRAKE, JAMES, M. D.

*Thomas Foster del.**M. Van Gucht sc.*

Born 1667.

Died 1707.

This author was more celebrated for his political than his dramatic works. He was born at Cambridge, in the year 1667, and had a liberal education,

first at Wivelingham, and afterwards at Eton. On the 20th of March 1684, he was admitted into the University of Cambridge, and some time before the Revolution took the degree of B. A. He soon afterwards became M. A. and in 1694 M. D. He then removed to London, and was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians. It may be presumed, that his practice in his profession was not very considerable, as he was from this time much engaged in many literary and political undertakings. He was concerned in a paper called "*Mercurius Politicus*," wherein were inserted expressions which afforded his enemies some grounds for a prosecution in the Queen's Bench. This was carried on against him with great severity; and, though he was acquitted, a writ of error was brought by Government. This, added to repeated disappointments and ill-treatment from some of his party, threw him at length into a fever, of which he died at Westminster on the 2d of March 1706-7, after a short confinement to his bed. He was the author of "*The Sham Lawyer; or, the Lucky Extravagant*," Comedy, 4to. 1697.

DRAN, LE.

J. N. fecit.

A celebrated French Surgeon.

Died 1770.

Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.

DRELINCOURT, CHARLES.

Born 1633.

Died 1697.

Quel autre peut mieux O Mortel !
 Dans le Mort t'apprendre a revivre
 Que celui qui par ce Saint Liure
 S'est rendu luy même immortel !

DRYANDER, JOHAN.

Of Watteen in Hesse, lecturer at Marpurg, where
 he died, anno 1560.

DUNCAN, ANDREW, M. D. F. R. S. E.

*W. Weir pinx.**T. Trotter sc. 1784.*

Physician to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales
 for Scotland.

EARLE, Sir JAMES, F. R. S.

Sir William Beechey pinx. R. Dunkarton sc. 1810.

Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, and Senior Sur-
 geon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Born 1745.

Died 1817.

The following just tribute was paid to his memory
 by a contemporary and friend :

Educated under the illustrious Pott, connected
 with him by one of the closest ties of consanguinity,
 he early imbibed from him that zeal and interest for
 the profession, which distinguished him through life.
 Honourable in his intercourse with his brethren of
 the profession ; modest, but firm in delivering his
 opinion ; with a peculiar suavity of manner, he at
 once gained the confidence of his patient in his
 judgment and in his humanity.

His Dissertation on the operation of Lithotomy affords useful and important hints to the Surgeon; his own success in that operation evinced his dexterity and skill.

His proposal for a new method of extracting the opaque crystalline lens, displays much ingenuity.

But while the world lasts it will have reason to remember with gratitude the name of Earle.

That frequent disease, the hydrocele, is now no longer dreaded. Previous to his time, the common way of curing hydrocele was by a severe operation, which required a long confinement. But the present manner of treating it, now generally adopted, is attended with very little pain and scarcely any confinement. For this improvement we are indebted to Sir James Earle. Not that he was the first who suggested this operation, but he was the first who practised it, and brought it into general use.

Sir James had been in a declining state of health for some time, under which he gradually sunk without pain, and expired regretted by all who knew him, and with the resignation of a man possessing the consciousness of a life well spent, the conviction that he had not lived in vain!

EASON, ALEXANDER, M. D.

Physician of Manchester.

Died 1796.

Gent. Mag.

EASTON.

J. Kay del. et sc. 1781.

Surgeon to the 35th Regiment.

EDWARDS, THOMAS.

*S. Roache pinx.**H. Houslon sc. 1791.*

Surgeon in Dublin.

ELDRIDGE.

T. Hilliard sc. ad vivum.

The preparer of Friars Balsam. Biography must lament that his name and occupation only are known.

ELLIOT, Sir THOMAS.

F. Bartolozzi sc. 1794.

From an original drawing by Holbein in his Majesty's Collection.

Flourished in the fifteenth century, and was a friend with all the learned men in the time of Henry VIII. He wrote the "Castell of Health," 4to. 1539; and "Banquet of Sapience," 8vo. 1557.

ENT, GEORGE, M. D. F.R.S.

R. White sc.

Born 1604.

Died 1689.

President of the College of Physicians, and one of the first members of the Royal Society. He distinguished himself by writing an apology in Latin for Dr. Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood, in opposition to Æmilius Parisanus. In the same book are some judicious observations on the operation of purgative medicines. He was au-

thor of several other pieces, some of which are in the Philosophical Transactions. Glanville, speaking in his "Plus Ultra" of the modern improvements in anatomy, numbers Sir George Ent, Dr. Glisson, and Dr. Willis, with the most celebrated discoverers in that most useful science. The two former were amongst the first members of the Royal Society.

ERHARDUS, GEORGIUS, M.D.

Hanbury.

M. B. sc.

ETMULLER, MICHAEL ERNST.

Died 1732.

Son of a Physician of the same name who died 1682.

Hutchinson's Biog.

EWEN, Dr.

"Ars Patet Omnibus."

EVERARD, Dr.

In his study, smoking his pipe; a book open before him; 12mo.

Dr. Everard had a higher opinion of the virtues of tobacco, both in the prevention and cure of diseases, than even Dr. Ralph Thorius had. He was author of a book entitled "Panacea, or a Universal Medicine, being a Discovery of the wonderful Virtues of Tobacco," 1659, 8vo.

Anno 1650. "I supped in the City with my Lady Cath. Scott at Mr. Dubois', where was a gentleman call'd Everard, that was a very great Chymist."

Evelyn's Journal, vol. I. p. 246.

FABRICIUS, WILLIAM.

A Surgeon, born near Cologne, who became a Physician at Berne, where he died 1634, aged 74. He wrote tracts on gangrene and sphacelus, on burns, on gun-shot wounds, on lithotomy, six centuries of observations and cures, in 4to.

FABRICIUS, AQUAPENDENTE.

Died 1603.

He gained the appellation of the father of modern surgery, and was honored by the Senate of Venice with the Order of St. Mark, and an annual pension of a thousand crowns. He had a cabinet set apart for presents which he received instead of fees, with this inscription: "Lucri neglecti lucrum."

FAGON, GUY CRESCENT.

H. Rigaud pinx.

Fiquel sc.

Born 1638.

Died 1718.

Hutchinson's Biog.

FALLOPIUS, GABRIEL.

Born 1490.

Died 1563.

He first observed the tubular structure of those appendages, formerly called the horns of the uterus, and by this discovery laid a foundation for the theory of oviparous generation.

Fallopian was one day consulted by an hypochondriac patient: he heard him calmly for some time, and then exclaimed from Terence, "Otio abundas Antipho;" Sir, you are really too idle!

FALK, N. D. M. D.

*W. W. Ryland del.**F. Burke fecit.**Scarce.*

FARQUHAR, Sir WALTER, M. D.

*H. Raeburn pinx.**W. Sharp sc. 1797.*

Born 1740.

Died 1819.

Annual Biog.

FEBURE, LE N.

Calcining Antimony by the Sun.

Physician to Charles I. and II.

FERNELIUS, J. F.

Physician to Henry II. of France.

N. Lamessin sc.

Born 1497.

Died 1558.

Fernelius has a high claim to distinction amongst the institutors of rational practice; though his system of pathology, which he had the satisfaction of seeing established over most parts of Europe, be forgotten.

FERREIN, ANTOINE, M. D.

Born 1693.

Died 1769.

La Physique à ses yeux fait briller son flambeau :

Pour sauver les Mortels, que son talent rassure

Contre la Parque et le fatal Ciseau,

Il arrache à l'erreur son dangereux bandeau,

Et perçant les replis de l'humaine structure

A dire son secret il force la Nature.

FERRIAR, JOHN, M. D.

Died 1815.

Physician to the Manchester Infirmary, author of "Medical Histories and Reflections," and several excellent papers in the Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Manchester.

Gent. Mag. Biog. Dramat.

FITZPATRIC, Sir JER. M. D.

*S. Drummond.**W. Bernard sc. 1801.*

Inspector General of Health to his Majesty's Land Forces.

Nature's warm advocate this print would shew ;
The man who feels and softens human woe ;
Behold him watchful of that Godlike end,
The Prisoner's refuge and the Soldier's friend.

FLOYER, Sir JOHN.

Born 1649.

Died 1734.

Sir John was the author of many medical works, and was one of the first to count the pulsations of the arteries ; for although the pulse had been the subject of observation from ancient times, the number of beats in a given time had not been attended to. He practised at Lichfield, and it was by his advice that Dr. Johnson, when an infant, was sent up to London to be touched by Queen Anne for the Evil.

FLUDD, ROBERTUS.

Alias De Fluctibus, Oxoniensis Medicinæ Doctor.

Born 1574.

Died 1637.

Fluddius hic ille est, quo gaudet Britannia.

He was an author of a peculiar cast, and appears to have been much the same in philosophy that the mystics are in divinity; a vein of unintelligible enthusiasm runs through his works. He frequently used this sublime cant when he addressed himself to his patients, which had sometimes a good effect in raising their spirits, and contributed greatly to their cure.

“As charms are nonsense, nonsense has a charm.”

ROCHESTER.

FORESTUS, PETRUS, M. D.

Born 1522.

Died 1597.

Hutchinson's Biog.

FOOTE, JESSE.

Surgeon.

*J. Opie pinx.**W. Ward sc.*

FOTHERGILL, JOHN, M. D. F. R. S.

*G. Stuart pinx.**V. Green sc. 1781.*

Born 1712.

Died 1780.

Hutchinson's Biog.

FORDYCE, GEO. M. D.

Born 1736.

Died 1802.

Chalmers's Biog.

FRACASTORIUS, HIERON.

Born 1482.

Died 1553.

He was a Physician, Philosopher, Poet, Astronomer, and Mathematician. Two singularities are related of him: one, that his lips adhered so closely to each other when he came into the world, that a Surgeon was obliged to divide them with his knife; the other that his mother was killed with lightning, while he escaped unhurt. The poem called "Syphilis" was his chief performance, though Julius Scaliger was pleased to say, that he was the best poet in the world next to Virgil!

FRAMBESARIUS, NIC. ABRAHAM.

F. Hulsius sc. 1719.

FREAKE, JOHN.

G. Vertue sc.

Died 1717.

He was father to Freake, Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who died 1756, aged 68.

The Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's seems to have had a great turn for mechanical improvements. He invented a portable Ambè, which is described in the Philosophical Transactions, 1743. He wrote on the "Nature and Properties of Fire," in three essays. In the second, speaking of electricity, he observes: as "I am now sure, that I have absolutely and completely shewn the whole nature of this phenomenon, which I first offered *with as much diffidence as I ought*, I am become so bold as

to assert it from many undeniable proofs; and as nobody has *dared* to contradict any of my conjectures about it, so I dare say they never will."

FREHERUS, PAULO.

Sandrart sc.

Born 1611.

Died 1682.

Chalmers's Biog.

FREIND, JOHN, M. D.

M. Dhal pinx.

G. Vertue sc. 1730.

Born 1675.

Died 1728.

There is no occasion to quote authorities in praise of a man whose works are a standing testimony of his merit, and who was acknowledged by all to be "et scribendi et docendi magistrum."

When *Radcliffe* fell, afflicted *Physic* cried,
How vain my power! and languished at his side.
When *Freind* expir'd, deep-struck, her hair she tore,
And speechless fainted, and revived no more.
Her flowing grief no further could extend;
She mourns for *Radcliffe*, but she dies with *Freind*.

FREITAGI, JOHN.

Chirurgeon.

Born 1581.

Died 1641.

FRYER, JOHN, M. D. F. R. S.

R. White sc. 1698.

He resided nine years in India and Persia, and published his travels, which were well received.

Noble, vol. I.

FUCHIUS, LEONARD.

Born 1501.

Died 1548.

He was raised to equestrian honours by Charles V.

Chalmers.

FULLER, THOMAS, M. D.

*J. Tymewell pinx.**G. Vertue sc.*

Prefixed to his "Pharmacopœia Domestica," 1739.

Died 1734.

He was also author of a "Treatise on the Small Pox," and other medical works, and has been mistaken for Thomas Fuller, the author of "Medicina Gymnastica," who died in June 1706.

He was a wit and wrote the following lines on a left-handed writing master :

Though Nature thee of thy right hand bereft ;
Right well thou writest with the hand that's left.

GALE, THOMAS.

Chirurgion.

Wood cut oval.

Was born 1507, and educated under Richard Ferris, afterwards Serjeant Surgeon to Queen Elizabeth. He was a Surgeon in the army of King Henry VIII. at Montreal, in 1544 ; and also in that of King Philip, at St. Quintin, in 1557. He afterwards settled in London, and became very eminent in the practice of surgery. Died in 1586.

GALEN.

Died 193.

Hutchinson.

GALL.

*P. Grassi pinx.**F. Lanthe sc.*

GARENGEOT.

Chirurgeon.

Born 1688.

Died 1759.

He was Royal Lecturer on Surgery at Paris, and
Fellow of the Royal Society London.

GARENCIERES, THEOPHILUS DE, M. D.

W. Dolle sc.

(Of the College of Physicians) sitting at a table.
On the print is this distich :

“ Gallia quem genuit, retinetque Britannica Tellus
Calluit Hermetis quicquid in Arte fuit.”

Author of “ Angliæ Flagellum ; sive Tabes Anglica,” 1647. He is supposed to have published, on account of the Plague, “ A Mite cast into the Treasury of the famous City of London,” &c. &c.

GARNET, THOMAS, M. D.

Born 1766.

Died 1802.

Gent. Mag.

GARTH, Sir SAMUEL, M. D.

Died 1718.

Hutchinson's Biog.

GARTHSHORE, MAXWELL, M. D.

Born 1732.

Died 1812.

Chalmers's Biog.

GAUBIUS, HIERONYMUS DAVID.

Medicinæ Doctor, Ejusdem ac Chemiæ et Collegii Practico Medici in Academia Batavia, que Leidæ est, Professor Ordinarius.

H. Vander My pinx. J. Houbraken sc. 1744.

GEBER.

Alchymiste Arabe in the ninth century. Dr. Johnson was of opinion that *gibberish* was derived from the unintelligible cant of Geber and his followers; anciently it was called *Gebbrish*.

GEMMA, CORNELIUS.

Born 1508.

Died 1577.

GILBERT, WILLIAM, M. D.

Harding del.

Clamp sc.

Physician to Queen Elizabeth.

Born 1540.

Died 1603.

He distinguished himself in the pursuits of Natural History, and was allowed a pension for carrying on his experiments.

Hutchinson. Chalmers. Fuller's Worthies, Essex.

GILL, THOMAS, M. D.

Oval, with a long wig.

Mezz.

J. Smith sc. 1700.

Died 1714, at Edmonton.

Le Neve's Mon. vol. IV. 294.

GILLAM, SAMUEL.

Of Rotherhithe.

T. Holloway ad vivum 1787.

Born 1719.

Died 1793.

GLANDORP, MATTHIAS, M. D.

Born 1595.

Died 1640.

Son of a Surgeon at Cologne. He studied under Fabricius ab Aquapendente, Spigelius, and Santorinus. It must needs suggest a high opinion of this young Physician, that his works should be thought worthy of re-publication, in London, one hundred years after his death (1729).

GLAUBER, JOHN RODOLPH.

Born in the sixth century, called the Paracelsus of his age. He travelled much in the pursuit of chemical knowledge, collected many secret processes, and invented a salt, which to this day retains his name. He was a voluminous writer, and although he passed the greater part of his life in the laboratory, he did little or nothing for chemistry, his works being full of pompous pretensions and obscure theories.

GLISSON, FRANCIS, M. D.

W. Dolke del. et sc.

King's Professor of Physic at Cambridge, universally esteemed one of the best Physicians and Anatomists of his age. He demonstrated the physiology of the bilious secretion, shortly after Harvey's discovery of the circulation, and gave the first regular account of the rickets. He died 1677.

GLYNN, ROBERT, M. D.

T. Kerrich del. J. G. and G. S. Facius sc.

Of Cambridge, was educated at Eton and King's College. He studied Medicine, but preferred the indolent life of a College to practice. After being 63 years, for his wit, his learning, and his interesting fund of anecdotes, the favourite of his society, he died 1800, aged 82. He is known as the author of the "Day of Judgment," a poem of merit, which obtained the Setonian prize at Cambridge 1757. His portrait, and the following *jeu d'esprit*, prove his physiognomy not to have been of so agreeable a cast.

This morning, quite dead, Tom was found in his bed,
 Altho' he was hearty last night;
 But 'tis thought, having seen Dr. Glynn in a dream,
 That the poor fellow died of the fright.

GODFREY, AMBROSE.

G. V. Gucht sc. 1736.

In a cap, oval frame, 4to.

This person was a chymist, and nephew to Mr. Ambrose Godfrey Hanckwitz, and not his son as supposed. He tried his uncle's invention for extinguishing fires by explosion, in a building erected for that purpose, in 1761. The Godfrey family have flourished with great reputation in Kent for many ages. This gentleman and his successor continued to maintain their professional consequence as chymists and compounders of medicine, at their house in Southampton Street, Covent Garden, for more than a century, it being but very lately that their business has passed into other hands.

GODFREY, AMBROSE HANCKWITZ.

R. Shmutz pinx. G. Vertue sc. 1718.

A bust, in a wig.

Mr. Ambrose Godfrey Hanckwitz was a chymist, and Fellow of the Royal Society; he enriched their volume by various curious papers, printed in their Transactions. One of them was an account of some experiments upon the "Phosphorus Urine;" another, an examination of West Ashton well waters, belonging to Thomas Beach, Esq. which well was about four miles from that of Holt. He likewise invented a method of extinguishing fires.

GODBOLD, NATHANIEL.

A. Pope pinx. H. Kingsbury sc.

GOEKELIUS, EVERHARDUS.

Andreas Schench del. Ph. Xilian sc. 1683.

GOROPIUS, JOHN.

Born 1518. Died 1572.

He travelled over Europe, and settled in Antwerp. In his "Origines Antverpianæ" he maintained that Flemish was the language of Adam.

GOTTVALDT, CHRISTOPHORUS, M.D.

And. Stech pinx. Edelinck sc.

GOTHÆD, LUD.

Born 1625.

GOULSTON, THEODORE, M. D.

A distinguished and learned Physician of the seventeenth century, and founder of the Gulstonian Lecture at the College of Physicians.

He practised in London, and died 1632, and by his will left £200 to endow a pathological lecture in the College of Physicians. He wrote a paraphrase of Aristotle.

GOWER, FOOTE, M. D.

J. Taylor del. W. Skelton sc. 1790.

Fine impression. From Mr. Bindley's Collection.

Died at Bath 1780.

He practised as a Physician at Chelmsford in Essex. The late eccentric Charles Gower, Physician to the Middlesex Hospital, was his son.

GRAAF, REGNERUS DE, M. D.

Born 1641. Died 1673.

Celebrated for his application of the microscope to anatomical subjects.

Hutchinson.

GRAHAM, Dr.

J. Kay sc.

The celebrated Lecturer. The nature of his doctrines may be learnt from one of his publications :

“Convicto Amoroso ; or a Seri-comico-philosophical Lecture on the Causes, Nature, and Effects, of Love and Beauty at the different periods of Human Life ; and in Praise of the genial and prolific Influences of the Celestial Bed ! as delivered by

Hebe Vestina! the rosy Goddess of Youth and Health! from the Electrical Throne! &c. 1782.

LE GRAND, ANTONIUS DE.

De Carentia Sensus et Cognitionis in Brutis Lond.
1675.

GRANT, ROGER.

Oculist in London. This Plate was afterwards inscribed, John Kerr.

Grant was one of the many who, in every age, contrive to impose upon a willing multitude. In the 444th number of the "Spectator," which treats of several quacks, mention is made of this *able practitioner*. His first essay in life was extremely humble; that of a common soldier in the Imperial service, where he lost an eye. As he had this misfortune, he thought no better recompense could be given him than the privilege of enlightening those of other persons. Elated with this idea, he returned to Great Britain in the reign of Queen Anne, and commenced *doctor* in Mouse Alley, Wapping; when his credentials were displayed, by showing his muster-roll, to prove that he was a soldier under the emperor's banners; and he declared, upon this certificate, that as he had lost an eye in that service, he could very well perform the functions of oculist: just upon the same principles that another adventurer pretended to cure *bursten* children, because his father and grandfather were both *bursten*. He was nevertheless appointed, in the following reign, oculist to George I. and amassed considerable wealth.

GRATAROLUS, GULIELMUS.

Died 1562.

He wrote "A Direction for the Health of Magistrates and Students."

GRAVELANDE, CORNELIUS.

*J. Vercolie pinx.**A. Blooteling sc.*

GREATRAKES, VALENTINE.

Faithorne sc.

Born 1628.

An Irish Gentleman, who cured diseases by touching or stroaking the parts affected.

Hutchinson.

GREENHILL, THOMAS.

Chirurgion.

Nutting sc. 1705.

A pyramid; Fame, Mercury, and other emblematical figures, prefixed to his "Art of Embalming," 1705.

Thomas Greenhill, a Surgeon, distinguished himself by a "Treatise on Embalming," a subject, at the present day, which is esteemed of no very great consequence. It is obvious, however, to mention here, that the art was attempted to be revived, some few years since, by the late Dr. William Hunter, and with considerable success, as to the preservation of the form and countenance, on the person of Mrs. Van Butchell, wife of the well-known practitioner of that name. On which occasion the classical pen of that eminent Physician and distinguished scholar,

Sir George Baker, was employed, in writing an inscription for the glass case in which the body was preserved.

GREGORY, JAMES, M.D.

Raeburn pinx. 1805.

Edinburgh.

GREGORY, JOHN, M.D. F.R.S.E.

Edinburgh.

GREW, NEHEMIAH, M.D.

R. White sc. 1700.

Died 1712.

Honorary Fellow of the College, and well known to the learned world by his works.

Hutchinson. Noble, vol. I.

GRIFFITHS, JULIUS, M.D.

W. I. Thomson pinx.

B. Mitchell sc.

GRINDALL, RICHARD.

Hudson pinx.

Fisher sc. 1772.

Surgeon to the London Hospital, and Surgeon Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales.

Died 1797.

Gent. Mag.

GROSVENOR, JOHN.

F. Leeming pinx.

C. Turner sc. 1812.

Surgeon at Oxford.

Died 1823.

GRONINGANUS, HEN. WILMANNUS, M.D.

S. A. Lamewarde del. et sc.

Born 1611.

Died 1643.

GUENAULT, F.

R. Nantuel ad vivum 1664.

Medicinæ Doctor.

GUILIELMINI, DOMINICUS.

Professor Medicinæ Patavinus, 1707.

GUILLEMEAU, JAMES.

Chirurgion.

R. N. fecit.

One of the most celebrated Surgeons of the sixteenth century, was a native of Orleans, and the pupil of the famous Ambrose Paré, and attained very high professional reputation in the army as well as at home. He received the honourable appointment of Surgeon to the Sovereigns Charles IX. and Henry IV. by both of whom he was highly esteemed. He died at Paris, March 13, 1609. His first publication was a translation of Ambrose Paré's Treatise on Surgery into Latin, printed at Paris in 1582, folio. His next work was a small treatise, entitled, "*Apologie pour les Chirurgiens*," 1593. The remainder of his writings is contained in a collection of his "*Œuvres de Chirurgie*," printed at Paris in 1598, and in 1612; and at Rouen in 1649, some of which were published separately. These are, "*Tables Anatomiques*," with figures from Vesalius; "*Histoire de tous les Muscles du*

Corps Humain," &c.; "Traité de la Generation de l'Homme;" "L'heureux Accouchement des Femmes;" "La Chirurgie Française, recueillies des anciens Médecins et Chirurgiens, &c.;" "Traité des plaies recueillies des Leçons de M. Courtin;" "Operations de Chirurgie recueillies des anciens Medecins et Chirurgiens;" "Traité des Maladies de l'Œil;" and, lastly, "Traité de la parfaite Methode d'Embaumer les Corps;" which contains a report of that operation, as performed upon the bodies of Charles IX. and Henry III. and IV.

Chalmers. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.

HADRIANUS, JUNIUS.

Medicus.

HADLEY, JOHN, M. D.

B. Wilson pinx. 1759.

E. Fisher sc.

Died 1764. *Ætat.* 33.

Lectures on Chemistry, 4to. 1758.

HAIGHTON, JOHN, M. D. F. R. S.

H. Ashley pinx.

J. Kennerly sc. 1818.

Many years Lecturer on Midwifery and Physiology, in the Medical School of the United Hospitals, Southwark.

Died 1823.

HALIFAX, ROBERT, M. D.

Son of R. Halifax, an Apothecary at Mansfield.

W. W. del.

Vide Nichols's Lit. Anec. vol. I. 160. VIII. 367. IX. 660.

HALLE, JOHN.

Chirurgion.

Author of several surgical treatises, and of a book of Hymns with musical notes.

Dr. Douglas, in his "Bibliog. Anat." calls this person Chirurgus Londinensis, and he entitles himself of the Company of Surgeons in London. It appears, however, from his works, that he was for some time at least, settled at Maidstone in Kent. Clowes calls him "Master John Halle, Chirurgion of Maidstone, a most famous man." From his picture dated 1564, ætat. 35, he must have been born in 1529.

HALLER, ALBINUS.

Ryder sc.

Died 1777.

Hutchinson.

HAMÆUS, BALDWINUS, M. D.

From a drawing by Dr. Stukeley.

Died 1676. Ætat. 76.

Dr. Hamey left to the library of the College of Physicians the voluminous works of Cardan and Aldrovandus. His benefactions to the College, during his life-time, amounted to upwards of

£800, besides an estate in Essex called Ashlins.
His public benefactions (not relating to the College)
amounted to £1768.

HAMILTON, JAMES, M.D.

Edinburgh.

J. Kay del. et sc. 1789.

HAMILTON, Dr.

Accoucheur.

J. Kay del. et sc. 1786.

HAMON, JEAN, M.D.

C. Desrochers sc. 1687.

Ætat. 69.

De la Faculté de Paris.

Ce Docteur si fameux par ses rares vertus,
A bien moins appliqués à Science profonde,
A prolonger notre vie en ce monde,
Qu'a nous montrer pour quoy nous y sommes venus.

HAMPE, J. H. M.D. F.R.S.

Angelica Kauffman pinx. T. Burke fecit.

A very singular character.

Died 1777.

IOHANNES HENRICVS HAMPE

SIEGENA-NASSOVICVS

MEDICINAE DOCTOR DVISEVRGENSIS CLIVORVM

MEDICVS REGIVS TRICENARIVS

PRACTICVS LONDINENSIS QVINQVAGENARIVS

ACAD. IMPER. NAT. CVR. SOCIETAT. REG. LOND. SOCIVS

PERANTIQVVS

SENE X OCTOGENARIVS TEMPERATISSIMVS SANISSIMVS

PER QVINDECIM ANNOS VIXIT
 QVOAD LIQVIDA INVINIVS ΤΑΡΟΠΟΤΗΣ
 QVOAD SOLIDA ΛΑΧΑΝΟ-ΜΑΖΟΦΑΓΟΣ
 SOLA CIBORVM ANAIMAKTΩN ET PAVCITATE ET SIMPLICITATE
 PERVIRIDEM SENECTVTTEM ASSECVTVS
 RARISSIME PER DIEM VLTRA DVODECIM SOLIDORVM VNCIAS
 CONSVMENS
 CORPORIS SICCITATE ET MIRA AGILITATE CONSPICVVS
 EXTERNORVM ET INTERNORVM SENSIVM INTEGRITATE
 ANIMAQVE PERTVRBATIONIBVS VACVA BEATISSIMVS
 (ΡΩΜΗ ΨΥΧΗΣ ΣΩΦΡΟΣΥΝΗ)
 AD LONGAEVITATEM MORTEMQVE SANAM OMNI MORBORVM
 GENERE VACVAM (ΕΥΘΑΝΑΣΙΑΝ) ASPIRANS
 VTPOTE FELICITATEM MVNDANAM VERAM ET VNICAM
 NEC NON EXTREMAM ARTIS SALVTARIS METAM
 AD QVAM CONTINGENDAM NVLLA DATVR VIA
 NISI PER ILLVD ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΟΥ ΓΑΣΤΡΟΣ ΚΡΑΤΕΙΝ
 SYSTEMATIS METALLVRGIAE EXPERIMENTALIS

ANGL. IDIOM. AVTOR.

Nichols's Lit. Anec. vol. III. 235.

HARRISON.

Apothecary.

W. A. del.

Scarce. Etching.

HARRISON, RICHARD, M. D.

Fellow of the College of Physicians, &c. &c.

Fred. Mori sc. 1817.

HARVEY, GIDEON.

Pierre Philippe sc.

He was Physician to the Tower. His most remarkable work was "The Art of curing Diseases by Expectation;" and in 1704 he gave great offence

to the Apothecaries by subjoining to his "Family Physician" a large catalogue of drugs, and the prices at which they should be sold in the shops.

Hutchinson.

HARVEY, WILLIAM, M. D.

Physician to Charles I.

Houbraken sc.

The discoverer of the circulation.

Died 1657.

He was buried at Hempstead in Essex, not at Hemel Hempsted, as stated in some accounts of his life.

HARWOOD, Sir BUSICKE, M. D.

S. Harding del.

W. N. Gardiner sc.

Professor of Anatomy at Cambridge.

Died 1814.

Gent. Mag.

HASLAM, JOHN, M. D.

G. Dawe pinx.

H. Dawe sc. 1812.

HAWENREUTER, JO. LUD.

Born 1548.

HAWES, WILLIAM, M. D.

One of the founders of the Humane Society.

Ridley sc.

Born 1736.

Died 1808.

Chalmers's Biog. Gent. Mag.

HAWORTH, SAMUEL, M. D.

R. White sc. 1683.

Samuel Haworth was author of "A Method of curing Consumptions," 1683, 12mo. to which is prefixed his head. He was also author of "A Philosophical Discourse on Man, being the Anatome both of his Soul and Body," 1680, 8vo. He also published "A Discourse of the Duke (of York's) Bagnio (in Long Acre), and of the Mineral Bath and new Spa thereto belonging," &c. 1683, 12mo.

HAYDOCKE, RICHARD, M. D.

J. Th. fecit.

Was educated at New College, Oxford: practised at Salisbury, and afterwards in London. He published a translation of Lomazzo's "Art of Painting," the Cuts of which he engraved himself. He died in King Charles the First's reign.

HAYES, Sir JOHN, Bart. M. D.

*Medley pinx.**N. Branwhite sc.*Died 1809. *Ætat.* 59.

HAYGARTH, JOHN, M. D.

*J. H. Bell del.**W. Coote sc.*

HEAVISIDE, JOHN, F.R.S. F.A.S.

Surgeon Extraordinary to the King.

*J. Zoffany pinx.**R. Earlom sc.* 1803.

HEBERDEN, WILLIAM, M.D.

Beechey pinx.

Ward sc.

Died 1801. *Ætat.* 91.

Private Plate.

Dr. Johnson being asked in his last illness what Physician he had sent for, "Dr. Heberden," replied he, "*ultimum Romanorum*," the last of our learned physicians.

Nichols's Lit. Anec. IX. 37.

HEISTER, LAURENCE.

Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Altorf.

Born 1683.

Died 1758.

His system of surgery first appeared in the German language, 1718; and in 1719 he was appointed by George I. to the Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery at the University of Helmstadt.

HELCHERIUS, JO. HEN. M.D.

Medicinæ Doctor.

HECQUET, PHILIP, M.D.

Died 1773. *Ætat.* 76.

Born at Abbeville, and practised there and at Paris. He was a great friend to bleeding and the good effects of warm water; this opinion has tended to immortalize him in *Gil Blas*, under the name of Doctor Sangrado. He was a man of great abstemiousness, and had not eaten meat or drank wine for 30 years before his death. He published some medical works, "On the Indecency of Men-midwives, and in favour of mothers suckling their own Children;" "On the Plague," &c.

HERARD, FRANCOIS.

*F. Sicre pinx.**L. Cossin.**Fine impression.*

A celebrated French Surgeon. He practised at Paris, and was esteemed a good operator, particularly for trepanning. He is represented with a skull and the trepanning instrument on a table.

HEURNIUS, JOHAN.

Born 1543.

Died 1601.

Medicinæ Professor.

He is said to have been the first who taught Anatomy by lectures on dead bodies at Leyden.

Hutchinson.

HEURNIUS, OTHO, M.D.

*N. Negre pinx.**Jac. Lowmick.*

Ætat. 65, 1642.

HEWSON, WILLIAM.

An eminent Anatomist.

Born 1739.

Died 1774.

He was some time partner with Dr. William Hunter. An unfortunate dispute separated those able men, and Hewson read lectures in his own house. He published enquiries into the properties of the blood, and the lymphatic system, and had a literary controversy with Dr. Ab. Monro, about the discovery of the lymphatic vessels of oviparous animals.

Hutchinson. Chalmers.

HEY, WILLIAM, F.R.S.

Surgeon at Leeds.

*Allan pinx.**E. Scriven sc.*

HIERONIMUS, MERCURIALIS.

Hutchinson.

HIGHMORE, NATHANAEL, M.D.

A. Blooteling fecit.

The first in this country who wrote "A Systematical Treatise on the Structure of the Human Body." The cavity in the jaw, called *Antrum Highmorianum*, after his name, is one of his discoveries. Casserus, however, mentioned the cavity, under the name of *Antrum Genæ*.

He died 1684, aged 71.

HILL, Sir JOHN, M.D.

*F. Cotes pinx.**R. Houston sc. 1775.*

Born 1716.

Died 1775.

HILLIERS, J. NIC.

Chirurgion.

R. Hilliers sc. 1779.

HIPPOCRATES.

Bovi sc.

Hippocrates may be considered the first who had any fair pretensions to the character of a Surgeon. Besides medical, he expressly treated on surgical subjects, and performed operations, though, for reasons known only to himself, he did not choose to perform the operation of Lithotomy.

HIRE, DE LE, J. N. M. D.

A Drawing in black chalk.

HODGES, NATHANIEL, M. D.

Died 1684.

The claims of philanthropy rescue the name of Hodges from oblivion. His patriotic and solitary courage emboldened him to remain the only Physician in London, during the whole course of the great plague, of which he lived to give the best and only authentic account.

HOFFMAN, CASPAR, M. D.

“ Hortorum vitas qui in floribus excolit Hoffman
Dicitur, et Medica quid magis ornat opus ? ”

Ætat. 60, 1632.

HOFFMAN, FREDERICK.

*Anton. Pasne pinx.**Petit sc. 1739.*

Born 1660.

Died 1742.

Many of his name were distinguished literary characters, and Frederick had all the accomplishments and learning of a great Physician.

HOLLAND, PHILEMON, M. D.

*H. H. invenit.**Marshall sc.*

Ætat. 80, 1632.

Called the Translator General of his age. He made the following epigram upon writing a large folio with a single pen :

With one sole pen I writ this book,
 Made of a grey goose quill;
 A pen it was when I it took,
 And a pen I leave it still.

Born at Chelmsford 1551. Died 1636.

HOME, Sir EVERARD, Bart.

Sir W. Beechey pinx.

Private Plate.

HOOPER, J. M. D.

Grainger sc. 1792.

From Mr. Bindley's collection.

A Quaker. Inventor of Hooper's Female Pills.

Died 1789.

HOPE, Dr.

In his Botanic Garden.

J. Kay del. et sc. 1786.

Edinburgh.

HORNARIUS.

HORNE, FRAN. M. D.

Kay 1787.

Professor of Medicine, Edinburgh.

HORSTIUS, GEORGIUS, M. D.

Died 1636.

“ Horstius, in Medica quondam celeberrimus arte,
Hac facie Mundo conspiciendus adest.

Amongst many successive names that live in bulky folios, the most prominent is that of Horst, a medical family, which threatened to monopolize the honours of the profession. One of them, named Gregory, was reputed the German Esculapius.

HOTTON, PETRUS, M. D.

Lugd. Batav.

Medicinæ Professor.

HOULSTON, WILLIAM, F.S.A.

Chirurgion.

Lambart sc. 1787.

He published on the Venereal Disease, 1787, and was editor of Justamond's Surgery.

HOWELL, THOMAS, M. D.

S. Hardinge pinx. W. N. Gardiner sc. 1790.

From Mr. Bindley's collection.

HULME, NATHANIEL, M. D.

*Medley pinx.**N. Branwhite sc.*

Physician to the Charter House.

HULSE, Sir EDWARD, Bart. M. D.

F. Cotes pinx. 1757.

J. Watson sc.

Physician in Ordinary to the King.

Died 1759. Ætat. 54.

HUME, Dr.

J. Kay del et sc. 1787.

Edinburgh.

HUNTER, A. M. D. F. R. S.

A Physician at York; author of "Culina."

Born 1733.

Died 1809.

Gent. Mag. 1809, p. 578, 1814, i. 140.

HUNTER, JOHN.

Born 1728.

Died 1793.

"The greatest Physiologist the world has ever known."

At the time of his death he was in the sixty-fifth year of his age, the same age at which his brother, Dr. William Hunter, died. The two brothers raised the anatomical school of London to its present celebrity, and in their Museums erected their own monuments! Both arrived in London with no capital but genius, industry, and integrity. Each arrived nearly at the same age, finished his career in the same time, and each in the *arena* of his own labours. The first struck with the approaches of death in his own theatre, and in his expiring moments anxious to return, that he might communicate a physiological fact he never could ascertain till then. The other expiring on the spot!

HUNTER, WILLIAM, M. D.

J. Thornthwaite del. et sc.

Born 1718.

Died 1783.

HUXHAM, JOHN, M. D. F. R. S.

*Thomas Rennel pinx.**E. Fisher sc.*

John Huxham was a Physician of considerable reputation, who practised his profession at Plymouth, where he died in 1768. He possessed an innate genius and a strong propensity for medical acquisitions. By these he was led to the University of Leyden, where he pursued his studies with indefatigable application, and took his Doctor's degree in Medicine. At length, settling at Plymouth, by a successful course of practise he acquired a considerable fortune, and by several admirable publications gained universal fame. His "Treatise on Fevers" is noticed as the most eminent, as it leads to the subsequent anecdote. "The Queen of Portugal being ill of a fever, and being reduced to the last extremity, notwithstanding the efforts of the Physicians of the country; his Majesty, hearing of the eminence of a Physician of the English factory at Lisbon, sent for him, and giving him the particulars of the Queen's disorder, inquired whether it was in his power to administer any assistance. The Physician replied that he was not without hope, but that he could do nothing unless her Majesty was left to his sole care and direction. This being granted, the disorder soon took a turn, and in a short time the Queen was restored to perfect health. The Doctor being complimented by the King upon his abilities

and success, said he had no claim but to the application; for that the merit was due to Dr. Huxham, an eminent Physician at Plymouth, whose tract on the management of fevers he had implicitly followed. Upon which the King immediately procured the treatise, had it translated into the Portuguese language, printed it in handsome 4to. and sent it richly bound to Dr. Huxham, as an acknowledgement of the sense he entertained of his abilities, and of his debt of gratitude on the recovery of the Queen."

JACCHÆUS, GILBERTUS.

Med. Doct. et Phys. Prof. 4to. in "Athen. Bat."

This eminent Physician, who was equally remarkable for the quickness of his parts, and the solidity of his judgment, was a native of Aberdeen, and studied at Leyden, where, in 1611, he took the degree of Doctor of Physic. He was author of "*Institutiones Physicæ*," and "*Institutiones Medicinæ*."

JACKSON, SEGUIN HENRY, M. D.

Drawing by Ward, 1817.

JACQUES, FRERE.

Pool pinx.

P. Shenk del. et sc.

Lithotomis omnium Europæorum peritissimus.

Born 1651.

Died 1697.

His method, rude and unskilful as it was, formed the basis of all the improvements that have since been made in the operation, and of the present mode of performing it.

JAMES, R. M. D.

Fine impression. *W. Walker sc.* 1778.

Author of the "Medical Dictionary."

Dr. Johnson said of him, "No man brings more mind into his profession." The Doctor was his school-fellow, furnished some of the articles, and wrote the dedication to Dr. Mead.

JEBB, JOHN, M. D. F.R.S.

J. Hoppner pinx. *J. Young sc.*

Died 1786. Ætat. 51.

An amiable and learned man, who distinguished himself as an able and disinterested patriot, by many public speeches and political publications. He was cousin to the celebrated Physician, Sir Richard Jebb.

JEFFERIES, JOHN, M. D.

J. Russell pinx. *Caroline Watson sc.* 1786.

One of the first persons who ventured to ascend in a balloon.

JENNER, EDWARD, M. D. F.R.S.

J. Hazlitt pinx. *C. Turner sc.* 1808.

Died 1822.

Gent. Mag.

IMPERIALE, JOHN BAPTIST.

Born 1568.

Died 1623.

INGLIS, JOHN, M.D. F.R.S.

T. Reid sc. ad vivum.

Physician to King William III. and Queen Anne.

Died 1740.

He united the different occupations of Physician in Ordinary to William and Anne, and first Marshall, and then assistant to the Master of the Ceremonies, in the reigns of George I. and George II.

INGLIS, ALEXANDER.

Oval folio.

Son of Dr. John Inglis; was an Army Surgeon, and died 1737.

JOELIS, FRANCICI, M.D.

Amsterdam, 1663.

JOHNSON, ROBERT.

R. White sc.

Ætat. 44, 1684.

Author of "A Manual of Physic," 1684.

JOHNSTONUS, ARTHURUS.

M. Rysbrachius Marm. sculp. G. Vander Gucht. sc.

Died 1641.

Physician to Charles I. more celebrated as a Latin Poet than as a Physician.

JOHNSTON, JAMES, Jun. M.D. F.R.S.E.

*T. Burney pinx.**J. Ross sc.*

Physician at Worcester 1779.

Died 1783.

Matt. ch. xxv. v. 36.

JONES, JOHN.

Chirurgion.

Born in Wales.

Died 1580.

He wrote "The Dial of Agues," 1556; and
 "The Benefit of Ancient Baths," 1572.

JONES, GEORGE.

Drapentier fecit.

Who modestly says, "to whom God hath given
 the gift of healing."

He made "Friendly Pills, of the true Tincture
 of the Sun; they make patients of all complexions
 laugh at the time of taking them, and cure all
 curable distempers."

JOUBERT, LAURENCE, M. D.

Born 1529.

Died 1582.

Henry III. of France, who passionately wished
 to have children, sent for him to Paris to remove
 those obstacles which rendered his marriage fruitless.
 In this, however, the King was disappointed.

Hutchinson. Chalmers.

JUNIUS, ADRIAN.

Born 1512.

Died 1575.

He came to England in 1543, and was Physician
 to the Duke of Norfolk. Besides his skill in Physic,
 he was an historian, poet, philosopher, and under-
 stood perfectly eight languages.

Hutchinson.

JURIUM, W. SENTER.

KENRICUS, DANIEL, M. D.

F. White sc.

Ætat. 32, 1685.

Dr. Kenrick practised as a Physician at Worcester. He was not a graduate, nor very able in his profession; but was esteemed a man of wit, and a jolly companion. These lines, "Upon a Giant Angling," printed in the fifth volume of Dryden's "Miscellany," are said to have been written by him:

His angle-rod made of a sturdy oak,
His line a cable that in storms ne'er broke,
His hook he baited with a dragon's tail,
And sat upon a rock and bob'd for whale.

KERKRING, THOMAS, M. D. F. R. S.

Died 1693.

He resided a great part of his life at Hamburgh, under the character of resident from the Grand Duke of Tuscany; obtained considerable reputation; and was a member of the Royal Society of London. His principal works were upon anatomical subjects; in particular "Spicilegium Anatomicum," which he published at Amsterdam, in 4to. in 1670; and "Anthropogeniæ Ichnographia," printed at the same place and time.

KERR, WILLIAM, M. D.

T. Phillips pinx. *W. Say sc.* 1813.

Of Northampton. Surgeon to the Northampton Infirmary upwards of fifty years.

KINLOCK, WILLIAM.

Chirurgeon.

Private Plate, 1787.

KIRKLAND, THOMAS, M.D. F.R.S.E.

J. R. Smith sc. 1797.

Died 1798. *Ætat.* 77.

He wrote "Medical Surgery," and various surgical and medical tracts.

Dict. Hist. Nichols's Lit. Anec. vol. III.

KING, EDMUNDUS, Knt. M. D.

Physician to Charles II.

P. Lelii Eques pinx. *R. Williams sc.*

Died 1709.

He was originally a Surgeon, and saved the King's life, at a critical moment, by bleeding him.

Evelyn gives the following account of his bleeding King Charles, vol. III. 580 :

" 1685, 4 Feb. I went to London, hearing his Ma^{ty} had ben, the Monday before (2 Feb.), surprised in his bed-chamber with an apoplectic fit, so that if, by God's providence, Dr. King (that excellent Chirurgeon as well as Physitian) had not been accidentally present, to let him blood (having his lancet in his pocket), his Ma^{ty} had certainly died that moment, which might have ben of direful con-

sequence, there being nobody else present with the King save this Doctor and one more, as I am assur'd. It was a mark of the extraordinary dexterity, resolution, and presence of mind, in the Dr, to let him bloud in the very paroxysm, without staying the coming of other Physitians, which regularly should have ben don, and for want of which he must have a regular pardon, as they tell me."

The Privy Council approved of what he had done, and ordered him £1,000, but which was never paid him.

KNIGHT, GOWAN, M. B.

Librarian to the British Museum, and was succeeded by Dr. Maty.

Died 1772.

KNOBLOCH, JOHAN.

Born 1529.

Died 1599.

KNUTTON, GEO. M. D.

J. Jenner del. et sc. 1796.

Magna est Veritas et prævalabit.

KOLESERI, SAMUEL, M. D.

KORTHOLT, H. C. M. D.

Physician to the King of Sweden.

P. Shenk sc. 1707.

Dressed like a military man.

KUIPER.

KUNDMAN, JOHAN. CHRIST. M. D.

M. B. sc.

KUPERUS, ALBERTUS, M. D.

B. Bailly pinx. J. Suyderhorf sc.“*Institutiones Medicæ*,” 4to. 1654.

LAMOTTE, WILLIAM.

A French Physician; wrote “*Traité complet de Chirurgie*,” Paris, 1722.

LANE, TIMOTHY.

W. Patten pinx. J. Audinet sc.

A respectable Apothecary in Aldersgate Street.

LANFRANC.

Fiquet sc.

He is the first writer who lays down the rule to distinguish the wound of an artery from that of a vein. His works were printed in 1490.

LANGIUS, JOHN CHRISTIAN, M. D.

Born 1655.

Died 1701.

LATHAM, JOHN, M. D. F.R.S.

J. Jackson R. A. pinx. R. W. Seivier sc. 1816.

President of the College of Physicians.

LAVOISIER, ANT. LAWRENCE.

Born 1742.

Died 1794.

Hutchinson.

LAUBIUS, GEORGIUS, M. D.

1554.

“ Laubius ut Medicos frondesceret inter et herbas
Nobilis frondentis nomen et artis habet.”

LAURENTIUS, ANDREAS.

Physician to Henry IV. of France.

Died 1609.

His anatomical works are more remarkable for elegance of style than correctness with respect to subject, having claimed many discoveries known to preceding writers.

LEAKE, JOHN, M. D.

*D. Gardiner pinx.**F. Bartolozzi sc.*

Printed on satin.

Died 1792.

His publications seem not to be marked by any extraordinary depth of research, or any new discoveries; but they are all of them sensible, practical, and useful. The same character may be given of his style, which seldom rises to any remarkable degree of elevation or elegance; but is always correct, perspicuous, and pleasing.

LEIBNITZ, GUL. GODEFROY.

Le Febure sc.

Born 1646.

Died 1706.

LEIGH, CAROLUS, M. D. F. R. S.

*W. Faithorne del.**J. Savage sc.* 1700.

He practised Physic with considerable success, and published the Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derby.

LEMERY, NICHOLAUS, M. D.

N. Pitun sc.

Born 1645.

Died 1715.

Hutchinson.

LEONICENUS, NICOLAUS.

Born 1428.

Died 1524.

The first translator of Galen.

Magnus Aristotelis doctor, vindexq' Galeni :

Augurium, sospes ipse, salutis ago.

It is to this Physician that we owe the first translation of Galen's works. He was not much attached to the practice of Physic ; " I do more service," says he, " to the public, than if I visited patients, by instructing those who are to cure them ;" meaning, by his lectures and literary labours.

Hutchinson.

LETTSON, JOHN COAKLEY, M. D.

T. Holloway sc.

Born 1744.

Died 1815.

LEUHENHOECK, ANT. VAN.

J. Verkolge del.

Born 1632.

Died 1723.

Celebrated for his experiments and discoveries with the microscope.

Hutchinson.

LEVENS, PETER.

Holding an urinal.

J. C. sc. 1664.

He wrote "The Path-way to Health."

LEVRET, ANDREW.

Chirurgion.

*Chardin pinx.**Le Grand sc.*

Born 1703.

Died 1780.

An eminent French Surgeon and Accoucheur, was admitted a member of the Royal Academy of Surgery at Paris in February 1742. He obtained a high and extensive reputation in his department of the art, by the improvements which he made in some of the instruments necessary to be employed in certain difficult cases (especially the forceps), and by the prodigious number of pupils whom he instructed. He was employed and honoured with official appointments by all the female branches of the Royal Family. He published several works, which underwent various editions and translations.

LIDDEL, DUNCAN, M. D.

Died 1613. Ætat. 52.

LIEBERKECHN, JOHN NATHANIEL.

N. P. sc.

A Prussian Anatomist.

He wrote on the Valve of the Colon, 1711.

LIEUTAND, JOSEPH.

Physician to Lewis XVI.

Born 1703.

Died 1780.

LIMBERGIUS, GILBERTUS, 1560.

Quantum Asiæ Medicos hoc tollit & evehit ætas,

Ipse ego tantum Arabes teq' Avicenna veho.

LINACRE, THOMAS, M. D.

Born 1460.

Died 1524.

Founder of the College of Physicians and first President.

Hutchinson.

LINNÆUS, CARL VON.

*Roslin pinx.**Roberts sc.*

Born 1707.

Died 1778.

Hutchinson.

LISTER, Sir MARTIN, Knt.

Born 1638.

Died 1712.

1618. Alleyne, the founder of Dulwich College, sent his water to Dr. Lister with the fee of two shillings.

Dr. Lister was the first Physician of his time: hence it appears, that the practice of deciding on complaints by viewing the water of the patient, was not confined at that time to empirics only.

LISTER, Sir MATTHEW, M.D.

President of the College of Physicians.

Died 1657. *Ætat.* 92.

Physician to Anne of Denmark and King Charles I.

Hutchinson.

LOBEL, MATTHIAS.

Scarce. Died 1615.

The name of Lobel is familiar to all Botanists; from it a genus of plants received the appellation of LOBELIA.

LOBB, THEOPHILUS, M.D. F.R.S.

N. Brown pinx.

J. Hulitt sc.

Born 1678.

Died 1768. *Ætat.* 87.

A Physician of considerable reputation, was the son of Stephen Lobb, a dissenting Minister, and grandson of Richard Lobb, Esq. M. P. for St. Michael in Cornwall. He was educated for the ministry among the dissenters, which he exchanged for the study of Medicine, and having obtained a diploma from Scotland, practised in London, and left several works on medical topics.

LOCHNER, J. H. M.D.

G. D. Henmann del.

Died 1715.

LOCKE, JOHN.

Kneller pinx.

Houbraken sc. 1704.

One of the greatest men England ever produced. Locke was originally intended for the profession, took a Bachelor's degree in Medicine, and was

actually practising at Oxford, when accident brought him acquainted with Lord Ashley, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Chancellor. His Lordship being advised to drink the mineral waters at Acton, for an abscess in his breast, wrote to Dr. Thomas, a Physician at Oxford, to procure a quantity of those waters to be ready at his coming there. Thomas being called away by other business, easily prevailed with his friend Mr. Locke to undertake the affair, who happening to employ a person that failed him, was obliged to wait upon his Lordship on his arrival, to excuse the disappointment. Lord Ashley, with his usual politeness, received him with great civility, and was satisfied with his apology; and being much pleased with his conversation, detained him to supper, and engaged him to dinner the next day, and even to drink the waters, as he had some design of having more of his company, both this and the next summer of 1667. After which he invited him to his house, and followed his advice in opening the abscess in his breast, which saved his life though it never closed. That cure gave his Lordship a great opinion of Locke's skill in Physic; yet, upon a farther acquaintance, he regarded this as the least of his qualifications. He advised him to turn his thoughts another way, and would not suffer him to practise Physic out of his house, except among some of his particular friends. He urged him to apply himself to the study of political subjects, both ecclesiastical and civil. This advice proved very agreeable to Locke's temper, and he quickly made so considerable a progress in it, that he was consulted by his patron upon all occasions, who likewise

introduced him to the acquaintance of the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Halifax, and some others of the most eminent persons at that time. About 1669, he attended the Countess of Northumberland into France, with her husband, but the Earl dying at Turin, in May 1670, Mr. Locke, who was left in France to attend the Countess, returned with her Ladyship to England. On his return, he lived as before at Lord Ashley's, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, having jointly with some other Lords obtained a grant of Carolina, employed our author to draw up the fundamental constitutions of that province. He still retained his student's place in Christ-Church, whither he went occasionally to reside, for the sake of books and study, as well as the air, that of London not well agreeing with his constitution.

LOCKYER, LIONEL.

J. Sturt sc.

Died 1672.

"The true Effigies here you may behold
Of him, who, for preventing others' ill,
Hath gained a Medicine far exceeding Gold,
And known to all the world for Lockyer's Pill."

His epitaph records, that

"His Virtues and his Pills are so well known,
That envy can't confine them under stone:
But they'll survive his dust and not expire,
Till all things else, at th' universal fire.
This verse is lost; his Pills embalm him safe
To future times, without an Epitaph."

LONICERUS, ADAMUS.

Born 1528.

Died 1586.

Herbarum scribis solerti indagine vires,
Est labor, est multæ cognitionis opus.

LORIMER, JOHN, M. D.

*J. Donaldson pinx.**J. Basire sc.*

Ætat. 62, 1794.

LORY, ANNE CHARLES.

Died 1783. Ætat. 58.

LOUIS, ANT.

A. N. del.

A celebrated French Surgeon, 1791.

LOWE, PETER.

Chirurgion 1612.

In the fifteenth century he was appointed Surgeon
to the King of France.

Hutchinson.

LOWER, RICHARD, M. D.

A celebrated Physician in London.

Died 1691. Ætat. 55.

He was educated at Christ-church in Oxford,
under Dr. Thomas Willis, of whom he learned to
be an excellent Anatomist; and that great Physician
is said to have learned many things from him. Upon
the death of Dr. Willis he succeeded to a great part
of his practice, and was in as high repute as any
Physician in London. He was the first discoverer

of Astrop Wells, which were formerly much frequented. He was author of several works, but his chief is "De Corde." In this book he lays claim to the invention of transfusing the blood, to which Francis Potter, of Mere in Wiltshire, had a prior right: published in London 1669, 12mo.

LUCAS, CHARLES, M. D.

T. Hickey pinx.

P. Halpin sc.

Private Plate. Scarce.

LUCAS, C. M. D.

Sir Joshua Reynolds pinx.

J. M. Ardell sc.

LUDWIG, CHRISTIANUS GOTTLIEB.

E. G. Houseman pinx.

J. H. Haid sc.

Born 1709.

Died 1773.

MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER, M.D.

Water colours W. W.

From an original picture by Foolston 1784.

He died Jan. 5, 1803, at Cromarty in Scotland, in his 86th year. In 1777 he communicated to the Royal Society an account of a woman in Rosshire who lived four years without food, except twice in that time she took a draught of water. He was not much known in England, having practised the greater part of his life in Virginia.

There have been many very respectable Physicians of this name, though none of great eminence. Dr. James Mackenzie, of Worcester, was, perhaps, one of the most conspicuous as a practitioner. He

wrote on health. Dr. Colin Mackenzie, of the Borough, was also an able man in his way, as a practitioner in midwifery. He wrote in the periodical publications of the day, and gave lectures, which were well attended. His collection of preparations was bought by Dr. Orme for one thousand guineas. He died in the Borough about 1773, aged 70, leaving £12,000 to his brother.

MADDOX, JAMES, M.D.

Caldwell pinx.

Trotter sc. 1786.

Physician to the London Hospital.

MAGEN, BENJ.

Hildebrand pinx.

Rosbach sc.

MALPIGHI, MARCELLUS.

Born 1625.

Died 1694. *Ætat.* 67.

An Anatomist of great reputation, and Physician to Pope Innocent XII.

MARCHETTIS, PETRI DE.

G. Georgi sc. 1647.

Chalmers.

MARCQUIS, GULIELMUS.

Ant. Van Dyck pinx.

F. de Jode sc.

Ætat. 36, 1640.

MARECHAL, GEORGE.

Premier Chirurgien du Roi, Chev. de l'Ordre de
St. Michael.

Fontaine pinx.

J. Daulle sc.

Born 1658.

Died 1736. *Ætat.* 78.

Hutchinson.

MARQUARDI.

Father and Son.

MARSHALL.

Apothecary.

Scarce.

Etching.

MARTEL, FRANCIS.

A French Surgeon about 1590. He wrote "*Paradoxes*," in which some *modern improvements were anticipated*.

MARTEN, JOHN.

Vertue sc.

Died 1768.

Prefixed to his "*Treatise on the Gout*," 1723, 8vo.

Mr. John Marten, Surgeon and adventurer, wrote on the Gout and Venereal Disease. He was a literary as well as a surgical quack. Swift, in his preface to the Bishop of Sarum's introduction, comparing his Lordship's method of setting off the edition of his works, says, it was "beneath any author above the size of Marten the Surgeon," who advertised "the seventh edition (many thousands of the former having been sold off in a small time) concerning secret diseases, &c."

MARTINIERE, P. M. DE LA, M.D.

Medecin et Operateur du Roy, 1671.

He made a voyage to Norway which he published.

MATTHÆUS, CONRADUS, M.D.

A. S. Laniswarde del. et sc.

Died 1659.

MATY, MATTHEW, M.D.

Bartolozzi sc.

Born 1718.

Died 1776.

Only 100 were struck off.

An eminent Physician, and Librarian to the British Museum.

He was an early and active advocate for inoculation; and when there was a doubt entertained, that a person might have the small-pox this way a second time, tried it upon himself unknown to his family. He was a member of the medical club, with the Doctors, Parsons, Templeman, Fothergill, Watson, and others, which met every fortnight in St. Paul's Church-yard.

MAURICEAU, FRANCISCUS.

Boulogne pinx.

Picart sc.

Died 1709.

He gave a new and scientific form to the Obstetric Art.

Hutchinson. Chalmers.

MAYERNE, THEODORUS TURQUETUS.

Eq. aurat. Jacob. I. et Carol. I. Magnæ Britanniae
regum archietor.

P. P. Rubens pinx.

J. Simon sc.

Baron of Albone. Died 1655. Ætat. 82.

Sir Theodore Mayerne, a native of Geneva, is, perhaps, the only instance of a Physician who was retained in that character by four Kings; namely, Henry IV. of France, James I. of England, and the two Charles's. The library at the College of Physicians was partly given to that society by him, and partly by the Marquis of Dorchester.

He was buried March 30, 1655. Athen. Oxon. v. I. p. 798. Vide J. de Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, v. V. p. 23, No. 52.

Hutchinson.

MAYOW, JOHANNUS.

Loggan del.

T. Caldwell sc.

Died 1679.

From an original drawing.

This ingenious Physician, who was Fellow of All Soul's College, Oxford, was author of many excellent works.

Chalmers.

MAYNWARING, EVERARD, M. D.

R. White sc.

Ætat. 38, 1668.

He was author of many works; his last was "Serious Cautions against excessive Drinking, with several Examples of God's severe Judgments upon notorious Drunkards, who have died suddenly."

MEAD, RICHARD, M. D.

Born 1673.

Died 1754.

Aikin. Hutchinson. Nichols's Lit. Anec. vol. I. 269.

MEL, CONRAD.

MERCURIALIS, JEROME.

Born 1530.

Died 1606.

Hutchinson.

MERRIMAN, SAMUEL, M. D.

*Richmond pinx.**Corner sc.*

Died 1818. Ætat. 84.

MEREKLIN, GEORGE ABRAHAM.

*G. J. Lang del.**J. J. de Sandrart sc.*

MEURISSE, H. E.

Chirurgion.

*J. Vivien del.**E. Desrochers sc.*

"Affert Feriendo Salutem."

MILICHIOUS, JACOBUS, M. D.

Born 1501.

Died 1559.

Leucoris alma tibi felicia sydera currant,

Sydera quæ per me sunt tibi clara magis.

MINSICHT, HADRIANUS.

*D. Diricksen.**Hamburg sc.*

Est hic Mynsichtus, qui nunquam cernitur ulli,

Cernit eum nisi ovans in Chymicâ arte chorus.

Vivida mens illi est, hilaris frons, osq' disertum,
 Cor animans, plenum melle poetifico.
 Illius in scriptis sunt naturæ abdita miræ,
 Miraculum mundi, dum sibi vixit, erat.

MISCEBIN, Dr.

A Quack.

Ao fecit 1739.

“ Prenez des Pilules, prenez des Pilules !”

MITCHELL, SAMUEL, M. D.

A Physician at New York.

Born 1751.

Gent. Mag. 1810, pp. 33, 614.

MITOBIUS BURCHARDUS.

Died 1568.

Quid te Mithobi melius quid doctius usq' est
 Ipse tuo ridet Phœbus in ingenio.

MONRO, ALEXANDER, M. D. F. R. S. E.

Raeburn pinx.

J. Heath sc.

Hutchinson.

MONSEY, MEPHENGGER, M. D.

Bromley sc.

From a Sketch by Forster.

A Physician of extensive practice and eccentric character. He was for many years Physician at Chelsea Hospital, and died 1788, aged 96, ordering that his body should be anatomized, and the skeleton hung up in the Hospital for the benefit of students.

MONTANUS, JOHAN.

Wood cut.

Born 1488.

Died 1551.

An Italian Physician, of so much reputation, that he was regarded by his countrymen as a second Galen. He was also a poet and orator; in short, his reputation was so wide and illustrious, that he attracted the notice of all the academies and literati of his country. He was preferred to the Professor's chair at Padua, which he retained to the end of his life, though tempted to quit it by magnificent offers from the Emperor Charles V. Francis I. of France, and Cosmo, Duke of Tuscany.

MONTBELG, JO. NIC. M. D.

His hand feeling a pulse.

MOORE, JOHN, M. D.

T. Lawrence, R. A. pinx. G. Keating sc. 1794.

Son of a Scotch clergyman, was born at Stirling 1730, and educated at Glasgow. He died in London 1802, highly respected as a man of letters and of general information.

Gent. Mag.

MOORE, FRANCIS.

Drapentier ad vivum.

Doctor and Astrologer. "Vox Stellarum."

MORAND, J. F. CLEMENT.

Docteur Regent of the Faculty of Paris.

Born 1726.

Died 1784.

MOREAU, RENATUS.

Renatus Moreau signalized himself by his comments and translations of Greek authors, and was at the superfluous labour of re-publishing the "Schola Salernitana," with all its ancient glosses.

MORGAGNI.

The celebrated Anatomist.

MORTON, RICHARDUS, M. D.

B. Orchard pinx.

W. Elder sc.

Morton was a noted practitioner, and had a good deal of what was called "Chamber-pot practice."

"Alter matulas inspicit, et ubi morbum non invenit, facit." *Garth, Orat. Harveian.*

Chalmers.

MOSELEY, BENJAMIN, M. D.

Paye pinx.

Marie A. Bourtier sc.

Physician to Chelsea Hospital.

Died 1819.

MOYLE, JOHN, Sen.

Senior Chirurgeon.

Mr. John Moyle styled himself Senior in his "Experienced Chirurgeon." His work, entitled "Chirurgus Marinus," published previously, was well received. It appears that he was "one of her Majesty's ancient Sea Chirurgeons," 1702.

MUDGE, JOHN, M.D. F.R.S.

Northcote pinx. T. W. Reynolds sc. 1795.

Died 1793. Ætat. 72.

MULERIUS, PETRUS.

Born 1647.

Died 1599.

MULIERUS, NIC. M.D.

S. L. sc. 1647.

MURRAY, THOMAS ARCH. M.D.

S. Lane pinx.

J. Young sc.

Died 1802.

MUSGRAVE, WILLIAM, M.D.

S. Gandy pinx.

M. Van Gucht.

Ætat. 45, 1718.

Died 1721.

Noble, vol. III.

MUSSENBROCK, PETRUS VAN, M.D.

Born 1692.

Died 1761.

NEWTON, JAMES, M.D.

Died 1750. Ætat. 78, 1752.

Author of "The Herbal."

Noble, vol. III.

NICHOLSON.

Doctor of Physic.

G. Lumley fecit.

Private Plate. *Scarce.*

About 1683.

NIEUWENTYT, BERNARD, M. D.

*D. Valkenburg pinx.**P. Van Gunst sc.*

Born 1654.

Died 1730.

NONINUS, D. A. EVARUS.

J. Weeneux fecit 1620.

NORFORD, WILLIAM, M. D.

*G. Ralph pinx.**J. Singleton sc. Bury 1788.*

Died 1793, aged 75.

NOSTRODAMUS, MICHAEL.

Born 1503.

Died 1566.

Wood cut.

An able Physician and celebrated Astrologer.

The following distich was written upon him by
Stephen Jodelle:

“Nostra damus, cum falsa damus, nam fallere nostrum est :
Et cum falsa damus, nil nisi nostra damus.”

NYMMANUM, GREGORY.

Ætat. 35, 1627.

OCCO, ADOLPHUS.

Wood cut.

Born 1524.

One of a family of Physicians of considerable eminence. When he had finished his medical studies under his father, a Physician of Augsburgh, who died in 1572, and at the University, he soon became noted as a practitioner, and in 1564 was appointed Inspector of the Apothecaries, and per-

petual Vicar to the Dean of the College of Physicians. He died in 1605. He published a "Pharmacopœia" in 1574, which continued to be re-printed as late as 1734; and "Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata a Pompeio M. ad Heraclium," Strassburgh, 4to. and folio. This is an excellent book of general reference, being a list of all the coins in every reign, digested into the years in which they were apparently struck. It was first printed in 1579, and again in 1600, which is the best edition. One afterwards published by Mezzabarba is not so highly valued, as this editor's additions are of doubtful authority. Among Gesner's letters is a learned "Epistola Græca de Oxymeli helleborato, aliisque ad rem medicam spectantibus," written by Occo, who was an excellent Greek scholar.

ODDUS, DE ODDIS.

Wood cut.

Born 1524.

OKEY, THO. OCTAV. M.D.

Scarce.

"Thomas Octavius Okey, Doctor of Physic, eighth and last of that name and number, son, grandson, and hath been five times father of a Thomas, &c. all born only sons, and all died so suddenly, though all in health, as also a daughter, that most of them were dead before any illness appeared upon them." 1690.

OKEY, THO. TERT.

Medicinæ Professor.

M. V. Gucht ad vivum.

Born 1674.

Probably the son of the former, and equally skilful. They appear to have been both born Doctors, and to have as much inherited the healing art, when children as in age. Their Doctorships were fond of the rebus, as their *hereditary* one was a key in a circle, which, with great research, will be found to intimate the surname.

OSBORN, WILLIAM, M.D.

*J. Hardy pinx.**J. Jones sc. 1791.*

In arte Obstetricâ peritissimus.

OZANNE, CHRIST.

Wood cut.

PAAW, PETER.

Medicinæ Professor.

Born 1564.

Died 1617.

PALFIN, JOHN.

A Surgeon of eminence, born at Ghent 1649, was much distinguished by his lectures in that city. He died 1730.

Chalmers's Biog.

PARACELSUS, PHILIP THEOPHRASTUS.

Bombast de Hohenheim.

W. Hollar sc.

He lived in the fifteenth century. The cures he wrought were so surprising in that age, that he was supposed to have recourse to supernatural aid. In a picture of him at Lumley Castle, he is represented in a close black gown, with both hands on a great sword, on whose hilt is inscribed the word Azot. This was the name of his *familiar* spirit, that he kept imprisoned in the pummel, to consult on emergent occasions. Butler humorously describes this circumstance :

Bombastes kept the Devil's bird
Shut in the pummel of his sword ;
That taught him all the cunning pranks
Of past and future mountebanks.

PARÉ, AMBROSE.

Fiquel sc.

Died 1590.

A celebrated French Surgeon. Surgeon to
Henry II. Francis II. Charles IX. and Henry III.

PARKINSON, JOHN.

Title Page, 1640.

Apothecary to James I.

Born 1567.

Died 1693.

PATCH, JOHN.

Surgeon.

*J. Opie pinx.**E. A. Ezekiel sc. 1789.*

PARTRIDGE, JOHANNES.

Physician and Almanack-maker. He was sworn Physician to the King, but never attended the court, nor received any salary.

PATIN, GUY, M. D.

Ant. Masson sc.

Born 1602.

Died 1672.

A writer of much wit and learning, and Professor in the Royal College at Paris.

PATIN, CHARLES, M. D.

Born 1633.

Died 1693.

PEARSON, GEORGE, M. D. F.R.S.

Silhouette.

Physician to St. George's Hospital.

PECQUET, JOHN.

Died 1674.

He is celebrated for his discovery of the receptacle of the chyle.

PELLET, THOMAS, M. D. F.R.S.

In a cap, sitting in an elbow-chair.

*M. Dahl pinx. Mezz.**J. Faber sc.*

Was some time President of the Royal College of Physicians, London. He resided in Henrietta

Street, Covent Garden, where he died July 4, 1744, greatly respected as a man of science, and as one who excelled in the study of *belles lettres*. This gentleman and Martin Folkes, Esq. prepared Sir Isaac Newton's "Chronology of ancient Kingdoms" for the press, re-published in 1728; and either one or both of these learned editors added references, in the margin of that book, to several authors. Dr. Pellet presented several papers to the Royal Society. He also revived the annual ceremony of the Harveian Oration in the College of Physicians, after it had been discontinued, on account of some embarrassment in their finances.

PEPYS, Sir LUCAS, Bart. M. D. F. R. S.

Drawing by Edridge.

President of the College of Physicians.

PERRY, SAMPSON.

Surgeon to the Middlesex Militia.

PERRY, WILLIAM.

Surgeon to a man-of-war.

Proof. Oval.

From Mr. Bindley's collection.

PERFECT, WILLIAM, M. D.

M. W. Sharpe pinx.

W. Say sc. 1802.

PEREGRINE, J. P.

W. W. del. 1820.

From a miniature of the same size.

PERIZONIUS, CHRISTIANUS, M.D.

Ætat. 38.

PETER, CHARLES.

Ant. Schoonian pinx. Jas. Nutting sc.

Scarce.

“ Charles Peter, Surgeon, served King Charles II. in the Dutch wars. Surgeon of y^e Horse Guards to King James, and Surgeon of the Household to King William, daily prepares his Cordial Tincture and Pills, which have cured thousands of y^e Collick, Stone, Gravell, Scurvie, and Dropsy, &c. Gives advice to the Poor as well as the Rich, at his House in St. Martin’s Lane, near Long Acre, where he hath lived between 30 and 40 years, Laus Deo, 1705.”

Ætat. 57.

PETIT, JOHN LEWIS.

Chirurgion.

A celebrated Surgeon, was born at Paris, March 13, 1674. From his childhood he displayed uncommon acuteness, and received his first instructions in Anatomy from M. de Littre, a celebrated Anatomist, who resided in his father’s house. Under this master he made such rapid progress, that he had scarcely attained the age of twelve, when M. de Littre found that he might be intrusted with the care of his anatomical theatre. He afterwards studied Surgery under Castel and Mareschal, and was admitted master in 1700. In the course of no long time he became the first practitioner in Paris, and was consulted in all cases of importance; and there

were few operations of difficulty and delicacy which he did not superintend, or actually perform; and his hand and his counsels were alike successful. Such a reputation soon extended throughout Europe. In 1726 he was sent for by the King of Poland, and again in 1734 by Don Ferdinand, afterwards King of Spain: he re-established the health of both these princes, who endeavoured to retain him near their persons with the offer of great rewards, but could not overcome his attachment to his native place. Among his professional honours was that of member of the Academy of Sciences, director of the Academy of Surgery, censor and royal professor at the schools, and fellow of the Royal Society of London. He died at Paris, April 20, 1750, aged 76, regretted as much for his private virtues as his public services.

PETIT, ANTHONY FRANCIS.

A Physician at Orleans; author of "Chirurgical Anatomy," and a "Discourse on Surgery."

Died 1794.

PETTY, Sir WILLIAM, M. D. F. R. S.

Professor of Anatomy at Oxford.

J. Closterman pinx.

J. Smith sc.

Born 1623.

Died 1687.

Hutchinson.

PEYRONIE, F. DE LE.

First Surgeon to the King, was distinguished above all the eminent Surgeons who have appeared

in France, by his ardent zeal for the progress and improvement of Surgery, and the sums he expended for that purpose. He was born in 1678, and died April 24, 1747. Among the important services he rendered his country, we find that he procured the establishment of the "Royal Academy of Surgery" at Paris in 1731; and left his library, and estate of Marigny, to the company of Surgeons in that city, who sold them to his Majesty for 200,000 livres; he also appointing the same company universal legatees to two-thirds of his property. M. de la Peyronie bequeathed to the Surgeons' company of Montpellier, two houses situated there, with 100,000 livres, for the erection of an amphitheatre for surgery; and also left the same company universal legatees to the third part of his property. Every clause in his will tended to the public good, and the encouragement and improvement of Surgery, by which, as well as by his talents, this celebrated Surgeon rendered his name immortal in France.

PEYSONNEL, ANT. M.D.

Jessand sc.

Born 1694.

PHILARETUS.

PHREAS, JOHN.

Died 1465.

Hutchinson.

PIGRAY, PETER.

Chirurgion.

Surgeon to the armies of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. He was the friend of Ambrose Paré, and published "*Chirurgica cum aliis Medicinæ Partibus.*" He died 1613.

PITCAIRN, WILLIAM, M.D. F.R.S.

President of the College of Physicians.

Sir Joshua Reynolds pinx. J. Jones sc.

Died 1791. Ætat. 80.

PITCAIRN, DAVID, M.D. F.R.S.

J. Hoppner pinx. T. Bragg sc.

Died 1811. Ætat. 60.

PITCAIRN, ARCHIBALD, M.D.

J. B. Medina pinx. R. Strange sc.

Born 1652.

Died 1713.

A Scotch Physician and Poet. He had his admirers in his day, and Boerhaave was his pupil.

Hutchinson.

PITTARD, JEAN.

Chirurgion.

Born 1228.

Died 1315.

He was the founder of the Academy of Surgery at Paris.

Dict. Historique.

PITTS.

Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's.

From a drawing by Sir James Earle.

PLATNER, JOAN ZACHARIAS.

G. H. Hausmann pinx.

J. M. Bernigeroth sc.

Born 1694.

Died 1747.

He was first intended for a merchant, but the rapid progress which he made in his studies, induced his father to consent that he should direct his attention to Medicine, for which he had manifested a strong inclination. He studied, therefore, at Leipsic, for three years, and afterwards at Halle, where he received the degree of Doctor in September 1716. He then travelled through various parts of Europe, for four years, and finally settled at Leipsic in 1720. In 1721 he was appointed Professor Extraordinary of Anatomy and Surgery. In 1724 he obtained the chair of Physiology, which had become vacant by the death of Rivinus; in 1737 he was promoted to the Professorship of Pathology; and in 1747 to that of Therapeutics. He was also nominated perpetual Dean of the Faculty, and Consulting Physician to the court of Saxony. He did not live long, however, to enjoy these flattering distinctions; for he was carried off suddenly on the 19th of December 1747, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, by a paroxysm of asthma.

PLOEGH.

Wood cut.

PLUKENET, LEONARD, M. D.

Collins sc.

Ætat. 48, 1690

Born 1642.

Died 1705.

One of the most excellent and laborious Botanists of his day.

Hutchinson.

POIGNAND, LEWIS, M. D.

Rigaud, R. A. pinx.

Physician Accoucheur to the Middlesex and Westminster Lying-in Hospitals.

Died 1809. Ætat. 63.

POMME, PIERRE.

*L. Natoire pinx.**Sharp sc.*

Med. Consult. du Roi.

“Aliis Vitam. Immortalitatem sibi.”

PONTEAU, M.

Of Lyons.

So zealous was he for the improvement of his art, that he frequently tried the application of the *actual cautery* upon himself; and after his death his body is said to have been found covered with scars, as glorious to a man in the acquisition of science, as those which others can boast of in the pursuit of military fame.

POOLE, ROBERTUS, M. D.

*Aug. Armstrong pinx.**J. Faber sc.*

Ætat. 35, 1743.

POTT, PERCIVAL, F.R.S.

Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Dance pinx.

Born 1713.

Died 1788.

POUPART, FRANCIS.

Born at Mans, and, after receiving some education from the fathers of oratory, went to Paris, where he applied himself, with great assiduity, to natural history and philosophy. In the study of the former he had been led to the examination and dissection of insects, which turned his mind to Anatomy and Surgery, as the means of support; for which purpose he presented himself at the Hotel Dieu, and passed his examinations with great applause, which occasioned the more surprise, as he avowed that he had had no opportunity of obtaining practical information, and knew no more of Surgery than to let blood.

PRUDE, HENRY.

Apothecary.

*J. Hudson pinx.**Faber sc.*

PULTENEY, R. M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S.

*J. Beach pinx.**T. Roberts sc.*

Born 1730.

Died 1801.

Nichols's Lit. Anec. vol. VIII.

QUERCITANUS, JOSEPHUS.

Chesne (Joseph du), called also Quercetanus, Lord of La Violette, and Physician to the French King, was born at Armagnac, about the middle of the

sixteenth century. After having passed a considerable time in Germany, and being admitted to the degree of M. D. at Basle, 1573, he practised his art at Paris, and was made Physician to Henry IV. He had made great progress in the study of chemistry, to which he was particularly devoted. The success that attended his practice in this science, excited the spleen of the rest of the Physicians, and especially that of Guy Patin, who was continually venting sarcasms and satires against him, but experience has shewn that Du Chesne was better acquainted with the properties of antimony than Patin and his colleagues. This learned Chemist, who is called Du Quesne by Moreri, died at Paris, at a very advanced age, in 1609. He wrote in French verse, "The Folly of the World," 1583, 4to. 2. "The great Mirror of the World," 1593, 8vo. He also composed several books of Chemistry, which had great reputation once, although they are now forgotten. Haller has given the titles of them, and analyses of the principal of their contents. The most celebrated among them, which passed through the greatest number of editions, is his "Pharmacopœia Dogmaticorum restituta, pretiosis, selectisque Hermeticorum Floribus illustrata," Giesse Hess. 1607. This is said to have been recommended by Boerhaave to his pupils.

RABELAIS, FRANCIS, M. D.

Born 1483.

Died 1553.

A celebrated French wit.

Hutchinson.

RADCLIFFE, JOHAN. M.D.

*G. Kneller pinx.**G. Vertue sc.*

Born 1650.

Died 1714.

To Radcliffe's liberal spirit and love of science the most splendid ornament of Oxford bears ample testimony.

RAMESAY, GULIELMUS, M.D.

Et Medicus Regius Ordinarius Carolo II.

Ætat. 42.

Scarce. Fine impression.

There is an anonymous portrait of him in a Doctor of Physic's gown, by Sherwin, before "The Character of Nobility," 1672, 8vo.

Dr. William Ramesay appears to have bewildered himself in astrology; and when his intellects were perfectly confused and clouded, advanced the doctrine of dark stars. He was author of the following books: "Christian Judicial Astrology vindicated, and Demonology confuted; in answer to Nat. Homes, D.D.; with a Discourse on the Sun's Eclipse, 29 Mar. 1652," 12mo. He invented an instrument to cleanse the stomach, upon which he wrote a pamphlet, printed in small 8vo. 1672.

READ, WILLIAM.

"Oculist and Chirurgical Operator, who, after 22 years' travel and practice, hath Acquired the true Method of performing all Curable Distempers, Incident to y^e EYES, as Couching of Cataracts, Glaucomas, Suffusions, as his frequent Performances on Hundreds, in England, Scotland, and Ireland,

may Sufficiently Demonstrate, as well in the University and City of Oxford, upon severall Blind people, after many years continuance under such Distempers, and who are now (By God's Blessing) restored to their perfect sight that continue after their Couching, which is a Performance that many pretend to, but few perform like him; he does these things upon all Persons before he takes any Money, which is a Confirmation, that he is not one of those many Circumforaneous Pretenders, that Infest this Land. He also furnishes you with approved Remedies y^t preserve and strengthen y^e Sight in Young or Old, and Infallibly cures paines in the Head, that very often occasion Gutta Serenas, Black Cataracts, that are never cured, but means may be used in time, that may prevent those Obstructions in y^e Optick nerves, that occasion them, You may have faithfull Advice of him whither you are Curable or not, and may be Spoken with at his Lodgings from 8 in the Morning till 6 in the Evening."

"Hee cureth y^e Poor of Blindness, Cancers, Wenes, Hair lipes, Wry Neckes, and Dephness, for Charity."

READ, Sir WILLIAM.

Faithorne jun. ad vivum sc.

A Quack Doctor.

Knighted by Queen Anne, and died 1715. The following lines were written on him by Mr. Gwinnett:

The Queen, like Heaven, shines equally on all,
Her favours now without distinction fall.

Great Read, and slender Hannes, both knighted, show
 That none their honours shall to merit owe.
 That Popish doctrine is exploded quite,
 Or Ralph had been no Duke, and Read no Knight,
 That none may *virtue*, or their *learning* plead,
 This has no *grace*, and that can hardly *read*.

READE, ALEXANDER, M. D.

A small head by Gaywood, 1660.

He was a native of Scotland, of great abilities and no less success in his profession. There is a catalogue of his works in the "Athenæ Oxonienses."

REDI, FRANCIS, M. D.

Born 1626.

Died 1697.

Physician to the Grand Duke Ferdinand II.

Hutchinson. Chalmers.

REECE, RICHARD, M. D.

R. Bull pinx.

REGIUS, HENRICUS, M. D.

Candidè et Generosè.

RELPH, JOHN, M. D.

J. Medley pinx.

N. Branwhite sc.

RENODÆUS.

Title-page, 1657.

REYNOLDS, H. R. M. D.

Physician to the King.

*L. F. Abbot pinx.**V. Green sc.* 1798.

Born 1745.

Died 1811.

RICHARDSON, RICHARD, M. D. F. R. S.

J. Basire sc.

Born 1663.

Died 1741.

RICHTER, GEORGE GOTTLOB.

*G. D. Hurmann pinx.**J. J. Haid sc.*Phil. ac Medic. D. Potent. Britanniae Regis ac
Elect. Brunsvicens. &c. &c.

RIDLEY, MARK, M. D.

Cantabrigiensis.

Ætat. 34, 1594.

RIGBY, EDWARD, M. D.

Dawson Turner.

Private Plate.

Died 1821. Ætat. 74.

Gent. Mag.

RIOLANEUS, DECANEUS, M. D.

Reg. Profes. Med.

*Varic pinx.**G. Rouselet sc.*

The most voluminous writer of his day in France,
the very perusal of whose works would employ no
small portion of an industrious life.

RIVERIUS, LAZARUS.

His works contain ample specimens of useful practice, though his name has been oftener repeated for his mode of administering what is called the Saline Draught.

ROBERTON, JOHN.

Author of a "Practical Treatise on the Powers of Cantharides," and a "Treatise on Medical Police," London, 1809.

ROBINSON, BRYAN, M.D.

Ætat. 70, 1750.

Etching by R. Wilson ad vivum 1750.

Author of various works, particularly on "Animal Œconomy," 8vo. 1732; "A Dissertation on the Food and Discharge of Human Bodies," 8vo. 1748; and on the "Virtues and Operations of Medicine," 8vo. 1752, which attracted much attention. "This medical writer," says a reviewer, "who appears to be a considerable mathematician, and abounds with analytical resolutions and demonstrations, sets out with an assertion, that, as the virtues and operations of medicines depend on the powers of their small particles, so the powers of these depend on *ether* and *light*, of which he therefore enters on a short account, as he calls it, from Sir Isaac Newton; and from a dissertation of his own, printed in 1743, he supposes light to consist of grosser parts than *ether*, whose vibrations have greater velocity than the rays of light. He affirms that *ether* is the true cause of muscular motion." He published the third edition

of Dr. Richard Helsham's "Lectures on Natural Philosophy," in 1755. The time of his death is uncertain, though it probably occurred in 1757 or 1758; for, in the latter year, an 8vo. came out, as his posthumous work, entitled, "An Essay on Corns," the editor of which informs us, that the copy was written by the author in January 1747, and that it was the last perfect performance he completed.

ROGERS, JOHN, M.D.

Chantry sc.

Ætat. 38.

He was admitted to a Doctor's degree at Oxford 1664.

ROMPFIUS, CHRIST. CONST. M.D.

Van Loo pinx.

L. Cossinus sc. 1666.

ROWLEY, WILLIAM, M.D.

Physician to the Mary-le-bone Infirmary.

Born 1743.

Died 1806.

A voluminous medical writer, and author of a large work, entitled, "Schola Medicinæ universalis nova," which excited little attention. He had much taste for music, and some for poetry, which may be easily believed, from the humorous fancy exhibited in his opposition to Vaccination.

RUSSEL, ALEX. M.D. F.R.S.

Dance pinx.

Trotter sc. 1770.

Died 1770.

Innocuas placide Corpus jubet urere Flammas,

Et justo rapidos temperat Igne Focos.

Extorsit Lachesi Cultros pestique Venenum,

Abstulit, et tantos non sinit esse Metus.

RUSSEL, PAT. M.D. F.R.S.

Ridley sc. 1805.

Died 1805. Ætat. 79.

Author of a "Treatise on the Plague," and an
"Account of the Plague at Aleppo in 1760."

RUSH, JOHN.

Surgeon.

Inspector General of Hospitals.

Died 1802.

RUSH, BENJAMIN, M.D.

Philadelphia.

Sully pinx.

Edwin sc. 1813.

Born 1745.

Died 1813.

Chalmers.

RUSPINI, CHEVALIER.

The celebrated Dentist.

RUTHERFORD, DANIEL, M.D. F.L.S.

Professor of Botany, Edinburgh.

RUYSCH, FREDERIC.

Born 1638.

Died 1731.

Whose ingenuity invented methods of preserving dead bodies from decay, and by a variety of anatomical preparations, added many curious and permanent stores of information, unknown to former times. To him, likewise, pertains the honour of discovering those valves which are of such important use, and explain so many phenomena in the lymphatic circulation of the lower extremities.

RYAN, JOHN.

Surgeon.

S. T. sc.

Died 1789.

RYMER, JAMES.

Surgeon at Reigate.

Many years Surgeon in the Navy, and author of various works.

Vide Catalogue of Living Authors.

RYNE, WILLIAM, M. D.

Sturt sc.

Ætat. 34.

SACCHUS, POMPEIUS, M. D.

Medicinæ Professor.

M. Odus pinx.

F. M. Francia sc.

SAFFORY, HENRY.

Surgeon.

Ridley sc.

SALMON, WILLIAM.

R. White sc.

Ætat. 43, 1667.

He calls himself Medicinæ Professor.

Garth hints at him in his Dispensary :

“ Cowslips and poppies o’er his head he spread,
And Salmon’s works he placed beneath his head.”

SANCTORIUS.

Born 1561.

Died 1636.

An ingenious Physician, who first directed the
attention of Physicians to the importance of insen-
sible perspiration.

SAUNDERS, WILLIAM, M. D.

Physician Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales,
and Physician to Guy’s Hospital.

*L. Abbot pinx.**C. Townley sc.*

Born 1743.

Died 1817.

SAUNDERS, J. CUNNINGHAM.

*Devis pinx.**Cardon sc.*

Born 1773.

Died 1810.

Founder of the London Infirmary for Diseases of
the Eye.

SAYERS, F. M. D.

*J. Opie pinx.**W. C. Edwards sc.*

Ætat. 37.

Author of several Dramatic Sketches of the an-
cient Northern Mythology, a volume of Miscella-
nies, Antiquarian and Historical, 1790.

SCAGLIA, ALEXANDER CÆSAR.

*Ant. Van Dyk pinx.**P. Pontius sc.*

Died 1641.

SCALIGER, JULIUS CÆSAR.

Born 1484.

Died 1558.

The two Scaligers, father and son, were prodigies of learning and vanity. Joseph Scaliger inherited from his father the most ardent love for study, the most ridiculous vanity, with a most caustic humor. His writings are a mass of useful materials and gross invectives. He was a literary despot. In 1594 he published a work on "the Antiquity and Splendour of the Scaligerian Race," and he makes his father to be the greatest warrior, the most skilful Physician, and the best Latinist of the age. This flaming account was refuted by Scioppius, who made a calculation of the number of lies it contained, which he informs us amounted to 499.

SCARBOROUGH, Sir CHARLES, M.D.

Physician to Charles II. James II. and William III.

Vandergucht sc.

Born 1616.

Died 1693.

He read anatomical lectures at Surgeons' Hall for sixteen or seventeen years.

Hutchinson.

SCHAFFERUS, GUL. ERNEST. M. D.

Born 1590.

SCHARPUS, GEORGIUS.

J. Bapt. Coriolanus fecit.

Philosophus et Medicus, Natione Scotus, Regis Christianissimi Consiliarius, et in Academia Montpelii Professor et Vice-Cancellarius, necnon in Bononiensi Archigymnasio Medicinæ Doctor. Ætat. lvii.

In the Bodleian Catalogue, under his name, is the following book: "*Institutiones Medicæ*," a Claudio F. edit. Bon. 1638, 4to.

SCHENEKINS, JOAN.

Ætat. 45.

SCHNEIDER, CONRAD VICTOR.

J. Sandrart sc. 1660.

SCHOBER, GOTTLOB, M. D.

SCHOMBERG, ISAAC, M. D.

*Hudson pinx.**Sherlock sc.*

Died 1761.

One of a family of Physicians, and celebrated for his contest with the College of Physicians.

SCHOVEN.

SCHREVELIUS, CORNELIUS, M. D.

R. Persyn ad vivum fecit.

SCHROEKIUS, LUCAS, M. D.

J. Fiches pinx.

SCHUPPACH, MICHAEL.

G. Locher del. 1774.*Habare sc.* 1775.

Le Pharmacie Rustique.

Ou Representation exacte de l'interieur de la
Chambre où Michel Schuppach, connu sous le nom
du Medecin de la Montagne, tient ses consultations.

SEBITUS, MELCHIOR.

Ætat. 74, 1613.

SENATE, Dr.

Inventor of Aromatic Lozenges of Steel.

SENNERTUS, DANIEL, M.D.

Born 1593.

Died 1637.

Daniel Sennertus, the son of a shoemaker at
Breslaw, deserves to be exempted from oblivion, on
account of his many candid and well-ordered works,
and his political virtues and talents, which raised
him from the lowest station to the prime honours
and dignities of his country.

SERMON, WILLIAM, M.D.

Sherwin ad vivum del. et sc.

Was possessed of a palliative remedy for the
Dropsy, by which the Duke of Albermarle was
greatly relieved; but he not long after relapsed into
this distemper, which at length proved fatal.

Let Zoilists carp at what is past and done.

Brave Sermon's acts shall live in the face o' th' sun.

Great Monck, restorer of his country's peace,

Declares from him his dropsy soon did cease.

SEVERINUS, MARCUS AURELIUS.

Med. et Chirur. Professor, 1580.

SHARPE, WILLIAM.

G. Dance del. 1794.*W. Daniels sc.*

Born 1729.

Died 1810.

Sharpe was many years Assistant Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and was eminent in his profession during the time he practised; but he retired upwards of twenty years before his death, and was succeeded in his residence and practice by the late Sir Charles Blicke, who was also his fortunate successor at the Hospital, of which he soon became Principal Surgeon—a post he held to the last hour of his life. They were both good practical Surgeons, but their literary labors consist of a small pamphlet on Paper Splints, or, “A new Method of treating Fractured Legs,” by the former; and a smaller one, “On the Yellow Fever of Jamaica,” (1772,) by the latter.

The celebrated author of the “Critical Enquiry” was of a different family.

SHEBBEARE, JOHN, M.D.

Died 1788. *Ætat.* 79.

Author of “Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea,” and 4 vols. of the Practice of Physic.

SHELDON, JOHN.

Professor of Anatomy to the Royal Academy.

Proof. From Mr. Bindley's collection.

Son of John Sheldon, who practised as an Apothecary and Surgeon in Tottenham Court Road, a few doors from Black Horse Yard. Old Sheldon was in good practice, kept his carriage, and had two sons and two daughters.

John was from his youth addicted to ingenious enterprises, and while at Harrow School was flogged for making a boat and floating it.

He was always ardent in the pursuit of surgery; and when a very young man, had a great many preparations and subjects while at his father's, which, from some neglect, became known in the neighbourhood, and nearly caused the demolition of the house.

SHIELDS.

Surgeon, Edinburgh.

On horseback.

Etched by Kay, 1791.

SIBLEY, E. M. D. F.R.H.S.

Dodd del.

J. Page sc.

Member of the College of Physicians in Aberdeen.

SIHACHT, J. O. M. D.

J. M. Quinkhard pinx.

P. Tange sc. 1726.

Born 1704.

SIHENCHZER, JO. JAC.

*J. H. Heidegger pinx.**T. Lant sc.*

Ætat. 59.

SILVA, JEAN BAPTISTA, M. D.

*H. Rigaud pinx.**G. F. Schmidt sc.* 1742.

Born 1682.

Died at Paris 1742.

Docteur en Medecine, de la Faculté de Montpellier, Docteur Regent de la Faculté en l'Université de Paris, Medecin Consultant du Roi et de S. A. S. M. le Prince de Condé, &c. &c.

He abandoned the Jewish religion, and studied Medicine at Montpellier and Paris. The Empress of Russia made him liberal offers to settle in her dominions, which he declined. He was author of a "Treatise on the Use of Bleeding," 2 vols. 12mo.; "Dissertations and Consultations of Chirac and Silva," 3 vols.

SIMS, JOHN, M. D.

Etched by Mrs. Dawson Turner.

Private Plate.

SIMS, JAMES, M. D. LL. D.

*J. Medley pinx.**N. Branwhite sc.*

Born 1741.

Died 1820.

Physician to the General Dispensary, and many years President of the Medical Society.

SINCLAIR, JOHN.

Surgeon.

M. A. Gucht sc.

SKENE, Dr.

A. Robertson pinx. *J. Collyer sc.* 1804.
Aberdeen.

SLOANE, Sir HANS, Bart. M.D.

An eminent Physician and Naturalist.

G. Kneller pinx. *J. Faber sc.* 1729.

Born 1660. Died 1752.

The sense which the public entertained of his merit is shewn by the honors conferred on him. He was created a Baronet, chosen Member of the Royal Academy at Paris, President of the College of Physicians, and President of the Royal Society, on the death of Sir Isaac Newton.

SMALL, ALEXANDER.

Chirurgion.

B. Danbridge pinx. *J. Faber sc.*

Died 1794. Ætat. 84.

He attended Barton Booth the actor in his last illness, with Sir Hans Sloane, at which time (1733) he lived in York Buildings.

SMITH, J. E. M.D. F.R.S.

R. Pastorini sc.

President of the Linnæan Society.

SMITH, JAMES.

Oculist and Artificial Eye-maker.

*J. Trunk pinx.**J. Pine sc.**Scarce.*

Britain's FAM'D OCULIST displays his Art
 In COUCHING Eyes, and bettering of that Part.
 His Skill is great, yet that's a nobler Skill
 Which can ye room of *bad* wth *new* ones fill;
 This does my FRIEND, this he alone can do.
 Let FOREIGN REALMS their Genius boast no more
 For new Inventions, unconceiv'd before,
 Since SMITH, and all y^t know him know 'tis true,
 Is ENGLISH born, and loves his country too.
 Thus as our MONARCH others does excell
 In wisdom, power, and in ruling well,
 So do his loyal subjects theirs outvie,
 As well in Arts as in sweet Liberty.

SMOLLETT, TOBIAS, M. D.

Born 1720.

Died 1771.

A Navy Surgeon, a Physician, a novel writer, and
 founder of the Critical Review.

SOLANDER, DANIEL CHARLES, M. D.

A celebrated Naturalist, the pupil of Linnæus,
 and the friend of Sir Joseph Banks.

It is testified of him, that to very extensive know-
 ledge he added a mode of communication, of such
 peculiar modesty, that he appeared to receive instruc-
 tion, when he was bestowing it in the most ample
 manner.

SPINA, PETRUS DE.

Born 1563.

Died 1622.

SPRY, Dr.

Of Plymouth.

Author of some papers in the Philosophical Transactions 1767.

STEVENS, Dr.

STEVENSON, JOHN.

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Consulting and Operating Surgeon for the Diseases of the Eye and Ear to H. R. H. the Duke of York, and Prince Leopold.

Drawing in water colors, from an original picture by Burch.

STORK, ANT. M. D.

Who, on reading Dr. Stork's pamphlets a few years since, his unqualified declarations, and apparently well-authenticated cases—who could have doubted but that in hemlock we possessed a safe and certain remedy for one of the most cruel and inveterate diseases which could afflict mankind? Unless the hemlock of Vienna be superior to that of England, Cancer is still without a cure.

STRUENSE, COUNT.

Physician to the King of Denmark.

Beheaded in 1772.

STUKELEY, GULIELMUS, M.D. F.R.S. F.A.S.

*G. Kneller pinx.**J. Smith sc. 1721.*

Born 1687.

Died 1765.

He took orders, and was presented to the living of All Saints, in Stamford, and afterwards to the rectory of St. George, Queen Square, is better known as an Antiquary than as a Physician. In his medical capacity, his "Dissertation on the Spleen" was well received, but he succeeded best in throwing light on the dark remains of Antiquity.

SUDERMAN, HENRICUS.

SWIETEN, VAN.

*A. de St. Aubin del.**G. Cooke sc.*

"Commentaria in Hermannii Boerhaave Aphorismos de cognoscendis et curandis Morbis," 5 vols. 4to.

SYDENHAM, THOMAS, M. D.

Born 1624.

The most eminent Physician and improver of the art that England has produced.

Aikin. Hutchinson.

SYLVIUS, FRANCISCUS DE LA BOE.

R. White sc.

He was Professor of Medicine at Leyden, where he demonstrated the truth of Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood. He died 1672, aged 58. He was the last of the chemical sect.

SYMONDS.

Surgeon, of Chelsea.

J. Vanderbrank pinx. 1730.*G. White sc.*

TAPLIN, WILLIAM.

Surgeon.

Heath sc. 1803.

TAYLOR, CHARLES, M.D.

*T. Uwins pinx.**C. Warren sc.*

Secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of
Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

Nichols's Lit. Anec. vol. II. 383.

TAYLOR, JOHANNES.

*Chevalier Ryche pinx.**J. Faber sc.*

In Optica expertissimus, multisque in Academiis
celeberrimis Membrum.

Effigiem Taylor, tibi qui demissus ab alto est,

Turba alias expers luminis, ecce vides.

Hic Maculas tollit, CATARACTUS depremitt omnes,

Amissum splendens excitat ille jubar.

Mirandâ praxi sublata OPTHALMIA quævis

Artifici dextræ GUTTA SERENA cedit :

Ecce VIRUM ! cujus cingantur tempora lauro

Dignum, cui laudes sæcula longa canant.

TEMPLEMAN, PETER, M.D.

*R. Cosway, R.A. pinx.**W. Evans sc.*

Died 1769. Ætat. 58.

On the establishment of the British Museum in
1753, he was appointed to the office of keeper of
the reading-room, which he resigned on being chosen,

in 1760, secretary to the then newly instituted Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. He was esteemed a man of great learning, particularly with respect to languages; spoke French with great fluency, and left the character of a humane, generous, and polite member of society.

THEMMEN, PH. H. M. D.

Silhouette.

THOMASIIUS, GODEFRIDUS, M. D.

J. Kupilki pinx.

B. Vogel sc.

THOMPSONUS, GEORGIUS, M. D.

W. Sherwin sc.

Ætat. 50, 1670.

George Thompson was author of "The Pest anatomised," written when the Plague was in London. He was also author of "Epilogismi Chymici," &c. and several pieces in vindication of the chymical practice of Physic, against the Galenists. One of these was entitled, "Galeno-pale, or a Chymical Trial of the Galenists;" to which one William Johnson wrote an answer, which produced a reply, namely, "A Gag for Johnson's Animadversions upon Galeno-pale, or a scourge for Galen." He wrote in vindication of Lord Bacon's philosophy, against the very learned and no less dogmatical Henry Stubbe, wherein the Galenical Method and Medicaments, as likewise *Blood-letting* in particular, are offered to be proved ineffectual, or destructive to mankind, by experimental demonstrations.

THOMSON, THOMAS, M. D.

W. W. del. 1822.

Physician Extraordinary to H. R. H. the Duke of York, and Deputy Inspector of Military Hospitals.

THORNTON, ROBERT, M. D.

Lecturer on Botany.

THOROTON, ROBERT, M. D.

Walker sc. 1677.

Author of the "History of Nottinghamshire."

THORPE, JOHN, M. D.

Wollaston pinx.

J. Bayly sc.

Born 1682.

Died 1751.

Nichols's Lit. Anec. vol. III. p. 509.

THURIAS, MARC. AUREL.

J. George sc.

Ætat. 71, 1651.

TICHMEYER, HERMAN FRED. M. D.

Dissertatio de Calculis Biliariis, 1742.

TICINIUS, MATTHIAS, M. D.

M. Hailler sc. 1679.

TISSOT, S. A. D.

Died 1797. Ætat. 70.

A Swiss Physician, celebrated for his "Advice to Men of Letters," and other works.

TOLET, FRANCIS.

Regis Litho-Chirurgus.

*Montagne pinx.**Maillet sc.*

Surgeon to La Charité at Paris, 1708.

A very expert Lithotomist, published a treatise on that operation, in which are many useful remarks, either omitted or overlooked by all preceding writers on this subject.

TOMLINSON, RICHARD.

Apothecary.

Title-page, 1657.

TORRIANO, NATHANIEL, M.D.

*Higmore fil. pinx.**G. Walker sc.* 1761.

He published an account of a particular species of sore-throat, which reigned amongst young children at Paris, 1749.

TORTOSA, G.

A. Ross del. et sc. 1809.

An Italian Physician.

TOURNEFORT, JOS. PITTON DE.

Born 1656.

Died 1708.

A celebrated French Botanist.

Hutchinson.

TRONCHIN, THEODORE, M.D.

Professor in Medicine at Geneva.

*Listard del.**Gaillard sc.*

Author of a work "De Colica Pictonum."

TROTTER, THOMAS, M. D.

Orme pinx. et sc. 1796.

Author of an excellent "Treatise on Scurvy."

TRYE, CHARLES BRANDON.

A learned Surgeon, and senior Surgeon to the County Infirmary, Gloucester, was descended from the ancient family of Trye of Hardwick. He was born August 21, 1757; and died Oct. 8, 1811.

Gent. Mag. 1811.

TRUESDALE.

Apothecary.

Drawing by Hills, from a picture in the possession of Mr. Tegart.

In great practice about 1760.

He was formerly a partner in the respectable house of Walker and Nussey, of St. James's Street.

TURNBULL, WILLIAM, M. D.

*W. Chamberlin pinx.**W. Skelton sc.*Died 1796. *Ætat.* 67.

Physician to the Eastern Dispensary.

He was of Wooler in Northumberland, and practised in London about twenty-five years.

TURNER, JOHN, M. D.

R. White sc.

Junior Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 1710.

TURNER, DANIEL.

*M. Richardson pinx.**G. Vertue sc.*

Prefixed to his "Syphilis."

Dr. Turner was a Physician of some celebrity, but too fond of displaying his talents upon paper. He wrote the "Art of Surgery," published in two volumes 8vo. 1725, the second edition of which appeared in 1733, in three vols. 8vo.; "A Treatise on Fevers," 1739: his "Syphilis" appeared in 1732. His chirurgical works were chiefly on the Venereal Disease; besides which, he presented the public with "De Morbis Cutaneis, or ancient Physicians' Legacy." He also sent to the Royal Society "The Cases of Insects voided by the Urinary Passage;" and some other papers. Turner was not regularly educated as a Physician, but as a Surgeon; for he is mentioned as a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, London, in 1726, and was then styled Mr. Daniel Turner. His cases are not stated in the most delicate terms; nor was politeness amongst his excellencies. He died March 12, 1741.

TURNER, DANIEL.

*Verelst pinx.**Mexx.*

Ætat. 67, 1734.

TURNER, WILLIAM, M. D.

Died 1568.

William Turner, Dean of Wells, and Doctor of Physic, acquired great reputation for his learning, and was author of the first English Herbal, which was in great estimation before Gerard's; there is a

fine copy of it in Lord Spencer's library, printed at Cologne 1568.

TURNER, ROBERT.

VAILLANT, JO. FOY.

N. Hubert sc. 1688.

Born 1665.

Died 1706.

John Francis Foy, his son, was born at Rome 1665; he died 1708, two years after his father.

Hutchinson.

VALANGEIN, F. J. DE, M. D.

L. F. Abbot pinx.

J. Collyer sc. 1794.

Died 1805.

VALLENTINE, MICH. BERN. M. D.

F. Nunzer sc.

Ætat. 40, 1698.

Gent. Mag. 1805.

VALVERDUS, JOANNES.

Nicolo Beatrei 1550.

VAN BUTCHELL, MARTIN.

Died 1814. *Ætat.* 80.

Celebrated for his long beard, and long hand-bills.

VANDER LINDEN, JO. ANT.

Medicinæ Professor.

Born 1609.

Died 1664.

Of all the Hollanders of his time, Vander Linden, of a family demanding respectful mention in the

annals of Medicine, has a principal claim to distinction, both for his valuable translation of Hippocrates, and his very accurate biographical catalogue of all the medical writers on record.

VANDERWICH, CORNELIUS STALPART.

S. Rusch pinx.

A. de Blois sc.

Ætat. 67, 1684.

VAVASSEUR, GUILLAUME.

A. I. pinx.

Fiquet sc.

Premier Chirurgien du Roy François I. qui obtint pour la Chirurgie de Paris en l'Anné 1544 les Privileges de l'Université.

VENETTE, NICOLAUS, M. D.

Ætat. 60, 1691.

VENNER, TOBIAS, M. D.

Faithorne sc.

Born 1577.

Died 1660.

He wrote "Via recta ad Vitam longam." His "Censure on Bristol Waters," is the first treatise of the kind in our language.

VERDRIES, JOH. MELCHIER, M. D.

C. M. Prenner pinx.

Born 1679.

"Vera ad Medicinam Via," 1714.

VERDUC, JEAN BAPTISTE, M. D.

Par de nouveaux secrets cet excellent Genie
 Pénètre la nature, explique ses ressorts ;
 Et ce qu'il nous apprend pour la santé du corps,
 En prolongeant nos jours éternise sa vie.

VESSALIUS.

T. Holloway sc.

The most eminent and meritorious of the scholars of Sylvius. He was the descendant of a long line of medical ancestors, who had flourished in the polite courts of the Dukes of Burgundy. This illustrious man was born at Brussels in 1514, and made such progress in medical studies, that he was chosen Professor in the University of Louvain before he attained the age of twenty years. Thence he attended the Emperor Charles the Fifth, in his expedition against his rival, Francis the First, in which service he gained such reputation, that he was solicited to give lectures in various Universities of Italy. Before he was thirty he published his well-known anatomical plates, drawn from life, which deservedly entitle him to be reckoned the founder of rational anatomy. He died about 1674. 1564

VICQ, D'AZIR FELIX.

Died 1794. Ætat. 46.

A celebrated French Anatomist, one of the founders of the Society of Medicine of Paris.

VORSTIUS, ÆLIUS EVARHARDUS, M. D.

“ Omnia Serio.”

WADD, SOLOMON.

Surgeon.

R. Hills del.

Born 1745.

W. W. fecit.

Died 1821.

WAINWRIGHT.

Apothecary.

W. W. del.

From a wax model in the possession of Mr. Badger.

Father of the late Mr. Wainwright, of Pall Mall.

WALKER, RICHARD.

Apothecary to the Prince of Wales.

Water-color Drawing, from a Picture by Hoppner.

Born 1750.

Died 1817.

He was author of "Memoirs of Medicine," an excellent work, though very humble in its pretensions, and written amidst the constant and pressing avocations of a fatiguing employment. From the studious compression of the subject, the style has not that flowing ease which a larger work would have admitted. This defect is, perhaps, in a great degree unavoidable. No book of its size contains more information, or more just reflections and observations, on its subject. In the multitude of new books, all are alike competitors for notice; the mere intrinsic merits of any work, if unaided by certain necessary expedients of the craft, is seldom sufficient to ensure public circulation. This volume was published at the author's risk; no bookseller had any particular interest in its sale, no Review any parti-

cular motives to recommend it, and it is now, with all its merits, nearly unknown, even to the medical profession !

WALL, GILMAN.

S. Harding sc. 1790.

Pharmacopola Cantabrigiensis.

WALL, JOHN, M. D.

A Drawing after Pine.

Born 1708. Died 1776.

He was elected fellow of Merton College in 1735, soon after which he took the degree of Bachelor of Physic, and removed to the city of Worcester, where he was many years settled in practice. In 1759 he took the degree of M.D. Besides an ingenious "Treatise on the Virtues of Malvern Waters," which he brought into reputation, he enriched the repositories of medical knowlege with many valuable tracts, which, since his death, have been collected into an octavo edition, by his son, the present learned Dr. Martin Wall, F. R. S. Clinical Professor of the University, and were printed at Oxford in 1780.

WALWYN, WILLIAM.

R. White sc.

Ætat. 80, 1681.

He sold Family Physic to cure every kind of Distemper by *Sea and Land*.

WARD, JOSHUA, Armig.

*Ed. Loving pinx.**J. Faber sc.*

Salus Populi suprema Voluptas.

Joshua Ward was a dry-salter of Thames Street, and afterwards inventor of certain medicines, which became a splendid foundation of fame and fortune to the lucky projector. Having failed in business he applied himself to Chemistry, and, in a propitious moment, hit on his famous DROP or PILL. With these and other powerful agents, he commenced a bold, and, generally speaking, successful practice, in a class of diseases which, previously, had been a stumbling-block to the practitioners of Physic.

He met with great opposition; but he silenced all his adversaries by a long list of hopeless cases, abandoned by the faculty, fortunately treated by himself.

An application he recommended for the King's hand established his reputation beyond competition; and a solemn vote of the House of Commons protected him from the anathemas and interdictions of the College. We may judge of his finances by the remuneration required of his Royal patient, which was, permission to drive his carriage through St. James's Park.

WARDER, JOSEPH.

Physician.

H. Hulsebergh sc.

Ætat. 58, 1693.

Conspicuous by his "Treatise on Bees."

WARE, JAMES.

Surgeon.

Died 1815. Ætat. 60.

His professional skill as a Surgeon and Oculist established his public fame, and will hand it to posterity with respect. No man was more sedulous to fulfil every incumbent duty—no one was more devoted to improve every effort, to accomplish any object that could afford comfort or benefit in cases of distress, or in promoting the study and practice of his profession. He was the founder and first promoter of the School for the Indigent Blind.

WARING, EDWARD, M.D. F.R.S.

*T. Kerrich del.**Facijs sc.*

Died 1798. Ætat. 63.

Olim Matheseos Professor Lucasianus apud Cantabrigienses, et Collegii Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenæ Socius.

WARNER, JOSEPH.

*S. Medley pinx.**N. Branwhite sc.*

Private Plate in the possession of W. Norris, Esq.

Died 1801.

An eminent Surgeon, born in the island of Antigua in 1717, on the family estate, which he inherited, together with a ring, famous in history as the one given by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Essex, and which the Countess of Nottingham never delivered to the Queen, and this, according to the story, was the cause of Essex losing his life. By some means this ring had regularly descended, together with the

estate, in the Warner family. Mr. Warner was sent to England at an early age, and educated at Westminster school. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to Mr. Sharp, after whose resignation Mr. W. continued to lecture. In 1746, during the rebellion in Scotland, he volunteered his professional services, and joined the royal army under the Duke of Cumberland. In the course of that campaign he was recalled to London to fill the office of Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, a situation which he held, with increasing reputation, and great professional success, for the long period of forty-four years. During this time his private practice became extensive, and his fame was increased by his valuable treatises on the cataract, the hydrocele, &c. and his still more valuable volume of "Cases in Surgery," 1754, &c. In 1756 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, in whose Transactions a number of his communications were published. In 1764 he was elected a member of the Court of Assistants of the then Corporation of Surgeons, and in 1771 became one of the Court of Examiners, in which office he continued to discharge his duty most punctually until the last month of his life.

WARREN, RICHARD, M. D.

T. Gainsborough pinx.

J. Jones sc.

Died 1797. Ætat. 65.

His eminence was not derived from patronage, from singularity of doctrine, from the arts of shewy address, from any accidental stroke of fortune, but was the fair and unblemished attainment of unpa-

ralleled talents. His power of mind, his felicity of memory, that presented to him on every occasion the stores of knowledge, and the solidity of judgment that directed their application to the peculiar case, would have equally enabled him to outstrip competition in any other branch of human art.

WATERHOUSE, B. M. D.

R. Reeve sc.

Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

WATSON, Sir WILLIAM, M. D. F. R. S.

Abbot pinx.

Ryder sc.

Private Plate.

Proof. From Mr. Bindley's collection.

Died 1787.

Was educated at Merchant Taylors' school. He applied himself to the medical profession, and was complimented in 1757 with the degree of M. D. by the University of Halle and Wittenberg. He was a member of the College of Physicians in 1784, and two years afterwards was knighted by the King.

WATSON, THOMAS, M. D.

Water color drawing.

Formerly Physician at Tunbridge.

WATSON, WILLIAM, M. D.

R. Parr sc.

Of West Stower in Dorsetshire.

WEBSTER, J. M. D.

*Maria Ross pinx.**A. Smith sc.*

Ætat. 90, 1801.

Invented the English Diet Drink, 1742.

He is contemplating a skull, and writing

This emblematic truth severe
 Proclaims Mortality to Man ;
 Thy Skull like this must soon appear,
 When time hath measured out thy span.

WENZEL, LE BARON DE.

J. Conde del. et sc.

Oculiste du Roi d'Angleterre et de l'Empereur.

WEPFERUS, JO. JAC.

Born 1620.

Died 1695.

WERTHOF, PAULUS THEOPH. M. D.

*D. Vander Smissen pinx.**J. J. Haid sc.*

WHITEHEAD, JOHN, M. D.

Died 1804.

A Physician, and preacher among the Methodists,
 in the connexion of Wesley.

WHITAKER, TOBIAS, M. D.

Medicus Ordinarius Caroli Secundi.

I. Chantry sc.

Died 1666. Ætat. 60.

Dr. Tobias Whitaker, Physician in Ordinary
 to King Charles II. seems to have had as utter
 a dislike to unpalatable medicines as the most

squeamish of his patients. He was much more a friend to the vintner, than to the Apothecary, and was as cordially attached to wine, as Dr. Archer appears to have been to women. It is very probable that either of them, as Physicians to the Court, would, in some cases, have prescribed both. He was author of "A Discourse of Water," 1634, 12mo. His principal work is "The Tree of Humane Life, or the Blood of the Grape, proving the Possibility of maintaining Life from Infancy to Old Age without Sickness, by the Use of *Wine*," 1638, 8vo. In the former of these pieces, he writes himself "Doctor of Physicke, of Norwich;" in the latter, "of London." He also published "An Elenchus of Opinions concerning the Small Pox," 1661, 12mo. prefixed to which is his head.

Granger.

WILKES, RICHARD, M. D.

Granser sc.

An Historical Essay on the Dropsy, 1777.

WILLIS, Dr.

J. Nixon pinx.

F. Bartolozzi sc.

WILLIS, THOMAS, M. D.

G. Vertue sc.

Born 1621. Died 1675. *Ætat.* 54.

Buried in Westminster Abbey.

This print was drawn from an original picture of him at Whaddon Hall, which belonged to his grandson, the late Browne Willis, Esq. and was left by his will to the Bodleian Library.

WILLMANNUS.

WILSON, Dr.

A Physician in India.

"I remember him well—his lump-sugar was excellent."

WILSON, GEORGE.

Chirurgion.

V. Gucht sc.

Ætat. 78, 1709.

Prefixed to his "Chemistry," 1721.

It is vain for scientific men to endeavour to know how far their merit will extend, or how soon their fame may be eclipsed. Mr. George Wilson, who enjoyed great reputation, and had superseded Lemery, his predecessor, was himself superseded by Boerhaave.

WINSLOW, JACOB.

Jacob Winslow, Doctor, Rector of the medicinal faculty of Paris, Interpreter of the German language to the Royal Library, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, and Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Berlin.

He was born at Odesne in Funen. He died 1760.

Eloge de l'Academie des Sciences. Vide Ove Malling; Deeds of the Danes, 291.

Dict. Hist. Chalmers's Biog.

WOLFANG, GEORGE.

Ætat. 31, 1677.

WOLFANG, JUSTUS.

Born 1521.

Died 1573.

WOLVERIDGE, Dr.

*Scarce.**Cross sc. et excudit.*

Author of "Speculum Matricis, or the expert
Midwife's Handmaid," 1671.

WOOD, ALEXANDER.

Surgeon, Edinburgh.

WOODALL, JOHN.

Chirurgion.

G. Glover.

Born 1569.

This person was of great eminence in his pro-
fession, wrote "Military and Domestique Surgery,"
a "Treatise on the Plague," and "The Surgeon's
Mate," 1617.

WOODVILLE, WILLIAM, M. D.

Physician to the Small-Pox Hospital.

Silhouette.

Died 1805.

Author of "Medical Botany," "History of Ino-
culation," &c. &c.

WOODWARD, JOHN, M. D.

Oval Quarto.

*Mezz.**W. Humphries sc. 1774.*

Born 1665.

Died 1728.

Dr. Woodward was born in Derbyshire, May 1,

1665 ; but his family was originally from the county of Gloucester, and his mother a Burdet. From a country school he went to London, as an apprentice to a linen-draper. Dr. Peter Barwick and Sir Ralph Dutton perceived in him the seeds of an investigating mind ; and, under their protection, he pursued his studies, which soon tended to natural philosophy. He succeeded Dr. Stillingfleet in the Professorship of Physic at Gresham College, in 1692.

Nichols's Lit. Anec. vol. IV. 180. Hutchinson.

WOODYATT, GEORGE, M. D.

A. Devis pinx.

C. Turner sc.

WORMIUS, OLAUS, M. D.

G. Wengendorp sc.

Born 1588.

Died 1654.

A learned Physician of Denmark, who wrote on the Antiquities of his country and a defence of Aristotle's Philosophy.

WRENCH, Sir BENJAMIN, M. D.

Scarce. Oval, wig with curls.

Died 1747. *Ætat.* 84.

Was a respectable Physician of Norwich, in which city he practised for sixty years.

A daughter of his married, 1736, Harbord Harbord, Esq. Member of Parliament for Norfolk.

YONGE, JAMES, M. D.

W. W. del. 1809.

YOUNG, GEORGE.

Surgeon, Edinburgh.

Cooper sc.

YWORTH, WILLIAM, 1692.

Scarce.

The effigies of (W Y) spraggish here you see,
Who writes Mysterious Truths from Envy free ;
And though 's portraiture be but plain to behold,
Yet are his writings tip'd with magick gold :
And by 's Industrious Labour hath found out
Medicines which cure Pox, Scurvy, Stone, and Gout.

ZACUTUS, LUSITANUS, M. D.

Born 1575.

Ætat. 66, 1642.

An eminent Portuguese Physician.

ZIMMERMAN, JOHN GEORGE.

Born 1728.

Died 1795.

Celebrated for many works of genius, particularly
his " Essay on Solitude."

Hutchinson.

MEMORABILIA.

“ A la vérité ce n'est ici qu'un fragment, mais dans les travaux les plus achevés des hommes il n'y a que des fragments.”

JOHN ABERNETHY, F.R.S.

“ And call Earle useful, Abernethy deep.”

Pursuits of Literature.

So sung the learned unknown ; and Earle, himself an accomplished gentleman and scholar, and senior Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in contemplating (1796) the rising fame of the young Surgeon, speaks of him as one, who, “ whether considered as a practitioner in Surgery, a teacher of Anatomy, or a Philosopher, deserved to be mentioned in the most encomiastic terms.”

ROBERT ADAIR.

A favorite of princes, of women, and of fortune ; married Lady Caroline Keppel, sister to Admiral Keppel, and daughter of the Earl of Albemarle. He was soon after appointed Inspector General of Military Hospitals, an office in which his frugality in the expenditure of the public money was con-

spicuous and exemplary, while his affability and mildness of manners, were a happy contrast to the harsh severity and rugged peevishness of some of his contemporaries in the profession.

On the death of Ranby the Serjeant Surgeon, a man of strong passions, harsh voice, and inelegant manners, Adair succeeded to a lucrative post, and subsequently accompanied the Duke of Gloucester in a tour through Italy; on his return from which, an opportunity offered of exerting his benevolence and philanthropy that deserves to be recorded.

His friend, Mr. Hesse, of the Army Pay-office, an amiable man, but without a solid understanding, had unhappily been seduced to form habits, and indulge in expenses, inconsistent with his rank and fortune, till the desperation of his affairs led him, in a moment of despair, rashly to venture on that world unknown, "snatching from God's right hand the instruments of death."

The situation of a wife, deprived at once, by a shocking catastrophe, of husband, friend, and fortune, may be easily imagined; the shock, to a frame tender and delicate, would have annihilated her; but, from the house of affliction, she was instantly conveyed by Adair to his hospitable roof, where she ever after experienced all the consolation that tranquillity and the soothing hand of friendship could bestow.

JOSEPH ADAMS, M. D.

Dr. Adams was such an enthusiastic admirer of John Hunter, that his thoughts and words were ever

about "Hunter," and he acted to the anti-Hunterians as if they were his personal enemies. This zeal produced his work on "Morbid Poisons," on which his fame, as a writer and speculative enquirer, chiefly rests.

He was enthusiastic in every thing; in his profession, in his religion, and his politics; and it is not improbable that he would have been more conspicuous in the medical, if he had been less so in the political world.

His death was occasioned by a compound fracture of the leg, of which he died suddenly, a fortnight after the accident. He lies buried, with his ancestors, in Bunhill Fields, with the simple motto of "Vir justus et bonus!" emphatic and true.

PAULUS ÆGINETA.

Le Clerc and others have condemned him as a worthless writer, although his Surgery has been the subject-matter of most of the surgical books till modern times; and Fabricius ab Aquapendente, who is held in high estimation, has thought fit to transcribe him in an infinite number of places.

GEORGE AGRICOLA.

A German Physician, eminent for his knowledge of Metallurgy, was born at Glaucha in Misnia, March 24, 1494. The discoveries which he made in the mountains of Bohemia after his return from Italy, whither he went to pursue his studies, gave him such a taste for examining every thing that related to metals, that when engaged in the practice of Physic at

Joachimstal in Misnia, he employed all the time he could possibly spare in the study of fossils; and at length removed to Chemintz, that he might wholly devote himself to this pursuit. He is said to have applied to it with such disinterested zeal, that he not only spent the pension procured for him from Maurice, Duke of Saxony, but a considerable part of his own estate; and when Duke Maurice and Duke Augustus went to join the army of Charles V. in Bohemia, Agricola attended them, in order to demonstrate his attachment, although this obliged him to quit the care of his family and estate. He died at Chemintz, Nov. 21, 1555.

JOHN AIKIN, M. D.

A strenuous and consistent assertor of the cause of civil and religious liberty, and of the free exercise of reason in the investigation of truth. Of unwearied diligence in all his pursuits, he was characterized, in his profession, by skill, humanity, and disinterestedness; in his writings by candor, by moral purity, and refined taste.

HENRY AINSLIE, M. D.

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

This eminent Physician was educated in Cumberland, and was distinguished at the University of Cambridge by being Senior Wrangler of his year. For a sketch of his professional character, the reader is referred to a just tribute of friendship, from the classical pen of the late Rev. William Beloe.

Vide Sexagenarian, vol. I. p. 322.

MARK AKENSIDE, M. D.

Akenside experienced an instance of friendship that has few examples, from Mr. Dyson, who not only took a house for the purpose of introducing him to the acquaintance of an opulent neighbourhood, but most liberally allowed him £300. a year, which enabled him to keep a carriage and make a proper appearance in the world. He resided some time at Hampstead, where he frequented the club and assemblies then held there. At these meetings Sir John Hawkins relates that he displayed those talents which had acquired him the reputation he enjoyed in other companies; "but here," he observes, "they were of little use to him; on the contrary, they tended to engage him in disputes, that betrayed him into a contempt of those that differed in opinion from him." He was celebrated for his "Pleasures of Imagination," which Pope pronounced to be the work of "no every day writer." Akenside did not succeed as a Physician.

BERNARD SIEGFRIED ALBINUS.

Incontestibly one of the greatest masters in the science of anatomy the world has ever seen. Having applied himself to dissection, he formed the design of giving plates of the muscles, imagined various methods of determining more precisely their ligaments, caused them to be drawn by the best artists, and far surpassed all that had been done before him. The fruits of his labours were three volumes, ornamented with masterly engravings.

JAMES ALDERSON, M. D.

A distinguished practitioner at Norwich, and brother of an equally distinguished Physician, John Alderson, of Hull.

ALDROVANDUS.

Mr. Bayle observes, that antiquity does not furnish us with an instance of a design so extensive and so laborious as that of Aldrovandus, with regard to natural history: that Pliny has treated of more subjects, but only touches them lightly, whereas Aldrovandus has collected all he could meet with. The expenses he incurred in these pursuits ruined his fortune, and it is said that he died in an hospital at Bologna, in 1665.

PROSPER ALPINUS.

Alpinus gives the first notion of the generation of plants. He states, "that the female date trees or palms do not conceive or bear fruit, unless some one mixes the branches of the male and female together; or, as is generally done, instead of mixing the branches, to take the dust found in the male sheath, or the male flowers, and sprinkle them over the females."

He was Physician to Andrea Doria, Prince of Melfi, and settled at Genoa; but the Republic of Venice considering he would be an honor to their State, called him to fill the Professor's chair, with a salary of seven hundred and fifty florins.

JOHN ARBUTHNOT.

A favourite Physician of Queen Anne, the friend of Swift and Pope; possessing all the wit of the Dean without his virulence and indelicacy, and a considerable portion of the genius of Pope, without his querulous discontent.

When a young man, he attempted to settle as a Physician at Dorchester, a town remarkable for its healthy situation, a circumstance unpropitious to the profitable practice of Physic. On quitting it a friend met him riding post to London—"Where are you going, Arbuthnot?" was a natural question: "To leave your confounded place, for a man can neither live nor die there," was his happy answer.

He affords a striking proof how little misfortune can derange or exhaust the internal resources of a good man; for "I am as well," says he, in a letter written a few weeks before he died, "I am as well as a man can be, who is gasping for breath, and has a house full of men and women unprovided for;" but every branch of his family passed through life with competence and honor.

JOHN ARCHER.

His *sixth* Sense, in more modern and refined times, has been given to animals. He was a mechanical as well as a whimsical genius, having invented a hot-bath, an oven, and a chariot.

EDWARD ARCHER, M.D.

He was a humane, judicious, and learned Physician, and declined private practice some time be-

fore his death. His picture was painted at the private expence of the gentlemen who formed the House Committee of the Small-Pox Hospital.

ARETÆUS.

Authors are not agreed in what time he flourished, though generally supposed about the period of Augustus Cæsar. It must have been before Paulus Ægineta or Ætius, as they both quote him. His works are valuable, and were edited by Boerhaave.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

A man of genius, who, by his poem on the "Art of Preserving Health," has deservedly attained the reputation of a respectable didactic poet. In the practice of Physic he never was eminent, and as a medical writer he entirely failed. On one occasion he asserts, that the circulation of the blood was a discovery attended with no real use; and often declaiming on the absurdity of the theory, he wisely calls corns sprouts of the rheumatism; and, on the subject of secretion, observes, "that every gland has an *occult kind of magical power*, inexplicable to the human faculties, of transforming blood."

ANTHONY ASKEW, M. D. F. R. S.

This gentleman was very conspicuous among the literati of the last generation, and was possessed of considerable classical erudition; but he is better known in the present day as a victim to the disorder lately arranged in the catalogue of human woes, under the name of *Bibliomania*.

Connected with his name is the following conundrum :

What's DOCTOR, and Dr. and ^{Doctor} writ so ?

Dr. Long, Dr. Short, and Dr. *Askeu*.

ASTRUC.

A French Physician of great eminence, and his work, "*De Morbis Venereis*," though modern theories have placed it in the back ground, was in the highest estimation, and translated into most of the European languages. His other works were also well known and esteemed by the learned of the Faculty.

WILLIAM ATKINS.

This *great* man was short in stature, fat, and waddled as he walked ; he always wore a white three-tailed wig, nicely combed and frizzled upon each cheek. Sometimes he carried a cane, but a hat never. His portrait was usually drawn on the top of his bills sitting in an arm-chair, holding a bottle between his finger and thumb, surrounded with teeth, nippers, pills, packets, and gallipots.

He resided in the Old Bailey, and was the Solomon of his day. Some of his nostrums were composed of *thirty* different ingredients.

AVICENNA.

The number of his books is computed to be nearly one hundred. His "*Medicina Sacra*," printed at Padua, 1476, is in Lord Spencer's library.

MATTHEW BAILLIE, M.D.

The elegant pen of the Sexagenarian has lightly touched the character of this eminent Physician and Anatomist, and compares him to David Pitcairn: "It might indeed," he remarks, "be said of them, that they were *'pene gemelli, neque in ulla re valde dissimiles'*." They rose in their profession by the exercise of similar talents, and similar endowments. "Both were remarkable for a strenuous diligence in accomplishing themselves in their profession; both were eminently gifted with strong sense, sound judgment, acute discrimination, and patient investigation." The accomplished scholar who dictated these sentiments is no more, and since these pages were in the press the illustrious object of them has ceased to exist, to the great loss of the public, and the still greater loss of the profession, who will long remember the virtues that adorned him, as a Physician and a man.

Dr. Johnson has said, that "a Physician in a great city is the mere plaything of fortune; his degree of reputation is for the most part casual; they that employ him know not his excellence, they that reject him know not his deficiency;" but Baillie was the Physician of the profession, the elect of those who were able to appreciate talent, and greater praise cannot be given. It is true the fortuitous circumstance of Pitcairn's retirement brought him suddenly, from teaching the elements of his art, to the active practice of it. He was prepared, however, to take the highest post, by a life devoted to science, by many valuable endowments, and, above all, by

some of the most amiable qualities that adorn the human character. He was, in every point, a safe man, to the patient and to the practitioner.

Dr. Baillie is one of the few instances of opulence being obtained solely by medical practice; for few indeed are they among the professors of science, when compared with the mercantile crowd, who are enabled to offer at that shrine, which is the general criterion of modern greatness.

Sir GEORGE BAKER.

Surgeon in Ordinary to Queen Elizabeth, and Master of the Company of Surgeons, 1597.

A very different character to the learned Physician of the same name, of our time. His "Phisicke and Philosophie" will be understood by the title of one of his works:

"The Newe Jewell of Health; wherein is containned the most excellent Secreates of Phisicke and Philosophie, divided into fower Bookes, in which are the best approved Remedies for the Diseases, as well inward as outwarde, of all the Partes of Man's Bodie, treating very amplye of all Distillations of Waters, of Oyles, Balmes, Quintessences, with the Extraction of Artificial Saltes, the Use and Preparation of Antimonie and Potable Gold, gathered out of the best and most approved Authors; also the Pictures and Maner to make Vessels, Furnaces, and other Instruments thereunto belonging, faithfully corrected and published in Englishe, by George Baker, Chirurgeon, London, 1576."

Sir GEORGE BAKER, Bart.

President of the College of Physicians.

Dr. Garthshore, when a Surgeon at Uppingham in Rutlandshire, wrote to Dr. Baker, exhorting him to "make a bold dash and come to London," which he afterwards did, probably in consequence of this invitation. In a subsequent letter Sir George speaks of his own success, and of the gratification he had in hearing that Lord Sondes had said, that "Dr. Baker was a very able and learned man, who, he was sure, would rise to the head of his profession, and some day be Physician to the King." This prediction was completely verified; for he became Physician to the King, and was certainly the most learned practitioner of his day.

WILLIAM BARROWBY, M.D.

He was the son of Dr. Barrowby, Fellow of the College, F.R.S. &c. whose character was an honor to human nature, while that of his son was the exact reverse, excepting in abilities and skill. This print was engraved by Miller, as a memorial of his gratitude for health restored; the Doctor, with the liberality which attends most of the profession, having attended him gratuitously during a long and dangerous illness.

Dr. William Barrowby died young, of an apoplectic fit. Being called in haste from the table, in the pleasures of which he was rather apt to indulge, to visit a patient of some consequence, he was suddenly seized with a fit, and expired in his carriage before any relief could be afforded him.

PETER BARWICK, M.D.

Peter Barwick was brother to Dr. John Barwick, Dean of St. Paul's. He was a man of uncommon skill and diligence in his profession, and was very successful in his treatment of the small-pox, and for various kinds of fevers. He wrote an excellent defence of Harvey's doctrine of the circulation, and the life of the Dean his brother, in pure and elegant Latin. He was much respected by all who knew him, not only for his great abilities, but also for his great humanity and charity.

GEORGE BATE.

Physician to Oliver Cromwell during the Usurpation, and author of "Elenchus motorum nuperorum in Anglia," in which he has drawn this portrait of the Protector:

"Egregius simulandi dissimulandique artifex, qui sublatis in cœlum oculis, dextraque pectori applicata, Dei nomen invocabit, lachrymabitur, precabitur, et aget pœnitentiam, donec sub quinta costa trajecerit alloquentem."

Speaking of Charles the First, he says, the malice of his enemies pursued him after death; that they circulated a report that he died diseased; and, having mentioned the execution of the King, he observes, "postea exenterandum tradunt medicastro cuidam nebuloni, cui in mandatis erat sedulo inquirere *annon morbo aphrodisiaco laboraret*, unde capturi infamiae occasionem."

"Verum id Sceleris, in ovo oppressit HONESTI PECTORIS MEDICUS (Dr. Bate himself), qui corporis

dissectioni ingerens, reverentia et auctoritate disti-
nuit."

The "*medicastro cuidam nebuloni*" so ungraci-
ously mentioned in the above quotation, was Theo.
Trapham, Surgeon-general to the Parliamentary
army, who was ordered to embalm the King's body,
and, as is customary on such occasions, to replace
the head, which operation he is said to have per-
formed, not without uttering several coarse jokes
and unfeeling expressions.

ROBERT BAYFIELD.

Th' Umbratic Shape ye Artist could but Grave,
The Sollid Substance in his Booke you have;
This but to life is Drawne, that Life gives:
Here but the Person, there the Patient lives.

JO. SPRATT.

This book was "*Tractatus de Tumoribus præter
Naturam.*"

JOHN BELCHIER.

He was a very stout, heavy man, and a few hours
before he died he fell on the floor, when his man
servant, not being able to raise him, offered to go for
help, he said, "no, John, I am dying, fetch me a
pillow, I may as well die here as any where else;"
and very shortly expired.

In the Gentleman's Magazine, January 21, 1743,
is the following: "One Capt. Wright, who, as a
patient, came to Mr. Belchier, a Surgeon, in Sun
Court, being alone with him in a room, clapt a
pistol to his breast, demanding his money. Mr.

Belchier offered him two guineas, which he refused; but, accepting of six guineas and a gold watch, as he was putting them in his pocket Mr. B. took the opportunity to sieze upon him, and, after a scuffle, secured him."

Mr. Belchier related the circumstance to Mr. Cline thus: Wright had called upon him with a pretended complaint once before, and, on the second visit, when Mr. B. assured him he had nothing the matter with him, he replied, that was not all his business, that he wanted his money. Mr. B. had, as was usual with him, bolted the door on the inside. It happened that there were some picture-frames on the floor, and, when Belchier gave his money, the man lowered his pistol, on which Belchier knocked him backwards among the picture-frames, fell upon him, and held him till the coachman got in at the window.

CHRISTOPHER BENNET, M. D.

A native of Raynton in Somersetshire, was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford. He was a distinguished member of the College of Physicians, and in very considerable practice. Mr. Wood informs us that he was author of "*Theatri Tabidorum Vestibulum*," 1654; of "*Exercitationes Dianœticae*;" and that he corrected and enlarged Monfet's "*Health's Improvement*." His death prevented his publishing one or two books, which he had prepared for the press.

MICHAEL BERMINGHAM.

This Surgeon was a native of London; Bromley tells us he flourished about 1720. His name is probably derived from Birmingham; there were Lords of Birmingham in former times.

FRANCIS BERNARD, M. D.

He was many years Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and in considerable practice. His library, in 1698, produced, clear of all expences of sale, upwards of sixteen hundred pounds, a large sum at that time. His brother Charles, the Serjeant Surgeon, had also a curious library, which was sold in 1711. The "*Spaccio della Bestia trionfante*," alluded to in the *Spectator*, No. 389, was in this sale.

Sir RICHARD BLACKMORE.

A Physician of repute in his day, a conscientious discharger of his duty, as a christian and a member of society, but, notwithstanding the elaborate eulogy of Dr. Johnson, an unsuccessful poet.

Sir Richard, when a student, is reported to have applied to Sydenham to know what books he should read, who recommended *Don Quixote*. Whether he followed the advice is not recorded; perhaps if he had perused, felt, and properly tasted that fine vein of solemn ridicule, so exquisitely sketched by Cervantes, it might have saved him from the satirical shafts of Pope, and prevented his devoting so much time to the Enchantments of Merlin, and the Pious Knights of the heroic Arthur.

JOSEPH BLAGRAVE.

Astrological doctors have been looked upon as little better than homicides. But, in former times, those were regarded as homicides who were ignorant of astrology. Paracelsus will have a Physician to be predestined to the cure of his patient; and says his horoscope should be inspected, the plants gathered in a critical moment, &c. Garth, who lived at the same time with our conjuror, alludes to a practitioner of this sort, named by him *Horoscope*,

..... to whom the vulgar run,
T'increase their ills, and throng to be undone,

which would suit Blaggrave, whose projects are thus advertised:

“Astrological Practice of Physick; discovering the true Way to cure all Kinds of Diseases and Infirmities which are naturally incident to the Body of Man; being performed by such Herbs and Plants which grow within our own Nation; directing the Way to distil and extract their Virtues, and making up of Medicines; also a Discovery of some notable Philosophical Secrets, worthy our Knowledge, relating to a Discovery of all Kinds of Evils, whether natural, or such which come from Sorcery or Witchcraft, or by being possessed of an Evil Spirit; directing how to cast forth the said Evil Spirit out of any one which is possessed; with sundry Examples thereof,” 8vo. 1689.

ANDREW BORDE.

Borde was born at Pevensey, in Sussex, and brought up at Oxford; but before he took a degree

there, he entered himself a brother of the Carthusian order; of which growing tired, and having a roving mania, he travelled half round Christendom. On his return he settled at Winchester, where he practised with success. In 1541 he was at Montpellier, and probably took his Doctor's degree there, for he was soon after incorporated in the same degree at Oxford. His rambles, however, unfortunately terminated by his being made a close prisoner in the wards of the Fleet, in London.

The reason of his confinement there is not discovered. He died in April 1549, his will being dated the 11th and proved the 25th of that month.

He was esteemed a witty and ingenious person, rather given to mixing the ludicrous with the serious; it being no uncommon thing in those days to have a "lively picture of the Plague" given in a "Dialogue both Pleasaunte and Pytyfulle." One of his works commences with this curious prologue: "Egregious doctors, and masters of the eximious and arcane science of Physic, of your urbanity exasperate not yourselves against me, for making this little volume."

WILLIAM BRIGGS, M. D. F. R. S.

Died at Town Mall in Kent, Sept. 4, 1704, aged 62. He practised in London, and was much esteemed for his accurate knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, demonstrated in his works, "*Ophthalmographia*," and "*Nova visionis Theoria*."

Sir THOMAS BROWNE.

His "Religio Medici" was much talked of in its day, notwithstanding its general irrelevancy to medical subjects, resembling more the loose confessions of a sceptical philosopher than the religious creed of a Physician. His great work, on the detection of vulgar errors, was of a more substantial kind.

JOHN BULWER, M. D.

Was author of many books, the most curious of which were his "Anthropo Metamorphosis," and "Pathomyotomia." We might conclude he was of Irish extraction: St. Patrick, the old song says, "ne'er shut his eyes to complaints," and Bulwer in his "Instructions to the Deaf and Dumb," tells us they are intended "to bring those who are so born to *hear* the sound of words with their *eyes*!"

WILLIAM BUTLER.

It appears by Dr. Wittie's preface to his translation of Dr. Primrose's "Popular Errors in Physic," 1651, that Dr. Butler was born at Ipswich, had two brothers, the one a Dr. in Physic, the other a Goldsmith, who died without issue. "As for men, he never kept any apprentices for his businesse, nor any maide but a foole; and yet his reputation, thirty-five years after his death, was still so great, that many empirics got credit among the vulgar by claiming relation to him, as having served him, and learned much from him."

Sir Theodore Mayerne records the following curi-

ous specimen of his practice: "A person applying to him with a violent defluxion on his teeth, Butler told him, that "a hard knot must be split with a hard wedge," and directed him to smoke tobacco without intermission, till he had consumed an ounce of the herb. The man was accustomed to smoke; he therefore took twenty-five pipes at a sitting. This first occasioned extreme sickness, and then a flux of saliva, which, with gradual abatement of the pain, ran off to the quantity of two quarts. The disorder was entirely cured, and did not return for seventeen years."

WILLIAM BUTTER.

A man of singular and coarse manners. Dr. — was one day introduced to him, when he remarked, "there was a fellow of your name at Edinburgh when I was pupil there,—are you his son?" "No, Sir, I am his nephew." "Nephew!—well—has he any children?" "Only one, Sir, remaining." "Remaining! what, has he lost any?" "Yes, Sir." "Did they die young?" "Yes, Sir." "Then he must go to the D—l!"

WILLIAM BUTTS.

Butts took his Doctor's degree at Cambridge, and, in 1519, petitioned to be incorporated *ad eundem* at Oxford.

He is highly characterized for his great experience, not only by the records of the College of Physicians, but he is also much extolled for his

learning by divers of his contemporaries, and Bishop John Parkhurst has several epigrams on him.

He was knighted by Henry VIII. and attended that monarch when he confirmed the charter of the Surgeons of London, 1512. He is one of the principal figures in Holbein's celebrated picture at Barbers' Hall, where he is represented on his knees, with seventeen other persons, all looking as if the charter was their death warrant. One of them, Ayliffe, had been Sheriff of London, and a merchant of Blackwell-hall; part of his story may be learnt from his epitaph:

In surgery brought up in youth,

A Knight here lieth dead;

A Knight and eke a Surgeon, such

As England seld' hath bred.

For which so sovereign gift of God,

Wherein he did excell;

King Henry VIII. call'd him to court,

Who loved him dearly well.

King Edward, for his service sake,

Bade him rise up a Knight;

A name of praise, and ever since

He Sir John Aylife, hight.

Stow, I. 67.

WILLIAM CADOGAN, M. D.

An ingenious Physician of the old school, whose treatise on the gout excited, *in its day*, much attention. Notwithstanding Dr. Johnson said "all that is good he stole, the nonsense is evidently his own;" he treats of temperance and exercise very pleasantly, and gives the doctrines of Sydenham and his old

master Boerhaave clothed in good language. On the subject of wine he deals rather in paradox; a little "extravaganza," perhaps, was necessary to catch the public eye. He is said to have departed occasionally from his own maxims of moderation, perhaps considering it his duty to speak *experimentally*, to qualify himself to say with the poet:

"Hand ignara malis miseris succurrere disco."

CARDANUS.

In his book "De Rerum Varietate" the following prophecy occurs: "Necesse est anno Christi MDCCC magnam mutationem futuram esse in Christi lege."

JOSEPH CONSTANTINE CARPUE.

Mr. Carpue has revived the Taliocotian operation with great success. This operation is as ancient as the year 1442. Elysus Calentius, a Neapolitan poet, writes to Orphianus, who had lost his nose, in these terms: "If you would have your nose restored, come to me. Truly the thing is wonderful. Branca, a Sicilian, a man of great abilities, has learnt the art of restoring a nose, either by supplying it from the arm of the patient, or by inflexing upon the part the nose of a slave. Having seen this, I determined on writing to you, to whom no news can be more interesting. Be assured, that if you come, you may go home again with as much nose as you please."

JOHN CASE.

Whole troops of Quacks shall join us on the Place,
From great Kirleus down to Dr. Case. GARTH.

In one of the profound pieces of astrological bombast written by this singular genius, he gives an account of the creation of Adam: "*Thus Adam was created in that pleasant place *Paradise*, about the year before Christ 4002, viz. on April 24, at twelve o'clock, or midnight.*"

His name was latinized to *Caseus*, which was occasionally interpreted Dr. *Cheese*.

Granger says the following anecdote of Case was communicated to him by the Rev. Mr. Gosling, in these terms:

"Dr. Maundy, formerly of Canterbury, told me, that in his travels abroad, some eminent Physician, who had been in England, gave him a token to spend at his return with Dr. Radcliffe and Dr. Case. They fixed on an evening, and were very merry, when Radcliffe thus began a health: "Here, brother Case, to all the fools your patients." "I thank you, good brother," replied Case; "let me have all the fools, and you are heartily welcome to the rest of the practice."

JACOB DE CASTRO.

De Castro was one of the first members of the Corporation of Surgeons, after their separation from the Barbers in the year 1745. On which occasion Bonnel Thornton suggested "*Tollite Barberum*" for their motto.

THOMAS DENMAN, M. D.

One of the most able practitioners of his day, and one who presents a rare instance of a man parting with his fortune in his life-time. Dr. Denman, with an ample independence, chose retirement and comparative obscurity, for the high gratification of benefiting his family, at a period when it is most valuable. His professional career has entitled him to fair fame as a Physician, and his latter days to that of a philosopher and philanthropist.

EDMUND DICKINSON, M. D.

On the death of Dr. Willis, which happened in 1684, Dickinson removed to London, and took his house in St. Martin's Lane; where, soon after, Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, Lord Chamberlain to Charles II. introduced him to the King, who made him one of his Physicians in Ordinary, and Physician to his household. In 1686 he published in Latin his epistle to Theodore Mundanus, and also his answer, translated from the French into Latin. The title of it in English is, "An Epistle of E. D. to T. M. an adept, concerning the Quintessence of the Philosophers, and the true System of Physics, together with certain Queries concerning the Materials of Alchemy." After the abdication of his Royal master James II. he retired from practice, being old, and much afflicted with the Stone, but continued his studies. He had long meditated a system of philosophy, deduced from principles collected from the Mosaic history. It came out in 1702, under the title of "*Physica vetus et vera*;

sive tractatus de naturali veritate hexæmeri Mosaici, &c." In this he attempts, from the scriptural account of the creation, to explain the manner in which the world was formed. His theory, though founded upon conjecture, and loaded with unphilosophical fictions, the author not only pretends to derive from the Mosaic narrative, but maintains to have been consonant to the most ancient Hebrew traditions. Though the work seems to have been altogether the offspring of a confused imagination, yet it was in such demand as to be printed again at Rotterdam in 1703, in 4to. and at Leoburg, 1705, 12mo. He also left a Latin manuscript "On the Grecian Games."

ISBRAND DE DIEMBROECK

Was born at Montfort, in the neighbourhood of Utrecht, Dec. 13, 1609. After taking his degree of Doctor in Medicine at Angers, he went to Nimeguen in 1636, and continued there through that and the following years, practising during the plague, which all that time raged with great violence. This furnished him with observations on the nature and treatment of that disease, which he published at Amsterdam, in 1644, 4to.; but as he pursued the injudicious plan of keeping the patients in close apartments, and gave them heating medicines, his practice was probably not so successful as his book, which has passed through many editions. In 1642 he went to Utrecht, and was made Professor Extraordinary in Medicine. His lectures in medicine,

and in anatomy, procured him great credit, and were no less useful to the University, drawing thither a great conflux of pupils. In 1651, he was made Professor ; he was also twice appointed Rector of the University, and continued in high esteem to the time of his death, which happened Nov. 17, 1674. His funeral oration was pronounced by the learned Grævius.

REMBERT DODONÆUS.

Dodonæus is recorded to have excelled in a knowledge of the history of his own country, and especially in genealogical inquiries, as well as in medicine. His chief fame at present rests on his botanical publications, particularly his "Pemptades," or 30 books of the history of plants, in 1 vol. folio, published at Antwerp in 1583, and again in 1612 and 1616. This is still a book of general reference on account of the wooden cuts, which are numerous and expressive. Haller reckons it "a good and useful work, though not of the first rate."

CHARLES DRELINCOURT.

He was a lover of Greek literature, and like his countryman, Guy Patin, an enemy to the introduction of chemical preparations into medicine, which were much used in his time. He was also a strong opponent to his colleague Sylvius. Bayle has given him a high character. As a man he describes him benevolent, friendly, pious, and charitable ; as a scholar, versed in the Greek and Latin tongues, and in all polite literature, in as high a degree as if he

had never applied himself to any thing else ; as a Professor of Physic, clear and exact in his method of reading lectures, and of a skill in anatomy universally admired ; as an author, one whose writings are of an original and inimitable character.

Sir JAMES EARLE, F. R. S.

Some circumstances attending Sir James Earle's death very much resemble those of Dr. Hunter. "The latter moments of whose life," says his biographer, "exhibited an instance of philosophical calmness and fortitude that well deserves to be recorded. Turning to his friend, Dr. Combe, "If I had strength enough to hold a pen," said he, "I would write how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die." The last act of Sir James Earle's life, was to resign the honorable office of Governor of the College of Surgeons, which he did the day before he died. Having composedly written a letter of resignation, which he entrusted to Mr. Norris, and having arranged with him every thing connected with public business, he said, "I have now finished all that relates to this life ; it only remains to wait patiently the hour of death, which I feel cannot be far off, and if it pleases God this night, so much the better."

Sir James Earle is entitled to professional distinction as a writer ; his treatises on the Hydrocele and on the Stone, and his notes on Pott's works, are the result of accurate observation and extensive practice.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the principle on which Earle's mode effects the cure of the Hydrocele, there can be none as to its superi-

ority over all other operations. The universality of its adoption, the facility with which it is performed, and the comparatively slight suffering of the patient, justifies the calling it "one of the most perfect operations in surgery."

His treatise on Lithotomy affords practical, useful, and important hints; and his dexterity is evinced by a singular record of success. "My first operation," says Sir James, "was in the year 1770, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, after which I occasionally performed it, in the absence of the principal Surgeons, till 1776, when, from the accidental inability of Mr. Crane, the operative part of his duty devolved upon me; from that time I have operated on one third of all the Stone patients who have been received into that house, besides many in private. In the earliest part of that period, not foreseeing that I should one day wish to recollect them, I was not attentive to make memoranda of every case which occurred; I have an account of 47, but the total amount, unfortunately, I have no means of ascertaining. However, I feel the greatest possible satisfaction in being able to declare, that of all the patients I have ever cut for the Stone, in public or in private, *one* only did not recover! and as there were peculiarities in the case of that person, in justice to the operation they should be noticed.

"Among the number of patients also, as may be supposed, were many bad subjects, from age and from constitution, as I do not know that I ever rejected one: yet out of them all, I repeat, that this young man alone did not recover."

This account was published 1796, making a period of twenty-six years.

ELDRIDGE.

Formerly a cut finger was not allowed to heal without "FRIAR'S BALSAM," which, for a long time, was supposed to rival the renowned "BALSAM OF FIRABRAS."

"What balsam is that? said Sancho Pança. It is a balsam, answered Don Quixote, of which I have the receipt by heart; and he that has it need not fear death, nor so much as think of dying by any wound. And therefore, when I shall have made it, and given it you, all you will have to do is, when you see me in some battle cleft asunder, to take up fair and softly that part of my body which shall fall to the ground, and, with the greatest nicety, before the blood is congealed, place it upon the other half that shall remain in the saddle, taking especial care to make them tally exactly. Then you must immediately give me to drink only two draughts of the balsam aforesaid, and then you will see me become sounder than any apple!"

EVERARD.

What would Everard have thought of a modern Physician, who believed that the brain of immoderate smokers became incrustated with a fuliginous matter, similar to soot in a chimney? or of a medical writer who asserts that, in twenty-five years practice, a great number of cases of *Paralysis* have come under his notice; in all of which, or far the greater part, the men were smokers and the women snuff-takers!!

Sir WALTER FARQUHAR, Bart.

The son of a respectable Scotch clergyman, born in the same year with George III. in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, where he received his education, first at the school and afterwards at the College, at which place he commenced his acquaintance with Dr. William Saunders. His outset in the profession was as Surgeon's mate in a regiment ordered to Gibraltar, with which he remained on foreign service for many years. On his return he negotiated a partnership with a gentleman in Marlborough Street, for whose character he was, singularly enough, referred to Dr. Saunders, which gave rise to a renewal of friendship that lasted to the end of their lives. By his sagacity and skill he raised himself to the highest honors of the profession, and he became the Physician and friend of some of the first politicians of the age.

JEAN FERNEL.

C'est une opinion répandue qu'il guérit la stérilité de Catherine de Medicis. Henry is reported to have said to him: "Monsieur le Medecin, ferez vous bien des enfans à ma femme?" To which Fernel replied, "C'est à Dieu, Sire, à vous donner des enfans par sa benediction: c'est à vous à les faire, et à moi à y apporter ce qui est de la medicine ordinaire de Dieu pour le remède des infirmités humains;" and, it is added, "ce qui réussit si bien, qu'après dix ans de stérilité, la Reine donna à cet invincible Monarque, cinq ou six enfans, qui valurent dix milles écus chacun à ce savant Medecin!"

JOHN FOTHERGILL, M. D.

A learned Quaker, and one of the most successful practitioners of his time, his income, in the years 1775 and 1776, being estimated at £8000 *per ann.* He was supposed to have died worth nearly one hundred thousand pounds, notwithstanding he was conspicuous through life for his private charities and his public benefactions.

FREAKE.

Freake, of St. Bartholomew's, had a cousin, Justice Freake, who surpassed his electrical cousin, and published a large collection of his own and his friend's *dreams*, in 1719, all of which he pronounced divine inspiration.

"Somnia neque sua neque aliena de se negligebat."

SUETONIUS.

He thought these fancies of the night of great importance to private persons, but still more to the potentates of Europe. His interpretations were even wilder than the dreams; and he was so scrupulously exact in his noctuary, that nothing, however trivial or obscure, is omitted. This dreamer of dreams was the person, it is supposed, who gave the coins and medals to the University of Oxford, which are now in the Bodleian collection.

GALL.

No part of the human frame has been so much the subject of fanciful speculation as the brain. We may guess at its purposes and functions, but no more; for whenever we attempt to enter into the

The Barber-surgeons had a bye-law, by which they levied ten pounds on any person who should dissect a body out of their hall without leave. The separation did away this and other impediments to the improvement of surgery in England, which, previously, had been chiefly cultivated in France. The Barber-surgeon in those days was known by his pole, the reason of which is sought for by a querist in "the British Apollo," fol. Lond. 1708, No. 3:

"I'de know why he that selleth Ale
Hangs out a chequer'd Part per pale;
And why a Barber at Port-hole
Puts forth a party-colour'd Pole?

Answer.

"In antient Rome, when men lov'd fighting,
And wounds and scars took much delight in,
Man-menders then had noble pay,
Which we call *Surgeons* to this day.
'Twas order'd that a huge long Pole,
With Bason deck'd, should grace the Hole,
To guide the wounded, who unlopt
Could walk, on stumps the others hopt: —
But, when they ended all their Wars,
And Men grew out of love with scars,
Their Trade decaying; to keep swimming,
They joyn'd the other Trade of trimming;
And to their Poles to publish either
Thus twisted both their trades together.' "

From Brand's "History of Newcastle" we find that there was a branch of the fraternity in that place, as at a meeting, 1742, of the Barber-chirurgeons, it was ordered, that they should not shave on

a Sunday, and “that no brother shave John Robinson, till he pays what he owes to Robert Shafto.” Speaking of the “grosse ignorance of the Barbers,” a facetious author says, “This puts me in minde of a Barber who, after he had cupped me (as the Physician had prescribed), to turne away a Catarrhe, asked me if I would be *sacrificed*. *Scarified*, said I? did the Phisitian tell you any such thing? No (quoth he), but I have sacrificed many, who have been the better for it. Then musing a little with myselfe I told him, surely, Sir, you mistake yourself, you meane *scarified*. O, Sir, by your favour (quoth he), I have ever heard it called sacrificing; and as for scarifying, I never heard of it before. In a word I could by no means perswade him, but that it was the Barber’s office to *sacrifice* Men. Since which time I never saw any Man in a Barber’s hands, but that *sacrificing* Barber came to my mind.”

WALTER CHARLETON, M. D.

Dr. Charleton, in his Discourse concerning the wits of men, seems to have anticipated some of Gall’s discoveries. “If Anatomists proceed,” says he, “with the same accurate scrutiny, and the like happy success, as of late years they have done, some one of them may at length be so fortunate as to find out the true uses of all the several parts of the brain of man, and so solve all the difficulties that now amuse those who profoundly consider the wonderful œconomy thereof.”

Dr. Mead wrote under his picture

Doctrina ornavit medicam Charltonius artem,
Vis animi serio jussit inesse decus.

GEORGE CHEYNE, M. D.

A North Briton, and a Physician who enforced the doctrines he taught, by his personal example. This conduct created a host of enemies, who attacked, but never defeated, their intrepid antagonist. The following "jeux d'esprits," though often related, prove this assertion.

Dr. Wynter to Dr. Cheyne.

Tell me from whom, fat-headed Scot,
Thou didst thy system learn;
From Hippocrate thou hadst it not,
Nor Celsus, nor Pitcairn.

Suppose we own that milk is good,
And say the same of grass;
The one for babes is only food,
The other for an ass.

Doctor! one new prescription try,
(A friend's advice forgive,)
Eat grass, reduce thyself, and die,
Thy patients then may live.

Dr. Cheyne to Dr. Wynter.

My system, Doctor, is my own;
No tutor I pretend:
My blunders hurt myself alone,
But yours your dearest friend.

Were you to milk and straw confin'd,
Thrice happy might you be;
Perhaps you might regain your mind,
And from your wit be free.

I can't your kind prescription try,
But heartily forgive;
'Tis nat'ral you should wish me die
That you yourself may live.

WILLIAM CHESELDEN.

This friend of Pope had himself a knack at rhyming, and he was more gratified by a compliment on a well turned extempore stanza than by being called, what in fact he was, the first operator in Europe. That he did not equal the famed translator of Homer, the following couplet, produced by a melancholy accident at St. Thomas's, will clearly prove. A young Surgeon, soon after his election, had occasion to take off a limb, but in the hurry of business neglected securing the vessels; the patient of course expired soon after he was conveyed to bed. It will naturally be a matter of astonishment that such an omission should escape the notice of the experienced practitioners at the young man's elbow; under these feelings, and with this conviction, Cheselden wrote as follows:

"Poor ——— ! he did as well as he could,
The crowd who stood round him were guilty of blood!"

Cheselden read lectures on Anatomy at the early age of 22, of which the Syllabus was first printed in 1711. Such lectures were not then very common in England, having been introduced by Mr. Bussiere, a French refugee, a Surgeon of high repute in the reign of Queen Anne. Till then, popular prejudice had run so high against the practice of dissection, that the civil power could not, without difficulty, accommodate the Surgeons with proper subjects. Their pupils, therefore, were under the unavoidable necessity of attending the Universities, or other public seminaries of medicine and surgery;

the Anatomist who wished to investigate the subject more minutely being unable to gratify his inclination.

June 24, 1743, Horatio Townsend, Esq. citizen and Draper, and William Cheselden, Esq. citizen and Barber-surgeon, were chosen Sheriffs for London and Middlesex. Townsend paid his fine of £400 and 20 marks, and Cheselden swore off, when James Dansic, Esq. Barber-surgeon, was elected, and paid his fine afterwards.

The following is copied from the journals kept in the Town Clerk's office:

28 June 1743.

Willimott, Mayor.

William Cheselden, Esq. citizen and Barber-surgeon, appeared, with six other citizens (all Barbers and Surgeons), before the Court of Aldermen, and did then and there take his and their corporal oaths, that he, the said William Cheselden, was not of the estate, in lands, goods, and separate debts, of the value of £15,000; he was thereupon discharged from the office of Sheriff, to the which he had been elected, on the 24th inst.

LANCELOT COELSON.

Coelson, sometimes written Colson, was author of a book, which he called "Philosophia Maturata, or the Practice and Operative Part of the Philosopher's Stone, and the Calcination of Metals, with the Work of St. Dunstan concerning the Philosopher's Stone, and the Experiments of Rumelius, and the Preparation of Angel. Sala;" Lond. 1668, 12mo.

THOMAS COGAN, M. D.

Studied at Leyden, and practiced for many years in the United Provinces, was, in association with the late Dr. Hawes, one of the first promoters of that excellent institution the Royal Humane Society. Dr. C. is the reputed author of the "History of John Buncle, jun."

WILLIAM COLE, M. D.

This worthy person seems to have been of singular modesty, a rare quality among the faculty, in those days, according to Mr. Granger; who says, his behaviour was such that he never assumed the airs of a coxcomb, a character in which they were sometimes imitated by the Apothecaries. "I once," continues Granger, "heard an ingenious gentleman of the faculty, who loved a pun, express himself upon the subject thus: many of us Physicians are coxcombs, and we have our imitators among the Apothecaries, some of whom may be called *Meta*-physicians, not only because they follow us, but because they copy us." We have a portrait of the original coxcomb of that day in the following lines:

Each son of Sol, to make him look more big,
Had on a large, grave, decent, three-tail'd wig:
His clothes full-trimmed, with button-holes behind,
Stiff were the skirts, with buckram stoutly lin'd.
The cloth-cut velvet, or more reverend black,
Full made, and powder'd half way down his back;
Large decent cuffs, which near the ground did reach,
With half a dozen buttons fixed on each:
Grave were their faces, fixed in solemn state!
These men struck awe; their presence carried weight.
In reverend wigs old heads young shoulders bore,
And twenty-five or thirty seem'd three-score.

EURICUS CORDUS.

The epigram of Cordus is illustrated by the following conversation, which passed between Bouvart and a French Marquis, whom he had attended during a long and severe indisposition. As he entered the chamber on a certain occasion, he was thus addressed by his patient: "Good day to you, Mr. Bouvart, I feel quite in spirits, and think my fever has left me." "I am sure of it," replied the doctor, "the very first expression you used convinces me of it." "Pray explain yourself." "Nothing more easy; in the first days of your illness, when your life was in danger, I was your *dearest friend*; as you began to get better, I was your *good Bouvart*; and now I am Mr. Bouvart; depend upon it you are quite recovered."

Bouvart's observation was grounded on a knowledge of human nature; every day's experience shews, that "*accipe dum dolet*" should be the medical man's motto, particularly the more laborious branches of the profession, whose remuneration comes when the impressions of fear, hope, and gratitude, are almost effaced, and who are then often paid with indifference, hesitation, reluctance, and reproach.

JAMES COYTIER.

The anecdote of Coytier's presence of mind with his cowardly master has been introduced, by the "Great Unknown," in an interesting scene in a late novel.

The following letter to M. Cadonel, Prior of

Nôtre Dame de Selles, written by Louis, is truly characteristic :

“ Sir Prior, my friend, I most earnestly intreat you to pray to God and our Lady of Selles for me, that they will be so good as to give me a quartan ague. For my Physicians tell me, that I have a disorder of which I cannot recover, unless I am so fortunate as to have the quartan ague. When I get it, I will immediately let you know.”

JAMES CURRIE, M.D.

Few men have left the world with a more amiable and estimable character, proved in every relation of life, public and domestic. In his professional conduct he was upright, liberal, and honourable, with much sensibility to his patients without the affectation of it; fair and candid to his brethren of the faculty; and though usually decided in his opinion, yet entirely free from arrogance or dogmatism. The powers of his mind were of the highest rank. His life, though much too short to satisfy the wishes of his friends and family, was long enough for signal usefulness and for lasting fame.

ERASMUS DARWIN, M.D.

A man of genius, a botanist, a poet, a practitioner in physic, and author of “Zoonomia.”

Dr. Darwin has been called a poetical man of science; and a respectable critic has characterized his “Zoonomia,” as a work of abundant conjecture and little fact.

manner in which material and immaterial agencies operate on each other, the discussion terminates in so many *suppositions*, more or less ingenious, as to the unknown operation of an unknown something. The speculations of Messrs. Gall and Spurzheim, however ingenious, are extremely fanciful and entertaining, and abound with wonderful facts.

Many amusing stories are related, but particularly of Gall. He attended a minister who was sane on one side of his head and not on the other. With his right side he judged of the insanity of the left. Tiedeman tells a similar story (p. 144). Gall also had a friend who could not think with the left side of his head; the right side being one inch higher than the left (p. 179). Spurzheim wishes these little irregularities could be remedied: "I certainly do greatly wish," says he, "that it were possible to prevent, by artificial pressure, the growth of certain parts of the brain" (p. 223). All good men must regret the impossibility of controlling, by "artificial pressure," the evil propensities of man!

Sir SAMUEL GARTH.

A learned and very able Physician, rendered memorable by his poem, called, "The Dispensary." He was born in the county of York, and educated at Peter-house, in Cambridge, where he regularly took his degrees in physic. He practised in London, and was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians July 26, 1692, and became one of their censors in 1702. Such was the violence of party at that period, that a Whig conceived he could no

more be cured by a Tory, than a Tory by a Whig Physician. The Esculapius of the former was Garth; of the latter Ratcliffe; who being frightened to death, as it is said, by the threats of the Tories, for not keeping Queen Anne alive, Garth remained without a rival; and, consequently, on the accession of Geo. I. he was appointed Physician in Ordinary, and Physician-general to his army; and the sword of the hero of Blenheim was made use of in conferring the honour of knighthood upon him. The "Dispensary" introduced Garth to the Kit Cat Club. Physicians are celebrated in our annals as wits, poets, and virtuosi: the names of Freind, Grew, Mead, Garth, Akenside, Armstrong, Granger, and Goldsmith, must ever be remembered with respect. Garth, more celebrated for his abilities than his piety, lived an epicure, and died a latitudinarian. He said, when expiring, "I am glad of it, being weary of having my shoes pulled on and off." Pope, however, declared that he died in the communion of the church of Rome, and that "his death was very heroical, and yet unaffected enough to have made a saint or a philosopher famous."

Garth was as universally liked as any private person of his day. He was mild and complacent, though a zealous party-man, and kind, though a wit. Pope, who certainly did not resemble him in these respects, always speaks of him with the most decided affection.

"Well-natur'd Garth, inflamed with early praise;"

And, "If ever there was a good Christian, with-

out knowing himself to be one, Garth was that man." He inscribed to him his second Pastoral, rather unluckily, being the worst of the four. Lord Lansdowne, too, addressed some verses to him, when dangerously ill, in a high strain of compliment, which it is to be hoped were dictated only by the ardour of friendship.

" Machaon sick ! in ev'ry face we find
His danger is the danger of mankind ;
 Whose art protecting, Nature would expire
 But by a deluge or the gen'ral fire."

And, as if this were not enough, mark the conclusion :

" Sire of all arts, defend thy darling son,
 Restore the man whose life 's so much our own ;
 On whom, like Atlas, all the world 's reclin'd,
 And, by preserving Garth, preserve mankind."

" Well meant hyperboles," as Lord Orford observes, on another occasion, " upon a man who never used any."

MAXWELL GARTHSHORE, M. D.

What is called the destiny of most men in life, turns chiefly on the manner in which their time is spent from 20 to 30. During his residence at Uppingham, Dr. Garthshore laid the foundation of many valuable friendships, some of which had a decisive influence on his future proceedings. Among these may be mentioned that of Lord Carberry ; of Geo. Brudenell, Esq. 40 years member for the county ; of Dr. afterwards Sir George Baker, a name, as his elegant latinity attests, not less eminent as a scholar

than as a Physician; Dr. R. Pulteney, highly distinguished as a Botanist; and, perhaps, above all, the late Dean of Christ Church, Dr. Cyril Jackson.

Indeed, from a very early period of life, Dr. Garthshore had the happiness of exciting good will and confidence in men of eminent character. In Lord Charles Hay's regiment he had been professionally connected with Mr. Huck, a gentleman who, through the discerning patronage of Sir John Pringle, a wealthy marriage with the niece of Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, and his own professional merits, acquired much consideration in London as Dr. Huck Saunders. At his death, above 30 years after their acquaintance and intimacy, this gentleman named Dr. Garthshore one of the guardians to his daughters; the elder of whom is now Viscountess Melville, and the younger Countess of Westmoreland.

Considerably before this time Dr. Baker had removed to London, where he speedily attained that eminence as a Physician, so well merited by his abilities. This was a great inducement for his friend Garth, as he jocularly called him, to follow. Sir George Baker used to say that Garth and Shore were two halves better than the whole.

As an Accoucheur he was acknowledged by the best judges to have had the following admirable qualities: "He was extremely patient, as long as patience was a virtue; and in cases of difficulty or of extreme danger, he decided with quickness and great judgment; and he had always a mind sufficiently firm to enable his hands to execute that

which his head had dictated." Sir George Baker made him acquainted with the celebrated Dr. William Hunter, through whose recommendation and interest Dr. Garthshore was chosen Physician to the Hospital in Brownlow Street.

Dr. GRAHAM.

The success which attended this genius of nonsense may be considered as a proof, that the most gross and palpable absurdity will find zealous disciples and warm encouragers.

"Il n'y a pas un sot, qui ne trouve pas un plus grand sot qui l'admire."

VALENTINE GREATRAKS.

This singular person, according to Mr. Boyle, was of "great honesty and exemplary sobriety," taking no gratuity for his performances; and curing a prodigious number of cases where King Charles II. had failed, as testified by Boyle, Cudworth, Bishop Wilkins, and the wisest of all Surgeons, Surgeon Wiseman, who affirms that the King's touch had cured more in one year than all the Surgeons in London had done in an age! An hereditary race of Machaons, in Scotland, of the name of Macdonald, have subsequently performed the same operation, calling it *Glacath*, which is, handling the part affected, and muttering certain words. They also were of "great honesty," and never accepted of a fee on any entreaty.

After the Restoration, great multitudes flocked to receive the benefit of the Royal touch, insomuch

that "six or seven persons were crushed to death, pressing at the Chirurgeon's doore for tickets." *Evelyn's Journ. vol. II. p. 571.* In 1682 the King touched 8577, and Browne remarks, that notwithstanding the numbers were so great as to amount to a considerable portion of the whole nation, yet upon any new declaration of healing, they were again as fast as if none had applied before, "A thing as monstrous as strange!" Notwithstanding this, it began to decline: Oliver Cromwell tried in vain to exercise this Royal prerogative; and, in 1684, Thomas Rosewell was tried for high treason, because he spoke with contempt of King Charles's pretensions to the cure of Scrophula. Charles Bernard, who had made this touching the subject of raillery all his life-time, till he became Serjeant Surgeon, and found it a good perquisite, solved all difficulties by saying with a jeer, "Really one could not have thought it, if one had not seen it."

The Hon. Daines Barrington, in his "Observations on our antient Statutes," p. 107, tells us of an old man, a witness in a cause, who averred, that when Queen Anne was at Oxford, she touched him, whilst a child, for the Evil. Mr. Barrington, when he had finished his evidence, "asked him whether he was really cured? upon which he answered, with a significant smile, that he believed himself never to have had a complaint that deserved to be considered as the Evil, but that his parents were poor, *and had no objection to the bit of GOLD.*" This accounts for the great resort of

patients and the supposed miraculous cures on this occasion.

This now exploded royal gift is thus described by Shakspeare :

“ ———— strangely visited people,
All swoln and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye,
The mere despair of Surgery, he cures ;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers.” MACBETH.

The origin of touching for King's Evil is thus accounted for by Stow, in his “ Annals:” a young woman, afflicted with the disorder alluded to in a very alarming and disgusting degree, and feeling the uneasiness and pain consequent to it in her sleep, dreamt that she should be cured by the simple operation of having the part washed by the King. Application was made by her friends, and Edward humanely consented to undertake the disagreeable task: a basin of water was brought, and he carefully softened the tumors till the skin broke, and the contents were discharged; the sign of the cross was added, and the female retired, with an assurance of his protection during the remainder of the cure, which was effected within a week.

The obsolete practice of Greatraks has, in a degree, appeared again in the shape of *friction*, and has revived in full force in the process of *thumbing* and *rubbing*, as applied by certain adepts to distortions, who have not the same scrupulous difficulties that Greatraks and the Macdonalds had about the *Honorarium*.

THOMAS GREENHILL.

We have often heard of the medical pretensions of the "Seventh son of a seventh son," but Greenhill founds his on being the youngest of *thirty-nine children*, by one man and his only wife.

In his work he details the funeral ceremonies, and the several ways of preserving dead bodies, in most nations of the world. Russell, an undertaker, had practised this art before Greenhill; and Ives, an undertaker in King William's reign, made a large fortune by embalming.

Evelyn, in his Journal, vol. II. p. 542, has this memorandum :

"1682, March 24. I went to see the corpse of that obstinate creature, Col. Yrats, y^e King permitting that his body should be transported to his owne country, he being of a good family, and one of the first embalmed by a particular art, invented by one William Russell, a coffin-maker, which preserved the body without disbowelling, or to appearance using any bituminous matter. The flesh was florid, soft, and full, as if the person were onely sleeping. He had now been dead near 15 daies, and lay exposed in a very rich coffin lin'd with lead, too magnificent for so daring and horrid a murderer."

RICHARD GRINDALL, F. R. S.

One of the Surgeons Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, more than 40 years Surgeon to the London Hospital, and Warden of the Surgeons' Company in 1788. His only publication was a remarkable

case of the efficacy of the bark in a mortification, in Phil. Trans. vol. L.

JOHN HALLE.

“ Master John Halle, a most famous man,” was one of the first English Surgeons who attempted to treat on Anatomy, which Halle did, very much to his own satisfaction, in a “ Very useful and necessarie briefe Worke of Anatomie ;” he saying, that it was a more useful and profitable one of the kind, than any that had hitherto been published in the English language. A notion of the previous state of anatomical works may be formed, when it is stated, that this satisfactory performance contained two rude *wood-cuts*, exhibiting a front and back view of the human figure, with a few references to the names of the external parts.

At this time Surgery was distinct from Medicine, but united with the office and occupation of the Barber ; *Capitis Rasura* being expressly mentioned in a warrant issued to the King’s Surgeons, 1454, as part of their duty.

The state of Surgery, therefore, was such as might naturally be expected ; “ many rotted and perished for lack of help of Surgery, and daily died.” To remedy these evils, the Honorable Baron John Lord Lumley, and the learned Richard Caldwell, Doctor in Physic, did institute a public lecture to be read in Surgery, in Knight Rider Street, Wednesday and Friday, the reader whereof was to be Richard Foster, Doctor of Physic, during his life ; and Stow, vol. II. p. 209, informs us, that this learned person

was met by the chief members of the Barbers' Company, two of whom, being called Masters of the Body, put in practice, or demonstrated, what the Doctor directed.

Many chirurgical works of this date are lost; but we may judge of the library of Barbers' Hall by those that have come down to us; such as Ardern, John of Gadesden, Gale, Halle, Vicary, Rawlyng's "Booke of Medycene," 1573; Phayer's "Declaration of the Veynes of Man's Body, and to what Dyseases the opening every one of them doe Service," 1544; and Turner's "Herbal." Of those that are lost to posterity may be mentioned "A Booke in Chirurgery," by Thomas Morstede, Surgeon to Henry VI. and the "Booke of Fysyk and Surgery," called "*Rosse and Constantine*," given, by will of Thomas Colard, Barber, 1467, to the Barbers' Company.

GIDEON HARVEY.

About the latter end of King William's reign, there was a great debate who should succeed the deceased Physician of the Tower. The contending parties were so equally matched in their interests and pretensions, that it was extremely difficult to determine which should have the preference. The matter was at length brought to a compromise, and Gideon Harvey was promoted to that office, for the same reason that Sextus V. was advanced to the pontificate: because he was, in appearance, sickly and infirm, and his death was expected in a few months. He, however, survived not only his rivals,

but all his contemporary Physicians; and died after he had enjoyed his *sinecure above fifty years*.

WILLIAM HARVEY.

A passage in Servetus has been supposed to have given Harvey the first hint of the circulation, and is to be found in a book, entitled, "*Christianismi Restitutio*." The following memorable account, however, has been given by Boyle, of the circumstances which led to this grand discovery:

"I remember," says Boyle, "that when I asked our famous Harvey, in the only discourse I had with him, which was but a little while before he died, what were the things which induced him to think of a circulation of the blood? he answered me, that when he took notice that the valves in the veins of so many parts of the body were so placed that they gave free passage to the blood towards the heart, but opposed the passage of the venal blood the contrary way, he was invited to think that so provident a cause as nature had not placed so many valves without design; and no design seemed more probable than that, since the blood could not well, because of the interposing valves, be sent by the veins to the limbs, it should be sent through the arteries and return through the veins, whose valves did not oppose its course that way."

The reason here ascribed to Harvey seems now so very natural and obvious, that some have been disposed to question his claim to the high rank commonly assigned to him among the improvers of

science. Dr. William Hunter has said, that after the discovery of the valves in the veins, which Harvey learned, while in Italy, from his master, Fabricius ab Aquapendente, the remaining step might easily have been made by any person of common abilities.

It is remarkable, that when great discoveries are effected, their simplicity always seems to detract from their originality ; on these occasions we are reminded of the egg of Columbus !

Harvey's picture in Dr. Mead's collection had two lines written by the Doctor.

*Harveii magnum nomen laudesque manebunt
Sanguis dum in gyros itque reditque suos.*

WILLIAM HAWES, M. D.

Dr. Hawes was a man totally without guile ; and self never entered into his contemplation. There was a simplicity in his manners, the result of an innocent and unsuspecting heart. Without possessing, or affecting to possess, any very superior literary talents, he contrived to furnish to the public an acceptable work in his " Annual Reports ;" and his " Examination of the Reverend John Wesley's Primitive Physick," in which the absurdities and dangerous remedies recommended by that venerable and primitive person were acutely exposed, by a combination of irony and serious argument.

In the resuscitative art he was eminently skilled. He was an honorary member of the Massachusetts Humane Society ; and of many others, at Edin-

burgh, Manchester, Bath, &c. &c. and a Vice-president of the London Electrical Dispensary.

The Royal Humane Society is a shining and an eminent proof of his philanthropy; an institution which has been found highly useful, and to establish which he employed many years of his life.

WILLIAM HEBERDEN, M.D. F.R.S. S.A.

The character of this truly respectable man is thus ably delineated by Dr. Wells, in a "Letter to Lord Kenyon, relative to some conduct of the College of Physicians of London:" "No other person, I believe, either in this or any other country, has ever exercised the art of medicine with the same dignity, or has contributed so much to raise it in the estimation of mankind. Were I, my Lord, possessed of talents adequate to the undertaking, I should here endeavour to describe at full length the character of that illustrious man. In this attempt, I should first mark his various and extensive learning, his modesty in the use of it, and his philosophical distrust of human opinion in science, however sanctioned by time or the authority of great names. I should then exhibit him in the exercise of his profession, without envy or jealousy; too proud to court employment, yet undervaluing his services after they were performed; unwearied, even when a veteran in his art, in ascertaining the minutest circumstances of the sick, who placed themselves under his care, taking nothing in their situation for granted that might be learned by enquiry, and trusting nothing of importance that con-

cerned them to his memory. To demonstrate his greatness of mind, I should next mention his repeatedly declining to accept those offices of honor and profit at the British court, which are regarded by other Physicians as objects of their highest ambition, and are therefore sought by them with the utmost assiduity. I should afterwards take notice of his simple yet dignified manners, his piety to God, his love for his country, and his exemplary discharge of the duties of all the private relations in which he stood to society; and I should conclude by observing, that his whole life had been regulated by the most exquisite prudence, by means of which his other virtues were rendered more conspicuous and useful, and, whatever failings he might as a human being possess, were either shaded or altogether concealed. After my description was finished, I should think it proper to say that I had never been acquainted with Dr. Heberden, and, consequently, could neither be dazzled by the splendour of his virtues, from approaching them too nearly, nor influenced in my opinion concerning them by benefits he had already conferred upon me; and that standing, as he does, upon the verge of this state of existence, ready to wing his flight to another of glory, his ear must now be closed to the voice of flattery, had he ever listened to that siren, or were I base enough to solicit her aid, in the foolish expectation of receiving from him some future reward."

PHILIP HECQUET.

“ C’est une erreur de penser que le sang soit nécessaire à la conservation de la vie ; on ne peut trop saigner un malade ;” are the words put into the mouth of our Doctor, in the character of *Sangrado*, by the facetious Le Sage. Hecquet, both in theory and practice, carried the *anti-phlogistic* system to a greater extent than any other man, and defended the “ *boisson* ” and the *bleeding*, saying, “ J’ai pour garants de mon sentiment, sur le *Régime maigre*, les Medecins les plus fameux, tant anciens que moderns.” He was a conscientious practitioner of his own eccentric doctrines, and it was perfectly consistent with his character, that “ loin d’imputer la mort du chanoine à la boisson et aux saignées, il sortit en disant, d’un air froid, qu’on ne lui avait pas tiré *assez de sang*, ni fait boire *assez d’eau chaude*.”

The practice of *bleeding* was carried to a singular extent in France, and it was the fashion, at one time, to bleed on the opposite side to the part affected ; if the pain was on the right side, they bled in the left arm, and *vice versa*. Pierre Brissot produced a civil war in the medical world by writing against the custom, and, in the year 1600, was driven into exile, by edict of the University of Paris, for thus opposing the established practice.

Montaigne seems to have been fully aware of these medical differences, when he says, “ are you out of sorts, that your Physician has denied you the enjoyment of wine, and of your favorite dishes ? Be not uneasy ; apply to me, and I engage to find you one of equal credit, who shall put you under a regimen

perfectly opposite to that settled by your own adviser. So very fantastical is the practice of physic," continues this humorist, "that I have seen a man starve himself until he actually fainted, from mere inanition, to get rid of a disorder, and afterwards be bitterly ridiculed, by a different Physician from his own, for having, by his painful abstinence, actually increased the disorder he had hoped to cure, at the cost of such severe self-denial."

JOHN HILL.

Originally an Apothecary in St. Martin's Lane; a Physician of that class who prepare and recommend their own medicines; a periodical writer of some merit, but tempted, by overweening vanity and a flippant pen, to treat his literary contemporaries with pertness, insolence, and contempt, though they were, in most instances, his superiors in capacity and acquirements.

There is scarcely a department of literature in which he has not tried his strength; from a guinea quarto, on "God and Nature," to an eighteen-penny pamphlet, "On Snuff-taking."

In answer to the general resentment, which his assurance and preposterous affectation excited, he used to reply, "The dull rogues are envious of the very flattering reception, which merit like mine insures from a discerning public. They cannot endure that I should monopolize and enjoy the smiles of all that is beautiful, witty, and elegant, in the *beau monde*."

The sin of Dr. Hill was insufferable vanity, and

a reason may perhaps be pleaded in excuse for him, in common with many others who have been the artificers of their own fortune, and who have raised themselves from obscurity, poverty, and insignificance, that, having attained what others have toiled for in vain, it is placed to the account of superior capacity, judgment, and dexterity.

HIPPOCRATES,

“The Father of Physic, and Prince of Physicians.” He was the first man who laid down precepts concerning physic.

It would be endless to transcribe the things that have been said of him, or to relate the honors that have been paid to his memory: with the Grecians he passed for a God, and his birth-day was kept as a festival. He taught his art, as he practised it, with great candour and liberality, a singular proof of which was his mistaking a fracture of the skull for the natural suture, and being ingenuous enough to confess it, and even to leave it upon record. This circumstance is noticed by Celsus, who seems greatly delighted with it—“This,” says he, “was acting like a truly great man. Little geniuses, conscious to themselves that they have nothing to spare, cannot bear the least diminution of their prerogative, or suffer themselves to depart from any opinion which they have once embraced, however false and pernicious that opinion may be; while the man of real abilities is always ready to make a frank acknowledgment of his errors, and especially in a

profession where it is of importance to posterity to record the truth."

The most singular specimen of his ingenuousness, however, is in that medical curiosity, here abridged,

THE OATH OF HIPPOCRATES.

"I swear by Appollo the Physician, by *Æsculapius*, by his daughters *Hygeia* and *Panacea*, and by all the gods and goddesses, that to the best of my power and judgment, I will faithfully observe this oath and obligation. The master that has instructed me in the art I will esteem as my parent, and supply, as occasion may require, with the comforts and necessaries of life. His children I will regard as my own brothers; and, if they desire to learn, I will instruct them in the same art without any reward or obligation. The precepts, the explanations, or whatever else belongs to the art, I will communicate to my own children, to the children of my master, to such other pupils as have subscribed to the Physician's oath, and to no other persons. My patients shall be treated by me, to the best of my power and judgment, in the most salutary manner, without any injury or violence; I will neither be prevailed upon by any other to administer pernicious physic, or be the author of such advice myself. Cutting for the stone I will not meddle with, but leave it to the operators in that way. To whatsoever house I am sent for, I will always make the patient's good my principal aim; avoiding, as much as possible, all voluntary injury and corruption. And whatever I hear

or see in the course of a cure, or otherwise, relating to the affairs of life, nobody shall ever know it, if it ought to remain a secret. May I be prosperous in life and business, and for ever honoured and esteemed by all men, as I observe this solemn oath; and may the reverse of all this be my portion, if I violate it, and forswear myself."

NATHANIEL HODGES, M. D.

This excellent man, notwithstanding his philanthropy and well-applied firmness, notwithstanding his great practice and deserved popularity among the citizens of London, drew his last breath in a jail. He was buried in St. Stephen's Walbrook, where a monument is erected to his memory.

Hodges was an acute and accurate observer, and his "Letter to a Person of Quality" contains the most correct account of the Plague, its progress, and symptoms. But the most animated picture of that dreadful visitation is that drawn by De Foe, which has generally been considered a fiction, and, most undoubtedly, the fancy and interest that attaches us to our old friend Robinson Crusoe, is displayed in many of the scenes and characters of this curious work. There is no reason, however, why we should not credit a great part of his narrative; it is very natural, and coincides, in many particulars, with Evelyn, whose veracity cannot be questioned, a specimen of whose feelings may be taken from his Journal, Sept. 7, 1665, where he says, he "came home: there perished neere 10,000 poore creatures weekly; however, I went all along the Citty and

suburbs, from Kent Streete to St. James's, a dismal passage, and dangerous to see so many coffins exposed in the Streetes, now thin of people; the Shopes shut up, and all in a mournful silence, not knowing whose turn might be next."

De Foe gives a spirited account of the multitude of quacks and mountebanks, and the success they met with; preparing the ignorant for the Plague, instead of preserving them from it, by their different nostrums under the various titles of "Infallible preventive Pills," "Anti-pestilential Pills," "Royal Antidote," and "Plague Water."

He complains bitterly of the regular Physicians, who, to their great disgrace, left their patients during the sickness; when they afterwards came back nobody cared to employ them, they were called deserters, and on their doors was written—"Here is a Doctor to be let." Dr. Hodges, however, was exempted from this reproach as well as "The Chirurgions," who seem to have had the task of examining the bodies, for which they were allowed "twelve pence," to be paid out of the goods of the party searched, if able, otherwise by the parish.

PHILEMON HOLLAND.

The "Translator General of his age" continued to translate till he was 80 years old; and it is surprising, considering that he united the professions of schoolmaster and Doctor, that he could find time to translate so much, a single pen producing a large folio! His literary feats, however, were greatly exceeded by Andrew Tiraqueau, who is said to have

produced a book and a child every year, till there were twenty of each, or as some say thirty. This, with the circumstance of his being a water-drinker, occasioned the following jocular epitaph :

“ *Hic jacet, qui aquam bibendo viginti liberos suscepit, viginti libros edidit. Si merum bibisset, totum orbem implevisset.*”

“ Here lies a man who, drinking only water,
Wrote twenty books, with each had son or daughter ;
Had he but used the juice of generous vats,
The world would scarce have held his books and brats.”

WILLIAM HUNTER, M. D.

The life of this celebrated man was most ably written by Dr. Foart Simmons, and furnishes an interesting article in medical biography.

He came to London with no other resource than industry and professional knowledge, and he gradually advanced into notice, till he became the first accoucheur, and the most successful lecturer of the day. By his acuteness and the assistance of Mr. Hewson, he threw considerable light on the lymphatic system ; and he published a series of plates, connected with his own branch of the profession, that remain, to this hour, a splendid proof of his anatomical accuracy.

Being a single man, and not of expensive habits, his fortune increased with his fame, till he was enabled to build himself a capacious Theatre and Museum, having previously applied to the Minister for a piece of ground, for the purpose of making it a national object, which was refused. Irritated at this refusal,

and conscious that the eminence on which he stood placed him as a benefactor to mankind, he addressed the noble Secretary in manly, bold, but respectful language; telling him that he was not asking but conferring a favor, and that he would hereafter rely on his own private resources, rather than on public generosity.

A happy and peculiar art of communicating instruction was the characteristic merit of Dr. Hunter; clear, concise, and patient, he amused the volatile, while he fixed their attention; the dull of comprehension and the timid he led by the hand, with the anxiety and temper of a parent; the ardent, the curious, and the diligent, he interested, gratified, and rewarded. Few men sent pupils into the world with more obligations to their professor. "Be diligent, deserve well, and you *must* succeed," was his animating advice to young men. These qualifications have been elegantly adverted to in some lines beginning thus:

"Cold is that hand, which Nature's paths display'd;
Dead are those lips on which instruction hung;
Fix'd are those eyes, enlivening all he said;
For ever mute is that persuasive tongue!"

JOHN HUNTER.

The greatest Physiologist the world has ever known, and one whose labors have raised Surgery from the servility of a mechanical art to a science of the highest order.

The collection of comparative Anatomy which now forms the Museum of the Royal College of

Surgeons, and which is an honor to our age and nation, forms a monument of the genius, the assiduity, and labor of Hunter, not to be contemplated without surprise and admiration. It is said, that for twenty years of his life he rose before the sun. "I have," said he, to a friend, "never met with impossibilities; if a thing be possible, why may not I do it as well as another man? If it be impossible, I never think any more about it."

That Mr. Hunter's early education was neglected, has been recorded by Sir Everard Home; and it is generally supposed that most of his papers were revised by Sir George Baker, and that his great work on Syphilis was submitted to the correction of three very able and intelligent medical friends. Notwithstanding these aids he has ever been considered as a very obscure writer. It was not likely, after he engaged in studies that formed "the business and pleasure of his life," that he should advance in his literary attainments.

From the nature of his labors, and from his incessant occupation, it was natural that he should read less than most men, and it was no uncommon thing when he had made a discovery, to have the mortification of being informed that the same had been described and printed before. An anecdote is related of him which proves that he despised general reading. On entering the fine library of Count — he was struck with its extent, and expressed it in his appearance. The Count, taking it for pleasurable surprise, said, "Perhaps, Sir, you read a great deal?" "No, Sir," replied Hunter, "I never read

books ; I turn over the great volume of nature !" "Then, Sir," retorted the disappointed Count, "give me leave to tell you, that you have not turned over more than the title page !" One of his biographers apologises for his disregard of literary attainments, saying, that he was "intent only on acquiring knowledge, without the display of that kind of learning, which, however captivating and showy, is of little use in the investigation of nature. He was too honest to devote his valuable time to the gaudy trappings of science."

JOHN HUXHAM, M. D.

Celebrated for his writings on Fever, and for a preparation of bark that bears his name. The specific power of bark was first discovered in the person of the Countess of Chinchon, but the scientific administration of it after the paroxysms in Agues, is due to the Physicians of this country ; hence it has been denominated the "English Remedy." La Fontaine wrote a poem on it, "*Le Quinquina*."

When Sir Robert Talbor went to Versailles, to try its effects upon Louis the Fourteenth's only son, the Dauphin, who had been long ill of an intermittent fever, the Physicians who were about the Prince did not chuse to permit him to prescribe to their Royal patient until they had asked him some medical questions. Amongst others, they desired him to define what an intermittent fever was ? He replied, "Gentlemen, it is a disease, which I can cure, and which you cannot."

Monsieur d'Aquin, one of the French King's

Physicians, in his "Memoir on Bark," makes a curious blunder. He takes Mantissa, the title of the "Appendix to the History of Plants," by Johnstone, for the name of an author, who, he says, "is so extremely rare, that he knows him only by name!"

LAURENCE JOUBERT.

A voluminous writer in Latin and French, whose fame was so great, that nothing was deemed too difficult for his skill. His works were chiefly upon Physic and Surgery; but he published one, under the title of "Vulgar Errours," that gave great offence, and created a great clamour, from the plain terms in which he treated certain subjects, and from his dedicating it to the Queen of Navarre. The clamours against it helped the sale considerably; it was printed at four different places in the course of six months, and the price was raised from *ten pence to half-a-crown!*

ADRIAN JUNIUS.

Junius was a great scholar and a good Catholic, and, *inter alios*, wrote a Greek and Latin Lexicon, which he dedicated to Edward VI. with the title of King. Edward not being acknowledged as such by the Pope, Junius fell under the displeasure of the Court of Rome for his dedication, and was prosecuted. His works were put into the "*Index Expurgatorius*," he was branded as a Calvinist, and as an author "*damnatæ memoriæ*," which gave him great

uneasiness, and produced an apology, in which he put forth the necessity he was under of giving Edward the title, at the same time protesting that he had never wavered in his religion. He made his peace at Rome, but died of grief 1575, for the loss of his library, which was destroyed at the siege of Haerlem.

KENRICUS.

Kenrick, like many others, seems to have fathered some lines which he never wrote. He appears to have adopted two verses, which are thus printed in a poem, called, "The Mock Romans," 1653:

His hook was baited with a dragon's tail,
And then on rock he stood to bob for whale.

LANFRANC

Studied under William de Saliceto at Milan, and afterwards himself professed Medicine and Surgery in the same place. So early as 1295 he was sent for to Paris to read publicly on Surgery, and to demonstrate the operations of that art.

He defines the word *Physicus* to mean a Physician; *Medicus*, a Physician-operator, or Physician-surgeon; and *Laicus*, a Barber-surgeon, whom, collectively, he also calls "*Chirurgi barberii*," treating them with great contempt, and blaming the Physicians for allowing them practice. "Formerly," says he, "Physicians exercised the operations of Surgery, and did not think it beneath them to bleed their patients themselves; but now it is given up into the

hands of the Barbers. As for me, I always bleed my patients with my own hand, and do it more skilfully than the most famous Barbers."

Phlebotomy, half a century back, was considered as appertaining to *Surgery*, and the lancet a *surgical* instrument; for, in the year 1749, we find the good Surgeon, Goodman, writing against the "Abuse of Phlebotomy, by Barbers and other unskilful Persons." In those days, or what may, by some, be called the "good old time," our worthy forefathers went through a course of bleeding and physicking *Spring* and *Fall*. It was as common then for a person to call and be bled, as it now is to call for Soda Water. Sir Cæsar Hawkins, who retired about 1777, is said to have made 1000 guineas *per ann.* by his lancet alone.

LIEUTAUD.

The writings of Lieutaud were chiefly anatomical, and though Winslow criticised them severely, he entertained so high an opinion of their author that he got him appointed Assistant Anatomist to the Academy at Versailles.

It is said that, seeing his library over-burthened with anatomical books, he exchanged them for the more entertaining works of general literature. Mr. Senac, who frequently urged the necessity of uniting reading with observation, one day presented him with a singular proof of this remark, by giving him a Latin description of the *Foramen Ovale*. Mr. Lieutaud having read it, was struck with the minute correctness of it, and had the honesty to prefer this de-

scription to one he had himself presented in a memoir, when he was surprised by learning that this accurate description was written by Galen.

The first use which Lieutaud made of his appointment of Physician to the King was to advise him to be inoculated—very courageous advice in a man who knew the incredible fury with which it was then opposed.

Notwithstanding he had always been a stranger to the life and manners of a Court, he quickly became a great favorite. One day, when the King was speaking to him of the many Physicians whose abilities his courtiers had very much praised, he asked him whether these accounts were not very much exaggerated: "Sire," said he, "these Physicians possess none of the great qualities of which you have heard, but it is often with this kind of money that the gentlemen of the Court pay their Physicians."

LINNÆUS.

Or Carolus a Linné, the termination *æus*, in Sweden being a mark of plebeian origin.

Dr. Pulteney has recorded the slender beginning from which that great Naturalist rose to ease and affluence. His father, conceiving he had no taste for literature, proposed binding him to a shoemaker, which would have been his destination, but for Dr. Rothman, a neighbouring Physician, who, discovering the natural bent of his mind, supplied him with botanical books, and instructed him in the first rudiments of Physic.

Linnaeus, in his botanical excursions, was attended by a band of trumpets and French-horns, and sallied out at the head of 200 or 300 students, divided into detached companies. When he was inclined to explain any curious plant, bird, or insect, which had either fallen under his own notice, or was brought to him by any of his students, the stragglers were called together by the sound of music, and, crowding round their master, listened in respectful silence while he offered his observations.

Sir THEODORE MAYERNE,

May be considered one of the earliest reformers of the practice of Physic. He left some papers written in elegant Latin, in the Ashmolean Collection, which contain many curious particulars relative to the first invention of several medicines, and the state of Physic at that period. Petitot, the celebrated enameller, owed his success in coloring to some chemical secrets communicated to him by Sir Theodore.

He was a voluminous writer, and, among others, wrote a book of receipts in cookery. Many were the good and savoury things invented by Sir Theodore; his maxims, and those of Sir John Hill, under the cloak of *Mrs. Glasse*, might have directed our stew-pans to this hour, but for the more scientific instructions of the renowned *Mrs. Rundall*, or of the still more scientific *Dr. Kitchener*, who has verified the old adage that the "*Kitchen is the handmaid to physic*;" and if it be true that we are to regard a

“good cook as in the nature of a good Physician,” then is Dr. Kitchener the best Physician that ever condescended to treat “*de re culinariâ*.”

Sir Theodore may, in a degree, be said to have fallen a victim to *bad cookery*; for he is reported to have died of the effects of bad wine, which he drank at a tavern in the Strand. He foretold it would be fatal, and died, as it were, out of compliment to his own prediction.

EDWARD MEAD, M. D.

A Physician of eminence, and a zealous patron of literature and science, to whom merit in distress, of any country, might always apply for encouragement and relief with certainty of success. His work on poisons is a complete history of what had been said on the subject, and contains a considerable share of botanical and chemical knowledge, for the days in which he wrote. On the subject of the Plague he evinces extensive reading, and recommends many useful precautions for guarding against that scourge of mankind, which prudence may shut out; but which, when once it appears, baffles alike the efforts of nature and of art.

During the most flourishing period of Mead's practice, from 1737 to 1752, his annual receipt was seven thousand guineas, equivalent to more than double the sum in the present times, and greater than Radcliffe's medical income at any part of his life.

Mead was a good Physician, and a good man; charitable, humane, liberal, and beneficent, but

he, like other mortals, had his failings: he became the dupe of female art and finesse, a circumstance eagerly seized upon by his exasperated antagonist, Greenfield, who says, "*Puella fabri vincula tibi finxit, amoris tardi, et languescentis in via vinculo-*;" for she was the daughter of a blacksmith in Fetter Lane. It is also said that he made a journey to Paris, at the age of seventy, to receive lessons from Dupré, the famous French dancing-master! giving as a reason that he undertook that for health which others did for pleasure, and that a little gymnastic exercise under *Doctor Dupré* might vary the sedentary drudgery of his professional pursuits.

When Freind was committed to the Tower, it ought to be recorded, that Mead was indefatigable in making application for his liberty, but without success, till a great man at Court having occasion for his professional assistance, he positively refused his attendance until Freind, who was supposed the victim of party, was discharged from confinement.

Notwithstanding Dr. Mead's practice was so extensive that in one year it procured him eight thousand pounds, and for several years between five and six thousand, yet, after the payment of his debts, he did not leave more than about twenty thousand pounds. The Doctor's son, Mr. Richard Mead, had an estate of £800 a year left him by Lord Chief Justice Reeves.

The following is an accurate account of the produce of his books, medals, antiques, pictures, and prints:

	£.	s.	d.
The books sold for .	5518	10	11
Medals	1977	17	0
Antiques	3246	15	6
Pictures	3417	11	0
Prints	1908	14	6
Total	£16069	8	11

During the life of Dr. Mead, Dr. Askew bought all his Greek manuscripts for £500.

He sold his miniatures to the Prince of Wales, and his series of Greek Kings to Messrs. Carmey and Kenedy.

The bronze head of Homer which now adorns the Museum, and is too well known to require description, was purchased at Mead's sale for £136. 10s. by Lord Exeter, and by him placed where it remains.

MONSEY.

A medical oddity, with a considerable share of mental acuteness and literary acquirements. He began business at Bury, where he experienced the common fate of country practice, constant fatigue, long journeys, and short fees; and in a rusty wig, dirty boots, and leather breeches, might have degenerated into a humdrum provincial doctor; his merits not diffused beyond a county chronicle, and his medical errors concealed in a country church-yard, but for an accidental attendance on the Earl of Godolphin, in which nature or Monsey was successful, and the grateful Earl procured for him the appointment at

Chelsea, and ultimately left him a handsome legacy.

From the narrow, unvaried, rural circle, he was suddenly transplanted into a land of promise and politeness, with the Earls of Chesterfield and Bath, Sir Robert Walpole, and Garrick, as his companions and friends.

Even in such society, Monsey maintained his original plainness of manners, and with an unre-served sincerity, sometimes spoke truth in a manner that gave offence, and as old age approached, he acquired an asperity of behaviour, and a neglect of decorum, that subjected him to the odium of being considered as a cynic and misanthropist.

As a Physician he adhered to the tenets of the Boerhaavean school, and despised modern improvements in theory and practice, uniformly prescribing contrayerva and ptisan, and adhering to rules and systems, merely because they were sanctioned by sixty years' experience.

In his politics he was a Whig; in his religion a Latitudinarian. But, unfortunately, when he shook off the manacles of superstition, he fell into the comfortless bigotry of scepticism, which, like religious bigotry, narrows the intellect, and hardens the heart.

MORGAGNI.

His grand work, "*De Sedibus et Causis Morborum*," was translated by Dr. Alexander, who lived in Bevois Court, Basinghall Street, where he died in his thirtieth year. Dr. Alexander was a short, corpulent man, and so great a devotee of the Brunonian sys-

tem, that he drank thirteen pints of porter the day of his death. He was not in much business, and was chiefly supported by two bachelors of the name of Cook, opulent silk-mercens at Aldgate, by whose interest he was introduced into the London Hospital. Notwithstanding he died very considerably in their debt, these friends gave him a handsome funeral. He used to say that he undertook the translation in consequence of a taunt from Sir George Baker, but the guinea per sheet from the bookseller was a more probable cause. He was a clever man, but vain of his talents. His brother was a dissenting minister at Birmingham, a man of ability, who also died suddenly, while composing a funeral sermon.

BENJAMIN MOSELEY, M. D.

The successor of Monsey at Chelsea Hospital, to whom he was a complete contrast, being a good humoured, cheerful man, to whom the epithet of "bon vivant" might, perhaps, be not inaptly applied.

Moseley was also the companion of Lords and wits, and occasionally courted the Muses himself; it might even be doubted whether he did not sometimes indulge his poetical fancy on such sober subjects as Hydrophobia and Vaccination.

Unlike his predecessor in practice, he was not shackled by any antiquated rules; but with considerable medical faith, he promised largely, and performed boldly. Ptisans were not the tools he worked with.

With what might be considered rather brilliant talents, his glory was a little tarnished with vanity.

He had the comfort of thinking well of himself; and although he did not, like Charles Dumoulin, write at the head of his opinions, "I who acknowledge no superior, and to whom no man can teach any thing," yet he would sometimes, in playful good humor, partly in earnest, rally a medical friend with, "My dear fellow, you know a great deal, but I know every thing!"

Moseley, however, sunk into the grave with the kind remembrances and regrets of many friends.

NONNIUS.

Author of a treatise, entitled, "Dieteticon, sive de Re cibaria," which, in these days, might perhaps be interpreted, "Peptic Precepts." He was a great stickler for the wholesomeness of fish diet, and wrote a book, called, "Ichthyophagia; seu de Usu Piscium," in which fish is shown to be the most salutary and proper aliment, for all descriptions of persons, sick or sound, fat or lean, old or young, according with the opinions of more ancient Physicians, who have written "De Salubri Piscium Alimento."

NOSTRODAMUS.

A doubtful sort of personage, by some revered as a prophet, by others detested as a sorcerer, and by most despised as a trifler. From the ambiguity of his character, he is said to have been buried *half within* and *half without* the Church of the Cordeliers, at Salon.

PARACELSUS.

A Physician of Zurich, whose eccentric conduct, enthusiasm, boldness, and boasting, roused, at the latter part of the fifteenth century, the envy or the indignation of his contemporaries. He has been abused as a quack and a vain-glorious impostor; yet a man who enjoyed the confidence of Erasmus, who was commended by Van Helmont, and panegyrised by Gerard Vossius, must have had considerable talent.

A sketch of his character has been given, with no small share of ingenuity, by an agreeable writer, who, in the same work, has endeavoured to do justice to the powers of impudence, and to prove that simple, uncompounded, naked effrontery, without birth, address, or application, must and will generally succeed in the world; that the "*Æs frontis triplex*," with a confident look that doubts nothing, and promises every thing, will certainly conduct its undaunted possessor to fame and fortune.

Paracelsus, after he had been instructed in the elements of his art by his father, an industrious Apothecary, and had made considerable progress in such chymical knowledge as that age afforded, visited the principal cities and universities of Europe. Acquisition of knowledge being the great object of his journey, he consulted without scruple Physicians, Barbers, Apothecaries, Conjurers, and old women, eagerly adopting from every quarter whatever he thought useful in practice. In the course of his travels he was taught, or fancied he was taught, the secret of the philosopher's stone. The ridiculous

pursuit of the art of turning all to gold, has been productive of golden advantages to mankind: at an æra, when nothing but the strong stimulus either of avarice or fanaticism was able to rouse mankind to action, this infatuation paved the way to chymical experiment, to which we are indebted for discoveries and improvements in the various arts, which tend to the preservation, the comfort, the pleasure, of human life.

Impelled by curiosity, Paracelsus descended the mines, traversed the immense space of the Russian Empire, was taken prisoner by the Tartars, and was indebted for liberty and life to his medical skill. After receiving many valuable presents from the Cham, he accompanied the son of that prince to Constantinople; and, returning to Europe, was so fortunate as to restore Frobenius, a famous printer, to health. This circumstance introduced him to the acquaintance of Erasmus, and he was appointed Professor of Physic at Basle, with a handsome salary; but not being able to resist his fondness for wandering, he visited Italy, and, on his return to Germany, died at Saltzbourg, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

AMBROSE PARÉ.

Born at Laval in the sixteenth century.

In the attachment of Charles the Ninth, the bigotted and brutal son of Henry the Second of France, to his Surgeon Ambrose Paré, we have a singular instance of medical credit averting that miserable fate, at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, which no other claims of public or private merit,

nor any connexion of friendship, interest, or blood, were able to prevent. Charles shut him up in his own room, saying, "It is not right for a man so useful to the world to perish in such a manner."

Richard Wiseman, Serjeant Surgeon to Charles II. has been styled the Ambrose Paré of the English. The same spirit of observation, the same simplicity, and the same candor, prevails in both of them; and the surgical works of each were better than any that had preceded them.

PARKINSON.

Botanicus Regis Primarius.

One of the earliest cultivators of botany in England. He published, 1640, a work, under the title of "*Paradisus in Sole*," which he meant as a quaint *Latinization* of his own name *Park-in-sun*.

JOHN PARTRIDGE.

A star-gazer, doctor, and conjuror, of the seventeenth century, who, like other *professors* of the same time, thought it no crime to take advantage of the weakness of mankind, and procure wealth and reverence at the expence of folly.

That he was a Doctor, and, moreover, a Royal Doctor, we learn by his epitaph:

Johannes Partridge, Astrologus,

et Medicinæ Doctor;

natus est apud East Sheen,

in Comitatu Surry,

18 die Januarii, anno 1644,

et mortuus est Londini

24 die Junii, anno 1715.

Medicinam fecit duobus Regibus
 unique Reginae; Carolo scilicet Secundo,
 Willielmo Tertio, Reginaeque Mariae.
 Creatus Medicinæ Doctor,
 Lugduni Batavorum.

This exalted character, when he had learned to read, and a "*little to write*," was bound apprentice to a shoemaker, an occupation which he followed in Covent Garden, so late as the year 1680, though two years afterwards, 1682, in his translation of "*Mynsicht's Treasury of Physic*," he is styled *Physician to his Majesty*.

His works consisted chiefly of astrological absurdities, such as "*Prodomus*," "*The King of France's Nativity*," "*A Discourse of two Moons*," &c. which would have passed into oblivion, had not their author fallen under the lash of a celebrated Wit, which will make the ridiculous part of his character remembered, when the rest of his personal history shall be forgotten.

GUY PATIN.

He was an author who made a great noise in his time, chiefly from his epistolary correspondence, published in three volumes, which contained the anecdotes and scandal of the day. "*These letters*," says Voltaire, "*were read eagerly, because they contained anecdotes of such things as every body likes, and satires which are liked still more.*" Bayle, in criticising them, observes, "*It is proper the reader should know all the witty sayings and stories he relates are not true;*" and an agreeable writer of

the present day justly remarks, that in his works, "like many others of this kind, posterity, more temperate, as less interested in the scandal of the day, will not allow pertness to be *wit*, and multifarious anecdote *learning*."

Guy Patin was lively and learned; his antipathy to chemical Physicians is whimsically displayed in perpetual invective against their favorite medicine, antimony; the indiscriminate use of which had excited in many honest practitioners a degree of horror, not easy to be conceived by those who are acquainted only with its more innocent and salutary effects.

CHARLES PATIN.

Voltaire says, his works "are read by men of learning, as his father's letters are by men of leisure."

He used to say, for the credit of his art, that it had enabled him to live in perfect health till he was eighty-two years of age; that it had procured him a fortune of twenty thousand pounds; and that it had acquired him the esteem of many very respectable and enlightened persons.

CHARLES PETERS.

Charles Peters was remarkable for his skill in curing a disorder very prevalent in the reign of the licentious Charles II. Taking advantage of the dissoluteness of the times, he advertised a preventive pill, which, inspiring a delusive presumption, increased the number of his patients. It was an age of nostrums and specifics, from the king to the cottager, and he acquired an ample fortune.

Sir WILLIAM PETTY.

A singular instance of universal practical genius. At the age of fifteen he was master of many languages, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, navigation, and mathematics. He became afterwards an Anatomist and Chymist; he had a fine hand for drawing; was a skilful mechanic, and a good surveyor; and, above all, understood political arithmetic better than any man of his age, and he drew up an account of the wealth and expences of the nation, in a treatise, called, "*Verbum Sapienti*," a curious contrast with its present resources, when he estimates that, "*England can bear the enormous charge of four millions per annum when the occasions of government require it!*"

Evelyn mentions an anecdote of him:

"Mar. 22, 1675. Supp'd at Sir Wm. Petty's with the Bp. of Salisbury and divers honorable persons. We had a noble entertainment in a house gloriously furnish'd; the master and mistress of it were extraordinary persons. Sir Wm. was the sonn of a meane man some where in Sussex, and went from schole to Oxon, where he studied Philosophy, but was most eminent in Mathematics and Mechanics: proceeded Doctor of Physick, and was grown famous, as for his learning so for his recovering a poor wench that had been hanged for felony; and her body having been begged (as the costome is) for the anatomic lecture, he bled her, put her to bed to a warm woman, and with spirits and other meanes restor'd her to life. The young scholars joyn'd and made her a little portion, and married

her to a man who had severall children by her, she living 15 years after, as I have been assured."

JEAN PITARD.

Surgeon to St. Louis, Philippe le Hardi, and Philippe le Bel; from the last of these sovereigns he obtained an edict, dated November 1311, which commences in the following curious style: "Le Souverain instruit des brigandages qui se commettoient dans la profession de la Chirurgie, deshonorée par une foule de Praticiens qui sont qualifiés de *Meurtriers*, de *Voleurs*, de *Faux-monnoyeurs*, d'*Alchimistes*, de *Fripons*, dont les uns avoient mérité *la corde*, les autres *le bannissement*; le Souverain, pour obvier à ces desordres, veut que dans la Ville & Vicomté de Paris aucun Chirurgien, soit homme, soit femme, n'ait le pouvoir, qu'il appelle dans la suite *LICENTIA*, de faire aucun acte de Chirurgie, sans avoir été au préalable examiné & approuvé par des Maîtres Chirurgiens-Jurés appelés ou convoqués à cet effet par MAITRE JEAN PITARD, Chirurgien de S. M. et du Châtelet de Paris, ou ses successeurs."

DAVID PITCAIRN, M. D. F. R. S.

Fellow of the College, and Physician Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales.

This gentleman received his education at the high school of Edinburgh, and at the University of Glasgow; though at the age of 23, being desirous of obtaining an English degree in Physic, he entered at Bene't College, Cambridge.

He was subsequently elected Physician to St. Bartholomew's, and to Christ's Hospital. The late Dr. Baillie was his most intimate friend; and he may be considered as having attained the head of his profession on the demise of Dr. Warren, in 1797. His own death, in 1800, was occasioned by the Croup, and he was buried at St. Bartholomew's Church, near Smithfield, in a vault containing the remains of his uncle and his father (the gallant Major John Pitcairn, who was killed at Bunker's Hill).

His character stood high in his profession, as well as in society: his manner, as a Physician, was gentle and cheerful, encouraging hope without offending propriety or good sense. Though his temper was warm, his attention and kindness to his patients were such as generally to gain a great ascendant over them, which was further justified by the acuteness of his judgment. He was a great enemy to quackery and quacks, of whom he used to say that there were not such liars in the world, except their patients. A relation of his, one day, asking his opinion of a certain work on Fevers, he observed, "I do not like Fever curers; we *may guide* a Fever—we cannot *cure* it. What would you think of a pilot who attempted to quell a storm? Either position is equally absurd. We must steer the ship as well as we can in a storm, and in a fever we can only employ patience and judicious measures, to meet the difficulties of the case."

PERCIVAL POTT.

The first Surgeon of his day, and a scientific writer, remarkable for the classic purity of his style, the scrupulous precision of his definitions, and the unerring closeness of his argument. He may be compared to Celsus; the works of each are elegant specimens of the language in which they wrote. "His life," says an enthusiastic admirer, "was a national blessing, his death a national loss; he enlarged the bounds of art, human malady shrunk before him; he was eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame."

He predominated, early in life, in a profession which has been said not to procure the members of it bread till they have no teeth to eat it, particularly as a consulting Surgeon, a post generally occupied by medical veterans. For fifty years he discharged, with fidelity and honor, the appointments of Surgeon and Lecturer to a large hospital; and both as a professional man, and a gentleman, he united powers to improve the rising generation, by precept and example.

RABELAIS.

The son of an Apothecary, a man of uncommon capacity, an adept in all branches of knowledge and literature; but his wit made him sometimes transcend the bounds which ought to restrain literary men. He endured persecution a long time; and, having quitted the Franciscans, he joined the Benedictine Friars; but his mercurial temper prevailing, he left them also, shook off the habit of a secular

priest, and rambled about till he took the degree of Doctor of Physic. He gave lectures, and wrote some medical annotations on Hippocrates and Galen, but his chief work is the celebrated "Romance of Gargantua and Pantagruel," which has been considered by some as the history of his own time, under an ingenious fiction, and with borrowed names.

At the end of this satire is the "Crème Philosophique des Questions Encyclopedique," containing ironical problems in *natural* philosophy, of one of which the following is a free translation:

"WHETHER *the hybernal frigidity of the Antipodes, passing in an orthogonal line through the homogeneous solidity of the centre, might warm the superficial convexity of our heels by a soft antiperistasis.*"

RADCLIFFE.

The greatest practical Physician that this country ever produced. He never wrote any thing; but though little conversant with books (a few works in a window-seat forming his whole collection), he left a library that, to this hour, is the ornament of Oxford, a circumstance humorously alluded to by Garth.

Radcliffe had as great a contempt for Physicians as he had for Physic; the whole mystery of which, he said, might be written on half a sheet of paper.

He was a man of great boldness and wit, which blazed forth without respect to place or persons, Majesty not being exempted from it; and his neighbour, Sir Godfrey Kneller, when he threatened to

shut up his garden door, was answered by him, "I care not what you do, so you will not *paint* the door."

He told Dr. Mead one day, "Mead, I love you; and now I will tell you a sure secret to make your fortune—use all mankind ill." He was avaricious, and would never pay his bills without much importunity. A pavior, after long and fruitless attempts, caught him just getting out of his chariot, at his own door, in Bloomsbury Square, and set upon him—"Why, you rascal," said the Doctor, "do you pretend to be paid for such a piece of work? Why you have spoiled my pavement, and then covered it over with earth to hide your bad work." "Doctor," said the pavior, "mine is not the only bad work the earth hides." "You dog, you," said the Doctor, "are you a wit? you must be poor—come in and be paid."

The coffin containing the remains of Radcliffe was discovered in 1819, deposited in a vault of St. Mary's Church, Oxford.

RUYSCH.

One of the greatest Anatomists that ever appeared in Holland, whose collection of preparations was purchased by the Czar Peter of Russia, for £2,727, and sent to St. Petersburg.

Having disposed of this collection, he set about making another, when he was deprived of the assistance of his son, Dr. Henry Ruysch, who died suddenly, when, singularly enough, this vacancy was supplied by his youngest daughter, who understood

Anatomy, and became, after a short time, sufficiently versed in the mysteries of the art, to become fully qualified for the office of her father's assistant.

Ruysch spent the whole of his life in the study of Anatomy, and made many discoveries, but not so many as he himself imagined, for being deficient in reading, and intent only upon his own researches, he was unacquainted with the result of the previous labours of those engaged in similar pursuits.

WILLIAM SALMON.

He was a great pretender to Physic, which he practised with success, as far as making money was concerned. He was also a dealer in nostrums, and an author—Alchymy, Chiromancy, the Grand Elixir, “Septasium, or the Druggist's Shop opened,” and such subjects, being most learnedly treated of by him in bulky volumes, some of which went through ten editions.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, M. D.

Dr. Saunders came to London and lectured on his own account, and on a similar plan to Cullen, in Covent Garden, where his class was numerously attended, and produced £1000 *per annum*.

Shortly after he married the daughter of a respectable merchant in the City, by whose interest, and his own fair fame, he became Physician to Guy's Hospital, where he founded the School of Medicine, which has continued with undiminished reputation to this day. He was powerfully aided in his election by the influence of Lord Mansfield, whose good

opinion and friendship he was fortunate enough to obtain, on a former unsuccessful canvas. Calling on his Lordship one morning, he had the mortification to find his interest previously engaged; but, with the urbanity and grace peculiar to him, he entered into conversation with the young Physician, on the then disputed subject, the "colour of the skin." This afforded the Doctor an opportunity of displaying that professional acumen for which he shone conspicuous, so as to secure the esteem and future support of that illustrious character.

Sir CHARLES SCARBOROUGH.

A man of great versatility of talents; he wrote a "Treatise on Trigonometry," and a "Compendium of Lilly's Grammar;" gave lectures on Mathematics at Cambridge, and on Anatomy in London. His epitaph records that he was

Inter Medicos Hippocrates,
Inter Mathematicos Euclides.

He read the lecture founded by Dr. Caldwell, at Barber-surgeons' Hall, for many years, where he was the first who attempted to account for muscular strength and motion, on geometrical principles. He was a man of amiable manners, and great vivacity of conversation. Seeing the Duchess of Portsmouth eat to excess, he said to her, with his usual frankness, "Madam, I will deal with you as a Physician should do; *you must eat less, use more exercise, take physic, or be sick.*"

His "Syllabus Musculorum" was published with

the "Anatomical Administration of the Muscles" of Molins, at whose house Evelyn mentions being present at a private dissection, April 13, anno 1649.

Evelyn states a curious circumstance relative to Sir Charles :

"My Italian collection being now arrived, came Moulins, y^e great Chirurgeon, to see and admire the Tables of Veines and Arteries which I purchased, and caused to be drawne out of several humane bodies at Padua."

And "Nov. 5, 1652. Dr. Scarborough was instant with me to give the Tables of Veines and Arteries to y^e College of Physicians, pretending he would not onely reade upon them, but celebrate my curiositie as being the first who caused them to be compleated in that manner, and with that cost; but I was not so willing yet to part with them, as to lend them to the College."

JOHN SHELDON.

A generous, enthusiastic genius, but by no means a successful Surgeon. As Professor at the Royal Academy he was much respected. He gratuitously dissected a horse, and had casts made from it for the sole use of the students.

Among a variety of projects he revived the art of embalming; and flattered himself with a notion that he had discovered an easy method of taking whales, by poisoned harpoons, and undertook a voyage to Greenland to make the experiment. He was also a great patroniser of æronauts, and boasted being the

first Englishman who made an experimental ascent, of which the following anecdote is related :

When Blanchard came down in the garden adjacent to Mr. Lochée's, he was very urgent with Sheldon to alight, and suffer him to make his voyage alone. Sheldon would not comply, and a short dispute took place. "If you are my friend," says Blanchard, "you will alight. My fame, my all, depends on my success." Still he was positive. On which the little man, in a violent passion, swore that he would starve him—"Point du chicken—you shall have no chicken, by Gar," says Blanchard; and saying this, he threw out every particle of their provision, which lightening their machine, they ascended. It was a good French notion, that the best way to get rid of an Englishman was to throw out the eatables.

JAMES SIMS, M. D.

The son of a dissenting minister, was born in the county of Down, in the north of Ireland, and practised as a Physician in the city of London nearly half a century.

He was a good-humored, pleasant man, full of anecdote; an ample reservoir of good things; and, for figures and facts, a perfect chronicle of other times. He had a most retentive memory; but when that failed in any particular, he referred to a book of knowledge, in the shape of a pocket-book, from which he quoted with oracular authority.

Dr. Sims and Dr. Lettsom were the founders of the Bolt Court Medical Society, of which the former was

many years President; and by an arrangement made previously to his death, the Society added his valuable collection of books to their library.

GEORGE SKENE, M. D.

This respectable Physician died in 1807. He was a man of strong mind, deep research, and sound learning; possessing genuine humour, and a poignancy of wit, that was wont to "set the table in a roar;" qualities which, when combined in one person, and are tempered with judgment, form excellent qualifications for a successful practitioner.

TOBIAS SMOLLETT.

A Navy Surgeon, a Physician, a novel writer, and the founder of the Critical Review.

In the practice of Physic he was never eminent; possessing an innate pride of talents, he despised the low arts of finesse, servility, and cunning, by which even tempered dulness often succeeds. He was one of those ingenious persons whom Pierius Valerius would have inserted in his book, "*De Infelicitate Literatorum.*"

"I am old enough," says he, in a letter to his friend Garrick, "to have seen and observed that we are all playthings of fortune; and that it depends upon something as insignificant and precarious as the tossing up of a halfpenny, whether a man rises to affluence and honours, or continues to his dying day struggling with the difficulties and disgraces of life."

ANTHONY STORK, M. D.

Few medical people have acted so fairly by their patients as Dr. Stork ; who, before he recommended the use of the meadow-saffron root, tried it upon himself in a crude state, until he was brought to the door of death ; if we except Dr. Stark, who undertook some experiments on diet, and prosecuted them with such imprudent zeal, that they proved fatal to him, in his 29th year.

WILLIAM STUKELEY, M. D.

His useful life was terminated in three days, by a sudden paralytic attack. His housekeeper, according to custom, had been reading to him ; but some business calling her away, on her return, he said, with a cheerful look, " Sally, an accident has happened since you have been absent." " Pray, Sir, what is that?" " No less than a stroke of the Palsy." She replied, " I hope not so, Sir;" and began to weep. " Nay, do not trouble yourself," said he, " but get some help to carry me up stairs, for I shall never come down again but on men's shoulders." His faculties shortly after failed him, and he died on the third day.

SYDENHAM.

Called the father of Physic among the moderns. He commanded a troop of horse when Charles I. made a garrison town of Oxford, and it was by accidentally falling into the company of Dr. Coxe, an eminent Physician, that he was led to the study of Medicine. Though he took late to study, his quick

parts and natural sagacity enabled him to make great progress in a little time. He dared to innovate, where nature and reason led the way; and was the first who introduced the cool regimen in the Small-pox. He was also the first who gave bark after the paroxysm in Agues, and successfully used laudanum in practice, from which he got the name of *Opiophilos*. It is not improbable that this excellent practitioner saved more lives than were destroyed by the herd of empirics that infested the metropolis at that time, and who were encouraged by the Court and the Sovereign, Charles II. who made some atonement by his appointment of this illustrious man as one of his personal Physicians.

CHEVALIER TAYLOR.

Taylor is thus alluded to in some lines addressed to the celebrated Mrs. Mapp:

Next travell'd *Taylor* fill'd us with surprise,
 Who pours new light upon the blindest eyes;
 Each journal tells his circuit thro' the land;
 Each journal tells the blessings of his hand:
 And lest some hireling scribbler of the town
 Injures his history, he writes his own.
 We read the long accounts with wonder o'er;
 Had he wrote less, we had believed him more.

In Dr. King's "Anecdotes of his own Times," page 131, he says, "I was at Tonbridge in 1758, where I met with the Chevalier Taylor, the famous Oculist. He seems to understand the anatomy of the eye perfectly well; he has a fine hand and good instruments, and performs all his operations with

great dexterity ; but he undertakes any thing (even impossible cases), and promises every thing. No charlatan ever appeared with fitter and more excellent talents, or to a greater advantage ; he has a good person, is a natural orator, and has a facility of learning foreign languages. He has travelled over all *Europe*, and always with an equipage suitable to a man of the first quality, and hath been introduced to most of the sovereign princes, from whom he has received many marks of their liberality and esteem."

Dr. King drew his character in Latin, beginning,

Hic est, hic vir est,
 Quam docti, indoctique omnes impensè mirantur,
 Johannes Taylor :
 Cæcigenorum, cæcorum et cæcipientium
 Quotquot sunt ubique,
 Spes unica. Solamen salus.

DANIEL TURNER.

We learn the state of Surgery in 1703, by a "Letter to Charles Bernard, Esq. on the present State of Chyrurgery," written by Turner, in which he says, "I can't persuade myself, but that the art of Chyrurgery is at this time in a more flourishing state than ever, and am inclined to believe that the City of London can produce a greater number of men eminent in that profession than any other in the world."

FRANCIS J. DE VALANGIN, M. D.

Was born at Berne, in Switzerland, about the year 1719 or 1720, and studied Physic at Leyden, under the celebrated Boerhaave.

Though educated in this line of life, it was not originally his intention to follow it as a profession, his connections having led him to look for advancement in a different career. Towards the end of George the Second's reign, he kissed that King's hand on receiving some diplomatic appointment in the Court of Madrid. But on the retreat of his patron from administration, about the same time, Mr. de Valangin declined the intended honour, and soon after returned to Medicine, which he thenceforward adopted as a profession, and fixed his abode in Soho Square.

About 1772 he purchased some ground near White Conduit Fields, where he erected a house, extensive in its conveniencies, but fanciful enough in its construction, being built on a plan laid down by himself. His pursuit of all the branches of knowledge connected with his profession was sedulous in the extreme; and the result was, a discovery of several simple preparations, which he found of great service in particular cases; one of which, named the Balsam of Life, he presented to Apothecaries' Hall, where it is still sold with his name. For some favour conferred he was made a Liveryman of the Corporation of Loriners, and twice served the office of Master. Dr. de Valangin had a particular taste for music and painting; in the former art he was not an unsuccessful performer; and has left

behind him some remarks on the theory of composition.

JOHN FOY VAILLANT.

Better known as a Medallist than as a Physician. Like most collectors he was enthusiastic in the pursuit, and is reported to have swallowed six ounces of medals to secure them from the Algerines, when once in danger of being captured; but the wind shifting in his favor, he got safely on shore, when, beginning to be incommoded by his indigestible curiosities, he consulted two Physicians, who were puzzled by the singularity of his case. Nature, however, relieved him from time to time, and, as he found himself in possession of his treasures, he explained with much pleasure to his friends those already arrived, as well as those he daily expected. A valuable Otho was the last that came to hand.

GUILLAUME LE VASSEUR.

The following brilliant account has been given of him by a celebrated writer :

“ Le Vasseur étoit un de ces génies singuliers qui font honneur à leur patrie & à leur profession : ce n'étoit pas à des talens étrangères à son art qu'il devoit sa réputation : au milieu des plus grands Chirurgiens il parut pour leur donner l'exemple & la loi. Le bruit de son nom l'attira bien-tôt à la Cour ; il n'y fut d'abord dédommagé des avantages qu'il trouvoit dans la confiance du public que par des espérances ; mais les talens échappoient rarement à François I. Ce Prince démêla en peu de tems *le*

Vasseur parmi des gens bien plus empressés que lui à se produire. Il l'encouragea par des marques publiques de son estime; il lui donna ensuite sa confiance comme un hommage qu'il rendoit au mérite: il le chargea entièrement de ce qui intéressoit le plus ses sujets, c'est-à-dire de sa santé. Il lui confioit ses inquiétudes & ses maux les plus secrets: heureusement il trouvoit dans le même homme les remèdes de l'esprit & du corps. Ce Prince s'étoit épuisé par des travaux bien différens les uns des autres; le *Vasseur* le conduisit secrètement, & par ses soins éclairés il soû tint long-tems un corps dont tous les ressorts étoient usés: la modestie & le désintéressement conservèrent long-tems à CET HOMME ILLUSTRE le plus grand crédit; mais sa fortune l'occupa bien moins que son art."

TOBIAS VENNERS.

A practitioner at Bath anno 1660. He wrote several medical works, in a plain conversational style, adapted to general use and to ordinary capacities. The subjects on which he treated were also popular; such as "The Best way of attaining to a long and healthful Life;" "A Censure on Bristol Water;" and a "Treatise on Tobacco;" the use of which was then becoming fashionable. These, with an advertisement concerning the taking of "Physic in the Spring," were the means by which he got into considerable practice.

SOLOMON WADD,

Was born in Rutlandshire, in the year of the rebellion (1745). He was the youngest of a very large family, and, when a child, was taken under the guardianship and protection of his uncle, to whom he was indebted for his education and outset in life, and on whose death he became possessed of a small estate in Bedfordshire.

His education was commenced at Bromsgrove in Worcestershire, and continued at the great school at Gloucester, till he went to the house of Mr. Timmins, an eminent medical practitioner at Worcester, by whose means, aided by the friendly attentions of Dr. Wall, he had the opportunity of seeing much general practice. In 1767 he came to London, and entered as a pupil to Mr. Pott, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was the contemporary of Earle, Heaviside, and De Castro, and formed an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Alexander, the translator of Morgagni, Dr. Luke Wayman, and the late Dr. William Saunders. In the selection of his friends, indeed, he was peculiarly happy. It was his good fortune to associate early with some of the most conspicuous men in the literary and political world. A constant visitor at the house of Mr. Dilly in the Poultry, he frequently enjoyed the society of Johnson, Boswell, Kendrick, Cumberland, and Wilkes.

He commenced business in Basinghall Street, in 1770, and through a professional career of half a century, was respected for his skill as a Surgeon, and for his integrity as a man. It was his intention, before Dr. Kingslake's work made its appearance, to

have written on the same subject, and to have laid before the public the result of his own personal experience of the bold, and till then unknown, system of cold affusion in cases of gout.

He was first induced to turn his mind to the subject, by a ten years' attendance on a near relation, who was a martyr to the gout, with whom he passed many weary days, ransacking the lettered page from Hippocrates to Cadogan, in the vain hope of finding some means of alleviating the tortures of a disease he was unable to subdue, though he little imagined at the time that his own maladies would hereafter compel him to resume the study.

Under such circumstances, he considered himself fully justified in recommending a system, by pursuing which he had withstood the effects of twenty-eight campaigns with his inveterate foe, and had preserved his health and strength to an advanced period of life.

RICHARD WALKER,

Author of "Memoirs of Medicine," was born in 1750, at Birstal, a large manufacturing village in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Being destined by his parents for a liberal profession, he was early sent to a grammar-school at Batley, the adjoining village, where, under a very excellent master, he became well grounded in classical knowledge. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to Mr. William Hey, at that time a young man, recently married and set up as a Surgeon and Apothecary in Leeds.

At the expiration of his time Mr. Walker came to London, to attend the hospitals and lectures of the metropolis. After two years close application to his professional pursuits, he was about to return and settle in the country, when accident threw him into the company of one of the partners of the house of Truesdale, Partridge, and Halifax, old established Apothecaries in St. James's Street. They happened to be at that time in want of a young man, on whom they could depend, to conduct their business at home. He became their superintendant, and, at the expiration of one year, his skill and attention made them feel it to be their interest to admit him to a share of their profits. Thus established, the whole management soon devolved on the young partner. The elder ones were desirous of retiring, and he shortly afterwards became principal in a house, the reputation of which he long maintained and extended.

During nearly thirty years extensive practice as an Apothecary, among the very highest ranks of society, the agreeable manners and warm heart of Mr. Walker conciliated the esteem, whilst his attention and acknowledged skill commanded the entire confidence of his patients. Perhaps no man in his line ever possessed it in a higher degree. By many of his noble patients he was honored by admission to their society as a private friend; a privilege which he retained ever after, even when his professional connexion with them had ceased. His attainments were not confined to his profession; he had contrived twice to make a short visit to the Continent, and

had acquired a taste for the fine arts, particularly painting. From early youth he had been an assiduous reader. He was, indeed, never without a book, nor ever lost a moment which could be employed in reading. During the time his hair was dressing, an operation then of some length, at his solitary meals, and in his carriage, he had always a book at his side, from which, by hasty snatches, he was increasing his stores of general information. This habit made him, in the prime of his career, an agreeable and very entertaining companion.

But his reading, though very general, was not altogether without object. Having found, by his own experience, the difficulty of acquiring a competent knowledge of the history of his own profession, without consulting many authors not commonly within the reach of young medical students, he resolved, for their use principally, to compile a "Sketch of the History of Medicine." In the preface he thus modestly speaks of his work: "To supply the want of an English compendium, calculated for their use (*i. e.* medical students), and adapted to modern taste, the following summary of principal occurrences is offered, in hopes of being sheltered by the humility of its pretensions from the severity of critical censure. In alleviation of the great and obvious defects of such a composition must be pleaded the circumstances of its selection, for the original purpose of assisting a treacherous memory from the multifarious results of desultory reading, amidst the constant and pressing avocations of a fatiguing employment."

This compilation, which cost him great labour, and obliged him to peruse many original works, he published 1799, under the title of "Memoirs of Medicine, including a Sketch of Medical History from the earliest Accounts to the Eighteenth Century;" dedicating it, by permission, to the Prince of Wales.

The present of this volume Mr. Walker offered, as his professional *congé*, to his friends; for he shortly after retired, his mind as well as his body requiring rest from the harassing fatigue of extensive practice.

He died in the year 1817, and was buried in the new Mary-le-bone Church. A small tablet, over the Rydings' pew in Birstal Church, thus simply records his name:

To the Memory of
Richard Walker, Esq.
of Rydings,
who died 27 Sept. 1817,
aged 67 years.

WILLIAM WALWIN.

A great dealer in nostrums, among which were his *Succus Vitæ*, his *Sanguis Vitæ*, his *Medulla Vitæ*, his *Vis Vitæ*, and his *Vita Vitæ*; and in a book recommending "Physic for Families," he informs the world, that he is not without hope of curing diseases "without the trouble, hazard, pain, or danger, of purges, vomits, bleedings, issues, glysters, blisters, opium, antimony, and quicksilver, so full of perplexity in sickness." He gives a long list of

cures, on his own credit, the practice of procuring and printing oaths not having then come into fashion.

JOSHUA WARD.

Known by the name of *Spot Ward*, from one side of his face being marked with claret.

“Of late, without the least pretence to skill,
Ward's grown a fam'd Physician by a pill.”

General Churchill was the primary puffer of Ward's pill at Court; and Lord Chief Baron Reynolds soon after published “its miraculous effects on a maid servant,” according to some doggrel verses of Sir William Browne, addressed to “*Dr. Ward*, a Quack of merry memory,” under the title of “The Pill Plot; or *The Daily Courant's* miraculous Discovery, upon the ever memorable 28th day of November 1734. For, from the Doctor himself being a Papist, and distributing his Pills to the poor *gratis*, by the hands of the Lady Gage, also a Papist, the Pill must be, beyond all doubt, a deep-laid Plot to introduce Popery.”

The circumstance of medicines once so celebrated being now almost forgotten, has induced some to question their being entitled to the reputation attached to them. When we recollect, however, the basis of these preparations, and the wonder-working operations of Chemistry upon it, it would be absurd to doubt their active powers; besides which, Ward, though his medical education was not conformable to College routine, possessed considerable natural

powers, with an abundant share of acuteness and common sense.

THOMAS WILLIS.

An eminent Anatomist, Philosopher, and Physician, and one of the most elegant Latin writers of his age. His works were justly celebrated, and his practice was equal to his fame. He had a deep insight into every branch of science, especially Anatomy. His "Cerebri Anatome," and his work, "De Animâ Brutorum," gained him great reputation.

He was a liberal benefactor to the poor, it being his custom to dedicate his Sunday fees to their relief. It was also his custom to attend church service early in the morning, on which account he procured prayers to be read at unusual hours during his life, and at his death settled £20 *per annum* to continue them. His table was the resort of great and learned men. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, and he declined the honor of Knighthood.

WINSLOW.

The science of Surgery, but more particularly that of Anatomy, is greatly indebted to Winslow, for many new lights, the result of continued research and acute observation. He was thus enabled to find out the source of uncommon diseases, and apply successful remedies. His first treatise, on individual parts of the human body, procured him great honor, abroad as well as at home. It contained a number of discoveries, which alone would have been sufficient to rank him among the fore-

most of the learned. He took a survey of the whole system of the human body, and collected into one point all the experience and knowledge which he had acquired of every individual part, their relation to each other, and their effects individually and generally. Of all this he published an anatomical explanation, which was regarded as the most complete and best work at that time known. This treatise was received with great avidity, and rendered the author's name so celebrated, that when the Physicians at Paris rebuilt their public anatomical Theatre, Winslow was solicited to deliver lectures there. The Faculty, wishing to attract attention to the Theatre, considered it a high honor thus publicly to exhibit a man, who was esteemed the most celebrated Anatomist of the age.

Winslow was born at Odense, in Funen, and his father, a clergyman, intended him for the church. He had scarcely attained the necessary age before a living was offered to him, where he might have passed his life at ease; but a close intimacy having commenced between him and a young student in Physic, remarkable for his assiduity, he was induced to attach himself to that science.

Winslow, on resolving to become a Surgeon, laid the foundation of his future knowledge in his own country; he afterwards went to France, where that science flourished. He received some trifling support from Denmark; but as soon as this ceased, his diligence and erudition paved the way, step by step, to those posts of honor which he ultimately filled.

It ought to be remarked, that some years before

Winslow became so celebrated, Strenonius, a gentleman of the same family, and a native of Copenhagen, acquired nearly as great a name by an equal diligence in the same sciences. He also made discoveries in Anatomy, and most probably would have left less for Winslow to make known, had he continued his anatomical researches; but he changed his studies. Winslow became an Anatomist from being a Divine, and Strenonius a Divine from being an Anatomist.

WOODWARD.

Among the Prints which adorn Ward's "Lives of the Gresham Professors," is a view of Gresham College, with a gateway, entering from Broad Street, marked 25. Within are the figures of two persons, the one standing and the other kneeling; these represent Dr. Mead and Dr. Woodward, the Professor of Physic there, and allude to a transaction of which the following is the history. In the exercise of his profession, Dr. Woodward had said or done something that had given offence to Dr. Mead. Mead, resenting it, was determined to have satisfaction, and meeting Woodward in this place, when he was returning to his lodgings in the College, drew, as did his adversary; but Mead having obtained the advantage of him, commanded him to beg his life. Woodward answered, with some wit, "No, Doctor, that I will not till I am your patient." However, he yielded, and his submission is marked by a situation which represents him tendering his sword. Dr. Mead was the friend and patron of Ward, which

may possibly account for the above fact being so singularly recorded.

OLAUS WORMIUS.

A learned Physician of Denmark. Having commenced his studies in his native place, he was early removed to Marpurg, and thence to Strasburg, where he first applied himself to Physic, which science he afterwards pursued successfully at Basil, under Platerus and others. His uncommon abilities procured him distinguished honours at the University of Padua, at which place he made some stay, previously to his visiting France. His design was to have made a long abode at Paris, but the assassination of Henry the Fourth, which happened in 1610, about two months after his arrival, obliged him, as well as others, to leave that city, for fear of disagreeable consequences, and accordingly he went directly to Holland, and thence returned to Denmark. He had not yet visited the University of Copenhagen, so that his first care was to repair thither, and to be admitted a member of it. He was Physician to the King and Court of Denmark; and Christian the Fourth, as a recompence for his services, conferred on him a canonry of Lundern. He died in 1654, aged 66.

As much occupied as the life of this Physician seems to have been, he found time to marry three wives, and to have sixteen children; and, like Tiraqueau, gave to the world as many books as he did children.

ZACUTUS.

An eminent Portuguese Physician, born at Lisbon, and called by some writers Lusitanus. He studied both Philosophy and Medicine at Salamanca and Coimbra, and took his degree of Doctor in 1594, at Saguntum, now called Murviedro, a celebrated University in Spain. After this he practised Physic at Lisbon, till 1624, when, by an edict of Philip the Fourth, who governed Spain with a high hand, the whole race of Jews were interdicted the kingdom. Zacutus, being a Jew, betook himself to the Low Countries, and practised chiefly at Amsterdam and the Hague, at the former of which places he died, in 1641. His works, written in Latin, were printed at Lyons, two volumes folio. Before the second is placed what he calls "*Introitus ad Praxin*," wherein he sets forth the qualities of a Physician, moral as well as practical, and shows not only what are the qualifications of a good Physician, but also what are the duties of a good man.

NUGÆ CANORÆ;
OR,
EPITAPHIAN MEMENTOS

(IN STONE-CUTTERS' VERSE)

OF

The Medici Family

OF MODERN TIMES.



BY

UNUS QUORUM.

Parva sunt hæc.

London :

PRINTED BY J. B. NICHOLS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET:
AND SOLD BY CALLOW AND WILSON, PRINCE'S STREET, SOHO.

1827.

NUGA CANORA

INTRODUCTORY EPISTLE

EPITAPHIAN MEMORIALS

In my journey through life I have often re-
gretted that the monuments which I have destroyed
without being replaced by others equally suc-
cessful. No event of importance has more sensibly
excited this feeling than the migration of that
learned and illustrious family of Physicians
from their venerable habitation in the City.
Whence came the learned and illustrious
men and the illustrious family, ranked
by old sagacious men and been considered for
ages as the very focus of Physics. We read of clas-
sical grounds, this was physical ground. A man
might imagine that a visit to the dissecting
room at St. Bartholomew's, down Harkness Lane,
will be heard the ear-piercing sounds of the great
pestle and mortar of the Hall, without any inter-
ruption to the association produced by the an-
tiquated demonstrations of Anatomy. But alas!
the scene is changed, and another generation will
in vain look for that which

That sign, which, towering above the house,
announced the great Emporium of Learning
of Learning

INTRODUCTORY EPISTLE.

IN my journey through life I have often regretted that early associations have been destroyed, without being replaced by others equally agreeable. No event of late years has more sensibly excited this feeling than the migration of that learned body, the Royal College of Physicians, from their venerable habitation in the City.

Warwick Lane (midway between St. Bartholomew's and the Worshipful Apothecaries, flanked by old Surgeons' Hall) had been consecrated for ages as the very focus of Physic. We read of classical ground: this was physical ground. A man might indulge himself in a walk from the dissecting room at St. Bartholomew's, down Warwick Lane, till he heard the ear-piercing sounds of the great pestle and mortar at the Hall, without any interruption to the associations produced by the anatomical demonstrations of Abernethy. But, alas! the scene is changed, and another generation will in vain look for that which

“Seemed to the distant eye a gilded pill.”

That sign, which, towering above the houses, announced the great Emporium of Learning and of Licensing.

While I was thus grumbling, like Crockery in the play, at the improvements of London, it suddenly occurred to me, that it might yet be possible to save the "Pill and Dome" from destruction, and preserve it for medical purposes. Let us have a Medical-Death Society, thought I! Death and the Doctors are old allies! Have we not a Medical Life Society? Are they not excellent fellows? Who knows but they may listen to my suggestion, and purchase the old College for a Medical Mausoleum, or Pantheon Medicum!

"Then, where most learned Doctors lectur'd crowds,
The self-same Doctors may appear in shrouds."

The place itself being buried, renders it more appropriate for burying others; and the Medical Fraternity may be invited to take, on lease, snug little corners, as the French do at Père la Chaise. A trifling arrangement may accommodate all degrees. The College, as heretofore, may be appropriated to the Regulars, and the two wings to the Irregulars. Poor Tom Ramsden's house would be good quarters for those whom old Surgeon-general Gunning designated "Dragoons;" while the opposite wing may be enlarged, for the numerous worthy and wealthy Professors of Quackery.—Thus, in a pleasing reverie, did I settle all these plans to my own satisfaction; and thus might I have gone on dreaming till now, had not the explosion of the Joint Stock Companies burst my bubble, restored me to my sober senses, and cured a *cacoethes scribendi et adaptandi*, which

exhibited itself so fiercely, as to spare neither the "quick nor the dead," and of which the following Characteristic Epitaphs, or Epitaphian Mementos, are some of the symptoms.

It is always a satisfactory thing to a patient to trace his complaint to a visible cause. I once knew a lady, suffering from what is technically termed a catarrh (*vulgo*, a cold), who had her mind set at ease by her Abigail discovering that her complaint arose from her having read a damp play-bill; and looking for the cause of this aberration of mine, like the lady aforesaid, I have the satisfaction to have found it, in the impressions made by visiting, in a recent tour, various cathedrals and churches in England and Wales. In the course of this tour, I saw the monumental reminiscences of numberless Doctors, from the plain stone in the little church of Duntresbourne Abbots, that modestly records the day in which the excellent Baillie "terminated his useful and honourable life," to the stupendous monument in Gloucester Cathedral, surmounted by colossal trumpeters, of an excellent provincial Surgeon, whom the worthies of Gloucester have honoured with a monument not inferior to those which national gratitude erects to her greatest Statesmen and bravest Warriors!

In this way my mind became super-saturated with "Memento mori" materials, from that which might claim an affinity to the brevity of the Athenian or Roman models; as, "Cordus Eram," or "Fui Caius," to the high-flown bombast of Bom-

bastes Paracelsus, the *curer* of all *incurable* diseases.

One of the important points, after writing a book, is to make an appropriate DEDICATION, according to the style and manner that has ever prevailed since books were written ; which is to extol, with more or less extravagance, the individual to whom it is inscribed. This is no easy matter. None can be pleased without praise, and few can be praised without falsehood, which is the reason, no doubt, that has led some waggish fellows into strange fancies, in their deviations from this ancient custom. Thus, Dean Swift dedicates to Prince Posterity ; another, going beyond the Dean, dedicates his work to Eternity ; while another, "To his most esteemed Selfe," Dat Dedicatque ; and, lastly, the satirical Hogarth dedicates to Nobody, or rather to Everybody, as Everybody is commonly Nobody. Following his example, I shall dedicate my little book to Somebody, who is probably Nobody now.

DEDICATION.

TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
THE PRESIDENT OF THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,
AND THE MASTER OF THE
WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF APOTHECARIES,
FOR THE YEAR 1927.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL AND LEARNED SIRS,

As, for many reasons, but chiefly that which was deemed by a great Judge to be a sufficient and legal excuse for the absence of a Jurymen, namely, *that he was dead*, I am not likely to have the honour of seeing you in your official dignities, I take the liberty of dedicating this trifle to you; a liberty I would not venture upon with the distinguished and excellent gentlemen who hold these high offices in the present year of our Lord; because, having the honour to be personally acquainted with, and occasionally meeting them professionally, I should not like to hazard any interruption of the decorum and gravity of a consultation, by any possible allusion to this farrago;

but, Gentlemen, not being likely to meet you under similar circumstances, for the legal reason above mentioned, I feel no such apprehensions, and therefore it is that I have made this safe selection.

And now, Learned and Worshipful Sirs, give me leave to introduce to you some of my contemporaries, and at the same time to express my earnest hope, that the honourable profession of Medicine, in all its branches, may hold the same elevated rank in the scale of society, to which its present professors have raised it; and that the Abernethys, Clines, and Coopers, of one College; the Ainslies, Halfords, and Warrens, of the other; may be as distinguished ornaments of them in your day as in mine; and that Science and Surgery, Philosophy and Physic, may continue synonymous, to the remotest ages of posterity;—and, with this sincere wish, I subscribe myself,

Right Worshipful and Learned Sirs,

Your dead and buried humble Servant,

UNUS QUORUM.

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NUGÆ CANORÆ.

PHYSICIANS.

Homines ad Deos nullâ re proprius accedunt quàm salutem hominibus dando.

CICERO.

EPITAPH I.

W. HEBERDEN, M.D.; J. TURTON, M.D.;
G. BAKER, M.D.

He wrongs the dead who thinks this marble frame
Was built to be the guardian of each name:
Whereas, 'twas for their ashes only meant;
Their NAMES are set to guard the monument.

THESE excellent men, who in their day were the great stars of their profession, with Sir John Pringle, Sir William Watson, and other learned persons, used to meet every evening at a grocer's of the name of Watson, who lived in the Strand, and who let them have the use of his dining-room, for which they paid sixpence a-piece. They had one newspaper, and drank nothing but water. Lord C. Cavendish was the president, and at his death it was broken up.

HEBERDEN.

It may be questioned, if, since Boerhaave, physic has had to boast of such a singular instance of sanctity of manner, genuine science, unabating assiduity, and magnanimous disdain of money.

He retired full of honours as of years! Such honour, of pious opinions, and virtuous practice, as supersede all his other claims to reverence and esteem; and really make his general scholarship and professional skill shrink into distant subordination before them.

He gave the first description of Angina Pectoris, and the first scientific account of Chicken-pox.

TURTON

Retired to a house built near Seven-Oaks, where he was distinguished by the urbanity, taste, and hospitality of a gentleman. As a voucher for Turton's ability, it is sufficient to say that he was physician to Lord Mansfield, whose word was law in every judgment upon talents. To him Turton was indebted for the fellowship of Radcliffe, and the appointment at St. James's. To his own good sense he was indebted for feeling, which taught him, in due time, to disdain the *disreputable annoyance of drudgery* for SUPERSERVICE-
ABLE GAIN.

Sir GEORGE BAKER, Bart.

This learned and eminent physician was the descendant of a family originally settled in Somersetshire, and afterwards in Devonshire. His father, George Baker, M.A. was born at West Alvington, and educated at Eton; afterwards became schoolmaster and vicar of Modbury; and died in 1743, being then Archdeacon and Registrar of Totness. His son George was born in 1722; educated at Eton; and was entered a scholar of King's College, Cambridge, on the day that Bentley was buried; so that when the golden tree of classic learning had lost one branch, another shot out in its place. He became B.A. 1745; M.A. 1749; M.D. 1756; and was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, Physician in Ordinary to the King, and Physician to the Queen. He was created a Baronet, Aug. 26, 1776; and was also, in 1797, President of the College of Physicians in London; and for many years one of the first in his profession. He died June 15, 1809, in his 88th year, after having passed a long life without any of those infirmities from which he had relieved thousands, in the course of his practice; and died so easily, and apparently so free from pain, that the remarkable words of Cicero may be said of him, *Non illi fuit vita erepta, sed mors donata*. "He was not deprived of life, but presented with death." *Dieu*, says Bishop Bossuet, on the death of a great man, *n'a pas lui ôté la vie, mais lui a*

fait un présent de la mort.—No man, perhaps, ever followed the career of Physic, and the elegant paths of the Greek or Roman Muses, for the space of several years, with more success than Sir George Baker; the proofs of which may be seen in his published and unpublished works, the splendour of his fortune, the esteem, respect, and admiration of his contemporaries.

II.

J. DE CASTRO SARMENTO, M.D.

Would you know what religion he had,
 Be his character thus understood,
 A *Dissenter* from all that is bad,
 A *Consenter* to all that is good.

Conversion, in a religious sense, is a reformation of the heart, with regard to the morals, passions, desires, and pursuits, and is generally understood as the change from one sect of religion to another, each sect pronouncing itself to be the only right one. The Jews are a race of people very difficult of conversion; and it is said, that the society now existing for this purpose have, with considerable effort, *christianised* two or three vagabond Jew boys only, at the calculated expence of about £10,000 for each convert! So that it is a more expensive business than formerly; as we find, in Rymer's "Fœdera," an account of Elizabeth, the daughter of Rabbi Moses, who was allowed *two*

pence per day, as a consideration for being deserted by her family, on account of her change of religion!

Dr. De Castro was a man of science and sense, and no doubt able to give substantial reasons for "the faith that was in him;" and his Letter to the Heads of the Synagogue, when he abjured his religion (1758), was written in the spirit of a man of honour.

In Dr. De Castro's time, political associations and religious sects were considered excellent roads to professional success. Radcliffe and Freind owed much to the Tories and Jacobites, Mead and Hulse to the Whigs; and it was no uncommon thing for men to leave polemical discussions for physical disquisitions. Numbers of Dissenting Ministers became Doctors of Medicine, and some with success; for, such was their influence with their congregations, that a marriage or a mortgage was never made without their being consulted. From this influence, those who did not turn doctors themselves made their sons so. Of this class were Mead, Oldfield, Clarke, Nesbitt, Lobb, and Munckley; and it has been said of Mead, that, when he began practice, he was a constant frequenter of his father's Meeting at Stepney; and that when he was sent for out of the assembly, the old gentleman would, in his prayer, insert a petition for the sick person!

His Sire's pretended pious steps he treads,
And where the Doctor fails, the Saint succeeds.

III.

Sir RICHARD JEBB, Bart. M.D.

Here, caught in Death's web,
Lies the great Doctor JEBB,
Who got gold-dust just like Astley Cooper;
Did you speak about diet,
He would kick up a riot,
And swear like a madman or trooper.

When he wanted your money,
Like sugar or honey,
Sir Richard look'd happy and placid;
Having once touch'd the cash,
He was testy and rash,
And his honey was turn'd to an acid.

Sir Richard Jebb was very rough and harsh in manner. He said to a patient, to whom he had been very rude, "*Sir, it is my way.*" Then, replied the patient, pointing to the door, "I beg you will make *that your way.*" Sir Richard was not very nice in his mode of expression, and would frequently astonish a patient with a volley of oaths. Nothing used to make him swear more than the eternal question, "What may I eat?—" "Pray, Sir Richard, may I eat a muffin?" "Yes, Madam, the *best thing* you can take." "O dear! I am glad of that. But, Sir Richard, you told me, the other day, that it was the *worst* thing I could eat!" "What would be proper for me to eat to-day?" says another lady. "Boiled turnips." "Boiled turnips! you forget, Sir Richard, I told you I could not bear boiled turnips." "Then, Madam, you must have a d—d vitiated appetite."

Sir Richard being called to see a patient who fancied himself very ill, told him ingenuously what he thought, and declined prescribing, thinking it unnecessary. "Now you are here," said the patient, "I shall be obliged to you, Sir Richard, if you will tell me how I must live, what I may eat, and what not." "My directions as to that point," replied Sir Richard, "will be few and simple. You must not eat the poker, shovel, or tongs, for they are hard of digestion; nor the bellows, because they are windy; but any thing else you please!"

He was first cousin to Dr. John Jebb, who had been a Dissenting Minister, well known for his political opinions and writings. His Majesty, George III. used sometimes to talk to Sir Richard concerning his cousin; and once, more particularly, spoke of his restless, reforming spirit, in the church, in the university, physic, &c. "And please your Majesty," replied Sir Richard, "if my cousin were in Heaven, he would be a reformer!"

IV.

GEORGE FORDYCE, M.D. F.R.S.

Felices quibus Vivere est Bibere.

The reason why I'm here interr'd,
Methinks may rightly be referr'd
To living *well* and drinking *hard*.
Should you, dear patients, then prefer,
Death's final visit to defer,
Shun Aqua Vitæ and *Mollard*.

This celebrated lecturer dined every day, for more than twenty years, at Dolly's chop-house. His researches in Comparative Anatomy had led him to conclude, that man, through custom, eats oftener than nature requires, one meal a-day being sufficient for that noble animal the lion. At four o'clock, his accustomed hour of dining, the Doctor regularly took the seat at a table always reserved for him, on which were placed a silver tankard full of strong ale, a bottle of port wine, and a measure containing a quarter of a pint of brandy. The moment the waiter announced him, the cook put a pound and a half of rump-steak on the grid-iron, and on the table some delicate trifle, as a *bonne bouche*, to serve until the steak was ready. This was sometimes half a broiled chicken, sometimes a plate of fish: when he had eaten this, he took one glass of brandy, and then proceeded to devour his steak. When he had finished his meal, he took the remainder of his brandy, having, during his dinner, drunk the tankard of ale, and afterwards the bottle of port! He thus daily spent an hour and a half of his time, and then returned to his house in Essex-street, to give his six o'clock Lecture on Chemistry. He made no other meal until his return next day, at four o'clock, to Dolly's.

Many stories have been related of Fordyce, which are of much older date; and that so often narrated, of the tipsy lady, actually occurred to the celebrated Freind, who was generally mellow after dinner. He was once sent for, when in this

state, to a family of consequence, and wrote a prescription ; but the family not choosing to trust to it, sent for Mead, who came, and took the opportunity of paying a great compliment to his friend. “ ’Pon my word, if Dr. Freind wrote this when he was drunk, he does better than I can when I am sober.” It should be recollected that drunkenness was the common vice of the age ; and physicians not being exempted from the frailties of the flesh, occasionally followed the fashion. This we may infer, when we find Dr. Guidot, 1676, speaking of Dr. Jorden as a learned, candid, and *sober* physician. Among others who fell into this vice was Dr. Beauford, a Jacobite physician of considerable eminence. He was very intimate with a Lord Barrymore, who was thought to favour the Pretender, in 1745, and Beauford was taken up and examined by the privy-council. He was asked if he knew Lord Barrymore? “ Yes.” “ You are often with him?” “ Very often dine with him.” “ And what do you talk about?” “ Eating and drinking ; nothing but eating and drinking.” And this was all they could get out of him, so he was dismissed.

This same Dr. Beauford used to dine every week, on a particular day, at a tavern in Finch-lane : apothecaries used to come and consult him there, but nobody was ever suffered to drink out of his bottle. He reserved that for himself.

V.

HENRY REVELL REYNOLDS, M.D.

Os placidum moresque benigni.

Here well-dressed Reynolds lies,
 As great a beau as ever !
 We may perhaps see one as wise,
 But sure a smarter never.

The medical character has ever been considered a grave one, and formerly the gravity of their deportment was carried even to affectation. The Physicians, in Hogarth's Consultation, are not caricatures, but pictures of real life ; the sword, wig, and cane, being worn by the youngest candidates for medical fame.

Physic, of old, her entry made,
 Beneath th' immense full-bottom's shade ;
 While the gilt cane, with solemn pride,
 To each sagacious nose apply'd,
 Seem'd but a necessary prop,
 To bear the weight of wig at top.

Dr. Reynolds may be considered as the link between the ancient and modern costume of the Faculty : to the last, he wore a well-powdered wig and a silk coat. He was an excellent specimen of a well-dressed and well-bred gentleman. As a practitioner he ranked in the first class, and he was one of the physicians who attended King George the Third during his afflicting and protracted malady.

VI.

CHARLES GOWER, M.D.

Discour de bons mots !

Ye sons of humour, of frolic, and fun,
This stone will inform you that Gower is gone.
Poor Gower ! eccentric, facetious, and funny,
Lik'd nothing so well as other men's money.
Alas ! he is gone—'tis hard to say where,
The victim of mirth, imprudence, and care.
Where'er he is gone, his companions he'll smoke,
For, cost what it will—he will have his joke.

“ I knew him well, Horatio !—a fellow of infinite jest !”—Chairman of the St. Alban's Club, where oft “ he set the table on a roar.”—And who did not know this eccentric oddity ? Gower had considerable talents, but they were directed every way but the right. He made Medicine a plaything, never being steady in professional pursuits. He wrote several singular books : one he entitled, “ Auxiliaries to Medicine ;” another, “ The Art of Painting ;” both of which pourtray the character of their author. His unsteadiness led him into difficulties, and he died in obscurity.

VII.

J. CURRY, M.D.

Siste, Viator! do not be in a hurry;
 Beneath lies interr'd Doctor CALOMEL CURRY;
 Whose history proves that "conjectural art"
 Oft makes a bad guess of the true peccant part.
 Severely afflicted, long time did he shiver,
 With symptoms his fancy ascribed to the liver:
 Hydrargyrus submur. was fruitlessly taken,
 For Death proved the Doctor his case had mistaken.

Some Physicians see only certain diseases: one sees obstructed liver in all cases, and has one remedy for every case. Dr. Curry was a Physician of much repute, but, like other ingenious men, had a medical hobby, which he rode pretty hardily. His hobby was Calomel; and the manner of his administering it almost exceeds credibility. He got the name of CALOMEL CURRY, by which he was distinguished from some other eminent persons of the same name. It is a curious fact, that he had taken large doses of calomel, believing that he had a diseased liver, which when he died was found to be perfectly sound.

VIII.

JAMES SIMS, M. D.

Here lie in repose,
 The visage and nose
 Of JAMES SIMS, from the Lake of Killarney;
 Had I deem'd it my duty,
 To call him a beauty,
 You'd have thought I was dealing in Blarney!

Dr. Sims was a son of the Emerald Isle; a man of learning and great good humour, but strangely tinctured with vanity about his person, which he thought irresistible. He used to attend Kensington Gardens, and other places of fashionable resort, but without making any conquest; and it was not till late in life that he succeeded in obtaining the hand of a young and fair lady, who, strange to say, was not *blind*, but *deaf*!

Wadd, in his "*Nugæ Chirurgicæ*," says, "he was a good humoured pleasant man, full of anecdote; an ample reservoir of good things; and for figures and facts a perfect chronicle." And so he was, and much do I wish he could have heard Dr. Babington, who by the bye is one of the pleasantest, as well as one of the cleverest Doctors living, telling with peculiar felicity some excellent *Irishisms*, particularly that of a countryman of his, for whom he had prescribed an emetic, who said with great naiveté, "My dear Doctor, it is of no use your giving me an emetic: I tried it twice in Dublin, and it would not stay on my stomach either time."

IX.

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM, M. D.

Omne quod exit in um !

When patients used to come to I,
 'Twas " I physics and I sweats 'em ;"
 When after that they chose to die,
 It did not grieve — J. LETTSOM.

How far my Mangell-wurtzel root
 Was useful found in Botany,
 Will food supply them for dispute,
 While disputants we've got any.

In this, howe'er, you 'll all agree,
 And own it for a true thing,
 To give it without price or fee,
 In Physic was a new thing.

In gen'rous deeds I gave my pelf,
 And though the world forgets 'em,
 I never shall forget myself —
 What's due to Coakley Lettsom.

Though medical knowledge is undoubtedly increased by experience, for, as Mr. Shandy says, " an ounce of a man's own knowledge is worth a ton of other people's," yet that Physician is not always the most experienced who sees the *greatest number of patients*. The understanding does not gallop so fast as the Doctor does. A Physician who is constantly on the trot may see too much, and think too little. HUGH SMITH, who was a very popular man in his day, used to arrange his home patients into divisions, and treat them very

much after the manner of Dr. Last, and when he meant to have a holiday, he would say, "I physic all my patients to-day, because I am going into the country to-morrow." Lettsom, at one period of his practice, was in the habit of seeing *greater numbers* than any other Physician in London; and on his shewing Dr. William Saunders his long list, one day at a consultation, the latter facetiously said, "My dear Doctor, how do you manage? do you write for them by the dozen? or have you some patent plan of practising by *steam* — my much *esteemed* friend?"

The Doctor was, as all the world knows, a Quaker, but not a very rigid one; at least scandal, that monster, used to whisper, that the Doctor was not proof against the buffeting of Satan, in the shape of a pretty girl. Very few Doctors, perhaps, are; but "Charity covers a multitude of sins," and the Doctor had a large stock of this commodity to balance *peccadilloes*; witness the following proofs:

In the cold weather, when poor men were out of work, the Doctor constantly employed them about his grounds. It happened that a gentleman, whose premises adjoined them, met the Doctor one winter's morning, and upbraided him for keeping so many men in a state of apparent idleness. "True, neighbour," said the Doctor, with a smile of complacency, "but who pays them? Thou or I?" The gentleman felt the reproof, and, turning on his heel, bade the Doctor good morning.

The Doctor was in the practice of carrying the produce of his fees carelessly in his coat-pocket. His footman, being aware of this, used to make free with a guinea occasionally, while it hung up in the passage. The Doctor, having repeatedly missed his gold, was suspicious of the footman, and took an opportunity of watching him. He succeeded in the detection, and, without even noticing it to the other servants, called him into his study, and coolly said to him, "John, art in want of money?" "No;" replied John. "Oh! then, why didst thou make so free with my pocket? And since thou didst not want money, and hast told me a lie, I must part with thee. Now, say what situation thou wouldst like abroad, and I will obtain it for thee; for I cannot keep thee; I cannot recommend thee; therefore thou must go." Suffice it to say, the Doctor procured John a situation, and he went abroad.

Persons intrade in Camberwell were in some means supported by the Doctor; for, were they short in their week's means, and behind with their bills, it was only for them to make application, and their wants were supplied. Once a tradesman applied to him for the loan of twenty pounds for a short time. "A short time?" said the Doctor, putting his hand into his pocket, "I might as well give it thee; for that short time might put thee to great inconvenience: go, make good use of it, and it will do thee a service; but, if thou return it, it might require thee to borrow again."

X.

A WATER-DRINKING DOCTOR.

Ἀριστὸν μὲν ὕδωρ.

Here lies a man who, drinking only water,
Wrote several books, with each had son or daughter;
Had he but used the juice of generous vats,
The World would scarce have held his books and brats;
Or had he not in pulse been such a glutton,
This LAMB had not been now as dead as mutton.

“Raw head and bloody bones,” the nursery goblin, appears occasionally in different shapes to grown people, not excepting very learned people. The goblin haunts our Doctor very heavily, in the tangible form and figure of lead; assuming the shape of a water-pipe. He thinks the increase of certain diseases is in proportion to the increase of leaden pipes in the city, and a whole host of diseases the offspring of debilitating forces, such as scrophula, phthisis pulmonalis, dropsy, chronic rheumatism, dyspepsia, bilious complaints, hypochondriasis, and the thousand nervous complaints that infest modern life: nay, he even goes so far as to conjecture that the Scotch complaint, pyrosis, is derived more from the *leaden worm* employed in distillation, than the ardent spirit distilled! The dropsy of punch-drinkers not to the alcohol, but to the water! The deleterious matter he designates *sceptic* poison, which resembling arseni-

cated manganese, being taken into the body, acts in this dreadful manner. "Is not this," says he, "the very *demon* which for so many ages has tortured mankind; and which, usurping the sensorium, has corrupted, under a thousand forms, both the mind and the body? — the *evil spirit* which has augmented the wants of man, while it has administered to his enjoyments? which has exasperated the passions, inflamed the appetites, benumbed the senses, and enfeebled the understanding? which has converted his fine form into a storehouse of diseases, has blasted the flower of his offspring, and has brought even the strongest of his name to an untimely grave?" Bravo! if this is not the "ne plus ultra" of hypothesis, what is? and on this hypothesis has the Doctor waged a most spirited war upon water: yet, strange to say, the remedy for all the evils is *water*. So true is the adage "*Modus utendi ex veneno facit medicamentum, ex medicamento, venenum.*" But then the water must be distilled, and, being distilled, you cannot drink too long, or too largely of it, if you wish for good health; and should long life be an object, by taking to vegetable diet, your days may be equal to the patriarchs of old. The mode of proceeding may be understood by an erudite exhortation to "return to nature" and vegetable diet, by a very classical friend of the Doctor's, whose whole family live according to the following bill of fare: "Our breakfast," he observes, "is composed of dried fruits, whether raisins, figs, or plums, with toasted bread, or bis-

cuits, and weak tea, always made of *distilled water*, with a moderate portion of milk in it. The children, who do not seem to like the flavour of tea, use milk and water instead of it. When butter is added to the toast, it is in very small quantity. The dinner consists of potatoes, with some other vegetables, according as they happen to be in season; macaroni, a tart, or a pudding, with as few eggs as possible: to this is sometimes added a dessert. Onions, especially those from Portugal, may be stewed with a little walnut pickle, and some other vegetable ingredients, for which no cook will be at a loss, so as to constitute an excellent sauce for all other vegetables. As to drinking, we are scarcely inclined, on this cooling regimen, to drink at all; but when it so happens, we take *distilled water*, having a still expressly for this purpose in our back kitchen."

This natural plan, the public have been unnatural enough not to follow, and wicked people persist in the beef-eating propensities of their progenitors. Nor has this modern "*aqua vitæ*" got half the celebrity that the tar-water, wonder-working hum, did a century ago. Nevertheless, this is the pleasantest water-work, since that whimsical work called "*Flagellum*"; or a dry Answer to Dr. Hancock's wonderfully comical liquid Book, which he merrily calls *Febrifugum Magnum*, or Common Water the best Cure for Fevers, &c. a Book proved beyond Contradiction to have been written when the Doctor was asleep."

XI.

Dr. TURNER.

Good Dr. TURNER is deprived of breath,
 And *turn'd* into another world by Death;
 'Twas a good *turn* for some, that gave him birth;
 And having had his *turn*, he's *turn'd* to earth.

Turner is a name celebrated in the annals of Medicine, Turner's Herbal being one of the earliest books in the English language. Then there was dirty old Daniel, whose Cerate is used to this hour; and many others; but none of fairer fame than the present excellent Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

XII.

Dr. ———.

Amicus humani generis.

Could drugs of more immediate pow'r,
 By skill more opportune applied,
 Protract for Man the vital hour,
 No friend of ——— e'er had died!

Could warm benignity of soul
 Arrest the arm up-rear'd to kill,
 Death would have felt the bland controul,
 And ——— had been living still!

Prithee tell me, who is this? Soyez tranquille:
 I will, some of these days. It is an old story, and
 fits an old friend.

XIII.

Dr. NEWTON.

Here lies, alas! poor Doctor NEWTON,
Whose sudden death was oddly brought on.
Thinking one day his corns to mow off,
The razor slipped and cut his toe off;
An inflammation quickly flew to
The toe, or rather what it grew to:
The part then took to mortifying,
Which was the cause of Newton's dying.

Dr. Newton, though a descendant of Sir Isaac's, was a person, who, according to the common adage, was not likely to set the "Thames on fire," and not possessed of any of the qualifications fitting for a F. R. S. yet was nevertheless possessed of moral qualifications, which the following anecdote proves his great ancestor considered equally valuable:

Dr. Woodward was expelled the Council of the Royal Society for an insult offered to Sir Hans Sloane, then Dr. Sloane, and Secretary. Sir Hans was reading a paper of his own composition, and Woodward said something grossly insulting about it. Sir Isaac Newton was in the chair when the vote for expulsion was agitated: Dr. Sloane complained that he had often affronted him by making grimaces at him; and upon that occasion Dr.

Arbuthnot got up to ask what distortion of the muscles of a man's face it was that constituted a grimace? Woodward, however, was expelled; and somebody having pleaded in his favour that he was a good natural philosopher; Sir Isaac remarked, that in order to belong to that Society, a man ought to be a good *moral philosopher, as well as a natural one.*

XIV.

Doctors MOSELEY and ROWLEY.

Par nobile fratrum.

Here lie, as queer a pair as ever
 Were by their peers accounted clever;
 They kick'd VACCINA out of town,
 And pull'd poor Dr. Jenner down;
 They purg'd the schools of solecism,
 Refined pedantic barbarism.
 Their silken phrase made logic run
 As smooth as calmed Helicon,
 But oh! they're gone—then welcome be
 Dulness and Stupidity.

Vaccination, like Inoculation, had at its first introduction a great many enemies, but none greater

than Rowley and Moseley, who described a whole tribe of attendant diseases, and even hinted that it created a brutal degeneration in the human species; and a case of a child at Peckham was narrated, whose natural disposition was so *brutified*, that it run on all fours, bellowing like a cow, and butting with its head like a bull: in short, they made people believe that their race would end in a species of Minotaurs, *Semibovemque Virum, Semivirumque Bovem*. The serious part of the Doctor's argument was seriously answered, but these *Bovine* Metamorphoses gave rise to a variety of squibs, of which the following extract is a specimen:

O MOSELEY! thy books nightly fantasies rousing,
Full oft make me quake for my heart's dearest treasures;
For fancy, in dreams, oft presents them all browsing
On commons, just like little Nebuchadnezzars.
There, nibbling at thistles, stand Jem, Joe, and Mary,
On their foreheads (Oh horrible!) crumpled horns bud;
There Tom with a tail, and poor William all hairy,
Reclin'd in a corner, are chewing the cud.

XV.

Dr. ———.

Tollere nodosum nescit Medicina Podagram.

Here, snug in a corner,
 Like little Jack Horner,
 Lies a Doctor who wrote on Bath water:
 By his works you will find,
 Should you be so inclin'd,
 He to Death and Disease gave no quarter.

So grim Death, out of spite,
 Took this wonderful wight—
 Who cured all, his advice that did follow;
 For each disease routed,
 Whether gravel'd or gouted,
 He on Earth was the "MAGNUS APOLLO."

The Magnus Apollo, of the *Podagraical* part of the polite population, is one of those who occasionally pounce upon the town, and carry it by a "coup de foudre," or a "coup de poudre," or a "coup de main." Our Doctor's "coup de main" was a "Treatise on Gout," succeeded by a "coup de maître," in an analysis of the mineral springs of fashionable watering-places, both good and clever works in their way.

The specifics for the gout have been more numerous than any other disease. A great many wise men, however, have been of opinion, that

it was dangerous to cure the gout, and some have thought a good fit a matter of gratulation :—Shakspeare, who had a good notion of physic, says—

“ One that’s sick o’ the gout had rather
Groan so in perplexity, than be cured
By th’ sure physician Death.”—CYMBELINE.

Montaigne considers gout, gravel, and rheumatism, as symptoms of long life ; “ just as heat, cold, rain, and hail, are the attendants of every long journey ;” and we find the great Sydenham consoling himself with three satisfactory reasons :

1st, That more wise men had it than fools.

2ndly, More rich than poor.

3rdly, That it was more incident to men of strong, than of weak constitutions.

But all these fall short of Philander Misaurus (1699), who wrote a book, entitled, “ *The Honour of the Gout* : or, a rational Discourse, demonstrating that the gout is one of the *greatest blessings* which can befall mortal man ; that all *Gentlemen*, who are *weary* of it, are their own enemies ; that those *Practitioners*, who offer at the *Cure*, are the vainest and most mischievous *Cheats* in Nature!”

XVI.

THOMAS DENMAN, M.D.

Dignum laude Virum Musa vetat mori.—HOR.

Here lies Doctor Denman,
 An excellent penman,
 And related to Baillie and Croft :
 He attended the Queen,
 As all must have seen,
 And his works are read frequent and oft.

But his works put aside,
 His fame should spread wide,
 With the liberal deeds of his life ;
 For though he's under ground,
 His good deeds will be found,
 Carried on in the deeds of his wife.

Dr. Denman was one of the most able practitioners of his day, and one who presents a rare instance of a man parting with his fortune in his life-time. With an ample independence, he chose retirement and comparative obscurity, for the high gratification of benefiting his family, at a period when it is most valuable. His professional career has entitled him to fair fame as a Physician, and his latter days to that of a philosopher and philanthropist. Since his death, his acts of charity and benevolence have been continued with unabated zeal, by his amiable widow.

XVII.

JOHN CLARKE, M.D.

"Man-midwifery, Man-midwifery's the thing!"

OLD PROLOGUE.

Beneath this stone, shut up in the dark,
 Lies a learned man-midwife, y'clep'd Doctor Clarke.
 On earth while he lived, by attending men's wives,
 He increas'd population some thousands of lives:
 Thus a gain to the nation was gain to himself;
 And enlarg'd population, enlargement of pelf.
 So he toil'd late and early, from morning till night,
 The squalling of children his greatest delight.
 Then worn out with *labours*, he died skin and bone,
 And his ladies he left all to *Mansfield* and *Stone*.

Dr. John Clarke, a very eminent practitioner and teacher of midwifery, left a large fortune and an extensive business, in which he was succeeded by his brother Charles *Mansfield* Clarke, a clever, pleasant fellow, whose patients would believe the moon was made of green cheese if he told them so. He is very ably assisted, in his various professional pursuits, by his nephew Mr. Stone, son of the late respected physician to the Charter House. The influence of the Practitioner in Midwifery is very great: they may be said to rule the nation very much in the way that the head master of Westminster School, Dr. Busby, said he did. "I rule the boys," said he; "the boys rule the mothers, the mothers the fathers." It is very natural that

the person by whose means a woman is relieved from the pangs of parturition should have considerable influence over her mind ; and it is equally natural, that she should esteem him best qualified to save her husband and children, whom she believes so often to have saved herself.

XVIII.

A YOUNG DOCTOR.

" Full many a flower is born to blush unseen."

If you're disposed to weep for Doctors dead,
About this Doctor trouble not your head ;
Reserve your grief for one of riper years,
For he that never sinned, wants not your tears.

The person here alluded to fell a victim to that dread scourge of genius, and opprobrium of the medical art, pulmonary consumption. Possessing a highly cultivated mind, engaging manners, and an ample fund of professional knowledge, his modesty led him to seek only competence, in a provincial town ; but his humble hopes were never realized ; and his death seemed like a retaliation on the world, for its neglect of pre-eminent talents and worth. If it be true, that it is not always he who has seen the most, but he who is best prepared to profit by what he observes, whom we ought to consider as best qualified to practice, then was this most accomplished physician worthy of a better fate.

XIX.

A SCOTCH DOCTOR.

Beneath these stones lie —— bones ;

O Satan ! if you take him,

Appoint him doctor to your sons,

And healthy De'ils he'll make 'em.

Scotch pride is proverbial ; and the following philological law-plea proves, that even the enlightened and liberal professors of Physic are not exempt from this national failing :

In a publication by the Managers of the Infirmary of Aberdeen, they gave a translation into English of a Latin Charter, by which they held the ground on which that building is erected. “*Joannes Memis, Medicinæ Doctor,*” was here rendered, “*John Memis, Doctor of Medicine.*” Doctor John Memis, however, thought this a very erroneous translation, and that a slur upon his professional character was artfully and maliciously concealed under it. He expected to have seen himself designated *Doctor John Memis, Physician* ; and the rather, because elsewhere, in the same document, *Duo Medicinæ Doctorum in Aberdeniâ*, is translated, “*Two of the Physicians in Aberdeen.*” The Doctor complained to the managers of the injury thus done to his pretensions, and demanded that they should have the translation reprinted, with his proper designation of *Physician*. This, however, they very irreverently declined ; and the

Doctor felt it necessary, for the vindication of his *status* in society, to bring an action against them before the Court of Session, in which he sought not only for an order upon them (in the nature of a *mandamus*) to make the required alteration in the English version of this Charter, but for damages in the premises. The managers went to great lengths in their defence. They gravely pretended, that Doctor of Medicine was as exact a translation as could be, of Doctor Medicinæ; that were they to substitute Doctor of Physic, or Physician, it would be as much as to say that Medicine and Physic are the same thing, though it be notorious (for so they alleged), that neither is all physic medicine, nor all medicine physic; that, besides, Doctor of Medicine was, for aught they knew, quite as dignified as Doctor of Physic; and that, at all events, they had no intention of depreciating the professional rank of the very learned plaintiff, by calling him by the one designation in preference of the other. "But why, then," rejoined the Doctor, "not translate *Duo Medicinæ Doctorum* in the same manner as you have done *Medicinæ Doctor*?"—"For the sake of variety of phrase merely."—"No, no; you have translated them differently for no other purpose but to hold me out to ridicule, and injure me in my profession, as being only a *simple doctor*, in comparison with these gentlemen, whom you style *Physicians*. It is a clear case—I demand the judgment of the Court." For several years was this unique question contested, with all the obstinacy of legal inge-

nuity; and at length, in Nov. 1776, the Court, to the Doctor's great surprise, declared that his complaint was altogether frivolous, and found him liable in the whole costs of suit.

Prior to the commencement of the sixteenth century, the qualifications required for those who practised as surgeons in Edinburgh were, that they should be able to "*wryte and reid, to knaw anatomy, nature and complexion of everie member of the humanis bodie, and likewise to knaw all the vaynes of the samyn, that he may mak flewbothe-meas in dew time;*" together with "a complete knowledge of shaving beards and cutting hair."

XX.

Dr. ———.

"Here lies Doctor ———, who, before he was dead,
Shew'd the passions of man from the bones of his head,
By infallible rules did we mind 'em.
But 'tis thought, with respect to the faults of our
neighbour,
'Twould have been better worth this philosopher's labour,
Had he cured us of looking to find 'em!"

Some learned doctors of the present day, not content with prescribing for the internal state of the body, have prescribed certain rules for ascertaining, by the external structure, the due proportion of intellect contained in each man's cranium. They allow no fewer than thirty-three mental

faculties; to *wit*, the nine propensities, the nine sentiments, the eleven knowing faculties, the three reflecting faculties, and the imitatory one: then, by apportioning these thirty-three faculties to thirty-three fractional parts of the brain, making it appear like a map, they contrive to make out that certain bumps, being most protuberant, are indicative of certain propensities, all which they find out by their intellectual compasses.

Blumenbach said there is a great deal that is *new* and *true* in this system; but the *new* is not *true*, and the *true* is not *new*.

“Philosophy,” says the Author of the “Pursuits of Literature,” is a very pleasant thing, and has various uses; one is, that it makes us laugh; and certainly there are no speculations in philosophy, that excite the risible faculties, more than some of the serious stories related by fanciful philosophers.—One man cannot think with the left side of his head; another, with the sanity of the right side judges the insanity of the left side of his head! Zimmerman, a very grave man, used to draw conclusions as to a man’s temperament, from his *nose*!—not from the size or form of it, but the peculiar sensibility of the organ: while some have thought, that the temperature of the atmosphere might be accurately ascertained by the state of its tip! and Cardan considered *acuteness of the organ* a sure proof of genius!

XXI.

A PIOUS PRACTITIONER.

“Those means which med’cine and the Gospel give,
 To soul and body, — could he well apply;
 Wond’rous that skill which made the dying live,
 More wond’rous that, which taught them how to die.”

In a Work lately published by one of those, who, according to the present fashion, style themselves “pious persons,” we have a curious mixture of christian humility, sectarian rancour, and professional ignorance, mixed up with quotations from fanatical writers. The cases are all headed with a character of the party; as Miss —, “a very pious person;” “the Rev. —, an apostolic labourer in his Master’s vineyard;” “Mr. —, an attorney, *a man of most decided piety!*” (a rare association) “who fell,” (notwithstanding the Doctor’s practice and prayers) “to rise no more until the resurrection morning, when the upright shall have dominion.” This is pretty well for the attorney; and the exit of many others is in the same taste.

While these worthies are quite sure of being well provided for in the next world, they lose no opportunity of providing for themselves in this; and passages of Scripture, and portions of hymns, are turned to good account. One preaching Doctor got a wife by her having selected a verse begin-

ning, "Where thou lodgest, there will I lodge."—Dr. Dawson, who was originally a preacher, got his after a similar manner. Soon after he became M.D. he attended his neighbour Miss Corbett, of Hackney, who was indisposed; and found her one day sitting solitary, piously, and pensively musing upon the Bible, when, *by some strange accident*, his eyes were directed to the passage where Nathan says to David, "Thou art the Man." The Doctor profited by the kind hint; and, after a proper time allowed for drawing up articles of capitulation, the lady, on the 29th May, 1758, surrendered herself up to all his prescriptions, and the Doctor very speedily performed a perfect cure.

XXII.

A PRACTITIONER WITHOUT PIETY.

This Person talk'd of Nature, and *her works*,
 In language only fit for Pagan Turks.
 His error shewn—he stared, and looked as odd,
 As if her works were not the works of God!
 When sick, he called on Nature for relief,
 But Nature, silent, left him to his grief.
 How hard, ye modern Pagans, is your lot,
 For Nature hears—as if she heard you not.

There are philosophers, in the present age, who would not leave unattempted those mysteries of

Nature which seem denied to human investigation: they would enter the temple, where she works in secret, trace the unrevealed sympathies between spirit and matter, and unravel the whole machinery of man!

XXIII.

ON A METHODIST M.D.

WHO PRACTISED IN THE MORNING, AND PREACHED IN
THE EVENING.

In this dirty hole, without e'er a soul,
Lies the clay of a Doctor and Pastor;
Who north-west and south-east, both physick'd and
fleec'd,
None could e'er do it better or faster.

Ye spiritual clan, who lov'd the dear man,
In memento your tears now bestow;
But if in your eyes the water won't rise,
You will *cry* in the regions below.

The heroic passion of soul-saving, as Lord Shaftesbury ironically termed it, has been often added to the business of body-curing; but particularly in the days of John Wesley, who was himself a dabbler in physic. Among them was Dr. Whitehead, who wrote John's life, and some others, who used occasionally to appear in the pulpit.

This union of the spiritual with the carnal doctor is by no means novel; for the celebrated Dr.

William Turner, who wrote the first English Herbal, 1555, practised after this fashion, and wrote "A New Book of Spiritual Physic for the Nobility and Gentlemen of England;" (not for vulgar dogs;) and Dr. John Anthony, who sold his father's *Aurum Potabile*, thought this practice a good means of getting what the Saints are very eager for, *Aurum Palpabile*, and so wrote a book called "Lucas Redivivus; or, the Gospel Physician, prescribing Divine Physic, to prevent Diseases not yet entered upon the Soul, and to cure those Maladies which have already seized upon the Spirit."

With Oliver Cromwell's Doctors this union of preaching and practising was very common, and a little fighting was added. Worthy Dr. Kem would practise, preach, and fight. He was looked upon as a saint in the pulpit, and a devil out of it. It was not unusual to give out that Dr. Kem would preach in the morning and plunder in the afternoon. Dr. Bastwick is always represented in complete armour, with a Bible in one hand and a shield in the other, on which was written: "I fight the good fight of faith," God's Word his weapon, both in physic and in fight; and by which, according to his own account, he did wonders.

This profanation of Religion to the practice of Physic went out of fashion with fanaticism, and remained so, till it suited John Wesley to revive it; and then we find the interference of Providence, in practice, by no means uncommon; and,

in one instance, John and his horse were cured simultaneously.

From this and similar specimens, it is clear, that in his spiritual practice he was remarkably successful. How he was likely to succeed in his ordinary practice, the medical readers will be able to judge, when they understand that rupture in children is thus prescribed for, in his "Primitive Physic,"—"Boil a spoonful of egg-shells dried in an oven, and powdered, in a pint of milk, and feed the children constantly with bread boiled in this milk." This, it must be confessed, is rather milk and water practice, and would require some time to cure either horse or man. But is it not perfectly consistent in a practitioner who believed that epilepsy was often, or always the effect of possession; that most diseases were the effect of diabolical agency, and that all mad-men were demoniacs!

Quackery in Religion is as villainous as quackery in Medicine. Religion is to make us wiser and better, to guide our conduct, govern the heart, make us upright and honest in all the concerns of this life, and prepare us for the concerns of another. Such was the religion of our good fathers and mothers. Their religion was high and holy, and the more we have of it the better. But

"We think our fathers fools, so wise we grow;

"Our wiser sons, perhaps, will think us so,"—

when they learn that the religious sentiments which the learned and orthodox clergy delighted to diffuse, are replaced by mystical dogmas, the

best interests of society corrupted by doctrines holding morals in light estimation, circulated by *ultra-religious quacks, male and female*, with a fanatical industry that threatens to revive the bigotry of early times.

“Now, I beseech you, brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them. For they that are such serve not Christ, but their own belly, and by good words deceive the hearts of the simple.”—ROMANS, 16.

XXIV.

ON A GENERAL PRACTITIONER,

WHO DIED SHORTLY AFTER GETTING A SCOTCH
DIPLOMA.

A son of the pestle, just dubbed an M. D.
Full vain of his title, wig, ruffles, and fee,
Danc'd off to this place ere his skill could delight us,
By an order from Death, and the dancing St. Vitus!

A country Doctor, who had been an apothecary, and afterwards a physician at Bath, was obliged to fly for debt; and finding himself at Berlin, was introduced to the old King of Prussia. The King said to him:—“Vous devez avoir tué beaucoup de monde?”—“Pas autant que votre Majesté,”—was the reply, which was about as candid as that given to another Potentate, who demanded of a venerable bearded old Doctor—“How many have you killed?”—“Tot quot,”—replied the old gentleman, grasping his beard with both his hands.

It is said of a Swiss Physician, that he never passed the church-yard of the place where he resided, without pulling out his pocket-handkerchief, and hiding his face with it, saying, that the number of persons who had found their way there under his direction made him apprehensive lest some of them, recognizing his features, should oblige him to take up his lodging along with them.

XXV.

IGNORAMUS, M.D.

*Wrapped in Conceit's impenetrable fog,
Which Pride, like Phæbus, draws from every bog.*

Here lies a stupid Doctor's dust,
A Doctor known full well:
How he on earth fulfill'd his trust,
Old Charon best can tell.

An ignorant medical man will very shortly become a rare animal. There is no profession, at which the shafts of ridicule have been more frequently and more justly aimed. But the professional talent of the present age has done this away, particularly in this Country, where the scientific practitioner takes a high grade in the scale of society.

The Medical Examination of the present day requires an education that would qualify a man

for almost any station in life. It is perhaps not generally known, that it was the learned Sir George Baker who opposed the examining the Licentiates of the College of Physicians in English. He and Dr. Battie were Censors at the same time. A Physician presented himself for examination who confessed he did not understand Latin, and Battie was proceeding to examine him in English; but Sir George Baker objected to this; and upon Battie's persisting in it, quitted the room; by which means the meeting was necessarily broken up, as the whole number of Censors is required to be present.

CHIRURGEONS.

Quæ prosunt omnibus Artes.

*A wise Chirurgeon, skill'd our wounds to heal,
Is more than armies to the public weal.*

XXVI.

THE WARNING VOICE OF
AN ANCIENT SERJEANT SURGEON.

E'en as it cannot be
By reason's rule denied,
That Surgerie deservedly
By trustie Truthe is tried,

To be a thing whereto
Dame Fame is chiefly bound,
Above all earthly artes belowe
That are, or may be found.

Leave off, you juglers vain ;
Let Surgerie live in rest,
Most worthily with them to raigne,
That learne and loue her best.

Be warned once by feare,
And of your friende take heed,
The price of bloud is passing deare,
As we in Scripture reade.

XXVII.

A TITLED SURGEON.

Artem Chirurgicæ amplificavit.

In Surgery brought up in youth,
A Knight here lieth dead;
A Knight and eke a Surgeon, such
As England seld' hath bred.

For which so sovereign gift of God,
Wherein he did excel;
King George the Third call'd him to Court,
And lov'd him dearly well.

XXVIII.

RICHARD GRINDALL, Esq.

Eamus quo ducet gula.

Within this place Dick Grindall lies,
Who was a rare game chicken.
So, so, friend Dick, an old chum cries,
The worms have pretty picking!

No Surgeon better lov'd himself;
He lov'd old rum and brandy
As much as misers do their pelf,
Or children sugar-candy.

And as for eatables—in short,
 He lov'd both roast and boil'd;
 Fish, flesh, or fowl, of any sort,
 If not by cooking spoil'd.

But though full well he lov'd good cheer,
 It was a venial fault;
 Since Reason's feast to him was dear,
 Season'd with *Attic Salt*.

He was an excellent surgeon of his day; that is, fifty years before Abernethy or Cooper was dreamt of. He was also a great oddity, but a perfect gentleman in his appearance and manner; never seen, by any accident, but in a well-powdered wig, silk stockings, and shoe-buckles. He practised in the City, when the city aristocracy resided within its walls, and Haberdashers' Hall, in the season, assembled all the wit, wisdom, and wealth of London Merchants, in a sort of conclave of saltatory civic magnificos. He lived in Austin-friars, and his beat was limited to the lanes between Crutched-friars and Black-friars; which occasioned him to say, that a great part of his life was spent at the cart's tail. He was a *bon vivant*; and, from his knowledge of *la gourmandise*, fit to have been a member of the "*Sçavoir Vivre*." At the hospitable boards of the India Company, Trinity House, and most of the corporate bodies of the City of London, he was a constant and acceptable visitor.

XXIX.

JOHN SHELDON, F.R.S.

Here, in the grave, John Sheldon lies,
 Who left a grave profession;
 Deserting earth, did mount the skies,
 The moon to take possession.

Adventuring in an air-balloon,
 To *raise* a great renown,
 Science and Art did grieve to think
 How much he *let it down*.

A generous, enthusiastic genius, but by no means a successful Surgeon. As Professor at the Royal Academy he was much respected. He gratuitously dissected a horse, and had casts made from it for the sole use of the students.

Among a variety of projects, he revived the art of embalming; and flattering himself with a notion that he had discovered an easy method of taking whales, by poisoned harpoons, he undertook a voyage to Greenland to make the experiment. He was also a great patroniser of aëronauts, and boasted of being the first Englishman who had made an experimental ascent, of which the following anecdote is related:

When Blanchard came down in the garden adjacent to Mr. Lochée's, he was very urgent with Sheldon to alight, and suffer him to make his voyage alone. Sheldon would not comply, and a

short dispute took place. "If you are my friend," says Blanchard, "you will alight. My fame, my all, depends on my success." Still he was positive. On which the little man, in a violent passion, swore that he would starve him—"Point du chicken—you shall have no chicken, by Gar," says Blanchard; and saying this, he threw out every particle of their provision; which lightening their machine, they ascended. It was a good French notion, that the best way to get rid of an Englishman was to throw out the eatables.

XXX.

GEORGE VAUX, Esq.

Vox et præterea nihil.

George Vaux, a respectable surgeon of the city, was talking away, one day, at Batson's coffee-house; and after he was gone, upon a person present inquiring—"What is this Vaux?" Ball, a quizzical old apothecary, replied: "Vox (Vaux) et præterea nihil!"

It may not be improper, in the notice of Batson's coffee-house, to inform the present generation, that it was formerly a sort of "house of call" for Medical Men, and continued so, from the time of Mead till the late Dr. Miers, who may be considered as *ultimus Romanorum*.

XXXI.

Semper paratus.

Beneath, well encas'd,
 A body is plac'd,
 Which —— claim'd as his own :—
 “ Who sung the “ Te Deum”
 When he bought the Museum
 Of Watson, to Science well known.

This Surgeon so great,
 Was up early and late,
 To tend accidents bloody and cruel ;
 Tie artery or vein,
 Or extract from the brain
 A chance bullet, when shot in a duel.

But Death, who spares none,
 Made of flesh and of bone,
 Took this pupil of Percival Pott ;
 So learning and knowledge,
 Of Council or College,
 Arrests not this Monarch a jot.

“ Where do you reside this summer, Sir ?”

“ In London, Sir.”

“ Where is your country-house this year ?”

“ In London, Sir.”

“ It is fifty-six years since I first came to live
 with Mr. Pott, and I have not been out of town a
 week since ! What should I do in the country ?
 I know nothing about the country, Sir !”

This is a singular feature in a long professional

life. No man has lived more in Surgery than the excellent old gentleman here alluded to; and there was a time when, in point of practice, he was second to none in the profession, though the law was once very near considering him as *second* to one out of it.

The Museum in question, by additions subsequently made, became, and is, one of the finest private collections of morbid anatomy in the kingdom. It was for several years open every Friday evening to the scientific part of the public: but the good-nature, and the profusion of coffee, tea, and sugar, given by its proprietor on those occasions, attracted a class of beings there that occasioned its being shut up; and you would now almost as easily get a peep into the Sanctum Sanctorum, as a peep into the said Museum.

XXXII.

——— *Nullus argento color est,
Nisi temperato splendeat usu.*—HOR.

Here lies a Surgeon, who in life
Made gold his god and greatest treasure;
He pass'd his days in care and strife,
To give his heir the greater pleasure.

He left ten thousand pounds a-year!
Say ten times ten (no matter whether);
His only pleasure, it was clear,
Was in the mass he scrap'd together.

XXXIII.

ON ONE UPWARDS OF TWENTY YEARS
ASSISTANT SURGEON TO AN HOSPITAL.

How hard was poor Sir ——'s lot,

Among Chirurgic Sages :

He all the work and honour got,

While they got all the wages !

We have here a singular instance of what trifling incidents make or mar a man's success in life. The Gentleman alluded to, lost his election as Assistant Surgeon to an hospital only by a few votes, about equal in number to a dinner-party given by an active friend of his opponent, who, by his good cheer, stimulated his companions to become governors, and the result of the election was probably owing to this circumstance. Thus, instead of enjoying the emoluments of the hospital, it was not till an advanced period of life, and after being upwards of twenty years Assistant Surgeon, that he became one of the principal Surgeons.

A man must be very ardent in the pursuit of Science and Surgery, to practise them solely from pure affection of Science and Surgery.

——— Quis enim
Virtutem amplectitur ipsam
Præmia si tollas?

XXXIV.

Ægrescitque Medendo.

Beneath this stone a queer one lies,
 Who cares not now who laughs or cries.
 He laughed when sober, but when mellow,
 Was a har'em scar'em sort of fellow.
 He introduced the use of Savin,
 In those diseases like to spavin.
 He gave to none designed offence,
 So "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

XXXV.

Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt.

Here lies in repose, after great deeds of blood,
 An Hospital Surgeon thorough!
 Who *bled* for his *own* and his *Country's* good,
 At Saint Thomas's Hospital, Borough!

XXXVI.

Nil nisi BONUM.

To shew that, unlike to old drones,
 Young Surgeons are full of invention,
 Here lies one who did add to the bones,
 A bone—called the "*bone of Contention!*"

XXXVII.

Otium cum dignitate.

He who sleeps here, in no unhonour'd grave,
 Wanted not heart to bless nor skill to save;
 A heart by many a kindred bosom loved,
 And skill, by suffering multitudes approved:

Stop—a just tribute of respect to pay,
 To one who spent in peace his latter day.
 Leaving a great example, he retired,
 By all the good esteem'd, by all the wise admired.

The Gentleman here alluded to, now dead only to the profession, was universally esteemed and admired, both as a man and a surgeon. He retired from the honours and wealth that awaited him in his professional career, at a period of life to enjoy the “*otium cum dignitate*,” which an ample fortune and a well-stored mind can afford. To consummate skill he added an urbanity of manner, that endears his memory to the recollection of his patients, the profession, and the public.

XXXVIII.

——— *Omne per ignem
 Excoquitur vitium.*—VIRG.

Here lies a warm spirit, whose genius and fire
 Caused his death, from the heat of his passion and ire.
 For so scorching and hot was his learning and knowledge,
 It embroiled the profession, and roasted the College.

O C U L I S T S.

Qui visum dat, vitam dat.

XXXIX.

Here lies Surgeon ——
 Who made the folks stare,
 By a mode that was clever and wise :
 He got all their rhino
 By the best method I know,
 Which is throwing some dust in their eyes !

XL.

Beneath lies another,
 Who made a great pother,
 And of Couching on paper descanted :
 But when Science did look
 In this Oculist's book,
 Nothing in it was found that was wanted.

XLI.

'Squire —— too,
 Lies also perdu,
 With new methods devised for the sight ;
 But this clever spark
 Left us all in the dark,
 While intending to give us new light.

The separation of the Ophthalmic department of Surgery is very ancient. The Romans had their oculists; Attius Attimetus and Lyrius being royal oculists, as appears by the following inscriptions on stone :—

P. Attius Attimetus Augusti Medicus ab oculis.

Tit. Lyrius Tiberii Medicus Ocularius.

For several centuries the diseases of the eyes were treated by quacks. Mr. Ware, who was an excellent gentleman and a good surgeon, was one of the first who made the Ophthalmic branch of the art a peculiar study.

XLII.

ON A MOST VENERABLE AND
HIGHLY VENERATED SURGEON,
LATELY DECEASED.

*Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
Nulli flebilior quam mihi.—HOR.*

Of manners gentle, and in soul sincere,
Removed beyond this sublunary sphere,
Here lies an honest man!
Endued with caution, yet devoid of fear,
In practice dextrous, in judgment clear—
Excel him if you can!

POTICARIES.

Opiferque per orbem dicor.

This respectable and useful class of the Republic of Medicine is here designated, according to the ancient definition, *Pot-i-carry*—for which we have the authority of Chaucer, and also Pegge, who informs us that more may be said in support of the *Poticary* of the Cockney, than the *Apothecary* of the Learned. Though some have disputed the point, and made it *Boticario*, from *Botica* (Spanish) a shop; or more probably from *Bote*, a gallipot. That wicked fellow, Guy Patin, gave a definition, in a Latin sentence, containing more wit than wisdom. I shall therefore quote Ovid's account, as more correct and classical:—

Inventum Medicina meum est, opiferque per orbem
Vocor; et herbarum subjecta potentia nobis.

I found out Medicine, and my help's implor'd
By all the world: of herbs the sovereign lord.

XLIII.

DALMAHOY.

*Thrice happy were those golden days of old,
When, dear as Burgundy, p'tisans were sold.*

Dalmahoy sold infusions and lotions,
Decoctions, and gargles, and pills;
Electuaries, powders, and potions,
Spermaceti, salts, scammony, squills.

Horse-aloes, burnt alum, agaric,
Balm, benzoine, blood-stone, and dill;
Castor, camphor, and acid tartaric,
With *specifics* for every ill.

But with all his specifics in store,
Death on Dalmahoy one day did pop;
And although he had doctors a score,
Made poor Dalmahoy shut up his shop.

Each son of Sol, to make him look more big,
Had on a large, grave, decent three-tail'd wig.

The *wig*, in former times, was looked upon as no inconsiderable part of the insignia of a medical man, whose costume was completed by a full-dress suit, sword, gold-headed cane*, and muff. With

* They have, at the College of Physicians, the most learned gold-headed cane in the world. It belonged to Radcliffe, Mead, Askew, and others, in regular descent, down to the late Dr. Baillie.

the polished Reynolds departed the last silk coat among the Doctors. The gentlemanly Samuel Howard, and the neat Dick Grindall, bore the last remnants of Chirurgical costume; and, with Devaynes and Dalmahoy, expired the magnificent *wig*, which characterized the "*opifer per orbem*."

Doctor Brocklesby's peruke was celebrated, in the last century, by its being carried daily through high 'change—the barber exclaiming, "Make way for Dr. Brocklesby's *wig*!" But of all *wigs*, the most renowned was that of Dalmahoy, celebrated by the song beginning—

If you would see a noble wig,
And in that wig a man look big,
To Ludgate Hill repair, my joy,
And gaze on Col'nel Dalmahoy.

When professional costume departed, professional consequence took higher ground. Philosophy, Physic, and Pharmacy, became synonymous; and men were rated, not by the value of the gold-headed cane, but the golden rules of their own heads. The present generation look to the inside of the head, not the outside. Appearances avail little. To succeed now-a-days, a man's attainments must be *broad* and *deep* (unless he condescends to resort to the chicanery of *Charlatanerie*); and to pass an examination, as ALL EXAMINATIONS are now conducted, affords an ample test of the Candidate's talents, and is an undoubted and certain proof of his qualification to practice.

XLIV.

ONE OF THE "OLD SCHOOL."

O si sic omnes !

Underneethe this stone doth *lye*
 The *Bodye* of Mr. Humphrie
 ———, who was of late
 Apothecary to the Secretary of State.
 He was very famous for curing pimples,
 Compounding drugs and culling simples.
 He was born and bred in Barbican;
 Well known to be a *goode* man,
 By all his friends and neighbours too,
 For he paid every *Bodye* their due.

XLV.

MODERN ANTIQUE.

Black Friars' annals lately did him call
Prime Warden of Apothecaries' Hall.
 Vos qui transitis, Thomam deflere velitis :
 Per me nunc scitis, quid prodest gloria ditis.

Many an author well he knew,
 From Tournefort to Jussieu.
 Plantarum genera et species,
 Varietates, ad usque decies ;
 ——— o'er Botany he rul'd.

XLVI.

BY A DISCONSOLATE WIDOW.

Oportet vivere sic !

If tears could tell my thought,
 Or plaints express my pain ;
 If doubled sighs could shew my smart,
 Or wailing were not vain :

If pangs that tear my breast,
 Could well proclaim my woe ;
 My tears, my plaints, my sighs,
 Incessantly should flow.

By means whereof I might
 Unto the world disclose
 The death of such a man, alas !
 As we have chanced to lose !

XLVII.

Qui capit, ille facit.

Reader, 'tis usual, you know,
 'Mongst erring mortals here below,
 To praise their friends departed.
 So let them do ; and so might I
 Extol the man that here doth lie,
 For none was more kind-hearted.

Full well I know 'tis often said,
 In the encomiums on the dead,
 That they were " good and kind : "
 Here with good truth these words apply,
 For underneath this stone doth lie
 A friend to all mankind.

XLVIII.

Fortiter in re.

Here lies interr'd an honest man of York ;
A better fellow never drew a cork ;
He left a recipe to cure Hysteria,
Excelling all the Medica Materia.

XLIX.

I do remember an Apothecary.—SHAKESPEARE.

O cruel Death ! you make us very sad,
So soon to take this Pharmaceutic lad.
We should not thus bewail the fatal doom,
Could we but place an equal in his room.

QUACKS.

*The world is generally averse
To all the truths it hears and sees;
But swallows nonsense and a lie,
With greediness and gluttony.*

It has been said, that one half the history of mankind is the history of imposture, and of this, medical imposture forms no inconsiderable part, and may be traced to the earliest periods—even to the enlightened Greeks, who had various kinds of quacks and mountebanks. Of these there were the *Circulatores*, or *Circumforanei*, who travelled about; the *Cellularii Medici*, who sat in their shops; and lastly, the *Ὀχλόγωγοι*, or *Ἀγύρται*, who by fine speeches assembled a mob, and were accompanied by a Merry Andrew,—a race continued down to our own times.

The Spectator has a paper on this subject, and despairs of the world being mended in this failing, seeing, that though fine promises have been made as long as the memory of man, and nothing performed, yet Quackery flourishes. The fact is, mankind require more than common inducements to entice them to the right path to health. Com-

mon motives are insufficient: the uniformity of bare utility will not do: fancy and imagination must be called in, sensibility awakened, and alarm excited, to forward the wholesome maxims of truth and plain fact;—and on the application of this theory to the wants and weaknesses of mankind, depends the success and mystery of the art of Quackery—and hence the advantage it maintains over the simple pretensions of Science.

L.

METALLIC TRACTORS.

Omne ignotum pro magnifico.

Blest be his memory, who in happy hour
 Gave to humanity the wond'rous pow'r
 Of pointed Metals, able to appease
 The ruthless rage of merciless disease.
 Friend to the wretched! Time shall write thy name,
 A second Howard on the rolls of Fame.

Medical superstition thrives as well, if not better, than any other; witness the numbers who followed Mayersbach, and the celebrated rustic Michael Scupach, who had the art to cause innumerable fools of the highest rank, from every part of Europe, to *converge* towards one common *centre*—his hut, at the village of *Langehan*, where he was obliged to erect buildings for the stupid

mob of quality. That grand humbug, Animal Magnetism, became an affair of *bon ton*; and the King of France ordered Commissioners, of whom Dr. Franklin was one, to examine its merits; and, in 1785, a report was made on the subject. In the mean while, Monsieur Deslon, a pupil of Mesmer's, magnetised £100,000 into his pocket. The Metallic Tractors were allied to this grand imposition; and although the projector did not succeed so well as Monsieur Deslon, he nevertheless walked off with a considerable sum of worthy John Bull's money; for Magnetizers—

— This only emulation own,
Who best can *fill* his purse, and *thin* the town.

LI.

Miseris succurrere disco!

Here, while I rot beneath the ground,
My precious partner will be found
Erect in Lincoln's Inn;
And when of ——— nought remains,
Not e'en his grisly beard or brains,
She'll be within her skin.

Stop, Reader, stop, and if you can,
Afford a tear for such a man,
Let charity bestow it;
For though ———, while on earth,
To many a bouncing flam gave birth,
'Tis needless now to know it.

Behold a Surgeon, Sage, Anatomist,
 Mechanic, Antiquarian, Seer, Collector,
 Physician, Barber, Bone-setter, Dissector—

Celebrated for his long beard and long hand-bills, in which he detailed a list of disorders, that made us wonder how men could live, until we read of the *cures*, and then we were more astonished that they should die. It was not every body, however, that could afford the blessing of his help; for, in one case, he was pleased to name his terms—"Wealthy Advocate—Council to the King!—Unless thou bringest two thousand Guineas, — Voluntarily, I-may-not-cure-thee."—In this he seems to have imitated the celebrated John of Gaddesden, one of the great luminaries of the dark ages, who made a distinction between rich and poor patients; having a medicine only proper for the rich, to whom he recommends a double dose—"Duplex sit pro divite!" What an enviable prerogative for rich people!

LII.

A VENDER OF PILLS.

Prenez des Pilules !—Prenez des Pilules !

This grave contains
The vile remains
Of ———, of the East;
Who, day by day,
Was known to slay
The silly fools he fleec'd.

Ye learned folks,
Leave off your jokes,
Ye snarling quacks be dumb;
His were the Pills
That cured all ills,
Past, present, and to come !

“The treatment mild, the cure effectual,” is the usual cant of these worthies; besides which, *honour* and *secrecy* are very seductive—nothing more so;—and it is said, that a great city practitioner, half a century ago, had little closets, like a pawnbroker’s shop, to indulge this feeling of fanciful patients, that they might not be seen by fellow-sufferers. Secrecy and mystery are very commonly mixed up in medical affairs, even in the most ordinary transactions. The Comte de Viry carried this so far as to make the slightest indisposition a state secret. He one day called a surgeon to dress an ulcer on his leg; and when a similar one broke out in the other, he sent for a different surgeon, that the disordered state of the

limbs might not be known;—a circumstance which was the cause of his death. To a person who inquired for him, his secretary said : “ He is dead ; but he does not wish it to be known ! ”

A Doctor in this town once had a mysterious patient, who was a little annuity to him. The patient had nothing the matter with him, but came about once a week to tell the Doctor so. He had a pleasure in telling his story, and the Doctor had pleasure in hearing it (being paid for the same).—Thus they might have gone on, had not their consultations been put an end to by the patient stumbling on an old acquaintance, as he was one day leaving the house. The mystery was over ; the secret was out, and the Doctor *lost* his patient ; that is, he never saw him again—which is a different application of the term “ *losing a Patient*,” with the Pill Practitioners ; as per example:—An excellent and worthy country gentleman having, like Matthews’s friend, “ seen by the papers,” that the nobility and gentry were cured by most “ experienced surgeons,” with *secrecy* and *honour*, left his family *secretly*, and came to London to be cured of an *imaginary* complaint. Unknowing and unknown, did this victim of *secrecy* submit to the operations of Empiricism ; and the first intimation that his family had of his being in London, was the dreadful intelligence of his death ! rendered more afflicting, by the conviction, that his valuable life had been the sacrifice of Ignorance and Quackery.

LIII.

Suaviter in modo.

Beneath, in the dirt, cover'd o'er with these stones,
 Lies a Rubber and Thumber, and Setter of Bones ;
 Who got, in his youth, just as much education
 As served to humbug and bamboozle the nation.

Within a very short period flourished, in the Isle of Wight, one H——n, formerly a mate of a ship ; since, by his dupes, created Dr. H——n. This gentleman first began his career at Lymington ; and, happily for the inhabitants of Cowes, continued it there : I say happily, for the credulous came to him in droves, and all the lodgings in the town were occupied. He was a blessing to the owners of boats and packets, and the public-houses there. This wonderful man pretended to cure the sick, the lame, the halt, and the blind. The applications were so many, that he formed a committee ; by whom the patients were to be introduced twelve per diem. It must be confessed, that his mode of healing the lame and the palsied was ingenious. He broke their crutches, and hung them up in his hall of audience as trophies ! Some were cured by being frightened.

At length the bubble burst ; people were obliged to buy new crutches : others had no necessity for such purchase, dying ; and the rest had their excursion for nothing.

People apply to quacks for two reasons : be-

cause health is offered at a reasonable rate; or because, like drowning men, when honest practitioners give no hope, they catch at every twig. Thus, the love of life on the one hand, and the love of gain on the other, create a tolerably good correspondence between the quack and the public. Mr. Pott's observations are so beautiful and apposite to this subject, that I cannot resist quoting them. They were penned when the celebrated Mrs. Mapp was in high vogue.

“The desire of health and ease,” says that elegant writer, “like that of money, seems to put all understandings on a level. The avaricious are duped by every bubble, the lame and unhealthy by every quack. Each party resigns his understanding, swallows greedily, and for a time believes implicitly, the most groundless, ill-founded, and delusory promises; and nothing but loss or disappointment ever produce conviction.”

LIV.

ON A WORM DOCTOR.

———, of worm-destroying note,

With little folks who breed 'em,

Has all his life been *poisoning worms*,

And now 's consign'd to *feed* 'em.

Thus, 'twixt our Doctor and his foes,

Accounts are pretty trim;

For many years he liv'd *by those*,

And now these live *on him*.

LV.

A VENDER OF NOSTRUMS.

Cito, tuto, et jucunde.

This Quack to Charon would his penny pay :
 The grateful Ferryman was heard to say—
 ‘Return, my friend! and live for ages more,
 Or I must haul my useless boat ashore.’

The distinguishing characteristics of the Quacking Fraternity are, *promising largely, lying stoutly, and affecting sanctity.*

Of the large promises made, Addison tells us of a Quack in Paris who had a boy walking before him, publishing with a shrill voice: “My father cures all sorts of distempers.” To which the Doctor added, in a grave manner: “The child says true.”

The pretended piety of Quacks is very effective. All their bills and books attest a variety of cures done partly by their medicines, and partly by the blessing of God. This is very emphatical and very effective in this age of cant. Nevertheless, an affidavit before the Lord Mayor is found to confirm the faith; and a story is told of a man,

who, although he was never ill in his life, was cured of every disease incident to human nature, and swore to it also. In fact, his life was a life of continued swearing and disease.

The late Lord Gardestone, himself a valetudinarian, took the pains to inquire for those persons who had actually attested marvellous cures, and found that more than two thirds of the number died very shortly *after they had been cured*.

Horace Walpole also gives us several instances of distinguished victims to Quackery. "Sir Robert," says he, "was killed by a lithonthriptic medicine; Lord Bolingbroke, by a man who pretended to cure him of a cancer in the face; and Winnington died soon after, by the ignorance of a quack, who physicked and bled him to death in a few days, for a slight rheumatism."

There was a period when Quackery was not practised with impunity. One Fairfax was fined and imprisoned for doing great damage to several persons by his *Aqua Cœlestis*; Anthony, with *Aurum Potabile*; Arthur Dee, for advertising medicines which he gave out would cure all diseases; Foster, for selling a powder for chlorosis; Tenant, who was clever enough to sell his pills at 6d. each; Phillips, for selling strong waters; Hunt, and many others, for similar offences.

Some civilized and wise communities have incorporated such severe dispensations into their municipal laws, as to allow of no distinction between

murder and homicide; and we find the most ancient lawgiver, saying:—

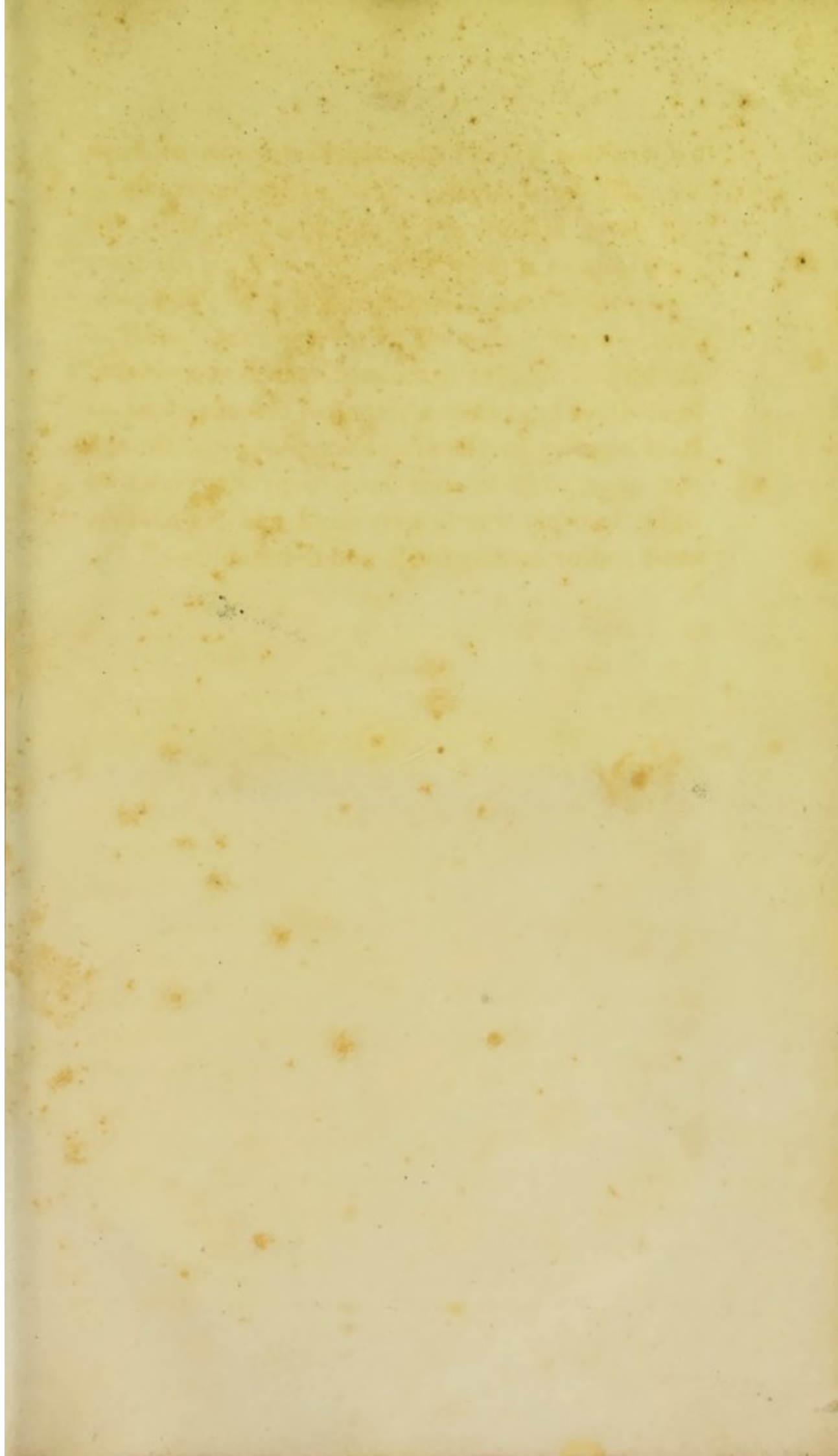
“But if a man come presumptuously upon his neighbour, to slay him with guile;—thou shalt take him from my altar, that he may die.”—EXODUS xxi. 14.

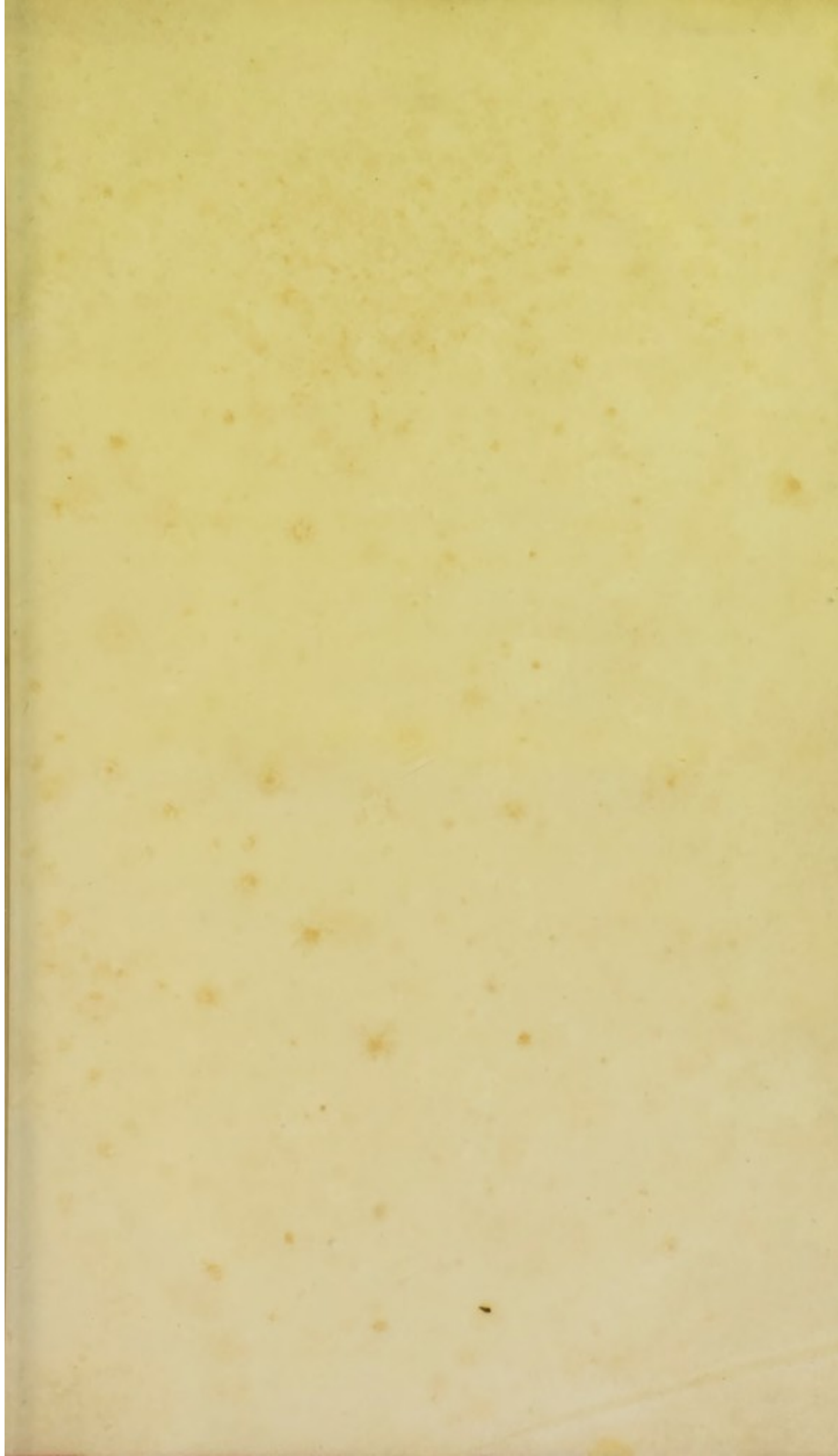
I cannot do better than conclude, by a commentary on this text, drawn from the opinions of Mr. Shandy; or, more properly, the sentimental Yorick, who says:—“There is another species of this crime (murder) which is seldom taken notice of, and yet can be reduced to no other class:—and that is, where the life of our neighbour is shortened,—and often taken away, as directly as by a weapon, by the empirical sale of nostrums and quack medicines,—which ignorance and avarice blend.—The loud tongue of ignorance impudently promises much,—and the ear of the sick is open.—And as many of these pretenders deal in edge tools, too many, I fear, perish with the misapplication of them.—

“So great are the difficulties of tracing out the hidden causes of the evils to which this frame of ours is subject,—that the most candid of the profession have ever allowed and lamented how unavoidably they are in the dark.—So that the best medicines, administered with the wisest heads,—shall often do the mischief they were intended to prevent.—These are misfortunes to which we are subject in this state of darkness;—but when men without skill,—without education,—without know-

ledge either of the distemper, or even of what they sell,—make merchandize of the miserable,—and from a dishonest principle—trifle with the pains of the unfortunate,—too often with their lives;—and from the mere motive of a dishonest gain,—every such instance of a person bereft of life by the hand of ignorance, can be considered in no other light than a branch of the same root.—It is murder in the true sense;—which, though not cognizable by our laws,—by the laws of right, to every man's own mind and conscience, must appear equally black and detestable.—”

FINIS.







L.

