

**Of London phisicons : from a ms. "Poetical common place book of a Cambridge student circa 1611".**

### **Contributors**

Collier, John Payne.  
Smith, Alexander, of Glasgow.  
Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh

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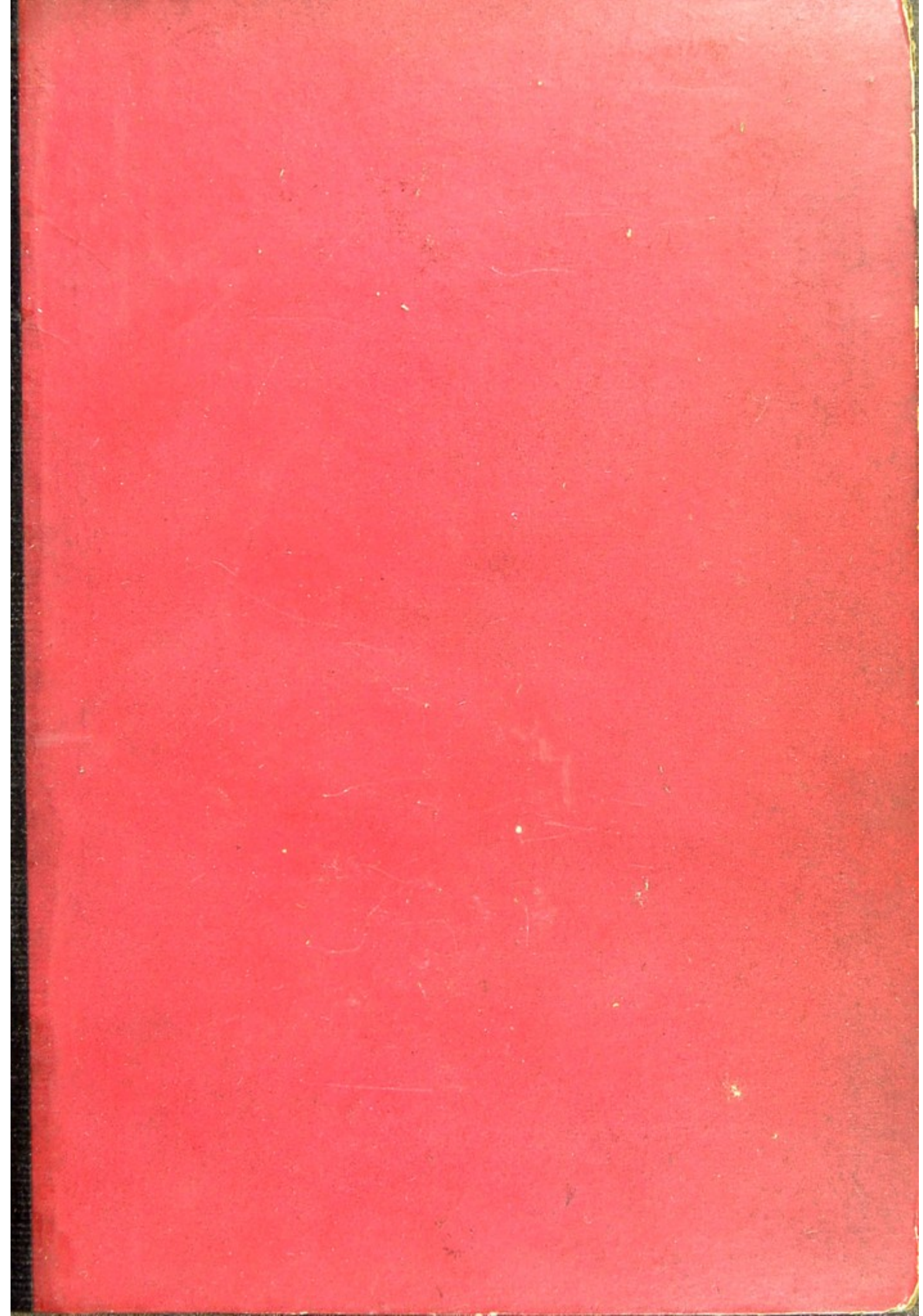
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OF

# LONDON PHYSICONS

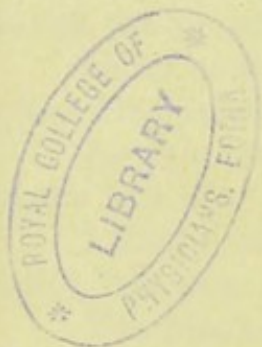
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OF  
LONDON PHISICONS

FROM A MS. "POETICAL COMMON PLACE BOOK  
OF A CAMBRIDGE STUDENT  
CIRCA 1611"



PRIVATELY PRINTED



This is the satirical Poem, so highly curious and interesting on account of the pointed allusions which it contains to many distinguished Physicians of the reign of James I., referred to by Mr. HENRY HUTH in his Introduction to *Inedited Poetical Miscellanies*, 8vo, 1870: it is commented upon by Mr. W. CAREW HAZLITT in his Notes to the same volume.

The MS. *Poetical Common Place Book of a Cambridge Student* is in the possession of Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM COSENS, of London, who purchased it from a bookseller at Ashton-under-Lyne in 1868. Mr. J. PAYNE COLLIER has this Poem on London Physicians "in one or two other shapes; but it is especially interesting here since it enumerates Dr. Thomas Lodge," the author of *Rosalynde. Euphues Golden Legacie*, 1590, from which Shakespeare took his play of "As You Like It."



OF  
LONDON PHISICONS./.

FAIRE Ladies all gladd yee, here com's Doct<sup>r</sup> Paddie,  
the best at Womans Glister;  
What euer be her greif, he gaue her releife,  
If once he but kisse hir;  
And kisse hir he might, as he is a true k<sup>t</sup>,  
And a valiant man at Armes;  
He neuer drew blood, but for y<sup>e</sup> parties good,  
And was well payd for his harmes.  
And you, Doct<sup>r</sup> Foster, you are but an imposter,  
for all yo<sup>r</sup> greate gaines;  
And all the world knowes w<sup>t</sup> Doct<sup>r</sup> Poe'is,  
better at the running of y<sup>e</sup> raines.  
Doct<sup>r</sup> Dauies, as verie a knaue is,  
As anie doeth practise;  
But the bull of o<sup>r</sup> towne, in the Taffeta gowne,  
I thinke you call him Atkins.  
Doct<sup>r</sup> Poe, your Phisick's so, so;  
You plac't not yo<sup>r</sup> Glister-pipe wrong  
When you cur'd M<sup>rs</sup> ritch of y<sup>e</sup> lecherous itch,  
In th' absence of Maister yong.  
Doct<sup>r</sup> Lister, were it his owne sister,  
Must feele before he ease;

His



His reason is this, the pulce better then y<sup>e</sup> pisse,  
 Discouers the diseafe:  
 And a Doctōr may feele frō y<sup>e</sup> head to the heele,  
 to grope out the diseafe.  
 'Tis neith<sup>r</sup> sinne nor shame, Æsculapieus did y<sup>e</sup> fame:  
 Health is honest euerye wayes.  
 Doctōr Turner, full manie a mourner  
 yo<sup>r</sup> Chimistrie hath made;  
 you kill y<sup>e</sup> men to treade the hen:  
 is not this an excellent trade?  
 Doctōr Langfort, Although I hang for't,  
 I'le haue a fling at yo<sup>r</sup> iacket,  
 though you ride in a Cart as yo<sup>r</sup> father did for't,  
 yet yo<sup>r</sup> hand is in euery placket.  
 Whoop-whoop Doctōr Saule, w<sup>t</sup> newes at Surgions Halle?  
 All y<sup>e</sup> Phisick you vse,  
 You haue it by rote, out of yo<sup>r</sup> father note,  
 or frō y<sup>e</sup> Italian stewes.  
 Doctōr Nowell, although I knowe well  
 you ladies bring to bed:  
 Yet for all yo<sup>r</sup> skill, such was yo<sup>r</sup> will,  
 that noe haire will growe on yo<sup>r</sup> head.  
 Doctōr Frier, was not he a lyer  
 that sayd you loued flesh beter then skinne?  
 But now you are an old foole, and haue lent yo<sup>r</sup> close stoole  
 Vnto yo<sup>r</sup> pupill Guinne.  
 And you, Doctōr Argent, w<sup>th</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> notes in the margent,  
 you are too fatt to haue any skill;  
 but a little, God knowes, doeth serue for a dose,  
 or Apoticaries bill.  
 How chance Doctōr Thories, Now growne so fore is,  
 waxing wearie of his life:

Is it because of horne? why man, thinke noe fkorne,  
both gaine and payne com's by thy wife.  
Little Doctōr tayler, you are a greate preuailer,  
And ladies fauours winne:  
You tell them tales of pleasure, and to haire take y<sup>e</sup> measure,  
and then put all honestly in.  
Prating Doctōr, not a fillia gull, God wott,  
but in bare reputacōn;  
but at night makes & wimples, Fuke's painting & pimples,  
the best of the occupacōn.  
What! are you stirring, flye Doctōr hearinge?  
It is Phisick to see you squint;  
you Creepe like a snaile, hard bound in y<sup>e</sup> taile,  
And when you shite, shite flint.  
Doctōr forester, what haue you there?  
A pricket or a fore?  
by y<sup>e</sup> masse, it is yo<sup>r</sup> wife; now, God saue hir life,  
I thought it had bin yo<sup>r</sup> whore.  
Doctōr Rauling, for all yo<sup>r</sup> braulings,  
you are but a scoervie leache;  
For till it was yo<sup>r</sup> chance yo<sup>r</sup> selfe to aduance,  
by getting a widdow by the breech,  
you were but a Pothecarie, or rather but his man;  
but men rise be degreefe as well as treefe,  
And I pray you, s<sup>r</sup>, what then?  
why then, I conclude, if a wentch in a hood  
be able to make a man:  
I say no more, but, as I sayd before,  
Make vse of it if you can:  
And to avoyde the strife, make much of yo<sup>r</sup> old wife.  
Doctōr Monfort, for yo<sup>r</sup> great Comfort,  
for ought y<sup>t</sup> I haue heard,

you



you are as honest a man as a Phisician can,  
 That hath a whey beard.  
 Doctōr foreman, in artes a poore man,  
 you Calculates natiuities;  
 And by Almanak's out of date, tell manie of foole their fate  
 by the Celestiall priuities:  
 Though you did comence, to yo<sup>r</sup> greate expence,  
 In Cambrige Vniuersitie;  
 Then by such a hap, and asse may were a veluet cap,  
 And there's the true diuersitie.  
 What! Doctōr Jordanus? *porige manus*,  
 what newes at Clerkenwell?  
 you giue good Phisick indeed; you purge, you sweate, you  
 foolish Doctōr farre yee well. [bleede:  
 brag, Doctōr Malin, among yo<sup>r</sup> faire women,  
 they are neuer beguild;  
 for you w<sup>th</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> past do foe tickle the chaft,  
 that they proue all w<sup>th</sup> child.  
 Doctōr guinne, you looke verie thinne,  
 though you be of the Colledge:  
 yet Doctōr Seline, in a Cup of good winne,  
 hath fare better knowledge.  
 Is it w<sup>th</sup> reading Gressams Lacture? or y<sup>t</sup> you are a great  
 No, no, 'tis not so well: [inuerter?  
 Shall I tell you the cause? it is because,  
 you loue it too, too, well.  
 As for Doctōr Poolie, who counts him a foole-hee,  
 that loues not a wantch?  
 Might he haue his wish, of all freshwater fish,  
 He loues a foule tench.  
 And though must men saye, to kill hir y<sup>e</sup> best waie,  
 is to prick hir on y<sup>e</sup> taile:

He



He neuer doeth more, but stab's hir before,  
And foe doeth preuaile.  
Doctōr Butler, like a Sheiffeld Cutler,  
yo<sup>r</sup> knife is in euerye sheath;  
you feldom doe misse, but shee pacients you kisse,  
And feele them beneath;  
And though you be ould, yet will you be bold  
to playe w<sup>h</sup> the Cunnie:  
If them then you please, you cure their diseafe  
w<sup>h</sup>out taking monie.  
There is Doctōr Moore, loues a Masse & a whore,  
w<sup>h</sup> great ones he haunts;  
If he be a subiect true, It's a thing rare & new:  
Pope and Rome suplie his wants.  
Doctōr tenent, is the greate lieutenant  
of Doctōrs w<sup>h</sup> the snott;  
I would tell you y<sup>e</sup> cause, but I feare his wiues clawes  
more then his gelly-pot.  
Doctōr Mayern, a man stout and sterne,  
Loueth still to lett blood.  
As for Doctōr barker, he is but a sherker,  
And voyde of all skill.  
And smug Doctōr Palmer, hath a wife none can callme hir  
but good wine and bellie-cheere.  
Well mett, maister Carter, they say you are starter,  
but an Empirike stout.  
Where is Doctōr Clement, That's neuer Content,  
but sherks's vp and downe?  
Neate, spruce Doctōr Rogers, that's oft among dodgers,  
wants both skill and practife.  
Where is Doctōr winstone, as lecherous as any one?  
I could, but will not tell.

What

What ho! Doctor haruie, y<sup>t</sup> are rankt among perui,  
Are you still dissecting?  
And ould Doctor Lodge, that leaues of to doge,  
Will you neuer leaue?  
How now Doctor Champion, musick's & poefies stout Cham-  
Will you nere leaue prating? [pion,  
Bearded Doctor Ridlie, that liues not by pidlye,  
As Diogenes's ape.  
And you Diadati, why do you foe pratie,  
And cog w<sup>th</sup> all men?  
We knowe all yo<sup>r</sup> foisting, and yo<sup>r</sup> wiues hoisting  
W<sup>th</sup> cock and w<sup>th</sup> hen.  
Mountibank Chambers, y<sup>t</sup> loues lock's of Amber,  
And dailie doeth hug-hir,  
Hath gott vp hir bellie w<sup>th</sup> pots of french Gellie,  
yet leaues not to tugg hir.  
Baskerville Doctor, would make a good procter,  
In the Court of hoistings.  
If there be a black swan, Doctor Gifford is y<sup>e</sup> man:  
my muse loue's no detractors.  
But you are a baudie nest, and bad is the best;  
Soe farewell baudie Doctors.



NOTES  
ON  
LONDON PHISICŌNS





## NOTES.

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THE following Notes—those on Foreman, Lodge, and Campion excepted—have been substantially compiled from the “Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by William Munk, M.D., F.S.A. London: Published by the College, 3 vols., 8vo, 1878.” It may be mentioned that the text of the poem *Of London Phisicōns* has been printed literally from the MS., even to the retention of obvious mistakes. Twenty copies only have been printed.

### DOCTOR PADDIE, p. 3.

Sir William Paddy, M.D., a native of Middlesex, was educated first at Merchant Taylors' School, and subsequently at St. John's College, Oxford, from whence he went to Leyden, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was admitted as a Fellow of the College of Physicians on the 25th September, 1591. According to Anthony à Wood, Sir William was considered one of the first physicians of his time; he was physician to James I., from whom he received the honour of knighthood, and was highly valued by the chief men of his faculty, especially by Sir Theodore de Mayerne, then confessedly at the head of his profession in London. Sir William Paddy died in December, 1634, and was buried in the chapel of St. John's College, Oxford, where a monument, with an inscription in Latin, was erected to his memory. A portrait of Sir William, in his doctor's robes, is at St. John's College, Oxford, to which it was presented by Dr. William Gibbons, a fellow of that



house. The following entry appears in the "Stationers' Registers" (Mr. Arber's *Transcript*, vol. iii., p. 488):—

"23<sup>o</sup> Junij [1612]

"William Jones. Entred for his Copy vnder th' [h]andes of Sir. WILLIAM PADDYE knighte. Doctör in Phisique and of Master Doctör MOKETT and Th[e] wardens, A booke called *A shorte discouery of the vnobserved dangers of seuerall sortes of ignorante and vnconsiderate practizers of phisique in England &c.* by JOHN COTTA of Northampton Doctör in phisique. . . . . vj<sup>d</sup>

Sir William Paddy is mentioned by Thomas Heywood in his *Troia Britanica*, 1609, thus:—

"As famous Butler, Pady, Turner, Poe,  
Atkinson, Lyfter, Lodge, who still suruiue."

#### DOCTOR FOSTER, p. 3.

No one of the name of Foster is mentioned by Dr. Munk. The allusion may be to Richard Forster, M.D., who was a son of Laurence Forster of Coventry, and was educated at All Souls' College, Oxford, of which he became M.B. 10th June, 1573, and M.D. the 2d July following. He was evidently a great mathematician, for which he was complimented by Camden the historian. He was admitted as a Fellow of the College of Physicians about 1575. Dr. Forster was the first appointed Lumleian lecturer, and held that office until 1602. He died at London, 27th March, 1616, being then President of the College, "to the great reluctance of all who knew the profound learning of the person."

#### DOCTOR POE, p. 3.

Leonard Poe, M.D., appears in the Annals of the Royal College of Physicians as a Doctor of Medicine of Cambridge. He had a mandate, 22d July, 13 James I., to be created M.D., but there is no record of his having been actually admitted to the faculty. He had many of the habits and manners of an empiric: for many years he practised in London without a licence from the College, and was



in consequence rightly suspected by his more orthodox professional brethren. He had many influential friends among the aristocracy, who interested themselves warmly in his behalf, and made frequent application to the College authorities for his admission as a Licentiate, or that his practice without a licence might be tolerated. At length, on the 13th June, 1596, the College, at the earnest entreaty of the Earl of Essex, granted him a special, but carefully worded, licence. He was permitted to treat venereal, cutaneous, and calculous diseases, gout and simple tertian ague; but in all other fevers, and in all severe diseases, he was bound by the terms of his licence to call to his assistance a member of the College. For a time this seems to have satisfied him; but on the 31st January, 1605-6, he made application to have his restrictions removed, and prayed for a general licence. This, however, was then refused; but on the 11th December, 1606, letters in his behalf having been received by the College from the Earls of Suffolk, Northampton and Salisbury, his licence was enlarged, and all former restrictions were removed. On the 26th June, 1609, having then received the appointment of physician to the royal household, and bringing letters from four distinguished noblemen of the Court recommending him for admission as a Fellow, he was elected as such, and on the ensuing 7th July (1609) actually admitted. He was dead on the 4th April, 1631. Poe is referred to by Thomas Heywood in his *Troia Britanica*, 1609 (see the lines previously quoted); and also, in conjunction with Atkins, in a short piece in Mr. Cofens' MS. *Poetical Common Place Book of a Cambridge Student*:—

“In wch whott encounter he gott such a bloe,  
As could nere be cur'd by Atkins nor Poe.”

DOCTOR DAVIES, p. 3.

Thomas Davies, M.D., born in London, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, as a member of which he became B.A. 1580, M.A. 1584, and M.D. 1591. He was admitted as a Licentiate of the



College of Physicians, 27th June, 1593, and as a Fellow, 2d August, 1594. He was Lumleian lecturer from 5th June, 1607, to his death. He died just before St. Bartholomew's Day; and was buried at St. Dunstan's in the West, 20th August, 1615.

[DOCTOR] ATKINS, p. 3.

Henry Atkins, M.D., a distinguished physician, was the son of Richard Atkins of Great Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, and was born in 1558. He was an M.A. of Oxford, and on the 4th February, 1586, was admitted as a Licentiate, and on the last day of February, 1588, as a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He was elected President on the 25th October, 1606, for which office he was again repeatedly chosen. He went with the naval expedition of 1597 in the capacity of physician to the Earl of Essex. The doctor, however, proved so bad a sailor, and suffered so severely in the Channel, that he was obliged to be put on shore. Dr. Atkins, from the first, stood high in the esteem and confidence of James I., and is said to have been offered by his Majesty the first baronet's patent on the institution of that order in 1611—an honour which he thought fit respectfully to decline. He was one of the principal physicians to that monarch, and was deputed by his Majesty, in 1604, to fetch his younger son, subsequently Charles I., then an infant, from Scotland. According to the inscription on his tombstone, he served these two monarchs as physician in ordinary for the long space of thirty-two years. Dr. Atkins died at his house in Warwick Court, London, 21st September, 1635, and was buried in Cheshunt Church. Atkins is alluded to, in conjunction with Poe, in a short piece in Mr. Cozens' MS. *Poetical Common Place Book* quoted on the previous page.

DOCTOR LISTER, p. 3.

Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt, in his Notes to Mr. Henry Huth's privately-printed volume, *Inedited Poetical Miscellanies*, 8vo, 1870,



refers to a poem printed in the latter, entitled "The Progreſs," in which a Doctor Liſter is referred to as follows:—

" You are well met, good Doctor Liſter,  
Often you have given a great lady a gliſter;  
Your pipe was good, ſhe could not reſuſe,  
But all things are the worſe for uſe."

Theſe lines, Mr. Hazlitt ſtates, refer to Sir Matthew Liſter. As there were two of the name in the medical profeſſion at the ſame time, it is not clear to which of them the reference in the text applies. Particulars of both are here given:—

Edward Liſter, M.D., was born at Wakefield, in Yorkſhire, and educated at Eton, whence he was elected in 1574 to King's College, Cambridge, and became B.A. 1579, M.A. 1583, and M.D. 1590. On the 30th September, 1594, he became a Fellow of the College of Phyſicians. He was one of the phyſicians in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth and James I. He married 27th February, 1592-3, Ann, the widow of Dr. Farmery. Dr. Liſter died 27th March, 1620, and was buried at St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, on the 31ſt of that month. His wife was buried in the ſame place on 11th November, 1613.

Sir Matthew Liſter, M.D., born at Thornton, in Yorkſhire, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, of which houſe he became a Fellow. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Baſle, was incorporated at Oxford, 15th May, 1605, and at Cambridge in 1608. He was admitted as a Fellow of the College of Phyſicians on the 5th June, 1607. He was retainer to Mary Counteſs of Pembroke, whoſe eſtates he managed for her beſt advantage; phyſician to Anne of Denmark, the confort of James I.; and phyſician in ordinary to Charles I., from whom he received the honour of knighthood at Oatlands, 11th October, 1636. He lived to an extreme old age, and died in December, 1656, aged ninety-two. He was buried at Burwell, near Louth, in Lincolnſhire. A Doctor Liſter is mentioned by Thomas Heywood in his *Troia Britanica*, 1609 (ſee the lines previously quoted).



## DOCTOR TURNER, p. 4.

There were two contemporaries of this name in the medical profession—George and Peter Turner. Which of them is referred to in the text it would be difficult to say; only, as George died in March, 1609-10, the probability is that the allusion is to Peter Turner, who did not die until 1614. It may be noted that the notorious Mrs. Anne Turner, who was executed for her complicity in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, is described as being "a doctor of physick's widow, a woman whom prodigality and looseness had brought low."

Peter Turner, M.D., was the son of Dr. William Turner, the medical Dean of Wells, one of the most original botanists of that age. He evidently studied in Germany, for he was created a Doctor of Medicine of Heidelberg, 1571; again, of Cambridge; and of Oxford, 1599. He was admitted as a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 4th December, 1582. Dr. Turner was also, for a time, physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which office he resigned in 1584. He died 27th May, 1614, aged seventy-two years, and was buried in the chancel of St. Olave's Church, Hart Street, London. A Dr. Turner is mentioned in Thomas Heywood's *Troia Britanica*, 1609 (see the lines previously quoted).

## DOCTOR LANGFORD, p. 4.

Not mentioned by Dr. Munk.

## DOCTOR SAULE, p. 4.

Not mentioned by Dr. Munk.

## DOCTOR NOWELL, p. 4.

John Nowell, M.D., was a native of Suffex; an M.A. of Oxford, and an M.D. of Leyden. He was admitted as a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 21st May, 1585, and as a Fellow on the 18th May, 1590. Except that he was Censor in 1601, nothing more is known of him.



## DOCTOR FRIER, p. 4.

Thomas Fryer, M.D., was a son of Dr. John Fryer, a former Fellow of the College, who died of the plague in 1560. Thomas was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became an M.A. in 1561. He visited Italy, and graduated as an M.D. at Padua. He was admitted as a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1572; and was incorporated doctor of physic at Oxford, 28th February, 1623, but died two months after. The supposition is that he was buried in the Church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate Street, London. He was a sincere Roman Catholic, and compounded with Queen Elizabeth for a certain yearly sum not to come to church. At the time of his death he was possessor of the manor of Harlton, Cambridgeshire.

## DOCTOR GUINNE, pp. 4-6.

Matthew Gwinne, M.D., born in London, was descended from an ancient Welsh family. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and in 1574 was elected a scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, of which he afterwards became perpetual Fellow. In 1582 he was made regent master, and was appointed to read lectures in music. He was chosen junior proctor in 1588, and in September, 1592, was the first "replier" in a disputation held at Oxford for the entertainment of Queen Elizabeth. He studied medicine for ten years, and on 17th July, 1593, was created M.D. by virtue of two letters from the chancellor of the university, Thomas Sackville Lord Buckhurst. In 1595, by leave of his college, he attended Sir Henry Unton, Ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to the French Court, in quality of his physician. When Gresham College was founded Dr. Gwinne was chosen its first professor of physic. He was admitted as a Fellow of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1605. In the beginning of that year he was appointed physician to the Tower; and in August following he disputed on the Tobacco question, at Oxford, with



Sir William Paddy, in the presence of James I. and his Queen. Dr. Gwinne was the author of a Latin comedy entitled "*Vertumnus five annus recurrens*," which was acted on the occasion of King James's visit to Magdalen College, and afterwards published in 1607. Dr. Gwinne died in 1627 in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, London. "He was a man of quick parts," says one, "a lively fancy and poetic genius, had read much, was well versed in all sorts of polite literature, accurately skilled in the modern languages, and much valued for his knowledge and success in the practice of physic."

DOCTOR ARGENT, p. 4.

John Argent, M.D., a native of Essex, was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, of which he became a B.A. 1591; and on 16th September, 1597, was admitted as a Fellow of the College of Physicians. Dr. Argent died and was buried at Broxbourne, in Hertfordshire, in May, 1643, to which place he had retired some years previously.

DOCTOR THORIES, p. 4.

Raphael Thorius, M.D., a Belgian born, spent some time at Oxford, and made considerable progress in the study of medicine. He took no degree, but passed over to Leyden where he graduated, and, returning to this country, settled in London. He was summoned before the College of Physicians for illegal practice, and fined; and then, undergoing the usual examinations, was approved, and on the 23rd December, 1596, was admitted as a Licentiate. He was the author of several learned works. "In the first of Charles I.," says Anthony à Wood, "when the plague raged in London he acted more for the public (by exposing his person too much) than his own dear concern. Wherefore, being deeply affected with that disease, he died of it in his house in the parish of St. Benet Fincke, in July or August,



1625, but where he was buried I know not, unless in the church or churchyard of that parish."

DOCTOR TAYLER, p. 5.

All that is known of Richard Taylor, M.D., if he be the person referred to in the text, is that he was born in London, was a Doctor of Medicine of Basle, and was admitted as a Fellow of the College of Physicians on the 8th March, 1588. He was expelled from his Fellowship on the 8th May, 1590, for repeated acts of contumacy, but, having tendered his humble submission and apology, he was reinstated on the 30th September, 1591.

DOCTOR HEARINGE, p. 5.

Francis Herring, M.D., a native of Nottinghamshire, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he became an M.A. in 1589. In 1597 he attained to the degree of Doctor of Medicine of Cambridge, and on the 3rd July, 1599, was admitted as a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He died in the early part of 1628.

DOCTOR FORESTER, p. 5.

No such name is mentioned by Dr. Munk, unless this personage and the Richard Forster previously spoken of (page 4) are one and the same.

DOCTOR RAULING, p. 5.

Thomas Rawlins, M.D., was a Doctor of Medicine of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and was admitted as a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 17th March, 1600. Having refused to pay the annual fees due to the College, he was, on the 31st January, 1601-2, interdicted from practice. He soon, however, made his submission, and was elected a Fellow 22nd December, 1605. The allusion in the text would seem to favour the idea that he was a person of a contentious disposition.



## DOCTOR MONFORT, p. 5.

Thomas Moundeford, M.D., was a younger son of Sir Edmund Moundeford, of Feltwell, Norfolk, knight. He was an M.D. of Cambridge, and was admitted as a Fellow of the College of Physicians on the 29th January, 1593-4. He died in Philip Lane, London, in the house of his son-in-law, Sir John Bramston, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, being then eighty-four years old, and blind; but the date of his death has not been ascertained. He was certainly dead by the 22nd December, 1630. He has been characterised "as a learned and eminent man in his profession as any in that time."

## DOCTOR FOREMAN, p. 6.

Simon Forman was born on the 30th December, 1552, at Quidhampton, a village near Wilton, in Wiltshire. He himself tells us in his *Autobiography*, that as a child he was the favourite of his father, but not of his mother and brothers. He usually slept beside his father, "in a lyttle bed for the nonce," and when but six years old he was haunted by dreams and visions. He tells us:—

"Soe fone as he was alwaies laid downe to slepe, he should see in visions alwaies many mightie mountaines and hills com rowling againste him, although they wold overron him and falle on him and brust him, yet he gote upp allwaies to the top of them and with moch adoe wente over them. Then should he see many grete waters like to drowne him, boilinge and raginge against him as thoughe they wolde swallowe him up, yet he thought he did overpasse them. And thes dremes and visions he had every nighte continually for 3 or 4 yers space. Thes visions God did showe him in his youth, to signifie unto him his troubles in his riper years; for the mightie mountaines mighte signifie the great and mightie potentates that he had controverfy afterwards, &c."—(*The Autobiography and Personal Diary of Dr. Simon Forman*: edited by J. O. Halliwell, 4to, 1849.)

When eight years old he was sent to school, in the Priory of St. Giles, under one William Ryddonte, *alias* Ridear, who was by trade and occupation a cobbler, but who, in the reign of Queen Mary, was made a minister and a teacher of children. Afterwards



Forman was sent to the free school in the Close of Salisbury, with one Dr. John Boole or Bowle, who was a very furious man, and under whom he remained some two years. On 1st January, 1564, his father died, and his mother, not caring for him, he was sent to keep sheep, plough, and pick up sticks. On the 8th February, 1567, he apprenticed himself to a trader in Salisbury, named Mathew Comin, whose business it was to sell groceries, wares, drugs, &c., with whom he remained five years; and here Forman's attention to his duties was so conspicuous as to merit having the shop placed under his entire charge. For some years after his history was a chequered one, but there can be no doubt that the bent of his mind was strongly towards the acquisition of knowledge. He had much to discourage him, but his books appear to have been a solace to him in most untoward circumstances. On the 10th May, 1573, confederating with an old schoolfellow, he betook himself to Oxford, where he became a poor scholar in Magdalen College. While here he was indebted for his maintenance to two Bachelors of Arts, whose chief concern appears to have been hunting and sport, to the entire neglect of their studies. The following extract is given from his *Autobiography*:—

“Nowe ther were too Bachelors of Arte that were too of his chife benefactors; the one of them was Sir Thornbury, that after was bishope of Limerike [he was consecrated in 1593], and he was of Magdalen College: the other was Sir Pinckney his coffine of St. Marye Halle. Thes too loved him nying welle, and many tymes wold make Simon to goo forth tho Loes the keper of Shottofer for his houndes to goe on huntinge from morninge to nighte, and they never studied nor gave themselves to their bookes, but to goe to scolles of defence, to the daunceing scolles, to stealle dear and connyes, and to hunt the hare, and to woinge of wentches; to goe to Doctor Lawrence of Cowly, for he had too fair daughters, Bessie and Martha. Sir Thornbury he woed Bessie; and Sir Pinckney he woed Martha, and in the end he married her; but Thornbury he deceyved Bessie, as the mayor's daughter of Bracly, of which Euphues [John Lyly] writes, deceyved him. But ther was their ordinary haunt alwaies, and thethere muste Symon rone with the bottell and the bage erly and late.”



He became tired of his Magdalen life, and left Oxford on the 12th September, 1574. He afterwards became a schoolmaster, and to his other studies added those of astronomy and magic. He went abroad for a short time, and, after his return, he settled in Philpot Lane, London, where he resided for fourteen years. Here he practised medicine; but, as he did not belong to the College of Physicians, he exposed himself to considerable opposition from the profession. Although imprisoned four times, he was not to be put down, and both in Chancery and at the Common Law gained the victory. On the 27th June, 1603, being then a lodger in Jesus' College, Cambridge, he there had the degree of Doctor of Physic and Astronomy conferred upon him, as well as a licence to practise medicine under the seal of the university. He afterwards returned to London. Some years before this he married Jane, the daughter of John Baker, a gentleman of Canterbury, by whom he had a son named Clement, born on 27th October, 1606. "He professed to his wife," says Anthony à Wood, "that there would be much trouble about Sir Robert Carr, earl of Somerset, and the lady Frances, his wife, who frequently resorted to him, and from whose company he would sometimes lock himself in his study one whole day. He had compounded things upon the desire of Mrs. Anne Turner, to make the said Sir Rob[ert] Carr callid *quo ad hanc*, and Robert earl of Essex, frigid *quo ad hanc*, that is, to his wife, the lady Frances, who had a mind to be rid of him, and be wedded to the said Sir Robert. He made also certain pictures in wax, representing Sir Robert and the said lady, to cause a love between each other, with other such like things; but Forman, dying before he could effect the matter, Mrs. Turner found out one Edward Gresham, an astrologer, to conclude the matter; but he also, if I mistake not, dropt away before the marriage of Sir Robert and the said lady was concluded."

Forman is referred to in Richard Niccols' *Sir Thomas Over-*



*buries Vision*, 1616, as follows, the supposed speaker being the Mrs. Anne Turner above-mentioned (Sig. E 3):—

“ I left my God t’aske counsell of the deuill,  
 I knew there was no helpe from God in euill:  
 As they that goe on whooring vnto hell,  
 From thence to fetch some charme or magicke spell,  
 So ouer *Thames*, as o’re th’ infernall lake,  
 A wherrie with their oares I oft did take,  
 Who *Charon*-like did waft me to that *Strand*,  
 Where *Lambeths* towne to all well knowne doth stand;  
 There *Forman* was, that fiend in humane shape,  
 That by his art did act the deuills ape:  
 Oft there the blacke Inchanter, with sad lookes  
 Sate turning ouer his blasphemous bookes,  
 Making strange characters in blood-red lines:  
 And to effect his horrible designes,  
 Oft would he inuocate the fiends below,  
 In the sad house of endlesse paine and woe,  
 And threaten them, as if he could compell  
 Those damned spirits to confirme his spell.”

Forman died suddenly while rowing a boat on the Thames, and was buried on the 12th September, 1612. The principal authorities for particulars of his life are *The Autobiography and Personal Diary of Dr. Simon Forman, the celebrated Astrologer*, from A.D. 1552 to A.D. 1602, edited by J. O. Halliwell, Esq., 4to, 1849; William Lilly’s *Life and Times*, 1715; and Anthony à Wood’s *Athenæ Oxonensis*.

DOCTOR JORDANUS, p. 6.

Edward Jordan, M.D., was born at High Halden in Kent, in 1569, and was educated at Oxford, probably at Hart Hall. He took his degree of M.D. at Padua about the year 1591, and was admitted as a Fellow of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1597. He subsequently removed from London to Bath, where he died 7th January, 1632, aged sixty-three, and was buried in the Abbey Church of the latter city. He has been described as “a learned, candid, and sober physician.”



DOCTOR MALIN, p. 6.

Not mentioned by Dr. Munk.

DOCTOR SELINE, p. 6.

Daniel Selin, M.D., born in London, was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge. After becoming M.A., in 1583, at the latter College, he removed to Christ's College, and became M.D. in 1591. He was admitted as a Fellow of the College of Physicians 3rd July, 1599, and died on the 19th March, 1614-5.

DOCTOR POOLIE, p. 6.

Not mentioned by Dr. Munk.

DOCTOR BUTLER, p. 7.

Mentioned only incidentally by Dr. Munk: "and Dr. Butler, who was famed as much for his eccentricities as skill," (vol. i., p. 111). In Bishop Goodman's *Court of James the First*, edited by John S. Brewer, M.A. (2 vols., 8vo, 1839), the following passage occurs (vol. i., p. 107):—

"As for Tresham, he fell very sick in the Tower; and Butler, the great physician of Cambridge, coming to visit him as his fashion was, he gave him a piece of very pure gold to be put in his mouth; and upon the taking out of that gold, Butler said that he was poisoned."

Mr. Brewer adds in a note:—

"He [Butler] was one of the most eminent physicians of his day. Some curious anecdotes respecting his odd humours and strange cures are told in the new edition of Wood's *Faßt*, i. 92, n."

Butler is mentioned by Fuller in his *Worthies of England* (ed. 1840, vol. iii., p. 180):—

"William Butler was born at Ipswich, in this county [Suffolk], where he had one only brother, who, going beyond sea, turned Papist, for which cause this William was so offended with him, that he left him none of his estate. I observe this the rather because this William Butler was causelessly suspected for popish inclinations. He was bred Fellow of Clare Hall in Cambridge, where he became the Æsculapius of our age. He was the first Englishman who



quickened Galenical phyfic with a touch of Parcellus, trading in chemical receipts with great success. His eye was excellent at the instant discovery of a cadaverous face, on which he would not lavish any art. This made him, at the first sight of sick prince Henry, to get himself out of sight. Knowing himself to be the prince of physicians, he would be observed accordingly. Compliments would prevail nothing with him, entreaties but little, surly threatenings would do much, and a witty jeer do anything. He was better pleased with presents than money, loved what was pretty rather than what was costly; and preferred rarities before riches. Neatness he neglected into slovenliness; and accounting cuffs to be manacles, he may be said not to have made himself ready for some seven years together. He made his humorfulness to become him, wherein some of his profession have rather aped than imitated him, who had *morositatem æquabilem*, and kept the tenor of the same humors to all persons. He was a good benefactor to Clare Hall; and dying 1621, he was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's in Cambridge, under a fair monument. Mr. John Crane, that expert apothecary, and his executor, is since buried by him; and if some eminent surgeon was interred on his other side, I would say, that phyfic lay here in state, with its two pages attending it."

Butler is also referred to by Thomas Heywood in his *Troia Britanica*, 1609, in the lines previously quoted.

#### DOCTOR MOORE, p. 7.

John Moore, M.D., it is believed, was admitted as a Licentiate of the College of Physicians about 1618. He was returned by the College to the Parliamentary Commissioners as a catholic, 29th March, 1626. He died in November, 1641.

#### DOCTOR TENENT, p. 7.

Not mentioned by Dr. Munk.

#### DOCTOR MAYERN, p. 7.

Sir Theodore de Mayerne, M.D., was the son of Lewis de Mayerne, a French Protestant, celebrated for his historical writings. Theodore was born at Geneva, 18th September, 1573, and had for his god-father the celebrated Theodore Beza, after whom he was named. Having studied at several continental universities, he



removed to Paris, and ultimately became one of the physicians of Henry IV. of France. He afterwards went to Germany and Italy, in attendance as physician on the Duke de Rohan, and was so much held in favour that important advantages were offered to him on condition of his embracing the doctrines of the Church of Rome. This Mayerne refused to do, and in the beginning of 1606 came over to England, where he was appointed physician to Queen Anne, consort of James I. It is almost certain he returned again to France, where he remained until after the assassination of Henry IV. on 14th May, 1610. On the special invitation of James I., who sent a person specially to conduct him over, he came again to England. His position as the head of his profession was now secured. In July, 1624, he received the honour of knighthood, and on the accession of Charles I., was appointed his first physician. He lived to a great age, and died at Chelsea on the 22d March, 1654-5. He was interred in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields. A portrait of Sir Theodore de Mayerne is in the College of Physicians, London.

According to Dr. Rimbault (Sir Thomas Overbury's *Works*, fcp. 8vo, London, 1856), Mayerne's complicity in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury is more than probable:—

“The character of Mayerne yet remains to be thoroughly investigated, and his connection with the King fully explained. When this has been accomplished it will then probably be found that Dr. Mayerne, the courtly pander to the vices of the great, was the instrument, and James the First, the double-faced, ‘serpent-tongued’ King of England, the murderer!”

DOCTOR BARKER, p. 7.

Not mentioned by Dr. Munk.

DOCTOR PALMER, p. 7.

Richard Palmer, M.D., was born in London, and educated at Cambridge, in Peterhouse of which he became M.A. 1583. He was admitted as a Fellow of the College of Physicians 25th February,



1596-7; and elected President in 1620. He was certainly dead on the 19th April, 1625. Palmer must have stood high in the estimation of his contemporaries, for he and Dr. Giffard were called to Prince Henry, the eldest son of James I., when the physicians in attendance were at variance as to the treatment.

MAISTER CARTER, p. 7.

Not mentioned by Dr. Munk.

DOCTOR CLEMENT, p. 7.

William Clement, M.D., was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and as a member of that house was made an M.A. 1594. On the 6th November, 1596, he was entered as a student of medicine at Leyden. He was an M.D. of Padua, and on the 5th June, 1607, was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He was physician to Christ's Hospital. He died on the 12th May, 1636.

DOCTOR ROGERS, p. 7.

George Rogers, M.D., was the second son of Francis Rogers, of Dartford, Kent. He was educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, of which he became an M.A. 1606. He afterwards went to Leyden, and was entered as a student of medicine there on the 27th September, 1609. He graduated as an M.D. of Padua on the 17th December, 1612; and on 26th June, 1616, was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He died in November, 1622, and was buried at St. Dunstan's in the West on the 18th of that month.

DOCTOR WINSTONE, p. 7.

Thomas Winston, M.D., born in 1575, was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, of which house he became a Fellow. He then went abroad and graduated as an M.D. at Padua, and returned again to England in 1608. He was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians 20th March, 1614-15; and on 25th October, 1615,



was appointed professor of physick in Gresham College, which office he retained until 1642, when he retired on a handsome fortune. Afterwards he went abroad, where he remained for about ten years. He again returned to this country, and died on the 24th October, 1655, being then eighty years of age. He was termed by Casaubon, "the great ornament of his profession."

DOCTOR HARVEY, p. 8.

William Harvey, M.D., the greatest physiologist the world has seen, was the eldest son of Thomas Harvey of Folkestone, Kent, by his second wife, Joan, daughter of Thomas Halke, of Haslingleigh, in the same county. He was born at Folkestone on the 1st or 2d of April, 1578. When ten years old he was placed in the Grammar School of Canterbury; and in May, 1593, he was entered a pensioner of Caius College, Cambridge. In 1598 he went abroad, and at Padua, on the 25th April, 1602, he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He returned to England, and, settling in London, he married, in November, 1604, a daughter of Dr. Launcelot Browne, a Fellow of the College, and physician to Queen Elizabeth. On the 5th June, 1607, Harvey was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians; and on 25th February, 1608-9, he was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1615 he was appointed Lumleian lecturer, and it is supposed that it was at this time he expounded his theory of the circulation of the blood, which has immortalized his name. He died on the 3d June, 1657. "He was buried," says Aubrey, "in a vault at Hempstead, in Essex, which his brother Eliab had built; he was lapt in lead, and on his breast, in great letters, his name, Dr. William Harvey."

DOCTOR LODGE, p. 8.

Whatever may be said regarding his standing as a physician, Thomas Lodge towers above his professional contemporaries as



one of the literary ornaments of his time. Apart altogether from the intrinsic merit of the work, it was surely something to have written a book which supplied our illustrious Shakespeare with the plot of *As You Like It*, one of his most charming plays.

Thomas Lodge, the second son of Sir Thomas Lodge (grocer), at one time Lord Mayor of London, was born either in London, or at West Ham, in Essex, about the year 1558. His mother was the daughter of Sir William Laxton, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1542. She was evidently a woman of cultivated taste, for we know that Thomas Salter's *Myrror of Modestie* was dedicated to her by Edward White, the publisher. Thomas Lodge was entered as a student of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1573, and took his degree of B.A. on the 8th July, 1577. On the 26th April, 1578, he was admitted into the Society of Lincoln's Inn. His life at this time, there is the best reason for fearing, was anything but exemplary. Mr. David Laing has so well told the story of Lodge's life in his Introduction to *A Defence of Poetry, Music, Stage Plays, &c.*, published by the Shakespeare Society in 1853, that it will be sufficient to refer to that work for the following details. It is an open question whether he ever appeared on the stage as an actor; but there is no doubt that he wrote two plays—one in conjunction with a man every way his superior as a genius, viz., Robert Greene. Lodge was abroad for several years; but in what capacity does not very clearly appear. On his return to England he again took to literary work, and in 1590 appeared his charming prose pastoral *Rosalynde. Euphues Golden Legacie*. It became very popular, and, as already stated, furnished Shakespeare with his plot of *As You Like It*. In 1588 Lodge was arrested, and, but for the bail of Henslowe, the old theatrical manager, he would have suffered in the Clink imprisonment for debt. This incident in his life may have suggested the reference to the sarcasm contained in the accompanying poem, which probably was not of the kind implied by



Mr. Hazlitt in his Notes to Mr. Huth's *Inedited Poetical Miscellanies*, 1870. It has not been ascertained when he entered the medical profession, though it must have been prior to 1600, as in *England's Parnassus*, published in the latter year, he is styled "Doctor Lodge." He took his first medical degree at Avignon, and on the 25th October, 1602, he was incorporated as "Doctor of Physic" in the University of Oxford. Besides being the author of many works both in poetry and prose, he also translated the works of Josephus and Seneca. And, singular enough to relate, Thomas Heywood, in his *Troia Britanica*, 1609, joins his name as one of the eminent physicians of his day with several mentioned in the lines previously quoted. Lodge appears still to have been pecuniarily straitened about the beginning of 1616. He then went abroad, and, on his return, was arrested for debt by Edward Alleyn, the famous actor, and step son-in-law to Henslowe. Lodge died of the plague in the year 1625.

DOCTOR CHAMPION, p. 8.

Thomas Champion is not mentioned by Dr. Munk, and it may therefore be concluded that he was not a Fellow of the College of Physicians. Like Lodge, he was a poet, dramatist, and physician, with the addition that he was also a musical composer of eminent ability. He wrote several pieces of great merit, and Mr. Collier, in his *Bibliographical Account* (vol. ii., p. 364), mentions a few of them with approbation. "He was," says this eminent authority, "an excellent scholar, as well as a fine poet and an accomplished musician." Mr. W. C. Hazlitt, in his *Handbook to the Popular Poetical and Dramatic Literature of Great Britain*, 1867 (p. 73), gives a catalogue of Champion's works. Champion died in 1619, and was buried on 1st March of that year, in the Church of St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet Street, London.

DOCTOR RIDLIE, p. 8.

Mark Ridley, M.D., was the son of Lancelot Ridley, rector of



Stretham, near Ely, and was baptized there in 1559. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, of which he became M.A. in 1584. He was admitted as a Fellow of the College of Physicians on the 28th May, 1594. Immediately after this he proceeded to Russia as physician to the English merchants trading there, and as chief physician to the Czar. He became a great favourite at the Court, and remained in Russia four years. Doctor Ridley returned to England after the death of the Czar; but so great was the name he left behind him, that the new Czar promised that any one coming to the country so skilled would be sure to receive a cordial welcome. He died some time before the 14th February, 1623-4. There is an engraved portrait of Doctor Ridley in existence.

[DOCTOR] DIADATI, p. 8.

This is probably Theodore Diodati, M.D., an Italian by extraction, but born at Geneva. He graduated as a Doctor of Medicine at Leyden, 6th October, 1615, and became a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 24th January, 1616-7. He was buried in the church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less on the 12th February, 1650-1.

[DOCTOR] CHAMBERS, p. 8.

Not mentioned by Dr Munk.

DOCTOR BASKERVILE, p. 8.

Sir Simon Baskerville, M.D., was the son of Thomas Baskerville, an apothecary of Exeter, and was baptized at St. Mary Major's church, in that city, 27th October, 1574. At the age of eighteen he was entered at Exeter College, Oxford. There he outshone most of his competitors, uniting with indefatigable industry brilliancy of genius and solidity of judgment. In 1606 he was chosen senior proctor of the university, and on 20th June, 1611, he took his degree of M.D. On the 20th March, 1614-5, he was elected a



Fellow of the College of Physicians. James I. appointed him one of his physicians, in which position he was continued by Charles I., by whom he was knighted at Oxford. His practice was so lucrative as to gain for him the name of Sir Simon Baskerville the Rich. He died in July, 1641, aged sixty-eight, and was buried in old St. Paul's.

DOCTOR GIFFORD, p. 8.

John Giffard, M.D., a native of Wiltshire, was probably educated at Winchester, made an M.A. of Oxford, 8th May, 1598, and on the 7th December of the same year was created M.D. as a member of New College, Oxford. On the 22d December, 1598, he was admitted as a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and in 1628 he was elected President. He died in 1647, and was buried in the chancel of the parish church of Hornchurch, Essex, on the 27th September of that year. Dr. Giffard was the intimate friend and physician of the celebrated antiquary Camden.







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