

**Records of Harvey : in extracts from the journals of the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew / with notes, by James Paget.**

**Contributors**

Paget, James, Sir, 1814-1899.  
Rendle, William, 1811-1893  
St. Bartholomew's Hospital (London, England)  
Royal College of Surgeons of England

**Publication/Creation**

London : John Churchill, 1846.

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/t3dmjz8e>

**Provider**

Royal College of Surgeons

**License and attribution**

This material has been provided by This material has been provided by The Royal College of Surgeons of England. The original may be consulted at The Royal College of Surgeons of England. where the originals may be consulted. This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.

**wellcome  
collection**

Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

9.

# RECORDS

OF

# HARVEY:

IN EXTRACTS FROM THE

JOURNALS OF THE ROYAL HOSPITAL

OF

St. Bartholomew.

---

PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION OF THE PRESIDENT AND TREASURER.

---

WITH

NOTES,

BY

JAMES PAGET,

WARDEN OF THE COLLEGIATE ESTABLISHMENT,  
AND LECTURER ON PHYSIOLOGY, IN THE HOSPITAL.



<sup>c</sup> LONDON:

JOHN CHURCHILL, PRINCES STREET, SOHO.

1846.

Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2015

## P R E F A C E.

---

THE following Extracts are literal copies of all that is recorded concerning Harvey in the journals of Saint Bartholomew's Hospital. It is one of the brightest features in the history of that noble institution that he, the great discoverer of the circulation, "*Physiologiæ lumen; Angliæ immortale decus,*" was for four and thirty years its physician, more honoured by its Governors, and exercising a greater influence in its affairs, than any medical officer before the time of Abernethy. Hence, trivial as some of the records may seem, I am sure they will be read with interest by those who are zealous for the honour of Saint Bartholomew's; to them it cannot but be pleasure to dwell on all that relates to the great Harvey in his connection with their Hospital.

But, though most of the records may be thought to have only a local interest, there are some which

are remarkable as illustrations, both of the life and character of Harvey, and of the medical history of hospitals in the 17th century. This is peculiarly the case with that containing the rules for the admission and government of the patients, and for the duties of the medical officers. (Page 13.)

The circumstances of the case, as well as the clearness, brevity, and peremptory character of these rules, contrasting strongly with every other record in the journals of the same date, make it certain that they were drawn up by Harvey himself; and as they are placed, not in the body of the journal, but in some loose pages at its end, it is most probable that they were copied directly from the paper on which Harvey had written them.

Of the notes which I have added, some were necessary for the elucidation of Harvey's position and conduct in the hospital, or of some of the events mentioned in the extracts. Others are less relevant; but they may serve to complete the idea, which without them would be very imperfectly given, of the medical affairs and history of the Hospital during those events by which Harvey was himself influenced, or over which he exercised control.

To enable the reader to connect the disjointed narrative of the acts of Harvey, as a hospital physician, with the other principal events of his life, I subjoin a very brief notice of them, taken, for the most part, from the excellent biography which is prefixed to the edition of his works published by the College of Physicians.

WILLIAM HARVEY was descended from a respectable family in Kent. He was born at Folkstone on the 1st of April, 1578, the eldest of seven sons. He received his early education at Canterbury, and thence proceeded, when sixteen years old, to Caius College, Cambridge. After six years of study in the University, he went to Padua, and received there the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1602.

On his return to England he was admitted in 1604 a candidate, and in 1607 a Fellow, of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1609<sup>1</sup> he became physician to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital. In

<sup>1</sup> The date of his appointment in reversion, in the hospital books, is 1608: for in the records of that time, a new year is not called by a new number till after Lady-Day. In the extract it is printed 160<sup>8</sup>/<sub>9</sub>; in which, as in all similar instances, the upper of the last two figures is that in the hospital manuscript, and the lower indicates the number by which the year would be called according to the present mode of reckoning.

1615 he was appointed to the Lumley and Caldwell Lectureship on Anatomy and Surgery, at the College of Physicians; and in the following year, in the Lectures which he read in this office, he first publicly explained his discovery and doctrine of the circulation of the blood. The account of his researches was first printed at Frankfort, with the title of "*Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus*," in 1628.

In 1623, Harvey, who had been for some time Physician Extraordinary to James I., was appointed to share the responsibilities of the Physician in Ordinary, and was promised the succession, on the first vacancy, to the dignity also.

In 1629, Charles I. sent him to travel with the Duke of Lenox; and on his return, in 1631, he became Physician to the King and royal household.

It is probable that after this appointment, the greater part of Harvey's time was spent with the court. The King encouraged his researches, and himself, with the nobles of his household, used to engage Harvey in the demonstration of his great discovery. It was also by the King's command that in 1635, he dissected and recorded the exami-

nation of the body of Thomas Parr, who died at the age of 153 years.

When the civil war broke out, Harvey accompanied the King from London: he was present at the battle of Edgehill in 1642, and thence went to Oxford, where he was shortly after incorporated a Doctor of Physic, and in 1645, was made Warden of Merton College.

Within a few months, however, Oxford being surrendered to the Parliamentary troops, the former Warden was restored; and Harvey returned to London. He lived for some time with his brother Sir Eliab, who resided in the Poultry: and then passed many years in retirement at Lambeth and Richmond.

In 1651, with the same diffidence which had led him to delay the printing of his work upon the circulation of the blood for twelve years after he had completed the demonstration of the doctrine, he allowed his friend and biographer, Sir George Ent, to publish his "*Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium.*" In 1652 he undertook to build and store at his own expense, in the garden of the College of Physicians, a Museum and Library; which, being completed in the follow-



ing year, he presented to the College after a splendid banquet, to which he had invited all the fellows.

In 1654 Harvey was elected President of the College, but declined the honour on account of his age and infirmities; he still, however, attended the College meetings, and in 1656 gave to the College an estate of £56 a year, which had been left him by his father. In 1657, on the third of June, having entered his 80th year, he died; and the fellows of the College, who had already, in 1652, placed his statue in their Hall, accompanied his body far beyond the city walls on the way to its grave at Hempstead, in Essex.

COLLEGE,

Saint Bartholomew's Hospital,

September 9th, 1846.

## EXTRACTS.

---

Curia tent. Sabti xxv<sup>o</sup> die Februarii A<sup>o</sup> Dni 160<sup>8</sup>/<sub>9</sub>.

In presence of S<sup>r</sup> John Spencer, Knight, Psydent . . [*and others*].

MR. DR. HARVEY

This day Mr. Willyam Harvey Docto<sup>r</sup> of Phisycke made sute for the rev'con<sup>1</sup> of the office of the Physicon of this howse when the same shalbe nexte voyd, and brought the Kinge's Ma<sup>tie</sup> his lres directed to the Gov'nors of this howse in his behalfe, and showed forthe a Testimony of his sufficiency for the same place under the hande of Mr. Doct<sup>r</sup> Adkynson presydent of the Colledge of y<sup>e</sup> phisyctions and div'se others doctors of the auncientest of the said Colledge It is graunted at the contemplacon of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> l<sup>r</sup>es that the said Mr. Harvey shall have the said office nexte after the decease or other dep'ture of Mr. Doctor Wilkenson whoe nowe holdeth the same w<sup>th</sup> the y<sup>ly</sup> ffee & dewtyes therunto belonginge, Soe that then he be not founde to be other-

<sup>1</sup> See note A.

wyse imployed, that may lett & hynder the chardge of the same office, which belongeth thereunto.

---

xxviii<sup>o</sup> die Augusti A<sup>o</sup> Dni 1609.

Mr. Newman, Mr. Shaw . . . [*and others*].

DR. HARVEY

Mr. Willm. Harvey Doct<sup>or</sup> of Physick came before the Gov'nors beforenamed and is contented to execute the office of the physicon of this howse untill mych'as next, w'h out any recompence for his paynes herein; which office Mr. Docto<sup>r</sup> Wilkenson late deceased held. And Mr. Dr. Harvey beinge asked whether he is not otherwyse imployed in any other place which may lett or hynder the execucon of the office of the physicon towarde the poore of this hospitall; hath answered that he is not, whearfore yt is thought fytt by the sayd Gov'nors that he supply the same office untill the nexte Court, And then Mr. Dr. Harvey to be a sutor for his admytance to the said place accordinge to a graunt thereof to him heartofore made.

---

Cur. tent. Sabti xiiii die Octob<sup>r</sup> 1609.

In presence of S<sup>r</sup> John Spencer Knight, President . . .

[*and others*].

DR. HARVEY

This day Mr. Willyam Harvey Docto<sup>r</sup> of Phisick is admytted to the offyce of the Physicon of this

Hosp<sup>l</sup>, which Mr. Dr. Wilkenson deceased late helde according to a form<sup>r</sup> graunt to him made and the chardge<sup>2</sup> of the sayd office hath bene redd unto him.

xxj<sup>o</sup> die Octob<sup>r</sup> A<sup>o</sup> 1609.

Mr. Baron Sotherton . . . [*and others*].

P. CONCESS. JOHIS SPENCER, MILIT.

This day S<sup>r</sup> John Spencer Knight sent his Ire to the Gov'nors of this howse whearin is showed that Marten Lewellen the steward to this hospitall beinge indebtted to John Harvey one of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Footemen in the sum of LII<sup>ld</sup> x<sup>s</sup>, the said John Harvey exhibited his peticon to the right ho<sup>n</sup>. the L<sup>d</sup> highe Threr of England and Sir Julyus Cesar Knight Chauncelor of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Court of Exchequer whose cause was referred by theire honors to the L<sup>d</sup> Mayor & Alld'ren of this citty, And for that the said Lewellen is one of the officers of this hospitall my L<sup>d</sup> Mayor & Court of Alld'ren have ordered that the Gov'nors of this howse doe cause him to ende the same; And they callinge the said ptyes before them, it appeared that the said Marten Lewellen is bound by his obligacon to Willyam Harvey Doctor of Phisicke brother of the said John Harvey<sup>3</sup>, for the payment of the said debt of LII<sup>ld</sup> x<sup>s</sup> at a day longe sythence paste; And whearas the said Marten

<sup>2</sup> Note B.

<sup>3</sup> Note C.

Lewellen is to receave the y<sup>ly</sup> stypend of x<sup>ld</sup> p. ann. so longe as he shalbe steward of this howse It is ordered & agreed for paym<sup>t</sup> & satysfaccon of the said debt of LII<sup>ld</sup> x<sup>s</sup> that the said y<sup>ly</sup> stypend of x<sup>ld</sup> p. ann. dewe to the said Lewellen soe longe as he shalbe steward to the hospitall be payed to the said Willyam Harvey or his assignes by L<sup>s</sup> quarterly in the yere untill suche tyme as the said debte of LII<sup>ld</sup> x<sup>s</sup> be fully paied And that the said Willyam Harvey may notw<sup>h</sup>standinge p<sup>ce</sup>ade in lawe as well againste the said Marten Lewellen as his sewertyes John May clothworker, and Thomas Wood, vinten' unles the said p<sup>ty</sup>es will confesse the accoñ & suffer a judgment theruppon and dischargde the ordinary ffees of the court w<sup>h</sup>in one monthe next followinge which if they doe then a defeasaunce to be made betwene him and the said p<sup>ty</sup>es, that noe execucon be layed uppon them or eyther of them unles default of payment be made as aforesaide.

---

Cur. tent. Jovis xxviii<sup>o</sup> die Julii A<sup>o</sup> Dni 1614.

In presence of Sir Thomas Lowe Knight Presedent . . .

[and others].

DR. HARVEY.

It is thought meate by this court That Mr. Dr. Harvey or his successor Phisicon for this hospitall, shall have the howses nowe or late in the tenures of M<sup>ris</sup> Gardner & Dr. Bonham, with a p<sup>cell</sup> of

the garden nowe in the tenure of Willm Allen in Weste Smythfield after the expiracon of the lease sometye graunted to Rob'te Chidley gent. which the said Willm Allen now holdeth And the same then to be devyded and layed forth at the discrecon of the Gov'nors of this howse, for so longe tyme as he shalbe Doctor to this howse, for such y'ly rent and uppon such condicons as this court shall thinck fytt.

---

Cur. tent. ultimo die Marcii Anno Dni 1626.

In presence of S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Bennett Knight Presedent . . . .

[*and others*].

DOCT<sup>r</sup> HARVY.

This day Mr. Doctor Harvy physicon to this hospitall made suite to have the howse in West Smithfeild late in the tenure of Widowe Allen deceased accordinge to a former graunt. It is ordered that if he will sufficiently repaire the in all manner of repacons to the contentment of the Gov'nors, and give the yerly rent of XIII<sup>ld</sup> VI<sup>s</sup> VIII<sup>d</sup>, Or otherwise pay the yerely rent of XX<sup>ld</sup>, & the said howse to be repaired at the charge of this hospitall, Then he to holde the same soe longe as he shalbe Doctor to this hospitall and shall inhabitt the same, & shall give his psonall attendance for the visitacon of the poore of this hospitall, And Mr. Tre'r Mr. Palmer Mr. Hill

Mr. Strangways & such other of the Gov'nors as shall meete on Monday next to conferr w'h him accordingly.

Cur. tent. Ven'is nono die Junii Anno Dni 1626.

In presence of S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Bennett Knight Presedent . . . .

[*and others*].

MR. DOCTOR HARVY.

It is further ordered that forasmuch as Mr. Doctor Harvy phisicon of this hospitall hath bine warned to this court to give his aunswer whether he will accepte of the offer made to him at the last court of a Messuage or Tenement in Smithfeild late in the tenure of Sara Allen widowe deceased, accordinge to an order then sett downe, whoe hath refused to take the same accordingly It is therefore thought good for the benefitt of the poore of this hospitall that if he shall not accepte thereof before the 19th day of this instant moneth, Then it is graunted that John Meredith Skynner shall have a lease of the same ten<sup>te</sup> for 31 yeares if he and Elizabeth his nowe wife shall soe longe live, for the ffyne of c<sup>ld</sup> to be paid at the sealing and the yerly rente of fflower pounds and he to bestowe in & uppon the same ten<sup>te</sup> in needful reparcons within one yere nexte followinge the some of c<sup>l</sup> and to be bound to all repar'cons.

Cur. tent. Veneris septimo die July Anno Dni 1626.

In presence of S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Bennett Knight Presedent . . .

[*and others*].

DOCTOR HARVY

It is graunted that Mr. Doctor Harvy Phisicon shall have his stipend beinge xxv<sup>ld</sup> p. ann' augmented to the some of 33<sup>ld</sup> 06<sup>s</sup> 08<sup>d</sup> in consideracon that he doe relinquishe all his claime of any form<sup>r</sup> graunt of a howse in Smithfeild late in the tenure of Widowe Allen w<sup>ch</sup> was ordered for him whoe hath refused to take the same uppon such condicons as this court hath thought fitt.

---

Curia tent. Sabti xxj<sup>o</sup> die Januarii 16<sup>29</sup>/<sub>30</sub>.

In presence of Sir Rob<sup>t</sup> Ducey Knight & Barron<sup>t</sup> Presedent

. . . [*and others*].

DR. HARVEY

This day Doctor Harvey Phisicon to this hospitall declared to this court that he is comaunded by the Kings most excellent ma<sup>ty</sup> to attend the illustrious Prince the nowe Duke of Lenox<sup>4</sup> in his travells beyond the seas, and therefore desireth that this court would allowe of—— Smith Doctor in Phisick for his deputy in p'formance of the office of phisicon for the poore of this hospitall duringe his absence. It is thought fitt that the Gov'nors of this hospitall have further knowledge & satisfacon of the sufficiency of the said Mr. Smith

<sup>4</sup> Note D.



Then they to make their choice either of him or some other whome they shall thinck meete for the execucon of the same place duringe the absence of the said Dr. Harvey.

---

Curia tent. lune xxv<sup>to</sup> die April Anno Dni 1631 in domo Manconali p' nobilis Robti Ducie Barronet Maioris Civitat London.

In presence of S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Ducy Lord Mayor Presedent . . .  
[*and others*].

DR. ANDREWES

It is graunted that Richard Andrewes Do<sup>r</sup> in Phisick shall have the rev'con next avoidance & place of phisicon to this hospitall after the death resignacon or other dep'ture of Do<sup>r</sup> Harvy nowe phisicon to this hospitall late sworne Phisicon in Ordinary for his Ma<sup>ts</sup> Howsehold, w<sup>th</sup> the yerly stipend thereunto nowe belonginge.

---

Curia tent. Sabti xix<sup>o</sup> die January Anno Dni 163<sup>o</sup><sub>3</sub>.

In presence of S<sup>r</sup> Robert Ducie Kn<sup>t</sup> & Baron<sup>t</sup> Presed<sup>t</sup> . . .  
[*and others*].

DOCTOR HARVY.

It hath bine thought convenient uppon complaint of some of the chirurgions of this hospitall that whereas Doctor Harvy phisicon for the poore of the said hospitall by reson of his attendance on the King's Ma<sup>tie</sup> cannot soe constantly be present

w<sup>th</sup> the poore as heretofore he hath bine, but sometymes doth appoint his deputy for the same, That therefore Doctor Andrewes physicon in rev'con of the same place to this hospitall in the absence of Do<sup>r</sup> Harvey doe supply the same place wherby the said poore may be more respected and Do<sup>r</sup> Andrewes the better acquainted to p'forme the same office when it shall fall, & in the mene tyme to be recompenced by this court yerly as shalbe thought fitt. This order not to p'iudice Dr. Harvy in his yerly ffee or in any other respect then aforesaid <sup>5</sup>.

---

xiii<sup>o</sup> die May Anno Dni 1633.

This day came into this Compting howse Doctor Smith phisicon by the appointm<sup>t</sup> of Doctor Harvey, phisicon to this hosp<sup>l</sup>l whoe is to attend the King's Ma<sup>tie</sup> into Scotland, & tendred his s'vice to Mr. Threr and other the Gov'nors for the poore in the behalfe and absence of Doctor Harvey. Aunswer was made by Mr Threr [*Martin Bond* <sup>6</sup>] that Doctor Andrewes phisicon in rev'con to this howse was by the Court ordered to attend the occasions of this howse in the absence of Doctor Harvey & to have allowance from this howse accordingly. Nevertheles if Doctor Smith pleased to accom-

<sup>5</sup> Note E.

<sup>6</sup> Note F.

pany Doctor Andrewes in the buisines, this howse would be very well content, unto w<sup>ch</sup> Doctor Smith replied that if Doctor Andrewes were appointed & did p'forme accordingly; There is noe need of twoe.

---

Sabti quinto die Octobr. Anno Dni 1633.

In presence of S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Ducie Knight & Baron<sup>t</sup> Presedent . . . .  
[*and others*].

DR. HARVEY.

Uppon mocon of Do<sup>r</sup> Harvey Phisicon to this howse, It is thought fit that Twesday senight in the afternoone be the tyme that the Gov'nors shall heare himselfe and the chirurgions uppon some pticulers conc'ninge the good of the poore of this howse & reformacon of some orders conceaved to be in this howse, And the chirurgions & the apothicary to be warned to meete accordingly. And Mr. Aldr'an Mowlson S<sup>r</sup> Maurice Abbott Mr. Aldr'an Perry & others the Gov'nors here present are intreated to meete at the compting howse to heere & determine the same.

---

Curia tent. xv<sup>o</sup> die Octobris Anno Dni 1633.

In presence of S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>te</sup> Ducie Kn<sup>t</sup> and Barron<sup>t</sup> Presedent . . . .  
[*and others*].

DR. HARVEY.

This day Do<sup>r</sup> Harvey Phisicon to this hospitall

p'sented to this court c'taine articles for the good & benefitt of the poore of this howse, w<sup>ch</sup> the Gov'nors have taken into their consideracons & doe allowe & order them to be putt in practize And all defaults in the not p'formance of any of the said articles to be corrected & amended by the Gov'nors as they in their discrecions shall thinck fitt & convenient.

Forasmuch as the poore of this howse are increased to a greater number then form'ly have bine, to the greate charge of this hospitall & to the greater labour & more necessary attendance of a phisicon; And beinge much more alsoe then is conceaved one phisicon may conveniently p'forme.

And forasmuch as Do<sup>r</sup> Harvey the nowe phisicon to this hosp<sup>l</sup> is alsoe chosen to be phisicon to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> & therby tydd to daily s'vice & attendance on his Ma<sup>tie</sup>

It hath bine thought fitt & soe ordered that there shalbe for this p'nte occasion two phisicons for this hospitall, And that Dr. Andrewes Phisicon in rev'con be nowe admitted to be alsoe an imediat phisicon to this hospitall And to have the sallary or yerely ffee of xxxiii<sup>ld</sup> vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>. for his paines henceforth duringe the plesure of this court.

And this court for the longe s'vice of the said Dr. Harvey to this hosp<sup>l</sup> & in consideracon that he is phisicon to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> doe give & allowe him leave & lib'ty to dispose of himselfe & tyme,

and to visit the poore noe oftener then he in his discretion shall thinck fitt.

And it is ordered that Mr. Threr shall alsoe pay unto the said Do<sup>r</sup> Andrewes the some of xx<sup>l</sup> for his paines taken in visitinge and p'scribinge for the poore of this howse for this yeare last past by the direccon and att the request of the Gov'nors of this howse.

Alsoe at the suite of the apothicary (for the consideracons abovesaid) It is thought fitt & soe graunted that x<sup>d</sup> be yerly added to his sallary from Mich'as last past for & towards the main-ten'ce of a Jurnyman to be daily p'sent in the apothicaryes shopp in this hospitall, to helpe him in the dispatch of his busines, duringe the plesure of this court.

Likewise at the mocon of Do<sup>r</sup> Harvey It is graunted, that Mr. Threr shall pay unto Do<sup>r</sup> Smith whoe was the deputy of Do<sup>r</sup> Harvey and by him appointed in his absence to visite the poore of this hospitall the some of x<sup>ld</sup> in gratuity from this court, and he is thereuppon intreated in respect the hospitall hath nowe two phisicons that he doe not henceforth troble himselfe any more to visite or p'scribe to the poore of this hospitall.

---

Decimo quinto die Octobr Anno Dni 1633.

Do<sup>r</sup> Harvey Phisicon to this hospitall presented

to this court c'taine orders or articles by him thought fitt to be obs'ved and putt in practize.—viz.—

1. That none be taken into the hospitall but such as be curable or but a c'taine number of such as are incurable.

Allowed.

2. That those that shalbe taken in for a c'taine tyme be discharged at that tyme by the hospitler, unles they obtayne a longer tyme; And to be discharged at th'end of that tyme alsoe.

In use.

3. That all such as are c'tefied by the do<sup>r</sup> uncurable & scandelous or infeccous shalbe putt out of the said howse, or to be sent to an out-howse<sup>7</sup>; And in case of suddaine inconvenience this to be done by the do<sup>r</sup> or apothecary.

Allowed.

4. That none be taken into any outhowse on the charge of this hospitall, but such as are sent from hence.

Allowed.

5. That no chirurgion, to save himselfe labour, take in or p'sent any for the do<sup>r</sup>; otherwise the charge of the apothecarys shopp wilbe soe greate, &

<sup>7</sup> Note G.

the successe soe little, as it wilbe scandalous to the howse.

Allowed.

6. That none lurke here for releife only or for slight causes.

Allowed.

7. That if any refuse to take theire phisick, they may be discharged by the do<sup>r</sup> or apothecary or punished by some order.

Allowed.

8. That the chirurgions in all difficult cases, or where inward phisick may be necessary shall consult with the Do<sup>r</sup><sup>s</sup>, at the tymes he sitteth once in the weeke, & then the M<sup>r</sup> himselfe relate to the Do<sup>r</sup> what he conceaveth of the cure & what he hath done therein, And in a decent & orderly manner p<sup>r</sup>ceed by the do<sup>rs</sup> dirrecons for the good of the poore and credit of the howse.

Agreed unto.

9. That no chirurgion or his man doe trepan the head, peirce the body, dismember or doe any greate oper<sup>r</sup>con on the body of any but w<sup>th</sup> th'app<sup>r</sup>bacon & by the direcon of the Do<sup>r</sup> (when conveniently it may be hadd) & the chirurgions shall thinck it needfull to require.

Agreed unto.

<sup>s</sup> See Note H.

10. That no Chirurgion or his man practize by giveinge inward phisick to the poore, w'hout th' app'bacon of the Do<sup>r</sup><sup>9</sup>.

Allowed.

11. That noe Chirurgion be suffered to p'forme the cures in this howse by his Boy or s'rvant w'hout his owne ov'sight or care.

Allowed.

12. That ev'ry chirurgion shall shewe & declare unto the Do<sup>r</sup>, whensoever he shall in the p'sence of the patient require him, what he findeth, & what he useth to ev'ry externall malady; that soe the Do<sup>r</sup> beinge informed may better w<sup>h</sup> judgm<sup>t</sup> order his p'scripts<sup>1</sup>.

The Chirurgions p'test against this.

13. That ev'ry Chirurgion shall followe the direcons of the Do<sup>r</sup> in outward oper'cons for inward causes, for recov'y of ev'y patient under their sev'all cures, & to this end shall once in the weeke attend the Do<sup>r</sup>, at the sett howre he sitteth to give dirrecons for the poore.

Agreed by y<sup>e</sup> Chirurgions.

14. That the Apothecary Matron & Sisters doe attend the Do<sup>r</sup> when he sitteth to give direcons & pr'scripts, that they may fully conceave his direcons & what is to be done.

Allowed.

<sup>9</sup> Note H.

<sup>1</sup> Note I.



15. That the Matron & Sisters shall signifie & complaine to the Do<sup>r</sup> or Apothecary in the do<sup>rs</sup> absence if any poore lurke in the howse, & come not before the Do<sup>r</sup> when he sitteth, or taketh not his phisick but caste it away, & abuse it.

Allowed.

16. That the Apothecary keepe secrett & doe not disclose what the Do<sup>r</sup> pr'scribeth nor the p'scripts he useth<sup>2</sup> but to such as in the Do<sup>rs</sup> absence may supply his place, & that w<sup>th</sup> the Doctors approbacon.

Allowed.

---

Cur. tent. septimo die Augusti Anno Dni 1634.

In p'sence of S<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Rainton Knight P'sedent . . .

[and others].

CLARKE.

This day, — Clarke Doc<sup>r</sup> in Phisick is chosen to be assistant to Do<sup>r</sup> Harvey Phisicon to this hospitall in the roome and place of Do<sup>r</sup> Andrewes late deceased And it is ordered that he have the salary of xxxiiij<sup>ld</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup> yerly paid to him for his paines duringe the plesure of this Court And the charge of the phisicon hath bine redd unto him, w<sup>ch</sup> he hath p'mised in all ptes faithfully to observe & pforme And this hospitall doe order that after Do<sup>r</sup> Harvey his death or deature, there be but one phisicon forthwards<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Note I.

<sup>3</sup> Note K.

## NOTES.

---

### NOTE A. Page 1.

The granting of offices in reversion, on the "decease or other departure" of the actual possessor, though sometimes resisted and resolved against, was the usual mode of disposing of all the places of emolument in the hospital, from the giving of the Charter by Henry VIII., in 1547, to about 1660. The records show that as Harvey was thus appointed to the office to be at some time vacated by Dr. Wilkinson, so Dr. Wilkinson himself had been appointed to succeed Dr. Bright; though, having been recommended by only the Lord Chancellor, he had been obliged to give place for a time to Dr. Doyly, who came some years later with the Queen's own letters. The succession to Harvey's place was similarly promised to Dr. Andrewes; and, on the same day (April 25, 1631,) on which this promise was made, appointments in reversion were granted to three candidates for the office of surgeon. Messrs. Boone, Pinder, and Eaton were elected to succeed to the first three vacancies that might happen in the surgical staff; and this without any of the precautions against pre-occupation that were observed in the appointment of Harvey.

The system, though on many accounts objectionable, was not, in the case of medical affairs, without some advantage; since one who was appointed to succeed to an office was usually

required to discharge its duties during the absence of the possessor. (See an extract from the Journal of the 19th of January, 1633.)

NOTE B. Page 3.

“ 14<sup>o</sup> Octobr, 1609.

“ *The Chardge of the Phisicon of St. Bartholomewes Hospitall.*

“ PHISICON :

“ You are here elected and admitted to be the Phisicon for the Poore of this hospitall, to p'forme the chardge followinge, That is to say, one day in the weeke at the leaste thorough the yeare, or oftner as neede shall requyer you shall come to this Hospitall, and cause the Hospitler, Matron, or Porter, to call before you in the hall of this hospitall such and soe many of the poore harboured in this hospitall, as shall neede the counsell & advise of the phisicon. And you are here requyred & desyred by us, in God his most holly name, that you endeavour yourselfe to doe the beste of your knoweledge in the profession of phisicke to the poore then p'sente, or any other of the poore at any tyme in the weeke w<sup>ch</sup> shalbe sent home unto you by the Hospitler or Matron for your counsell, wrytinge in a booke appoynted for that purpose, such medicines with their compounds and necessaries as apperteyneth to the apothecary of this house, to be provyded and made redde for to be ministred unto the poore, every one in p'ticular, accordinge to his disease. You shall not for favour, lucre or gaine, appoynte or write any thing for the poore, but such good and wholsome things as you shall thinke w<sup>th</sup> your best advise will doe the poore good, without any affeccion or respecte to be had to the apothecary. And you shall take noe gifte or reward of any of the poore of this house for your counsell. This you will promise to doe as you shall answeare before God, and as it becometh a faithfull phisicon, whom you cheifly ought to serve in this vocation, is by God called unto, and for your negligence herein, if you faile

you shall render accompte, And soe we requyer you faithfully to promise in God his most holly name, to p'forme this your chardge in the hearinge of us, with your beste endeavour as God shall enable you soe long as you shalbe phisicon to the poore of this hospitall: *Provided alwaies y<sup>t</sup> if any patient now admitted or hereafter to bee admitted shalbee soe infirme of body, y<sup>t</sup> hee, shee, or they canot p'sonally come into the hall without p'judice to their healthes That then att all tymes in such cases haveing notice you shall goe into such ward or wards in this howse to p'scribe for their deseases<sup>1</sup>.*"

## NOTE C. Page 3.

In the Life of Harvey, which is prefixed to the edition of his works published by the Royal College of Physicians, it is stated that William Harvey was the eldest of nine children, of whom seven were sons and two daughters. The same also is proved by the following admirable epitaph, placed in Folkstone Church, to the memory of his mother:—

"A. D. 1605 Nov. 8th, dyed in y<sup>e</sup> 50th yeere of her age  
JOAN, Wife of THO: HARVEY. Mother of 7 Sones & 2 Daughters.

A Godly harmles Woman: A chaste loveing Wife:

A charitable quiet Neighbour: A cōfortable frendly Matron:

A p̄vident diligent Huswyfe: A careful tēder harted Mother.

Deere to her Husband: Reverensed of her Children:

Beloved of her Neighbours: Elected of God.

Whose Soule Rest in Heaven: her Body in this Grave,

To Her a Happy Advantage: to Hers an Unhappy Loss."

The authors of the Life above-mentioned add, that five of the

<sup>1</sup> In the original, this sentence in Italics is not in the same handwriting as the rest of the charge; it appears to have been added many years after the appointment of Harvey, and there is no allusion to such a rule in the articles which he drew up.—See Note E, on the office of the Physician.

sons were great and rich merchants ; but that of the lives and fortunes of the other children they knew nothing certain. Probably, this John Harvey was the son of whom no account has been hitherto given ; for, if he had been a merchant, I think, from the style of all the hospital records of the time he would have been so called, or else that the name of some company or guild to which he belonged would have been mentioned.

The place of one of the King's footmen, which he held, does not certainly imply that he was in a much lower rank than his brothers. It may have been such a place at Court as is now called by synonym of more seeming dignity ; or, if not, yet he may have received a good salary for the office while he discharged its duties by deputy. He died in 1645, and left a hundred pounds to William Harvey's wife.

The name of Harvey occurs more often than any other in the list of Benefactors to the Hospital in the 16th and 17th centuries. Sir James Harvey, Knight and Alderman, gave twenty pounds in 1583 ; William Harvey himself left thirty pounds to the hospital at his death in 1657 ; Sir Eliab Harvey, his brother, left twenty-five pounds in 1664 ; Lady Mary Harvey, the widow of Sir Eliab, left fifty pounds in 1674<sup>2</sup> ; and Benjamin Harvey the same sum in 1684. Mr. Daniel Harvey, a member of the Grocers' Company, was admitted a Governor of the Hospital in 1640.

NOTE D. Page 7.

The Duke of Lenox here mentioned was James Stuart, fourth

<sup>2</sup> The terms of the will by which this sum was left were very indefinite ; but the Governors of the Hospital, considering the former gifts from members of the same family, and the long connection of Dr. Harvey with the Hospital, thought it would be safe to enter into a bond to indemnify the executors for any loss they might sustain by paying the money. Accordingly, at a general court, two Governors were chosen, by drawing lots, to be guarantees to the executors ; and the money was paid.—See the Minutes of several Courts in 1674-5.

Duke of Lenox in Scotland<sup>3</sup>. He was advanced by letters patent, dated August 8th, 1641, to the dukedom of Richmond. He was lord great chamberlain, and held many other honourable appointments, in the reign of Charles I.; and is frequently mentioned by Clarendon as a young nobleman of the highest principles and most staunch loyalty. He subscribed £40,000 to the royal cause; adhered to it faithfully through all his life; and attended the king to his grave at Windsor.

Harvey was well associated with such a man. He was himself a firm royalist; and suffered (what science has suffered much more,) the loss of many anatomical papers, which, with other things, were stolen from his lodgings at Whitehall in the beginning of the Rebellion. At the time of his appointment to travel with the Duke of Lenox, he was physician extraordinary to the King, an office which he had held from the beginning of the reign of Charles I., and for several years during the reign of James I. He became physician in ordinary in 1630 or 1631.

NOTE E. Page 9.

All the following extracts will be elucidated by giving some account of the Medical Staff of the hospital during the time of Harvey, and in the century which followed the granting of the charter in 1547.

The Medical Officers in 1633, when Harvey's rules were adopted, were the following:—

William Harvey and Richard Andrewes, Physicians.

Joseph Fenton, John Woodhall, and Henry Boone, Surgeons.

James Mullins, Surgeon for the Stone.

Richard Eden, Guide or Surgeon of the Lock Hospital, in Southwark.

John Topliff, Guide or Surgeon of Kingsland Spittal.

Richard Glover, Apothecary.

<sup>3</sup> Burke's Extinct Peerage, 2nd edit. p. 502. 1840.

Francis Worthe, Curer of Scald Heads.

And in 1628, the office of Bone-setter, or Surgeon for fractures and dislocations, had expired with Andrew Mathewes.

I cannot find, that any of these, except Harvey and Woodhall<sup>4</sup>, achieved any thing on which a claim to present reputation can be founded: I shall speak, therefore, only of the history and nature of their several offices.

<sup>4</sup> John Woodhall, or Woodall, was the most distinguished English naval surgeon of his time. He was surgeon to the East India Company, and exercised a chief control over their medical affairs as well as over those of the Royal Navy. He was the author of the "Surgion's Mate, or a Treatise discovering faithfully and plainly the due contents of the Surgion's Chest, the uses of the Instruments, the vertues and operations of the Medicines, &c."—London, 8vo. 1617; which was also published in 1639, with the title, "The Surgeon's Mate, or Military and Domestic Surgery, discovering faithfully, &c." To the latter edition he annexed all his other works, namely:—  
1. "Viaticum; being the Pathway to the Surgeon's-Chest, containing Chirurgical Instructions for the yonger sort of Surgeons;" first published in 1628, and now enlarged. 2. "A Treatise, faithfully and plainly declaring the way of preventing, preserving from, and curing of that most fearefull and contagious disease called the Plague." 3. "A Treatise of Gangrena and Sphacelos: but chiefly for the amputation or dismembering of any member in the mortified part, against the doctrine of the most ancient writers being approved safe and good according to the long practice and experience of John Woodall, Master in Surgery, &c."

A passage in the last-named work, p. 388, in proof, as he supposes, of the excellence of his invention of cutting off only those parts of limbs which were already gangrenous, will afford an idea of the extent and success of dismembering at the Hospital in Harvey's time.

He says, "I may to God's glory and soe justly do I affirme for a truth that for the space of nere 24 yeares I have been a Surgeon in the Hospitall of Saint Bartholomewes, where I have taken off, and holpen to have taken off many more than one hundred of legges and armes besides very many hands and fingers, amongst all which not one of them all hath dyed in the time of their dismembring, nor afterwards, through the exceeding effusion of blood, in the operation that ever I could gather or conceive, and furthermore I affirme that not above foure of each twenty dismembered but lived to have been healed and have beene delivered whole out of the Hospitall, notwithstandinge whatsoever their diseases have beene, and for that horrid cruell course mentioned by the aforesaid recited antients, of burning the ends of the stumps in the tender, living and most sensible parts, since I have knowne the Art of Surgery which hath beene by the space of 50 yeares that I have used it, I never saw it used by any in England or elsewhere."

THE PHYSICIANS.—The records of the 19th of January, 1633, show that previous to that time the hospital had only one physician. In the deed of covenant of 1546, between Henry VIII. and the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, on which covenant the charter of 1547 was founded, it was agreed that the corporation should find perpetually one physician and one surgeon, to be continually attendant on the patients of the hospital, and to minister to them, and to receive each £20 yearly<sup>5</sup>. But in 1548, when first the hospital was brought into active operation, three surgeons, with salaries of £18 a year each, are enumerated among the officers of the hospital<sup>6</sup>, but there is no mention of a physician.

From this, as well as from the absence of any distinct notice of a physician, either in the journals or in the ledgers before the year 1567, I am induced to believe that the hospital had no physician till some time between 1561 and 1567, a period in which, unfortunately, there is a gap in the records.

The absence of a physician may have been compensated by the attachment of Thomas Vicary to the hospital; concerning whom I must diverge to say somewhat. He is commonly reported to have been the chief surgeon of St. Bartholomew's, as well as serjeant-surgeon to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth; and he is so called in the title-pages of several of the later posthumous editions of that singular book of his—"The Englishman's Treasure, with the True Anatomie of Man's Body: Compiled by that Excellent Chyrurgion, Mr. Thomas Vicary, Esquire, Sergeant Chyrurgion," &c. Yet I suspect he was never surgeon to the hospital; for in a dedication to the earlier editions of this book, written by those who were surgeons of the hospital between 1576 and 1581, Mr. Vicary is not spoken of as a "surgeon," but as a "member" of the hospital; and in all the minutes, there is no mention of his holding or performing any surgical office. He appears, rather, to have been a resident superintendent of the general affairs of the hospital; as the following, among many strange records, show:—

Charity Commissioners' Report, 32. part vi. 1840, p. 3.      <sup>6</sup> Ibid. p. 7.



“Jesus 1550. The xviii<sup>th</sup> day of October.

In the psence of Mr. Dobbys . . . Mr. Thomas Vycary . . . [*and others*].

The same day it is agreed, that there shalbe so many gownes made of the whit rugge that is now in this house, as shalbe thought mete by the discessyon of Mr. Vycary, as well to s'rve for the wearyng & ease of y<sup>e</sup> poore men as also of the poor women that be diseased withe the pocks, provided always y<sup>t</sup> the same gownes or garments shall remayne styll to the use of this howse, & not to be carryed awaye by no maner of parson.”

“The xvi day of Januarii 155½.

“It ys orderyd, that Thomas Vicary shalbe one of the assistaunts of this howse for terme of his lyff.”

And again, on the 2nd of October, 1554, after a list of the President and governors is this entry:—

“Thys day yt ys orderyd that Mr. Vycary shall have the oversyte of all suche offycers as be wythin the hospytall, in y<sup>e</sup> absence of the Governors, and to reforme suche thyngs as he seythe amys in any offycer & to make reporte at the Gouvernors at theyr next metyng.”

That he was a resident officer is proved by a notice in 1550 for the repair of his house; and by his being annually supplied with a livery or uniform: thus, in the discharge account of 1552-3, is an entry,—

“Fyrst, for iiij yardes of fyne newe collour for Mr. Vicar's (lyverye), at xii<sup>s</sup> a yarde . . . . XLVIII<sup>s</sup>.”

And in the following year—

“For Mr. Vicaryes liverye . . . . LIII<sup>s</sup>.”

And this livery, of much more costly material than that provided for any other officer, he received every year till 1561.

In many of these circumstances, Mr. Vicary's position resembled that of the physicians to the hospital for several subsequent years; but in all of them, it differed from that of the surgeons; so that there seems good reason to believe that, as I

have said, he was in place of a physician to the hospital for some years after it received the Royal Charter.

It is certain that in 1567, when Mr. Vicary's name no longer occurs in the records, a physician, Dr. Lopus, had been appointed. He, also, was a resident officer; for between 1567 and 1575, there are various orders for repairing his house and gardens, and, on Nov. 9, 1575, to "board his parlour" in consideration that he should be "more painfull" in his care of the poor. He did not, indeed, receive a livery from the hospital; but in lieu thereof, he had forty shillings a year; which, with his house, and a certain allowance of "billets and coales," were given to him for a salary.

This plan was interrupted for a time, while Dr. Lopus lived away from the hospital. But on the retirement of his successor, Dr. Turner, it was again adopted, and Doctor Timothy Bright<sup>7</sup> was elected to have the office of physician, with the house and fee thereto belonging. This plan of having a resident physician was continued till 1599 or 1600, when Dr. Doyley, who was then physician, asked for £20 a year, "according to the King's foundacon;" and it was granted to him, on condition of his giving up the house he held. And with this £20 a year he received in commutation "for his fewell v<sup>l</sup> and for his liv<sup>y</sup> xLs."

I think Harvey never received any thing in lieu of a livery; and he certainly never resided as physician to the hospital, though the minutes of 1614 show that it was considered very desirable that

<sup>7</sup> Dr Timothy Bright was the author of several small Treatises on Medicine, namely, 1. "Medicinæ Therapeuticæ Pars: de Dyscrasia Corporis humani," 8vo. London, 1583. 2. "A Treatise of Melancholie . . . with the Physicke-cure thereof and spirituall consolation for such as have thereto adjoynd afflicted consciences," 12mo. London, 1586, and 1613. 3. "Hygieina, id est de Sanitate tuenda, Medicinæ pars prima," 8vo. Francof. 1588. 4. "Therapeutica: hoc est de Sanitate restituenda, Medicinæ pars altera," 8vo. Francof. 1589. The work on Melancholy implies an inclination which the author, after he was dismissed from his office in the Hospital for neglect of duty, obeyed; and very wisely, since, so far as I can judge, his theology was much better than his physic. He entered Holy Orders, and, according to Dr. Watt (Biblioth. Britann.) became a divine of some eminence, and Rector of Methley in Yorkshire. Watt also states that he edited Fox's Acts and Monuments of the Church, in folio, in 1589.

he should do so. They also show when and for what the £25 a year was increased to £33 6s. 8d., and then given to each of two physicians. The same plan was continued till 1749, when, first, three physicians were appointed, and considerable changes were made in both their duties and their rewards.

The nature of the physician's duties, after he ceased to be a resident officer—for before that time he probably exercised some degree of the same superintendence as Mr. Vicary did—are evident from the rules drawn up by Harvey, and from the charge (p. 18) the date of which shows that it was first used on the appointment of Harvey himself. These duties were limited to the prescribing for such patients as the surgeons thought fit, or were required, to bring for the physician's advice; and though, doubtless, in cases of emergency, the physician would visit a patient in the wards, yet it was no part of his necessary hospital-duty to do so. Neither had he any patients under his sole care. Harvey's fifth rule implies an anxiety, on the ground of economy, to prevent the admission of all medical cases, and of all such surgical ones as would need much medical treatment or attendance.

It was only very gradually that this system was changed. It is mentioned<sup>8</sup>, that in 1564 the physicians had eight out-patients under their care, which number was in 1670 increased to forty; but in 1675, the number was ordered to be reduced to twenty-five, the surgical out-patients being by the same order similarly reduced. In 1710, 100 out-patients were allowed; in 1715, 150; in 1749, 200; and so on.

Gradually, also, the physicians were required to give more attendance on the cases; first, to sit for prescribing twice, and then three times, instead of once, in the week; next, in 1729, they were required, once in every week, to go round the hospital with the surgeons and the apothecary, and with them to see all the patients. At length, the custom seems to have been slowly established of admitting patients to be entirely under the physicians' care; and in 1749<sup>9</sup> they admitted, on an average,

<sup>8</sup> In a Report to the Court, Feb. 22, 1749-50.

<sup>9</sup> According to the Report last cited.

sixteen men and fifteen women in-patients ; and prescribed, on an average, for fifty men and fifty women in-patients every week.

But most or all of this was done by assumed custom, not by rule ; and it was not till 1749 that there was made a distinct order of the court, that the physicians must visit and prescribe for the poor in the wards wherein such poor might be placed, and must attend the almoners at the admission of patients, and advise who should be admitted under their care. It was some years later before the surgeons had the sole charge of their patients. For, even in 1754, when Mr. Pott had been surgeon for five years, there is recorded a renewal of an old order by which the surgeons were prohibited from prescribing any internal medicine, except "mercurial physick or purges <sup>1</sup>."

THE SURGEONS.—It has been already said that in 1548 it was resolved to appoint three surgeons. The custom appears to have preceded the resolution ; for even in 1547 there were three surgeons, as appears by the discharge account for that year.

*"Money paide to the Surgeons due at Michellmas, An<sup>o</sup> 1547.*

*"Item gyven in rewarde to Richard Westall for his paynes taking amonge the poore . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>.*

*"Item paide unto George Vaughan Surgeon for hys quarter wagies, due at Michellmas An<sup>o</sup> 1547 . . . xxx<sup>s</sup>.*

*"Item, paid to Thomas Baylie for his paynes taken to dresse the poore the space of vi weekes . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>."*

The £18 a year promised in 1548, was not at once paid ; for in the account for 1547-8, Mr. William Garter, one of the surgeons, received only £5 for "a holle yeres wages ;" Mr. Thomas Bayly had £12, and Mr. George Vaughan £12. In the next year, each received, £16 ; in the next £18 ; and of this last increase of salary there is a notice (the second which is entered in the journals at the hospital) in the orders of the court.

<sup>1</sup> Order of a Court, Aug. 22, 1754.

“The xviii daye of October [1549].

At the assembl<sup>l</sup> yn the p’sens of Mr. Dobys . . . [*and others*].

“Agreyd at the same tyme at the request of the iij surgeons, for bycawsse things p’teynyng to their facultey be very dere that they shall have ev’ry one of them xviii<sup>l</sup> a yere and that to be payd them q’terly from Mykelm’s last passed.”

At various later times the salaries were increased; for instance, on the first of October, 1552, to £20 a year; in 1610, to £30 a year, besides £6 a year for each surgeon for the cost of his salves, and a certain portion of the apparatus necessary for their pharmaceutic works, such as “a greate kettill wayeing xxxiiii lb. at ix<sup>d</sup> the pound for the surgeons to boyle with.”

For many years, also, one or more (usually the senior surgeons) were allowed extra charges, or received an additional stipend, for patients cured at Bridewell, the Savoy, or elsewhere out of the hospital. Besides, they were provided with scarves, as it thus appears in an order on the 21st of January 155<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>.

“This day ys agreed that Rybbans and Scochyns shalbe pvyded for the Surgyons of the hospitall of lyttyll Saynt Bartholomewes, the same rybans & Scochyns to remayne styll in the Hospitall and at the charge of the said hospitall.”

The nature and purpose of which ribbands and escutcheons is somewhat explained by the bills for them; thus on the 15<sup>th</sup> of March, 155<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>.

“this day yt ys orderyd y<sup>t</sup> 24 Scochyns of y<sup>e</sup> armes of y<sup>is</sup> Cyttye be made at iii<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> peace”

and in the discharge account for 1552-3

“Item for iii Rebands of whyte and greene<sup>2</sup> sylke and vi Scochyns of th’armes of the Cytie to th’use of Surgyons of this howse and for xx Scochyns for the bedills and Susters . . . xxx<sup>s</sup>”

<sup>2</sup> The green and white were probably chosen for the colours of the ribbands, because they were the family colours of the house of Tudor. A green staff with white letters is still, “conformably to ancient custom,” presented to each governor of the Hospital on his election.

And again in 155 $\frac{4}{5}$ ,

“Item paid to William Smythe broderer for x Scochyns for the officers of the howse . . . . . vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>”

And again in 1575,

“This daie order is taken by the Courte that W<sup>m</sup> Clowes and Edward Bayley Surgions shall have xiii<sup>s</sup> iiii<sup>d</sup> to buye them bendes to were at Easter to go w<sup>th</sup> the children of the hospitall to the spittell.”

With respect to the nature and extent of the surgeon's duties in the first century after the granting of the charter, Harvey's rules give a better account of them than could be gathered from the journals. The whole of the 100 beds which the hospital then contained were devoted to surgical cases; and the surgeons were the only constant medical attendants of the hospital; but their practice was limited and controlled by the physicians, and was encroached upon by the “surgeon for the stone” or special operator, and by the bone-setter, into whose hands some of the best cases would fall; and it was liable to be invaded by others from without. I can find but little account of the class of cases most commonly admitted, or of the treatment they received: the notes inserted (pp. 22 and 40) from the works of Woodhall and Clowes afford some information; but as the custom long continued, in accordance with the charter, of employing eight or ten beadles to bring to the hospital “such poor, sick, aged, and impotent people as shall be found going abroad in the city of London, and the suburbs of the same, not having wherewith to be sustained;” it is probable that many in the hospital were such as would now be inmates of work-houses.

THE SURGEON FOR THE STONE AND RUPTURES.—For some years after the granting of the charter, it appears to have been usual to employ a lithotomist as often as his services were needed. Thus, in the first year's account, at Michaelmas, 1547, there stands

“Inprimis, paide to Martyn Surgeon for cutting of a  
boye of the Stone . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>”

But there was no regular appointment of a lithotomist; and I think the operation was very rarely performed in the hospital till many years later.

In 1589, October 25, is an order,

“This day order is taken that Mr. Frederick shall have IIII<sup>ld</sup> paid him for cutting a wenn of a woman and too men of ruptures.”

This Mr. Frederick afterwards became surgeon to the Lock in Southwark, from 1590 to 1604, and received £4 a year. He, however, being dismissed for neglect of duty, was succeeded in the office of guide or surgeon to the Lock by Robert Murrey, who is afterwards called (March 7, 1611-2) “Chirurgion to this howse for the cuttinge of the Stone and Ruptures of the poore of this Hopitall.”

Mr. Murrey held this office from 1604 to 1622; his salary being increased in 1611 to £6 13s. 4d.; and he was succeeded by Mr. James Mullins, to whom, after a conference between the Governors of Saint Bartholomew's and those of St. Thomas', duties were assigned in the following order:—

“Vicesimo die Januarii Anno Dni 162 $\frac{2}{3}$ .”

“It is ordered by the Governors of this Hospitall that James Mullins Chirurgion in consideracon of his care and paynes which he is to take in cuttinge and cureinge of poor diseased p'sons of the Stone, and the greifs and Malladies hereunder named, brought to the sev̄all hospitalls of S<sup>t</sup> Barth̄ewes and S<sup>t</sup> Thomas in Sowthwarke, shall have the yearly stipend of xxx<sup>ld</sup> p. ann from x̄xmas last past soe longe as he shall discharge the same cures to the good likeinge of the Governors of the said hospitalls viz. xv<sup>l</sup> of his said stipend to be paid him quarterly from this hospitall and the other xv<sup>l</sup> from St. Thomas Hosp<sup>ll</sup>. and he is alsoe to be allowed two pounds of towē for every patient for their more easie and warmer dressinge.

“For the Annuall stipend of thirty pounds I under take (w<sup>th</sup> God his helpe) my best skill and experience the manuall operacon and chirurgicall cuer of these insuinge Maladies viz.

“The Cureinge by Insition the Stone in the yard or Bladder.

“The cureinge of the rupture or falling downe of the Intestines or gutts into the Codds by Cuttinge.

“The Cureinge by Insition the Carnosity or fleshie substance in the Codds.

“Alsoe the Curinge of Wenns by Insition.

“Desiringe that for every patient I may have the allowaunce of 2 pounds of towe for their easier and warmer dressinge.”

By the account for 1629, it appears that there were extra charges for the diet and maintenance of persons cut for the stone, at the rate of about thirty shillings a month. Other notices show the consideration in which the operation was held. Thus in 1654 (May 12) is an order that the stone should be cut for publicly; in 1714, is one that the stones should be hung up in the Compting House according to ancient custom; and in 1722, is an order to put up a new rail, because of the press of the company at the cutting for stone.

The office of Lithotomist, as distinct from that of surgeon to the hospital, was abolished in February 173<sup>o</sup><sub>1</sub>, when on the death of Mr. John Dobyns, and the retirement in anger of Dr. John Bamber, Mr. Freeke, one of the surgeons, and Mr. Biggs, Mr. Webb, and Mr. Nourse<sup>3</sup>, the assistant surgeons, declared their readiness to perform the operation. Since that time the appointment to the surgeoncy has always included that to the office of lithotomist to the hospital.

<sup>3</sup> This was Mr. Edward Nourse, and there is reason to believe that it was chiefly at his instigation that the change was made. His father, Mr. John Nourse, was a Lithotomist of some renown; for his portrait, representing him with a knife in one hand and a large calculus in the other, is in the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Mr. Edward Nourse was the first lecturer on anatomy in St. Bartholomew's. He began his Lectures in 1734 or earlier, and published in 1729 and 1748 a “Syllabus totam Rem Anatomicam complectens,” addressed “Studiosis Chirurgiæ in S. Bartholomæi Nosocomio.” Percivall Pott was his pupil and prosector.



THE SURGEONS OF THE LOCKS.—[See p. 37.]

THE BONE-SETTER.—By the accounts at Michaelmas, 1598, it appears that the first appointment of a bone-setter to the hospital took place about Michaelmas 1596. John Isard, or Izard, was then appointed at a salary of £8 a year, in addition to which he was allowed to charge separately for certain cases. He had in 1591 been employed in the same capacity, but for only one case; “for the healinge and curinge one James Jones who had his legge broken,” he received fifty shillings; and in 1585, he had twenty shillings for the healing of a like injury in one Morgan Jones.

In 1612 a further gratuity of forty shillings a year was granted to Mr. Izard: and in 1619 Andrew Matthewes was appointed to be his assistant, and to succeed to his place at his death or other departure. This took place in 1625; but when Mr. Matthewes was appointed, it was ordered that whenever he ceased to hold the office no fresh election should take place, but the surgeons themselves should perform the duties; and he ceased to receive the salary at Midsummer in 1628.

THE APOTHECARY.—From what has been said of the office of the surgeons, it will appear probable that they for many years themselves supplied, and at their own cost, the greater part of the materials necessary for the dressings of their patients. This is confirmed by what is now to be said of the charge of the apothecary. I think he must have been first appointed at the same time as the office of physician was established; for there is no mention of an apothecary, or of such materials as one would supply, in any of the accounts before that for the year ending 1567. In that year there is this entry.

“Paid by boke the potticarye the xii<sup>th</sup> of Maye

A<sup>o</sup> 1567 . . . . . xx<sup>l</sup>.

“Paide him more by bill the xiii<sup>th</sup> day of June A<sup>o</sup>

1567 . . . . . xix<sup>l</sup> x<sup>s</sup>.

In 1569, there is, in a corresponding place :—

“ Item p<sup>d</sup> the bill of the potticary to xxiiii<sup>th</sup> of November A<sup>o</sup> 1569 for a halfe yere's stoffe s'ved in for the poore ended at Michellmas A<sup>o</sup> 1569 p. quittance . . . . . x<sup>ld</sup>. ”

And in 1570 :—

“ Item paid to the poticarye for stoffe received from him by the surgeons and the pision for one holle yere ended at Michellmas A<sup>o</sup> 1570 . . . . . xx<sup>ld</sup>. ”

And in 1571 :—

“ Paid Will<sup>m</sup>. Weston potticarye for his fee for svinge the house of droges for the poore for one hole yere ended at Mich<sup>as</sup> 1571 . . . . . xx<sup>ld</sup>. ”

The three payments last named are in correspondence with an order of the Court, on the 29th of May, 1568. In 1575, it stands :—

“ Item paide to Wyllyam Weste potticarie for the poore for one whole yeres wages for p̄gacions lecturies, confecons, plaisters &c accordinge to an order of Courte . . . . . xxvi<sup>ld</sup> xiii<sup>s</sup> iv<sup>d</sup>. ”

to which yearly salary of £26 13s. 4d., he was appointed on the 9th of August, 1572.

The same plan, or very nearly the same, appears to have been continued till 1588. But, on the 26th of March, 1586, this occurs :—

“ This day complaint hath bene made by the apothecary of this house, that he is charged w<sup>th</sup> div<sup>s</sup> ointementes, pulteses, & plasters for the poore w<sup>ch</sup> he ought not to doe, and further he alleadg<sup>eth</sup>, that the same belongeth to the surgions to provide, and not the pothecarye, w<sup>ch</sup> complaint being hard by this court the gov<sup>'</sup>-nors imediately caused M<sup>r</sup> Bright the phisicon to this house to deliver his opinion therin w<sup>ch</sup> of them ought to finde the ointemente,

plasters, and pulteses for the poore, w<sup>ch</sup> M<sup>r</sup>. Bright after the hering of the cause deliv'eth his opinion that the Apothecarye is onely but to finde such medicines & drinckes as are ministred inwardely unto any of the poore & not otherwise, And the Surgions to find all other stuffe, as plasters, ointements, pulteses & such like things for the poore, as are to be ministred outwardly. . . .” [whereupon the court ordered each to provide his own accordingly].

And on the 5th of October, 1588, this entry is made, by which the charge of the apothecary at this time is yet more nearly defined :—

“ This day Roger Gwynn Apothecarie came to this courte & made request to the Gov'noures of this house, with the concent of M<sup>r</sup>. Doctor Bright & prayeth that his stipend may be amended and made as much as he hath in S<sup>t</sup>. Thomas Hospitall, & offereth to serve & to finde a purging diet for such & so manie of the poore of this house as shall have occacon to use it, in the spring of the yere, for the space of three weekes together, & a drie diett for a fortnight once in the yere, And further offereth uppon urgent occacons to use the like diet for viii or or xii p̄sons in the fall of the leafe, or at any other time when he shalbe appointed by the phisicon, Surgions, or gov'noures of this house, And also he offereth to find yerelie to such poore as shall haue neade, all such oiles ointements & plasters as are neadefull & appointed by the phisicon: And further for the better & more speadie Recov'rie of the poore, he also offereth to finde wekelie throughout the yere, sufficient good & holesome skurvigrasse for the poore, to use dailie, to stampe & streine the same for drinck; And in consideracon that the said Gwynn shall effectuellie p'forme the offer above menconed, Order is taken by this Courte that the said Roger Gwynn shall have . . . . xL<sup>1</sup> a yere, the same to be paid quarterlie, & this graunt to continewe so long as the gov'noures of this house shall see the poore better looked to & soner healed then heretofore they have beene used, & also order is taken that the Surgions shall not further charge the Apothecarie

with ointementes & plasters, other then such as the gov'noures & phisicon of this house shall thinck necessarie."

The sum yearly paid after this, was £37 12s.

For some years following, there were no material changes; but from 1609 to 1614 there are numerous charges amounting to from fifteen to thirty pounds a year for "extraordinary salves," &c., paid to one who was not apothecary to the hospital: and from 1604 to 1613, the Hospitaler, or Chaplain to the hospital, received at the rate of from ten to forty shillings per month for diet-drinks, which he made and supplied to the patients—a feeble revival of the union of the offices of the priest and the physician.

On the 28th of July, 1614, Mr. Gwynn retired or was dismissed, and it was determined to have a resident apothecary, by whom all the "oyntments, salves and Physicke" should be prepared, and who was to have £16 a year, besides his residence. From this time the Governors purchased the materials for the apothecary's use. For many years his account is charged in monthly bills, which amounted in 1633 to £254 2s. 3d. for the year; and (as if Harvey's rules had had good effect) in 1635, to £161 9s. 9d.; and in 1638, to £123 11s. 10d. This plan appears to have been continued with no material change, except the gradual augmentations of the apothecary's salary till it amounted to £40 a year, through all Harvey's time and for some years later.

I cannot find when the apothecary first began to have a charge over the patients, but there is an entry in the Journal of December 23, 1665, according to which the physicians having absented themselves from the hospital during the existence of the plague, one of the surgeons, Thomas Gray, and the apothecary, Thomas Francis Barnard, who attended the patients, were voted a gratuity of £30 each.

THE CURER OF SCALD HEADS.—Separate charges for the cure of this disorder may be found in the accounts of the hospital at early times; as, for example, in 1554-5.

“ Itm, paid to Elizabeth Hall for helying the scald hed  
of John Turner . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup>.”

And—

“ Itm payd to a poore woman for helyng of a boye’s  
head . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup>.”

“ Itm paid to her in earnest to amend another scald  
head . . . . . iiiis.”

In 1621, a distinct appointment was made (January 26.)

“ It is graunted that Frauncis Holcombe shall have for the cure  
of every one of the poore of a scald headd comitted to her  
charge by the Governours of this howse twenty shillings soe that  
shee pfectly cure the ptye.”

Frances Holcombe being a poor widow had five pounds lent  
her in advance, which she was to repay by a deduction of ten  
shillings from the charge for each cure, till she liquidated the  
debt. But she was soon enriched; for in every following year  
she received more than any other member of the medical staff.  
For example, she had—in 1623 . . . . £27

1624 . . . . 34 5s.

1625 . . . . 40

and at this time, I think the excellence of her prospects must  
have delivered her from her widowhood; for there is no appear-  
ance of a new appointment, but hereafter the name is not Frances  
Holcombe, but Frances Worth; and one Ellis Worth, and Frances  
his wife, now appear as holding a lease of certain property near  
the hospital. Her income steadily increased; and she received—

In 1635 . . . . £125

1636 . . . . 99

1638 . . . . 102

that is, in the same year in which the apothecary’s whole bill was  
only £123 11s. 10d.; and this goes on; thus—

In 1639 . . . . £119

1640 . . . . 85

1642 . . . . 126

At length (whether the disease or the remedy were exhausted does not appear, but) the office grows less and less profitable ; and in 1697, it ceases to be mentioned, and scald heads are no longer an item in the treasurer's discharge account.

NOTE F. Page 9.

Of those who exercised the chief authority in the hospital, while Harvey was its physician, many were admirably devoted to its welfare. Sir Robert Ducie, who was President from 1628 to 1634, showed his zeal by his gift of £200. So large a sum had been very seldom given since the granting of the charter. Mr. Martin Bond or, as he is sometimes called, Captain Bond, whose name is here referred to, was elected treasurer in 1620, having been a governor since 1607. He held office for twenty-two years, and retired when he was past eighty years old, because of "his greate yeares and weakenes of body." His portrait was placed in the hospital shortly after his retirement ; an honour paid very rarely, and to none but the greatest benefactors. One other on whom it was conferred about the same time, was Sir Nicholas Rainton, who was elected a Governor in 1617, and whose eminent merits were singularly proved by the circumstances of his election to the Presidency in 1634. Sir Paul Pinder, also, who left £600 to the hospital was a Governor in the time of Harvey.

NOTE G. Page 13.

The Out-Houses here mentioned were Lock Hospitals belonging to Saint Bartholomew's, and used for the reception of patients labouring under syphilis and other diseases supposed to be infectious or incurable. One was situated in Kent Street, then called Kentish Street, in Southwark ; the other was at Kingsland. They had been two of the numerous Lazar-houses founded for lepers, when, between the 11th and 15th centuries, the

leprosy (*Elephantiasis Græcorum*) was rife in Britain<sup>4</sup>. That in Kent Street was founded some time previous to 1321, with the title of "the hospital of the Blessed Mary and of Saint Leonard, for lepers, without Southwark." That in Kingsland was probably less ancient.

At the beginning of the 16th century, when leprosy had become so rare in England that hospitals were no longer needed for those who were afflicted by it, the Lazar-houses, falling into disuse, were destroyed or devoted to various other purposes. One of the most ancient gave place to the Royal Palace of St. James', whose chapel stands where once stood "St. James's Hospital," founded, probably, before the Norman conquest of England, "for the reception of fourteen leprous virgins living chaste lives." Others, as that at Ilford in Essex, became almshouses; others were converted into general hospitals. Of those in the neighbourhood of London, seven remained in 1547 when the charter was granted to St. Bartholomew's; and in 1550, the hospital-accounts contain charges for the conveyance of patients to Lazar-houses at Mile-End, Hammersmith, Finchley, Southwark, Knightsbridge, Highgate, and Kingsland. In the journal of the same year there is a memorandum of the persons delivered on certain days to the proctors (as they are called) of these houses; from which, also, it appears that with each person were sent a mattrass, a bolster, a coverlet, and a pair of sheets; so that it is probable the houses were not at this time properly fitted up for the reception of patients. The houses at Finchley and Mile-End seem very soon after this time to have been disused. The other five were in use in 1608; for in this, as in all previous years, there are notices of bills paid to their several guiders, or surgeons, for the charge and cure of patients. Some time before 1621, the number of those connected with the hospital was reduced to the two at Southwark and Kingsland, which had at

<sup>4</sup> See the very interesting 'Antiquarian Notices of Leprosy and Leper Hospitals in Scotland and England.' By James Y. Simpson, M.D., in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, vols. lvi. lvii. 1841-2.

this time become part of the hospital property, and were entirely under the control of the Governors. The *Lock* (as it was usually called) in Kent Street, Southwark, was appropriated to men; and the *Spital* at Kingsland, to women. Each contained about thirty beds, and was under the charge of the guider, guide, or surgeon who was appointed by the Governors of the hospital, and who received from them, for many years after 1608, an annual stipend of four pounds a year, and fourpence a day for the diet of each patient under his charge. After the great fire in London, when the heavy loss of property sustained by the hospital made the strictest economy necessary, the patients admitted into the Locks were required to pay the fourpence a day themselves, the rule being relaxed only in favour of those who were penniless and friendless.

As the hospital itself rose in importance, so did its adjuncts, the Locks; or, at least, their officers did: for in 1754, each surgeon had a salary of £30 a year, besides the house given him for his residence, and a gratuity of £50 a year for medicines. At this time, also, and for many years previously, it was usual for the two senior assistant-surgeons to the hospital to be the "surgeons and guides" of the Locks.

The total cost of the two establishments about 1754 was, on an average, 700 pounds a year. And as the hospital was at this time barely able to maintain its own expenses in the great increase of its extent at the rebuilding, the dissolution of the Locks was resolved on, and was accomplished in 1760, in which year also the rebuilding of the hospital was completed, and wards were set apart for the reception of syphilitic patients. After this time the Locks were let for ordinary purposes<sup>5</sup>; and, when they had long served for these, they were pulled down. The removal of the unconsecrated chapel of that at Kingsland is just completed; and I believe that the only relic that exists of either of them, is the Sacramental Chalice now used in the wards

<sup>5</sup> There are engravings of them in this phase of their existence in Wilkinson's "Londina Illustrata," vol. i. pl. 67, 68. London, 1819.



of the hospital, which was formerly in use at the Lock in Southwark.

There is no doubt that the Locks were destined chiefly for syphilitic patients, and it was for a long time a rule of the hospital that none such should be admitted into the wards; but this rule was probably never strictly complied with. It is evident, by the extract, dated October 18, 1550, that syphilitic patients were knowingly admitted into the hospital at that time. William Clowes, also, who was for many years surgeon to the hospital, speaks thus in his "Briefe and necessary treatise touching the disease usually called Lues Venerea<sup>6</sup>."

"I may speake boldly, bicause I speake truly; and yet I do speak it with greefe of minde, that in the Hospitall of Saint Bartholomew in London, there hath beene cured of this disease by me and three others, within five yeeres to the number of one thousand and more. I speak nothing of Saint Thomas Hospitall and other houses about the citie [alluding, probably, to the Lazar-houses] wherein an infinite multitude are daily cured. The Masters of the foresaid Hospitalls, being mooved with devotion and a Christian-like care towards these wicked and sinfull creatures are daily inforced to take in a number of these diseased people that otherwise would infect many good and honest persons: seeking with like care to restraine this greevous infection, and yet the number still increaseth. It happened very seldom in the Hospitall of Saint Bartholomew whilst I staid there; amongst every twentie so diseased that were taken into the said house, which was most commonly upon the Monday, ten of them were infected with Lues Venerea."

It was probably to put an end to this too free admission of such cases that Harvey's peremptory rule was framed. It was afterwards strengthened by an order, that if any syphilitic

<sup>6</sup> P. 149 of the edition of 1596. Astruc refers to this treatise, of which the first edition was published in 1575, as the earliest English work on syphilis. The edition of 1596 is appended to Clowes' more celebrated work, "A profitable and necessarie booke of observations for all those that are burned with the flame of gun-powder."

patients fraudulently obtained admission into the hospital, they should be instantly expelled, and not even allowed the benefit of the treatment at the Locks. Notwithstanding, it is certain, that in 1754 it was, and had been long, customary to receive a certain number of such patients into what were called the Fluxing wards.

On the other hand, it appears, that for a long time after the first annexation of the Locks, other patients besides the syphilitic were sent thither. In November 1603, there is an order containing an incidental notice of the "poore patients infected with the plague and other grievous deseases sent from this hospitall" to the Locks; and Harvey's rules require that all the incurable and infectious cases should be sent to the out-houses, as well as the scandalous, by which are probably meant the syphilitic.

NOTE H. Page 14.

The prohibition of the surgeons from the prescribing of inward physick, even in surgical cases, was so fully supported by the law, as put in force at the frequent instance of the College of Physicians in Harvey's time, that it would have been vain for the surgeons to protest against it. How many prosecutions the College of Physicians instituted against such infringements of their privileges, and with what success in fines, imprisonments, and prohibitions, the reader may find in Dr. Goodall's "Historical Account of the College's Proceedings against Empiricks and unlicensed Practisers, &c.," London, 1684, 4to. Twice in Harvey's time the surgeons made attempts to obtain from Parliament and the King the right to give what they deemed good to help their external applications; pleading very truly "the great and heavy burthen to the Common-wealth in general, when for every hurt apperteyning to the Chirurgion's cure the Patient must be forced to entertain a Surgeon, a Physician, and an Apothecary;" but all in vain. The College of Physicians was

then nearly as irresistible in the execution, as it was inflexible in the assertion, of its rights.

Yet it must have been with a heavy heart that John Woodall "agreed unto" this strict ordinance of his colleague. For he had written on the question with a decision worthy of his great successor who spoke of the "one and indivisible" science.—"Who," he says, in his *Surgeon's Mate*, "Who is hee that can cure a wound, a tumor, an ulcer, yea but an ague, with his hand only, without fitting medicines? Surely no man: Then it must necessarily follow that Chyrurgia, Dieta & Pharmacum, viz. Surgery, Diet and Medicines (I meane both outward and inward) are unseparable companions, and therefore all to be used in the art of curing man's body; and that in the person of one man."

NOTE I. Page 15.

We cannot wonder at the surgeons protesting at the inequality of the rules which secured secrecy for the physicians' prescriptions, and publicity for theirs. I cannot find how the protest was disposed of; but the probability is, that the surgeons were, as usual in those days, put down.

It is not a little strange to find Harvey, who was not more esteemed for his science than for the steadfastness and devotion with which he maintained the dignity of his order, adopting a practice which is now characteristic of quackery. The custom of his time made that honest which is now, more justly, shameful. In none of the many prosecutions of empirics by the College of Physicians, recorded in Dr. Goodall's history, is the secrecy of their modes of practice mentioned as an aggravation of their offences; nor is it, I think, in any considerable work of that period, regarded as a custom of questionable propriety. Indeed, it would be difficult to find better evidence that the custom of secrecy in practice was both usual and reputable than these rules afford, in which we find Harvey, the high-minded defender and benefactor of the College of Physicians, demanding it for himself, and the

surgeons of the hospital, of whom two at least were "Masters in Surgery," protesting against the proposal to make their secrets known.

NOTE K. Page 16.

The journals contain no record of the retirement of Harvey from his office in the hospital; but, in the ledgers, which have been kept with great accuracy and minuteness ever since the granting of the charter, it appears to have occurred in 1643, for in that year this entry stands in its usual place for the last time:—

"Itm to Doctor Harvey Phisicon xxxiii<sup>l</sup> vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>"

The absence of any record of the event may be explained by the confusion of the times. At the period of his resignation, Harvey was, probably, at Oxford, whither he had accompanied Charles I. and his two sons, after the battle of Edge-hill in 1642 and where he appears to have resided till, in 1645, he was made, and for a few months remained, Warden of Merton College. In 1646 he returned to London; but I can find no indication that he ever again took interest in the affairs of the hospital; although while he lived so near it, (in the Poultry, with his brother Sir Eliab), and the College of Physicians, where he must have passed much time, was yet closer at hand, it can hardly be doubted that he often visited the scene of his former labours, and watched the working of his code of rules.

The intention of having but one physician after the retirement of Harvey was soon abandoned; for in 1648 Dr. (afterwards Sir John) Micklethwaite was appointed assistant-physician to Dr. Clark.

...of the hospital of whom two at least were "Lancet" in  
"Gazette," protesting against the proposal to make the  
Lancet...

Nov. 11, 1891

The journal contains no record of the treatment of Harry's  
condition in the hospital; but in the letters which have been  
sent with great accuracy and minuteness ever since the  
Lancet's issue it appears to have occurred in 1891. In the  
Lancet's issue it is stated that the patient was...

"The Lancet's Harry's condition was..."  
The history of my record of the case was in fact  
discovered at the time. At the period of his  
Lancet was published in October, which in fact accompanied  
Lancet and the two cases of Harry's in 1891

LONDON :

GILBERT & RIVINGTON, PRINTERS,

ST. JOHN'S SQUARE.

The history of the case was in fact discovered at the time. At the period of his Lancet was published in October, which in fact accompanied Lancet and the two cases of Harry's in 1891. In the Lancet's issue it is stated that the patient was...