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with Mr Pettigrew's

best regard

HISTORY OF THE BARBER-SURGEONS OF LONDON.

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[*Read at a meeting held in the Hall of the Company, Jan. 14th, 1852.*]

ASSEMBLED in the Hall of the Company of Barbers, formerly Barber-Surgeons, it cannot but be interesting to take a glance at the history connected with it. Barber-Surgeon is a name now even more extinct than the bandaged pole which formerly constituted the ensign of their shops, and which is still to be met with in some places in London, but more frequently in the country. I need hardly remind my auditors that this pole is typical of a surgical operation—bleeding—happily now not so often resorted to as formerly; for medical men, like many other classes of society, may be said to become more conservative as they increase in years, and are certainly more chary of the vital fluid than they were wont to be in former times. So common, indeed, was the practice, that Ward, in his *Diary*, remarks: “Physicians make bleeding as a prologue to the play.”

The conjunction of two such opposite functions as shaving and surgery may appear to us in the present day as a remarkable incongruity; but recourse to the records of former times will enable us, perhaps, to perceive the reasons which led to the union of “Barbery and Surgery”, as they are termed in various acts of parliament. The offices of the barber and the surgeon are alike manual; the very name of the surgeon, or chirurgeon, as in former times it was always written, implies its character; its derivation from the hand, *χείρ*, the hand, and *ἔργον*, a work, establishes it; but medicine and surgery in early times, regarded as one and indivisible, their practices were united, and assistants were called in to the performance of those manual services which were deemed essential by the medical practitioner. Thus, although the union of barbery and surgery may at first sight appear extraordinary, when we trace

back the history of the science, and consider what was its state in the earliest periods, and that the practice confined itself entirely to mere manual performances, exercised without any regard or attention to the operations of the animal economy, our surprise will cease. But we shall presently trace this matter further.

It is but reasonable to suppose that the practice of surgeons, stated by old Fuller as “necessary and ancient their profession ever since man’s body was subject to enmity or casualty”, may boast a greater antiquity than medicine, as accidents may be presumed to have occurred antecedent to internal diseases. Attention would further be directed, in the first instance, to the external phenomena of the body rather than to the disordered actions of the internal organs. And it is worthy of observation that the Greek word ἰατρὸς, the Latin synonym for which is *medicus*, has a distinct reference to the operation of the surgeon rather than to the hidden intentions of the physician. Plato uses the word ἰατρεῖον to express the surgery or physician’s room where patients were received and attended to.

The Egyptian priesthood practised physic, but they were forbidden to attend to more than one disease, as we learn from Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus. The Brahmins of Hindostan were alike engaged, and it is possible that among the ancient Gauls, the Druids were also employed in the exercise of the medical art.

The earliest physicians to be looked upon as treating of medicine distinctly or separately, are to be found among the Greeks. They had their students for surgical appliances, as had also the Romans. Homer makes more than one allusion or reference to physicians to remedy wounds arising from darts or arrows. But Eustathius, the celebrated commentator on Homer, considers the art of healing to have been divided in his time into the two branches of medicine and surgery, the former of which was assigned to Podalirius, and the latter to Machaon. Æsculapius the father appears to have been a general practitioner, attending alike to medicine and surgery. We must, however, recollect that there is much of fable in all these accounts; but certainly Hippocrates, who was descended from Podalirius, practised both branches, as his writings amply testify.

About the eighth century the practice of surgery seems to have fallen into neglect, or to have lost reputation as a distinct branch of science, the whole merging into that of the physician, who took all cases under his own dominion.

It was not until the establishment of the medical schools, particularly that of Salerno, where examinations were required before license to practice would be granted in the divisions of medicine, surgery, and pharmacy, that those departments were properly attended to, yet they were not generally practised distinct from each other, at least in places beside that of Salerno. The professors in the celebrated schools of Padua and Bologna were alike professors of medicine and surgery. In our own country, upon the introduction of Christianity, medicine appears to have been entrusted to the monks and clergy. An interesting chapter in history might be formed by an account of the practice of medicine among the monks.¹

The practice of medicine by the monks and clergy almost universally prevailed in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and it was not until the two professions of medicine and theology were found to interfere seriously with each other, that an edict was issued from the papal chair forbidding the pursuit of medicine by the clergy. It was under Louis VII that the Faculty of Medicine of Paris assumed a form of consequence in the university, the foundation of which is attributable to Charlemagne, and the attractions of the profession appear to have been so great, that the clerical physicians became neglectful of their sacred offices and spent most of their time in attending the lectures which were then delivered on the works of Hippocrates and Galen, and which formed a portion of the public exercises. The council of Tours, under pope Alexander III, issued an edict in 1163, forbidding the priests to quit their cloister or to exercise the profession: in consequence of which a few laymen were induced to enter upon the study; but these were refused to be received by the university without contracting a vow of celibacy, and after the course of their studies most of them became priests.

The priests continued to follow the profession of medicine in their own abodes, and to those of the sick to whom

¹ This subject is reserved for special notice in an article to be devoted to the history of medicine in the mediæval period.

ministrations were required, they sent their servants, who consisted chiefly of barbers occupied in shaving their heads, making the tonsure, etc. The external applications requisite in affections of the head often rendered necessary the shaving off the hair, and this, together with the common resort to bleeding and other minor operations, became the office of the servants of the priests. This appears to me to be the origin of the connexion between the barbers and surgeons.

The union of barberry and surgery I know has by some been conceived to be of German origin. It is astonishing how little cultivation was given in Germany to surgery or pharmacy, even as late as the sixteenth century. The surgeons and pharmacutists, or apothecaries, as they may be called, were chiefly barbers and impostors. The influence of Paracelsus, whose labours in chemistry and alchemy produced such extraordinary effects, tended much, doubtless, to the introduction of pretenders and impostors, who practised largely on the credulity of mankind. No German writer of any eminence in medicine is devoid of loud complaints against the ignorance of the apothecaries, and the practices of the mountebanks, surgeons, chemists, and Paracelsists, who deluded the public, and became the very pests of society. From Germany they migrated to almost every part of Europe, exercising their nefarious practices.

In the thirteenth century, the Italian universities admitted the lay students to equal privileges with the clerical; and, whilst the latter confined themselves to the practice of physic, the former undertook the capital operations of surgery. The first incorporation of surgeons took place under Louis IX, commonly known as St. Louis, who himself engaged in dressing the wounded soldiers of his army. St. Louis seems, indeed, to have entertained a high respect for surgical appliances; and he deemed the professors of them of too much value to be regarded simply as servants of the clerical physicians, engaged in little else than following the directions given to them by the priests who were practising physic. He, therefore, in the year 1268, established a college of surgeons, and dedicated it to the honour of St. Cosmos and St. Damian. One of the conditions annexed to this foundation consisted of an obligation

to attend divine service every first Monday in the month, and after its performance to dress gratuitously the lame and wounded poor.

The servants of the priests, however, excluded from admission into the college or fraternity, continued to follow their usual avocations; and at the commencement of the fourteenth century, there were no less than twenty-six settled and practising at Paris. For a short time they were tolerated, and allowed to pursue their avocations, but they were soon summoned before the "procureur du roy", and forbidden to practise by the master-surgeons, as the members of the faculty were called. The authority of these, however, was of too doubtful a nature to command obedience, and the servants and barbers continued to exercise their calling, and their numbers were daily on the increase, until by the exertions of John Pitard, who held successively the appointment of surgeon to Louis IX, Philip the Brave, and Philip the Fair, obtained from the latter an ordonnance, which gave power to him to assemble the masters in surgery, to compel all practitioners to appear before him, there to undergo examination as to their qualifications, and to such as were competent license to practise was granted. To the provost of Paris was entrusted the duty of swearing those to whom licenses were given, and authority also to punish such as should dare to practise without proper authority and permission. This was an effective step; and the edict was enforced by king John in 1352, and again in 1355, and subsequently by Charles V, who, it is worthy of notice, while regent, had enrolled his name in the list of members, an example followed, as late as 1615, by Louis XIII, the year after he was declared of age by the regent.

Yet the barbers were not entirely excluded from practice, as permission was given to them in 1372 to dress boils, bruises, and open wounds, which were not mortal, but might become so without timely assistance. At this period, it must be remembered that France constituted the principal seat of learning, that many English resorted thither to pursue their various studies, and that there existed a department called the English school, over which an English procureur presided.

The first surgeon, as far as I can ascertain, regularly

appointed to attend an English monarch was Richard de Wy, who, in 1360, according to a MS. in the British Museum,¹ received this distinction from Edward III. The practice has continued to the present time, and they are now known as sergeant surgeons, though it was not until the first year of Edward VI that the office of sergeant surgeon was instituted, with a salary of forty marks *per annum*.

It was not until the reign of Henry V that England appears to have been alive to the necessity of exercising a controul over the practitioners of medical and surgical science. That monarch, in the third year of his reign (1415), undertook the invasion of France, and to supply the necessities of his fleet and army, as regarded their medical wants, he had only one surgeon, named Thos. Morestede, and twelve assistants to accompany him, and attend upon 6000 men at arms, and 24,000 archers.² The mortality in his army was great; an epidemic dysentery prevailed, from the incautious eating of fruit, and 2000 persons are reported to have died, among whom were many persons of rank. A great number beside were incapacitated for duty, and the situation of the army at Honfleur, reduced to 10,000 men, and opposed to at least 100,000 (some say 140,000) of the enemy, was most desperate. The indomitable courage of Henry, however, led his followers

¹ MS. Additional, 458, Article 133, p. 675, vol. ix, Rymer's Collection.

10 Jun. Pro Richardo de Wy Surgico Regis.

(Pat. 33, E. 3, p' 2. m. 27.)

Rex omnibus ad quos, etc. salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali et pro bono servicio quod dilectus serviens noster Richardus de Wy surgicus noster nobis adiu impendit et impendet in futur' concessimus ei vadia sua consueta videlicet duodecim denar' per diem et octo marcas per annum pro robis suis percipiend' ad terminum vitæ suæ per manus Custodis Garderobe nostre qui pro tempore fuerit tam pro tempore quo ab hospicio nostro absens quam presens fuerit in eodem. In cujus, etc.

Teste Rege apud Westm' .x die Junij.

Per breve de Privato Sigillo.

² Rymeri "Fœdera", tom. ix, p. 237: "Indentura cum Chirurgico Regis et Retinentia sua". This indenture, entered into by the king Henry V on one part, and Thomas Morstede, surgeon to the king, on the other, provides that the latter shall engage and take with him fifteen persons, three of whom shall be archers, and the remaining twelve persons of his own profession, "Hommes de son metier". Morestede was to receive forty marks for his expenses, and his assistants twenty marks each. The indenture is dated from Westminster, April 29th, 3rd Henry V (1415). In Rymer's "Fœdera", tom. ix, p. 252, we also find a "Petitio Cirurgici Regis" of the date of May 26th, 1415, in which Morstede prays for money for himself and assistants for necessaries for the voyage; and another to have under the privy seal letters of commission for the campaign.

to victory in the ever celebrated battle of Agincourt. In this expedition, the king gave some of his jewels in pledge for the payment of the salary allowed to the surgeon and his attendants.

In 1417, in his second expedition against France, a warrant¹ was issued to Thomas Morestede and William Bredewardyn to press as many surgeons and instrument makers into their service as they could find either in the city of London or elsewhere; which proves how few there were then following the profession of surgery. This scarcity of surgeons of repute may account for the number of uninformed persons who appear at this time to have prevailed, and which, in the ninth year of the same monarch, led to an attempt to punish the rabble as offenders;² but there were then too few qualified surgeons to render the means adopted effectual. In the succeeding reign, qualified practitioners became more abundant, and a large number of surgeons and barbers came over from France.³

¹ "Rymeri Fœdera", tom. ix, p. 363, June 14, 1416. "De Sururgicis providendis, pro Viagio Regis."

"REX dilectis sibi, Thomæ Morestede, et Willielmo Bredewardyn, Sururgicis nostris, salutem.

"Sciatis quòd assignavimus vos, conjunctim et divisim, ad tot Sururgicos, et alios artifices, pro certis instrumentis misteræ vestræ necessariis et compatentibus faciendis, quot pro præsentis viagio nostro supra mare necessariii fuerint et opportuni, ubicumque invenire poterunt, tam infra civitatem nostram Londoniæ, quàm alibi, sine dilatione capiendum et providendum; Et ideo vobis præcipimus quòd circa præmissa diligenter intendatis, et ea faciatis et exaquamini in forma prædicta," etc.

² Willcock quotes from Petyt's MSS., v. 33, p. 140, a draft of Act of Parliament, 9 Hen. V (1422), as follows:—"No one shall use the mysterie of fysyk, unless he hath studied it in some university, and is at least a bachelor in that science. The sheriff shall inquire whether any one practises in his county contrary to this regulation; and if any one so practise, he shall forfeit £40, and be imprisoned. And any woman who shall practise physie, shall incur the same penalty." The lords of the Privy Council were directed to make whatever regulations they might think proper upon this; but it does not appear to have had the effect of an Act of Parliament.

³ MS. Additional, 4604, Article 61, p. 279.

Pro Surgicis et Barbitonsoribus Civitatis Burdeg.

Vascon. 2 H. 6. m. 10.

Rex omnibus ad quos, etc., salutem.

Inspeximus transumptum sive translatum quarumdam literarum patentium domini Johannis de Sancto, Johanne Militis, nuper majoris et juratorum civitatis Burdeg, per Johannem Tiptoft, militem nuper senescallum, domini H. nuper Regis Anglie patris nostri defuncti. Ducatus sui Aquitan'n sub sigillo officii ipsius nuper senescalli factum in hæc verba.

Universis præsentis literas inspecturis Bertrandus de Asta, decretorum doctor judex appellationum ad curiam Vasconiae interpositarum et ipsius curiæ aliarum causarum quarumcumque auditor ac locumtenens, nobilis et potentis viri domini Johannis Tiptoft, militis senescalli Aquitaniae, pro serenissimo do-

In this manner, the way was paved for the patent of incorporation, granted by Edward IV, and it was in the first

mino nostro Angliæ et Franciæ, rege salutem et fidem indubiam eisdem adhibere.

Notum facimus nos die date presentium infrascripta protribunali in auditoris causarum, curiæ nostræ predictæ Vasconiæ, sedentes et de causis ejusdem curiæ, ut est moris cognoscentes in presentia notarii publici clerici sive scribe ejusdem curiæ et testium infrascriptorum quasdam patentes literas nobilis viri domini Johannis, de sancto Johanne militis civitatis Burdeg, et juratorum ejusdem civitatis in pergameno scriptas sigillo comune dictæ civitatis cum sera viridi impendenti sigillatas nobis per partem surgicorum et barbitonsorum, habitancium et commorantium in dicta civitate, in prædictis literis nominatorum exhibitas et presentatas sanas et integras omnique vicio et suspitione carentes, ut prima facie apparebat recepisse illasque tenuisse legisse palpasse et diligenter inspexisse, ac per notarium comunem curiæ nostra predictæ infrascriptum, ibidem coram nobis publice judicialiter et alta voce, ad supplicationem et specialem requestam Arnaldi Delasserra et Gancelini, de ponte barbitonsorum burgenisium dictæ civitatis, et in eadem habitancium et comorancium, pro se et nomine aliorum barbitonsorum et surgicorum, in prædicta civitate etiam habitantium, et comorantium legi, et publicari fecisse petentiumq' et requirentium sibi nomine quo supra per nos transumptum seu translatum prædictarum literarum dari et concedi decreta, et auctoritate nostris vallatis, ut deinceps tanta fides eidem transumpto ubilibet adhibeatur sicut vero originali dictarum literarum quas de verbo, ad verbum transcribi et legitime copiari per dictum notarium infrascriptum fecimus et mandamus a dicto originali in hunc modum “ Nos Johan de saint Johan Cavaler Maher de Lacinlat de Borden et Juratz de Lamedissa avandeita civitat huyt en nombre et plus estantz dentz lamaison comunan de sont glegi en pleneyra jurada par tractar delas causas concernentz labor et profeit comun de lad ciutat, et entre las antras de las causas deins es-cruitas ans totz quilas presentz veiran salut.

“ Saver fasem q^{ue} nos mager et juratz susdeitz considerantz et attendantz un erla supplicacion a nos feila par los surgeons et barbeis habitantz et demorantz en la deita ciutat soes assaver mestre Ramon de Sodares mestre Esteven Deumas mestre Dams den Jardm' mestre Amanrin de seint Martin Perrinot Auster Arnantonde de serras mestre Arnand de Labia den pont Permot de Lemosin Helias oley Guilhemin Abenant Sanson Lambert Pey den Prat pey doat Helias pont Ayman Roy et autres habitantz et demorantz en la deita ciutat cum dessus nostres borgues contenez plusors caps et artigles nos supplicantz entre les autras causas que anos plages ordenar. Inhibir et defendre a totz barbeis que nulhiro fos si ardit debarbeiar endigmenge in enlos Jovus de nadan de capdan de Epiphania de Paschas de Assencion et autiris festas annans de lan en las quatre festas de nostra dona. Et plus que nulli nopogos user de aucuns densdeitz officis de surgia in debarberia in lenar in lenir obrador hubert entro tant fos degudament par aucuns en asso expertz par nos expressament et especiaumentz surso depudadors sobre su sufficiensa examinat. Et la que sere estat examinat et fere trovat sufficient que agos apagar quatre francs las tres partz a ladeila custat et alas ovras daquera et la quarta part a la coffraia deusd supplicantz el asso sub certas penas nos mager et juratz susdeitz et regardantz lur deita supplication estre mot justa et segont dreit et causa honesta et aquera estre ahonor et reverencia de Diu et de nostra dona et aubey et profeit public de la deita ciutat et os borgues on aquera et en lo pais aluviron estantz dentz la deita maison et tenent nostra jurada lo sench sonat par tenir aquera aissi cum es acosturnat fasantz nombre he huyt juratz et de plus auem ordenat et establitz par las presentz ordenam et establissent que nulli barber demorant et habitant en la deita cuitat et en las vallegnas poder et senheria daquera dassi en avant no sia si audit de barbeiar en lodeit jovu de digmenge en las festas dessus declaradas in user de office de Surgia in lenar ovrador delurs deitz offices si no que sia fish de mestre tant entro sia degudament par los deputadore

year of the reign of this monarch (1461-2, not 1464, as stated by Stow) that the company of barbers or surgeons, in whose hall we are now assembled, then came as a body together. The charter bears date Feb. 24th, and at the commencement runs thus:—*Sciatis quod nos considerantes qualiter dilecti nobis probi et liberi homines misterie barbitonsorum civitatis nostre Londonie utentes misterie sive facultate chirurgicorum, etc.* To this charter the royal seal, in green wax, is appended. The master at this period was Wm. Legge, and the wardens were Hugh Harte, John Saunders, and Thos. Folliott. The company's books give a list of all the masters and wardens from the second of Edw. II (1308), the first master being Richard Lee, barber. He had no wardens. In the thirty-eighth of Edw. III, all corporations in London began under the mayoralty of Adam Berry; and in the forty-ninth year of this monarch, in the mayoralty of John Ward, it was ordered that all corporations be governed by a master and two wardens.

The original statutes of the Barber-Surgeons' Company¹

par nos enso expertz sobre sa sufficiensa examinat. Ela quesera trovat sufficient que pagina aladeila cuitat et ovra daquera et ala coffraira densd supplicantz quatre francs las tres partz a la deita cuitat et la quarta a la deita coffrairia Eleasso solz la periā par tantas velz cum aura feit le contrarie de las causas susdeitas et decas tuna deras et de J. March' d'etrgent applicadinras las tres partz daquet a las ovras de la vila et la quarta part a la coffrairia densdeitz supplicantz.

En testimonin divertat et amaior fermetat de las causas dessusdeitas nostras presentz lrās ausdeitz nostres borgues auem auliriāt solz la saget de la comunia appareat de la Cathina.

Dadas a Borden solz lod^r saget lo xxiiij. jornden mes de julh l'oru mil quatre centz et quinze Ramundus de Bernaceto.

Quarum quidem literarum predictarum transumpto seu translato hujusmodi nos iudex et locumtenens prædictus volumus et tenore præsentium decernimus quod deinceps plena fides ubique in et per omnia quanta vero originali literarum predictarum adhibeatur in agendis in iudicio et extra.

In quorum omnium singulorum premissorum fidem et testimonium et ad majorem certitudinem eorundem presenti transumpto seu publicato ad supplicationem prædictam sigillum officij dicti domini senescalli una cum interpositioni auctoritatis nostre ordinare perit' et decreti duximus apponend'. Acta sunt hæc in castro regio Burdog et auditorio causarum curiæ prædicte Vasconie die nona mensis Martij anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo decimo octavo. Testibus ibidem presentibus discretis viris magistris Johanne de Nogurrijs Helia de Dalhairio Petro de Bosquato in legibus et Helia Vitalis in Decretis Bocallarijs Arnaldo Vitalis Aymerico Fulcheru Petro Gascome Johanne Foyneti et Galliardo Debernos Not^r publicis ac pluribus alijs ibidem existentibus. Et hoc omnibus quorum interest innotescimus per presentes.

In cujus &c.

Teste rege apud Westm^r xx. die Augusti.

¹ Entries relating to the company from 1309 to 1377, are to be seen in the

date May 10, 1435, and there exists a manuscript volume on vellum containing these, now in possession of the Barbers' Company. Therein the arms of the company are emblazoned, and underneath is written:—

“The yere of oure Lord MCCCCLXXXII at the goyng ovyr the see of oure Sovryn Lord Kyng Harry the VII. In to Fraunsse. Thes armys were geven on to the Crafte of Surgeons of London the vij yere of his reyng. In the time of Hewe Clapton, mayr.”

Then follows a calendar for the year, with the names of the saints affixed to their several days, after which are twenty-three chapters:—

1. That yeerli the craft come togider.
2. Of quarterage.
3. Of the quarter daies.
4. How noon schal take anotheris cure.
5. Of governaunce of foreyns (*i. e.* foreigners).
6. Of schewynge of curis.
7. Of evene porcions of the maistris avauntage.
8. Of foreyns resseyved.
9. Of prentisis maad free.
10. How noon schal enplete another.
11. Of visitynge of housholders.
12. How peines schulen be moderate and by whom.
13. Of amending and addicion of the composicion.
14. Of payment to the dyner.
15. Of condicionis of the boondis.
16. Of the charge and ooth.
17. Of peyne of mysgovernance.
18. Of the ooth of the maistris.
19. That no man presume to breke this ordinaunce.
20. Of tymes and houris sett of comynge togidris.
21. For them that laketh on S. Luke is day at masse.
22. For them that laketh on the day of Cosine and Damyan.
23. For them that on the day of presentacion havying know (*sic*).

The original statutes¹ terminate with chapter xx, and books of the Guildhall Chamber; and there also are the bye-laws of the company in 1387; and an Act of Parliament relating thereto of the date of 1420. Copies of these are in the books of the company, lettered L. 1 and 2.

¹ Of these, the following extracts may interest the reader:—

“In the name of God, Amen. In the tenth day of May the y^r of our L^d 1435, in the y^r of K. Henry vj, the 13th. By the good advys of the worschipful men of the craft or science of cirurgie in the cite of London, and at the commonalte

are stated to be enrolled in the book K, the sixth leaf, referring to the books at the Guildhall Chamber. The supplementary chapters, 21, 22, and 23, are dated Sept. 28, 1503, 19 Hen. VII. These chapters relate to pecuniary arrangements, and in one mention is made of the common box, which is probably the poor-box, used at this time to receive donations from those who either become freemen of the company, or take up their livery therein. In these chapters are to be found portions of the Evangelists adapted to the objects of the company and the engagements about to be entered into, and from the practice of administering the oaths upon these characteristic portions, has arisen probably the common saying of *enough to swear by*.

Following these portions of the Gospels, is "The copie of y^e Supplicōn to y^e Mayre and Aldermen of London to be relieved from bearing arms, etc., granted to them Mar. 4, 7 Henry VII, and entered in the books of the Guildhall. Copy of the Liberties of the Surgeons and the seele of the city in the boke of l and y^e leaf 493, ordering a *public* examination of all such as practise in the city of London." These regulations are dated 1497.

In 1461, it must be recollected, men allowed their beards to grow, and shaving was an operation of rare performance, unless for surgical purposes. In cases of accident to the head it frequently became necessary to remove the hair, and it thus formed the business of the surgeon, and there is reason to believe that the surgeons in general of this

of the same craft, a compositie or an ordinance in this matter is made and assented stabilli to stonde evere here aftir: First, that yeorli the seid craft come togidere on the dai of Seint Cosme and Damian afore noon and chose hem iij maistris for the yeer, as old custum was to rule and governe wel and truli the seid craft. And that the maistris have the tresour and comoun godis of the same craft or feloschip ī governaunce the seid yeer, and thei to be bounden therfore, etc."

"And, moreover, if ony persowne of the seid feloschip have ony cure disperat of the w^h is lykh to falle deeth or mayme or to him unknowen, that he schewe it to the maistris or to sume of hem withoune foure or fyve daies, upon peine to paie to the box xiiis. & iiiid. And if ony of the forseid maistris be requirid bi ony of the felowschip to se sich a cure disperat, and he wole not come threto se it, eithir for comfort of the sike and honeste of the craft, that he paie to the box at ech tyme and as ofte as he is hereinne fautī, vjs. & viijd. And if ony man of the maistris forseid for the yeer falle thus ī ony peine aboue ordeined, if he wole not paie it withinne the dai of his offise of maistirschip, that thanne hise successouris that is to seie the maistris aftir hym gadere it of him as thei gadere it of other personys of the same felowschip or craft."

period practised as barbers. Rymer mentions a patent¹ for naturalization of one Michael Belwell, who filled the post of surgeon to Henry VI in 1443, and in this he is described as “*Valettus et Sirurgicus noster*”; and in another warrant,² issued to Wareynn and Marshall, also surgeons to Henry VI in 1454, the *capitis rasura* is expressly mentioned as a part of their official duty. It has been remarked, that the business of a barber in those days implied no degradation whatever, rather the contrary under certain circumstances. From Rymer’s *Fœdera* (xi, 182)³

¹ Rymeri “*Fœdera*”, tom. xi, p. 18: “*Pro Sirurgico Regis*”, Feb. 7th, 1443, 21° Hen. VI. “*Concessimus dilecto servitori nostro, Michaeli Belwell Valetto ac Sirurgico nostro*”, etc.

² Rymeri “*Fœdera*”, tom. xi, p. 347: “*De Ministrando Medicinas circa Personam Regis.*”

REX, dilectis sibi, Magistris, Johanni Arundell, Johanni Faceby, et Wilhelmo Hatclyff, Medicis, Magistro Roberto Wareyn et Johanni Marchall, Cirurgicis, salutem.

Sciatis quòd, cùm nos adversâ valetudine, ex visitatione divinâ, corporaliter laboremus, a quâ nos, cùm ei placuerit, qui est omnium vera salus, liberari posse speramus, propterea, juxta consilium ecclesiastici consultoris, quia nolumus, abhorrare medicinam quam pro subveniendis humanis langoribus creavit Altissimus de ejus salutari subsidio, ac de fidelitate, scientia, et circumspeditione vestris pleniùs confidentes, de avisamento et assensu concilii nostri, assignavimus vos conjunctim et divisim ad liberâ ministrandum et exequandum in et circa personam nostram.

Inprimis (videlicet) quòd licitè valeatis moderare nobis dietam juxta discretionas vestras et casûs exigentiam.

Et quòd, in regimine medicinalium, liberè nobis possitis ministrare electuaria, potiones, aquas, sirupos, confectiones, laxativas medicinas in quacumque forma nobis gratiori et ut videbitur plus expedire, clisteria, suppositoria, caput purgia, gargarismata, balnea, vel universalialia vel particularia epithimita, fomentationes, embrocationes, capitis rasuram, unctiones, emplastra, cerota, ventosas cum scarificatione vel sine, emeroidarum provocationes, modis quibus meliùs ingetuare poteritis, et juxta consilia peritorum medicorum qui in hoc casu scripserunt vel imposterùm scribent; et idèd vobis et cuilibet vestrùm mandamus quòd circa præmissa diligenter intendatis, et ea faciatis et exequamini in forma prædicta: damus autem universis et singulis fidelibus et lignis nostris, quorum interest, in hac parte, firmiter in mandatis quod vobis, in executione in præmissorum, pareant et intendant, ut est justum. In cujus, etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, sexto die Aprilis. (1454, 32° Hen. VI.) John Faceby, mentioned in the foregoing warrant, was physician to Henry VI, and by a warrant, 22° of this reign, it appears that he received a salary of £100 *per ann.* Pro Physico Regis Rex collectoribus parvæ custumæ suæ in portu civitatis suæ Londoniæ, qui nunc sunt et qui pro tempore erunt, salutem.

Cum de gratia nostra speciali concesserimus dilecto servitori nostro magistro Johanni Faceby, physico nostro, centum libras percipiendas annuatim a festo Sancti Michaelis ultimo præterito pro termino vitæ suæ de parva custuma nostra in portu prædicto, etc.

³ Tom. xi, p. 182. De Feodis consuetis pro Barbitonsore Regis. A.D. 1447. An. 25 Henry VI.

Rex omnibus, ad quos, etc. Salutem. Sciatis quod, per quondam supplicationem, Nobis, per dilectum servientem nostrum *Robertum Bolley*, servientem Ewariæ nostræ, exhibitam, accepimus qualiter ipse Oppellas Barbitonsorum, ad

we learn that the office of barber at the palace gates was given in 1447, as a mark of special favour, to Robert Bolley and Alexander Donour, servants of the king's ewry, with the right of receiving large fees for the tonsure of those who should be created knights of the Bath. The fee attached to the performance of this duty at the installation, upon the person of a duke, amounted to no less a sum than £10, which is probably equivalent to £120 of this period.

The charter of incorporation, 1 Edw. IV, after alluding to the number of, and evils arising from, incompetent practitioners prevailing in the city of London; ordains that two masters or governors most expert in the mystery of surgery should be annually elected by the assent of twelve, or at the least eight members, to have the oversight and government of all persons of the same profession, whether freemen or foreigners, practising in the city of London. That no one should practise without their license and authority, and that none but persons able and sufficiently learned in the mystery of surgery should be admitted into their company. It gave further power to examine all instruments and medicines used in surgery,

portam hospitii nostri, ubicumque fuerat, cum tot servientibus, quot pro occupatione hujusmodi opellis prædictis necessarii fuerunt et oportuni, habuit et occupavit cum omnibus proficuis et commoditatibus eidem occupationi aliqui modo pertinentibus sive spectantibus, prout ipse tempore, carissimi Domini et Patris nostri, regis defuncti habuit, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali *concessimus* præfato Roberto et Alexandro Donour valetto ewariæ nostræ opellas barbitonsorum, ad portam seu portas Hospitii nostri, tenendas, habendas, et occupandas a quinto die Julii anno regni nostri vicesimo tertio, pro termino vitæ eorundem Roberti et Alexandri et alterius eorum diutiùs viventis, cum tot servientibus, in opellis prædictis servientibus et servituris, quot pro occupatione prædicta necessarii fuerint et oportuni, cum omnibus proficuis et commoditatibus occupatione prædictæ pertinentibus sive spectantibus, unà cum feodis *Militum di Balneo* quando erunt milites facti sive creati; videlicet, de quolibet MILITE, *viginti quatuor ulnis panni linei*, qui erunt circa balneum, unà cum *uno tapet* longitudinis trium virgarum de rubeo worsted, ac etiam *viginti solidis* pro rasura cujuslibet MILITIS sic creati.

Quadriginta solidis de quolibet BARONE, seu ejus PARE, pro ejus rasura, *centum solidis* de quolibet COMITE, seu ejus PARE pro ejus rasura, et *decem libris* de quolibet DUCE, seu ejus PARE, pro ejus Rasura; et ulterius *concessimus* quòd nullus alius barbitonsor habeat seu occupet aliquas opellas barbitonsorum, prope portam seu portas hospitii nostri, nisi prædicti Robertus et Alexander, durante vitâ eorum, et alterius eorum diutius viventis; eo quod expressa mentio de aliis donis et concessionibus, eisdem Roberto et Alexandro per Nos ante hæc tempora factis, in præsentibus facta non existit, aut aliquo statuto, actu, vel ordinatione, in contrarium factis, non obstantibus.

In cujus, etc.

Teste rege apud Westmonasterium vicesimo quinto die Julii. *Per ipsum regem, et de data prædicta, auctoritate Parliamenti.*

and also to punish with fine and imprisonment all unlicensed practitioners; and all the members of the company were exempted from serving on inquests, juries, etc. This charter continued in force until the year 1499, when it was renewed by 15 Henry VII (Dec. 5); Richard Hayward, master, giving to the company four masters (*i. e.* one master and three wardens) instead of two, and they are denominated "Magistri sive gubernatores mistere barbiton-sorum et sirurgicorum." This charter was again confirmed by the succeeding monarch, Henry VIII (3 H. Mar. 12, 1512), John Knott being the master. An act of parliament was also passed in the same year, entitled "An act for the appointing of physicians and surgeons." This (c. 11) sets forth the inconveniences ensuing by ignorant persons practising physic and surgery, asserting that "common artificers, as smiths, weavers, and women, boldly and accustomably take upon them great cures and things of great difficulty, in the which they partly use sorcery and witchcraft, etc., and to the high displeasure of God, great infamy to the faculty, and the grievous hurt, damage, and destruction of many of the king's liege people, most especially of them that cannot discern the uncunning from the cunning." And this statute enacts "that no person within the city of London, nor within seven miles of the same, take upon him to exercise and occupy as a physician or surgeon, except he be first examined, approved, and admitted by the bishop of London or dean of St. Paul's for the time being, calling to him or them four doctors of physick, and for surgery other expert persons in that faculty; and for the first examination such as they shall think convenient, and afterward alway four of them that have been so approved, upon the pain of forfeiture for every month that they so occupy as physicians or surgeons, not admitted nor examined after the tenour of this act, £v; to be employed, the one-half thereof to the use of our sovereign lord the king, and the other half thereof to any person that will sue for it by action of debt, in which no wager of law nor protection shall be allowed."

A writer, under the initials T. D., in a letter addressed to serjeant-surgeon Bernard (of whom there is a portrait in this hall, he having been master of the company in 1703), published in 1703, states that at the time of passing

of this act, 3 Henry VIII, there were but ten surgeons having no connexion with the barbers in the whole city of London; and two years afterwards, 5th Henry VIII, cap. 6, it is enacted, that so long as there should be no more than twelve surgeons within the city of London, they should be exempted from bearing of arms, and being put on watches and inquests. The same exemptions were also given to the Barber-Surgeons in a distinct clause of the same act. The barbers, however, multiplied (for the shaving of beards became more common), and, with numbers, became promiscuous. Surgery, on the other hand, was treated as a science abroad, particularly in Italy and France, and the art of printing assisted powerfully in the promotion of knowledge by the dissemination of the works of the fathers of physic. The introduction of firearms for the purposes of warfare also tended to call into requisition the services of the surgeon. Under these circumstances, one would be rather prepared to witness the separation of barberry and surgery, but it is very remarkable that by the 32nd of Henry VIII¹ (1541), Edward Harman, king's barber, being the master, and James Mumford, king's surgeon, William Tully and Robert Sprignell, the wardens, an act was passed for barbers and surgeons. This recognizes two several and distinct companies, one the Barbers, the other the Surgeons of London, and therefore incorporates them into one body, called by the name of "Masters or Governors of the Mystery and Commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of London." To have a common seal, and by this act they are exempted from "bearing of armour, or to be put in any watches or inquests; and they and their successors have the search, oversight, punishment, and correction, as well of freemen as of foreigners, for such offences as they, or any of them, shall commit or do against the good order of barberry or surgery." By this act they are also allowed "Four persons condemned, adjudged, and put to death for felony, by the due order of the king's laws of this realm, for anatomies";² and to

¹ Among the archives of the Barbers' Company is a roll of statutes allowed by lord chancellor More, Thomas duke of Norfolk, lord treasurer and chief-justice Fitzjames. It bears their several signatures, and is dated May 14, 22 Hen. VIII (1530).

² By the 25 Geo. II (1752), in "an act for better preventing the horrid crime of murder," it was ordained that all murderers were to be delivered up, after

“ make incision of the same dead bodies, or otherwise to order the same after the said discretion, at their pleasures, for their further and better knowledge, instruction, insight, learning, and experience, in the said science or faculty of surgery.” “ III. And forasmuch as such persons using the mystery or faculty of surgery, oftentimes meddle and take into their cures and houses such sick and diseased persons as have been infected with the pestilence, great pox, and such other contagious infirmities, do use or exercise barbery, as washing or shaving, or other feats thereunto belonging, which is very perillous for infecting the king’s liege people resorting to their shops and houses, there being washed or shaven”, it then ordains, “ That no manner of person within the city of London, suburbs of the same, and one mile compass of the said city of London, after the feast of the Nativity of our Lord God next coming, using barbery and shaving, shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or any other thing belonging to surgery, drawing of teeth only except.” The practice of the mystery or craft of surgery is also forbidden to practise the feat or craft of barbery or shaving.

This act also recommends, that every practitioner of surgery, whether alien or freeman, “ shall have an open sign on the street side where they shall fortune to dwell, that all the king’s liege people there passing by may know at all times whither to resort for remedies in time of necessity.” In regard to the officers of the united company, it enacts, that there shall be four masters or governors, two being expert in surgery, and two in barbery. In the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth Henry VIII, however, a bill was enacted, “ That persons, being no common surgeons, may minister medicines, notwithstanding the statute.” This had relation to “ divers honest persons, as well men as women, whom God hath endued with the knowledge of the nature, kind, and operation of certain herbs, roots, and waters, etc., who have not taken any thing for their pains or cunning, but have ministered the same to poor people

execution, for dissection at Surgeons’ Hall, unless ordered by the judge to be hung in chains. Among the papers of the company there are orders, by the sheriffs, to carry this enactment into effect. The practice of dissection continued until 1832, when, happily, it was by law abolished, and proper arrangements made to facilitate the study of anatomy without contravening the laws of the country.

only for neighbourhood and God's sake, and of piety and charity."

In the 24 Henry VIII, Feb. 4th, it was settled that the barbers or surgeons should rank as No. 17 in the list of city companies; but the Stock Fishmongers being dissolved in this year, the Barbers or Surgeons were declared to be No. 16. This appears from the minute book of the company. Their rank among the city companies, however, appears to have been invaded in 1606; for a minute of the date of July 8th of the same year runs thus:—

"Memorandum that the king's majesty, with the king of Denmark, and the prince of Wales, came through the city, from wardes the tower of London, attended upon with the lords and gentry of this London, on the last day of this instant month of July (1606), at which time Mr. Fexe, being one of the committees for placing one of the company's standings, would have displaced us; but, by the lord mayor's order, we were in the seventeenth place, according as we ought to be placed."

In the 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, the preceding statutes enacted in the reign of Henry VIII, were ratified (June 8th, 1557); and this was repeated by second Elizabeth, Jan. 6th (1560).

In 2 James I (1604), another charter was given to the surgeons, conferring the exclusive right of practice within three miles of London, and also appointed a court of assistants, twenty-six in number, who were to hold the office for life, unless there should be reasonable ground for their removal; and as this charter does not express any fixed number of the assistants to be exclusively surgeons, it ordains that the masters should every year, before the expiration of their office, choose twelve persons out of the assistants and commonwealth, six of whom were to be surgeons, and six barbers; and these twelve were to choose the four new masters for the year out of the court of assistants.

In 4 James I, 9th Aug. (1606), lord Ellesmere, chancellor, Sackville lord Dorset, treasurer, and chief justice Popham, signed and sealed a body of statutes extending over eight skins, commencing with a reference to the statutes of 19 Henry VII, restraining corporations from making acts or ordinances against the king's prerogative,

and the common profit of the people, unless they be examined and approved, etc. I am disposed to think this allowance and confirmation of statutes was occasioned by persecutions directed against the surgeons by the college of physicians.

Charles I, in 1629 (Aug. 15), extended the jurisdiction of the company, and right to practise, to seven miles, and provided for the election of ten examiners out of the court of assistants, who were to see to the fitness and qualifications of all candidates for admission into the company; and no member of the company who might be called to a person wounded so as to be in danger of life and limb, was exempt from consulting with one or both of the masters' surgeons respecting the case, within twenty-four hours, on pain of forfeiting forty shillings. Other provisions were made with regard to apprentices,—the necessity of their acquaintance with the Latin language, etc.;—and permission was given for the reading of a lecture on surgery, once a week, or otherwise, according to the discretion of the master and court of assistants.

In the 9 Charles I, July 12, 1633, the statutes allowed by lord treasurer Portland, and chief justices Richardson and Heath, formed an instrument occupying no less than twelve skins. In the 33 Charles II, Aug. 35, 1681, some special bye-laws were granted relating to the teaching of anatomy, signed by lord chancellor Nottingham, and chief justices Pemberton and North; and in the 35 of the same reign there are additional statutes granted. In 1 James II, Feb. 27, 1685, a patent was given to the company, the cost of which amounted to £205. 8 Anne, April 6, 1709, allowed statutes on thirteen skins, signed and sealed by lord chancellor Cowper and the chief justices Holt and Trevor.

It is not a little singular, that, under all these provisions, the bishop of London, or the dean of St. Paul's, with their examiners, still possessed the power of examining all practitioners of surgery in London, the operation of which, if carried into practice, could not be otherwise than to nullify the effect of the charter.

The powers of the bishop and the dean were continued until, by the 18 George II, cap. xv (1745), the surgeons and barbers became separate companies. This act, after

setting forth previous acts, and referring to those of 32 Henry VIII, confirmed and enlarged by 2 James I, and 5 Charles I, sets forth the inconveniences sustained by the practitioners of surgery from their union with the barbers—separates the two bodies, the surgeons being made a separate body, permitted to enjoy rents not exceeding the amount of £200 per annum, elect officers, etc.; and the first master or governor so elected is John Ranby, esq., principal serjeant-surgeon to his majesty; and Joseph Sandford and William Cheselden, esqrs., who were at this time wardens of the company, were also appointed wardens or governors. These, together with Ambrose Dickins, principal serjeant-surgeon to the king, William Petty, John Shipton, John Freke, William Pyle, Legard Sparham, James Hicks, and Peter Sainthill, are appointed examiners of surgeons. These, together with John Hayward, Noah Roul, John Westbrook, William Singleton, and James Phillips, and five others, to be afterwards elected, are to constitute the court of assistants, which is to be complete in the number of twenty-one. The barbers are also constituted a separate company, and master Jonathan Medley, the then master of the united corporation, and master Humphrey Negus, the third master or governor, with two other persons (Edward Boxley, and Samuel Rutter), are to form the master and governors of the company or corporation of barbers of London. The bye-laws of both bodies were continued to them by this act, and they were entitled to enjoy all their former privileges. A special clause being a gift of £510, given and paid by Edward Arris¹ for the use of the public anatomy lectures on the muscles, and an annuity of £16, by the will of John Gale, for one anatomy lecture, by the name of Gale's anatomy, were confirmed to the surgeons. The writings, books, etc., also belonging to the surgeons, were directed to be delivered over to them by the barbers.

¹ Of Edward Arris there is a portrait at the hall. He was master of the company in 1651. An entry in the Minute Book of the 9th August 1647, orders his picture to be set up in the hall, next the anatomy table; and another directs his and Dr. Scarborough's, both of which are in the same painting, to be placed in the hall; it is now in the court-room. At the sale of some plate, to enable the company to build their hall, Edward Arris purchased a silver-gilt cup and cover, which had been given by Henry VIII, and he gave it again to the company.

The court of examiners, together with the members of the corporation of surgeons, met together on the 3rd of July 1746, to be made acquainted with the separation, and dined together, his majesty George II presenting to them a brace of bucks for the occasion. In the books of the Company of Barbers there is the following entry on this point:—

“Be it remembered that on the 24th day of June 1745, and in the 18th year of the reign of king George the second, the surgeons were separated from the barbers by an act passed in the last session of parliament, entitled an Act for making the surgeons of London, and the barbers of London, two separate and distinct companies.

In France, the surgeons of St. Côme, and the barber-surgeons, were incorporated together by Louis XIV, in 1655, and the surgeons were not separated from the barbers until the time of Louis XV, in 1743, two years preceding that step in England. It was, no doubt, much promoted by the great importance attached to the study of anatomy, which had been liberally cultivated in France; for in proportion to the knowledge obtained of the structure of the human body, must necessarily be the certainty and success of all surgical operations. The demonstrations made in the Jardin Royal, during the reign of Louis XIV, were attended by students from all parts of Europe; and in the year 1724 there were no less than five professors publicly engaged in treating of the theory and practice of surgery. The example thus set by France was speedily followed in Germany and in Holland, and schools were established, which contributed materially to the advancement of medical and surgical knowledge. Many circumstances tended to retard a like advancement in England. At this period London could only boast of two royal hospitals; St. Bartholomew's, founded in the reign of Henry VIII, and St. Thomas's, in that of Edward VI. No pupils were permitted to be educated in one, and nine only in the other. Added to this, the regulations of the united company of barbers and surgeons prohibited the dissection of any body out of their hall, and subjected the violator of their orders to a penalty of £10. No surprise can therefore exist at the paucity of men celebrated for their surgical knowledge in England during this period, compared with

the galaxy of which France could boast. The labours of Petit, Garengeot, Du Verney, Le Dran, and others, paved the way for the establishment of the Royal Academy of Surgery of Paris, under the reign of Louis XV, in 1731.

In 1715, a room, as a repository for medicine, was opened in the Bird-cage-walk, St. James's Park, and a house was afterwards taken in Petty France, now called York-street, Westminster, affording accommodation to thirty patients. The celebrated Mr. Cheselden was lithotomist to this, the Westminster Hospital, in 1723, and continued his services for fifteen years. The establishment was not removed to James-street until 1733, and this removal created a schism amongst its supporters, which ended in the founding of St. George's Hospital.

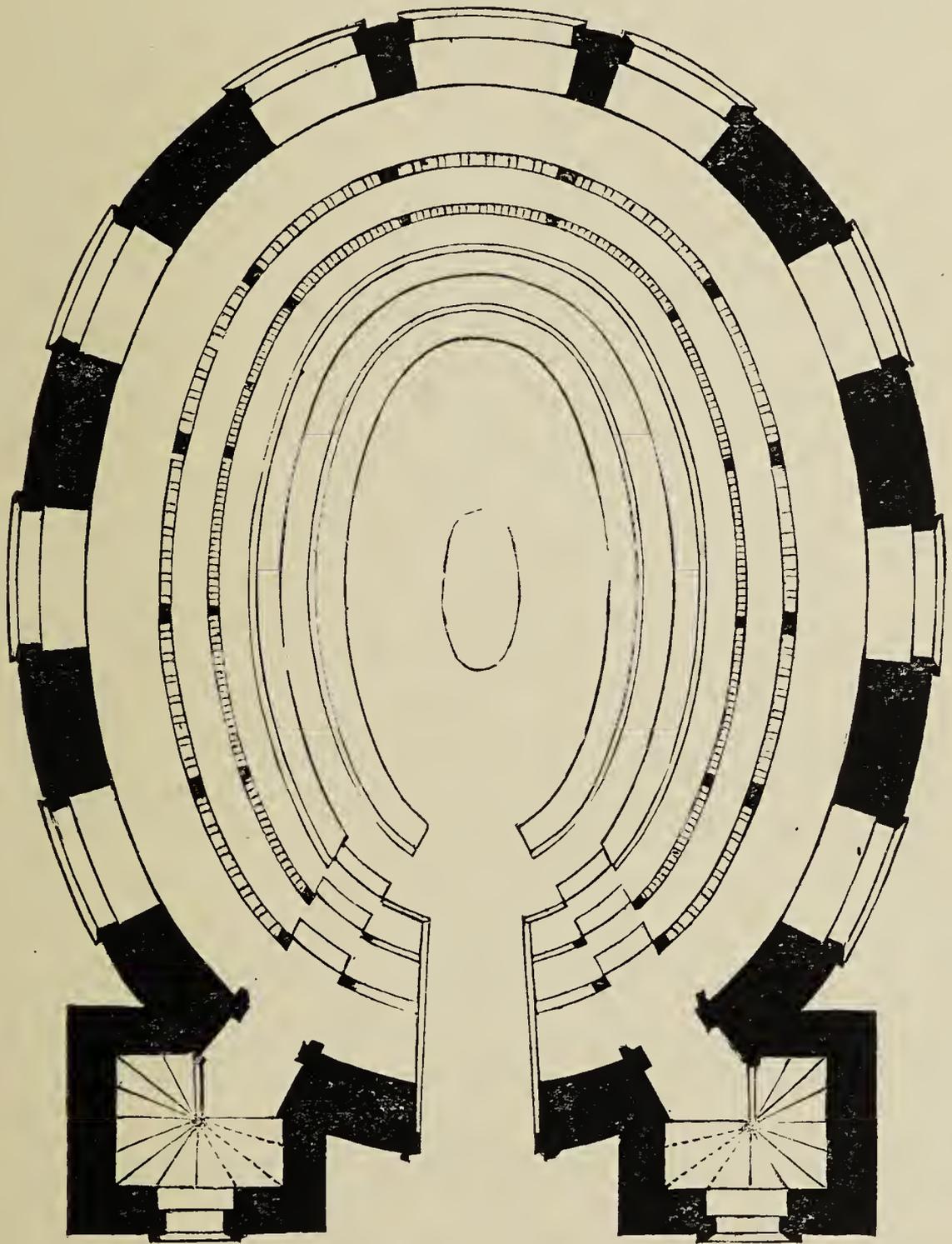
By the beneficence of Thomas Guy, a bookseller in London, the hospital, bearing his name, was established in 1721; that of St. George in 1734; the London in 1740; and the Middlesex in 1745. These establishments were happily furnished with very distinguished surgeons; schools were founded, and henceforth surgical science took its proper position in England. One of the first steps consequent upon this advance was, doubtless, the separation of the surgeons from the barbers; which, as I have said, took place in 1745, by which the two companies were made distinct, and the powers of the bishop of London, and the dean of St. Paul's, repealed.

Having thus traced the history of the barber-surgeons to the time of their separation, it is not my intention to pursue the subject further. We are all now well acquainted with the advantages that have been derived by this judicious act, and we have reason to congratulate ourselves that the Government, as well as the public at large, are fully sensible of the importance of the profession, and the great benefits it has conferred upon mankind. The fact must, however, be told, that the separation of the barbers and surgeons was not approved of by the former,¹ and that the latter were in consequence subjected to many inconveniences. With the exception of the two legacies

¹ Noorthouk says that, "at a general meeting of the Company, on Feb. 22, 1745, they came to a resolution to divide; but the barbers being the majority, retained the property of their hall in Monkwell-street, and made an order that the surgeons should pay them one hundred guineas annually so long as they continued to make use of it."—*New History of London*, p. 353.

bequeathed by Arris and Gale, for anatomical lectures, and the possession of their own professional books and manuscripts, all the property in the hall, its paintings, etc., were held by the barbers. The lands and the stock of the joint company were also retained by them, and the surgeons were under the necessity of borrowing £4000 to erect a hall, the site of which was in the Old Bailey, to carry on the business of their corporation. The embarrassment arising from this circumstance was not removed until 1784. By the 40 George III the corporation of surgeons was dissolved, and henceforth became a royal college; James Erle, esq., subsequently sir James Erle, being the first principal master, which title was afterwards, by the 3 George IV, changed to that of president, and the two governors styled vice-presidents, and the court of assistants, the council of the college, as they remain to this time. Lectures on anatomy, founded by Arris and Gale, and Museum Lectures on human and comparative anatomy, illustrated by specimens from the Hunterian collection, given to the college by the Government, are annually delivered. Of this Museum, known as the Hunterian, being collected upon the basis of that formed by the celebrated John Hunter, it is sufficient to say that its equal is not to be found in the world. The college in which it is contained is, I need hardly add, to be seen in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, a building worthy of its contents. As a Fellow of the College I may be permitted to say, *esto perpetua*.

I must now direct your attention to the hall in which we are assembled. At the entrance you probably observed a singular circular piece of carved work, exhibiting within it the arms of the company. Passing through a paved court, we arrive at the building, the face of which, having nothing prepossessing in its appearance, was built after the Fire of London, to repair the injury this portion of the building had sustained. From a small vestibule we enter the hall, which it must be admitted has a dreary appearance; but it is remarkable in having a raised semicircular dais, which is paved with marble in chequer work, the material of which was the gift of Mr. Lawrence Loe, a surgeon in 1646, a member of the company, who, it is recorded, "through his good affection thereunto, did for



PLAN OF THEATRE
IN
BARBER-SURGEONS' HALL,

FROM THE
Collection of the Works of Inigo Jones in Worcester College, Oxford.

the worship thereof freely offer to give for the beautifying of the hall so many stones of black and white marble." To antiquaries, however, the most interesting fact connected with this hall is afforded by a knowledge that it consists of one of the bastions or bulwarks of the genuine Roman wall, a portion of which is here to be seen. At the east end is a screen supporting a music gallery and a clock. The bold oval compartments of the ceiling have to me a good effect; but I leave to our architects to discuss the peculiar features of the building. I shall content myself with referring to its contents; and here I find on the walls two large anatomical paintings, the size of life, representing the muscular structure of man, which have been removed from the theatre, which has long since disappeared. This is exceedingly to be regretted, as it has been stated to have been one of the best of the works of Inigo Jones. Of the theatre, which escaped the Fire of London in 1666, there is a slight notice in Hatton's *New View of London*, published in 1708, in which it is described as of

“An elliptical form, and commodiously fitted up with four degrees of seats of cedar wood, and adorned with the figures of the seven liberal sciences, and the twelve signs of the zodiac. Also containing the skeleton of an ostrich, put up by Dr. Hobbs 1682, with a busto of King Charles I. Two humane skins on the wood frames, of a man and a woman, in imitation of Adam and Eve, put up 1645; a mummy skull, given by Mr. Loveday, 1655. The sceleton of *Atherton* with copper joints (he was executed), given by Mr. Knowles in 1693. The figure of a man flead, where all the muscles appear in due place and proportion, done after the life. The sceletons of *Cambery Bass* and *Country Tom* (as they then call them), 1638; and three other sceletons of humane bodies.” (page 597.)

The theatre was finished with an elliptical cupola, and in the reign of George I, Noorthouck says that “the hall and theatre were repaired and beautified under the direction and at the expense of Lord Burlington, in compliment to the architect.” (p. 608.)

It was pulled down about the year 1782, the materials sold, and three houses erected on its site. It is remarkable that there exists no known engraving of it. Mr. Peter Cunningham acquaints us that “the designe of the Chirur-

geon's Theatre", an oval, dated 1636, is preserved in the portfolio of Jones's drawings at Worcester College, Oxford.¹ I was accordingly induced to make an application to be permitted to take a copy of this drawing, which however I found to be an engraving, as here represented (see plate). I beg to offer my thanks to the Rev. H. O. Coxe, of the Bodleian Library, for the trouble he so obligingly took to search this out for me. Two public and two private lectures were here annually given in this theatre on the bodies of executed malefactors. There was also a library of books attached to it, presented by different members, and described by Hatton as having been kept in good order and clean by sashes. The library was open on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and attendance given.

According to a minute in the company's books, Feb. 11, 1635 :—

“Upon the motion of our master to this court, concerning the want of a public theatre for anatomy and skeletons, and a lesser room for private dissections, this court doth order, that if the master or governors, upon their petition to the lord mayor and aldermen, they having the bulwark and long slip of ground lying betwixt the Goldsmiths' tenements and Clothworkers' tenements and London Wall, at the one end, and the company's parlour and London Wall, at the other end, by purchase in fee farm, or a long lease from the city, that then a theatre, to the largeness of the upper ground betwixt the Goldsmiths' tenement and the Clothworkers' tenement on the one side, London Wall on the other side, shall be ovally built for the company and commodite of this corporation, at the charge of this house. To be executed under his majesty's surveyor (Inigo Jones).”

By a previous minute, Sept. 27, 1626, “It is ordered by this court, with a general consent, that the present master or governors shall take advice of workmen concerning the new building of their parlour and lecture house, and to proceed as in their discretion shall seem meet.” Upon this it is evident that the parlour only was built. On the 20th Oct. 1631, a private anatomy room was ordered to be built, but this was not confirmed at the court of April 9, 1632.

The Court Room appears to me to merit much praise for its elegance, its excellent proportions, and its comfort.

¹ Life of Inigo Jones, printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1848, p. 34.

The cupola was ordered to be built March 5, 1733 (in the Hall Parlour); and another minute directs it to be built in the Great Parlour, Aug. 13, 1752. The ceiling is from the hands of Inigo Jones, the architect of the building; and of him there is an admirable portrait by Vandyke,¹ and a plaster bust over the door. From the Minute Book I gain the following curious information:

“Aug. 9, 1750, the master informed the court that Mr. Gheys, statuary, had attended the governors at the last monthly meeting, and requested to have the skeleton that used to hang up in the theatre, for which he offered to present this company with some ornamental figure in plaster-of-paris, which request being now taken into consideration: It is ordered that the said skeleton be delivered to the said Mr. Gheys, on his presenting the company with the head of Inigo Jones fixed upon a pedestal, and bronzed, and with such inscription as the governors shall direct.”

There are also portraits of:

Sarah, countess of Richmond, said to be by sir Peter Lely, placed over the fire-place, and presented to the company by John Paterson, esq., clerk of the company, M.P. for Ludgershall, in Wiltshire; a gentleman worthy of note for his endeavours to improve the city of London, and who is said to have been the principal means of introducing Scotch granite for regularly paving the streets of the metropolis. He also projected a plan for raising £300,000 for the purpose of completing the bridge at Blackfriars, and redeeming the toll thereon, and embanking the north side of the river Thames.

Sir Charles Scarborough, M.D., in a red gown, hood, and cap, reading a lecture; and Edward Arris, master in 1651, in the livery gown, as demonstrating surgeon, painted by Vandyke.

Sir Charles Bernard, sergeant-surgeon to queen Anne, and master of the company in 1703.

Charles II, purchased, in 1720, for £7 : 5 : 0.

Sir John Frederick, alderman, and master in 1654 and 1658.

Dr. Tyson. (?)

Mr. Thomas Lisle, king Charles II's barber, and master in 1662.

¹ Presented by Mr. Alexander Geske.

Mr. Ephraim Skinner, assistant.

Mr. Henry Johnson, sergeant-knight to Charles II.

Two Spanish pictures, a gentleman and lady.

But the most glorious picture of the whole is that by Hans Holbein, justly said to be “glowing as a Titian, and minutely faithful as a Gerard Douw”,—probably Holbein’s finest English performance, and certainly of great interest here, as it represents Henry VIII delivering to the barber-surgeons the charter by which they were incorporated in 1541. It is painted on oak panel, and is in fine condition. Henry there appears in a chair of state, clothed and decked with the emblems of royalty; and he truly exhibits that bluff character and haughty demeanour which history has ascribed to him. On the right of the king are the portraits of his majesty’s physicians, John Chambre, William Butts, and J. Alsop, kneeling. The first of these was Henry’s chief physician, and also dean of St. Stephen, Westminster.¹ Dr. Chambre is clothed with a cap and fur-trimmed gown, having very large sleeves. Sir W. Butts, another of the king’s physicians, has been rendered immortal by Shakespeare, who, in his historical play of *Henry VIII*, introduces him in the memorable scene where the Catholic party, in 1544, having attempted to overthrow Cranmer, he is cited to the council chamber, and kept waiting on the outside—

—————“ ’mongst pursuivants,
Pages, and footboys.”

Dr. Butts opportunely enters, and thence proceeds to acquaint the king of the insult, and then exhibits to his majesty the circumstance, upon which Henry exclaims:

“Ha! ’Tis he, indeed!
Is this the honour they do one another?
’Tis well there’s one above ’em yet. I had thought,

¹ He was of Merton College, Oxford, of which he was successively a fellow and warden. In a letter signed by him and five other physicians, addressed to the Privy Council, concerning the dangerous state of queen Jane after the birth of prince Edward, he styles himself priest. He was, in addition to his deanery, archdeacon of Bedford, and one of the Convocation in 1536, when the “Articles of Religion” were framed. With Linacre and a few others, he is to be looked upon as a founder of the College of Physicians, in 1518. He held several clerical preferments, having been a canon of Windsor, archdeacon of Bedford, and prebendary of Comb and Harnham, in the cathedral of Salisbury. He died in 1549.

They had parted so much honesty among 'em,
 (At least good manners,) as not thus to suffer
 A man of his place, and so near our favour,
 To dance attendance on their lordships' pleasures ;
 And at the door, too, like a post with packets.
 By holy Mary, Butts, there's knavery."¹

¹ Shakespeare appears to have followed very closely the particulars of this interesting circumstance, which is narrated by Strype in his "Memorials of Cranmer" (pp. 177-181, ed. Oxford, 1812).

He says that the confederacy of the Papists against the archbishop induced them to represent to the king that he (Cranmer), together with other learned men, had infected the whole realm with their unsavoury doctrine, and that three parts of the land had become abominable heretics ; they therefore desired that Cranmer should be committed to the Tower. This, however, was little in accordance with the king's inclination ; and he was only induced to accede to the proposal upon the apparent Jesuitism, that as the archbishop was a member of the Privy Council, he could not be accused prior to being committed to durance. The king therefore stipulated that the archbishop should be cited before the council on the morrow, and that if they saw cause, Cranmer should be committed to the Tower. This being arranged, the king, at midnight, sent Mr. Denny (afterwards Sir Anthony) to the archbishop, desiring him to come to him. He arose from bed, and went to the king, who made known to him the intentions of the members of the council, and instructed him to obey their summons for attendance, and to claim to hear his accusers before him ; and upon this being denied to him, and a threat of committal being made, then to present the king's ring to them, by which they would know that his majesty reserved the case for his own judgment.

Cranmer was sent for at 8 o'clock in the morning, and obeyed the summons ; but he was kept for more than three-quarters of an hour at the council chamber door, among lacquies and serving men. The secretary of Cranmer, annoyed at this conduct, slipped away to Dr. Butts, and acquainted him with it, who came and kept company with the archbishop, and afterwards reported to the king the strange sight he had witnessed. "What is that?" said the king. "Marry!" said he, "my lord of Canterbury is become a lacquey, or a serving-man ; for to my knowledge he hath stood among them this hour almost, at the council chamber door." "Have they served my lord so ? It is well enough," said the king ; "I shall talk with them by and bye." The proceedings before the council occurred in the manner predicted by the king, and terminated, to their astonishment, by the presentation of the royal ring. Upon this, the council proceeded to the king, when he rebuked them for their conduct in the following manner : "Ah, my lords, I thought that I had had a discreet and wise council ; but now I perceive that I am deceived. How have you handled here my lord of Canterbury ? What make ye of him ? A slave ! Shutting him out of the council chamber, among serving-men ! Would ye be so handled yourselves ?" The king added, "I would ye should well understand that I account my lord of Canterbury as faithful a man towards me as ever was prelate in this realm, and one to whom I am many ways beholden, by the faith I owe unto God,"—and so laid his hand upon his breast. Whereupon the members of the council, and especially my lord of Norfolk, answered, "We meant no manner of hurt unto my lord of Canterbury, that we requested to have him in durance ; which we only did because he might, after his trial, be set at liberty, to his greater glory." "Well," said the king, "I pray you use not my friends so. I perceive now well enough how the world goeth among you. There remaineth malice among you one to another ; let it be avoided out of hand, I would advise you." Strype adds, that the king departed, and the lords shook hands every man with the archbishop ; against whom never more after durst any man spurn during king Henry's life.

Butts is represented in Holbein's picture wearing a skull cap, and he has a gold chain over his shoulder. He was buried in Fulham church, and his monumental inscription is supposed to have been written by sir John Cheke, who it is said was appointed tutor to Edward VI by the interest of Butts. Dr. Alsop, the remaining physician, has dark hair, and is uncovered.

These have been commonly described as former masters of the company, which is an error. They were not members of the body, but of the College of Physicians, and most likely attendants belonging to the royal household, and ordered by the king to be present on such a professional occasion.

On the left of the king is—

1. Thomas Vicary, the king's serjeant-surgeon, master of the company no less than five times; namely, in 1531, 1542, 1547, 1549, and 1558. He is receiving the charter from the hands of the king, and wears a gold chain round his neck, and a skull cap. Vicary was a man of great professional celebrity. He was serjeant-surgeon in four reigns; those of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth; chief surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and author of the first anatomical work published in the English language, entitled *The Englishman's Treasure*.

2. Is sir John Ayliffe, master of the company in 1539. He was not only a surgeon but a merchant of Blackwall Hall, and served the office of sheriff of London in 1548. He was buried in the church of St. Michael, in Basinghall-street, and his tomb thus records his history :

“In surgery brought up in youth,
 A knight here lieth dead ;
 A knight, and eke a surgeon, such
 As England seld hath bred.
 For which so sovereign gift of God,
 Wherein he did excel,
 King Henry 8 called him to court,
 Who loved him dearly well.
 King Edward, for his service sake,
 Bade him rise up a knight ;
 A name of praise, and ever since
 He sir John Ailiffe, knight.”

Sir John Ayliffe is represented with a ring on his finger, a chain round his neck, and he has also a skull-cap.

In Aubrey's *Collection for Wilts*, p. i, p. 41, privately printed by sir T. Phillipps, Bart., under the head "Gryttenham", the following occurs:—

"In the parish of Brinkworth, anciently belonging to the abbey of Malmsbury, King H. 8. was dangerously ill of a fistula, in ano.... which.... Ayliff, a famous chirurgian at London, cured: for which he had this great estate given, and I thinke all the rest of his estate hereabout. This Ayliff obtayned of the king the charter to make the chirurgians a company; and in Surgeon's-Hall is a noble piece of K. H. 8 sitting in his chair, and the Warden (then Ayliff, the first Warden), and company, in their gowns and formalities, doeing their obeisaunce to his Majesty, and receiving the charter from his Majestie's hands. This is a picture of the famous painter, Hans Holbein, the painter to H. the 8, and hath escaped the great conflagration."

3. Is Nicholas Simpson, or Symson, king Henry VIII's barber, and master of the company in 1538. He has a skull-cap.

4. Is Edm. Harman, also the king's barber, and master of the company in 1541.

5. Is J. Monforde.

6. Is J. Penn, or Pen, king's barber, and master of the company in 1540.

7. Is N. Alcocke.

8. Is Richard Ferris, master of the company in 1563, and sergeant-surgeon to queen Elizabeth.

These are all named on the picture, as are also W. Tylley and X. Samon.

Several of these are figured with embroidered robes, and the fashion of wearing their beards and hair is various. The seven in the back part of the picture, upon their legs, uncovered, are not named in the painting.

Whatever taste I may entertain for the arts, I do not feel competent to speak of this picture farther than that it appears to me to be a masterpiece of colouring and delineation. The minute detail by which every portion is distinguished, and the extreme carefulness evinced in all the subordinate parts, the fur trimming of the gowns, the ermine of the robes, the character of the embroidery, the perfection of the king's rings, all bespeak a work of high

excellence. To the connoisseur of costume it furnishes many points worthy of observation.

It remains to say, that at the top of the picture, on the left of the king, there is the following inscription in Roman capitals:—

Henrico Octavo opt. max. Regi Angliæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ, Fidei Defensori, ac Anglicanæ, Hibernicæq. Ecclesiæ proximè a Christo supremo Capiti, societas Chirurgorum communibus votis hæc consecrat.

Tristior Anglorum pestis violaverat orbem,
 Infestans animos, corporibusque sedens;
 Hanc Deus insignem cladem miseratus ab alto
 Te medici munus jussit obire boni.

Lumen Evangelii fulvis circumvolat alis,
 Pharmacon ad fectis montibus illud erit:
 Consilioq. tuo celebrant monumenta Galeni,
 Et celeri morbus pellitur omnis ope.

Nos igitur, supplex medicorum turba tuorum,
 Hanc tibi sacramus religione domum,
 Muneris et memores quo nos, Henrice, beasti,
 Imperio optamus maxima quoque tuo.

This beautiful work of art has been worthily engraved by Baron, and I beg to direct your attention to the framed chalk drawing near the window, from which the engraving has been made. From the minutes of the company I copy the following:—

“27 Aug. 1734. Copper plate of Holbein picture, ordered of Mr. Baron for 150 guineas. Fifty guineas on finishing the drawing, fifty guineas on delivery of the plate, and fifty guineas in 100 prints.

“Dec. 7, 1736. Prints advertized for sale at Mr. Bowles’s at half a guinea each—Bowles to give 8 guineas for every 20 prints.”

A few words more with regard to the estimation in which this picture was held: it appears that king James applied to the company for permission to have it copied, and the letter in which the application is made, signed by the king, runs thus:—

“JAMES R.

“Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. Whereas we are informed of a table of painting in your hall, whereon is the picture of our

predecessor of famous memory, king Henry VIII, together with divers of your company; *which being very like him, and well done*, we are desirous to have copied: wherefore our pleasure is that you presently deliver it unto this bearer, our well beloved servant sir Lionel Cranfield, knight, one of our masters of requests, whom we have commanded to receive it of you, and to see it with all expedition copied, and re-delivered safely; and so we bid you farewell. Given at our court at Newmarket, the 13th day of January, 1617.”

Whereupon a minute was entered on the books, dated Jan. 27, 1617, to the following effect:—

“ Upon the receipt of his majesty’s letter, under his highnesses signet to this company, directed and dated the 13th of this instant month of January, which being read at this court, thereby desiring to borrow the picture of king Henry VIII which is now standing in the hall—it is hereupon ordered by this court, that the same picture shall be taken down, and if conveniently, it may be delivered unto the right worshipful sir Lionel Cranfield knight, and one of the masters of the requests, according to his highnesses letter, to the intent to take the copy thereof.”

Great as the interest is which this picture must naturally create, that interest is increased by knowing that the original cartoons from which it was painted are in existence. The portraits were taken on four portions of paper, which have luckily fallen into the possession of the Royal College of Surgeons, and by a judicious apposition are made to constitute a picture similar to that suspended in this room.

Having thus given an account of the pictures possessed by this company, I must direct your attention to some of the plate which they are also possessed of. These consist of:—

A silver-gilt cup and cover with bells, presented by Henry VIII, and weighing 27 oz. 5 dwts. A cup and cover with pendant acorns, presented by Charles II, weighing 68 oz. 5 dwts. A large bowl (weighing 160 oz.) presented by queen Anne, in acknowledgment of the services of the company in examining the surgeons for the navy and army. A tea-urn, presented by Wm. Wood, late clerk, weighing 83 oz. 4 dwts. A flagon, weighing 55 oz., presented by Thos. Collins. Two large dishes, weighing 141 oz. 14 dwts., presented by Robt. Andrewes. Two large cups and covers, weighing 84 oz. 10 dwts., presented by Thos. Bell. Two others, weighing 100 oz.

11 dwts., presented by Thos. Bonder and John Frederick. Four goblets, weighing 33 oz. 17 dwts., by Edward Arris:

The minutes bear occasional reference to the disposal of various pieces of plate presented by the members in order to pay off debts. Sometimes it was pledged, but in other cases sold. On one occasion, however, the hall was broken into, and the plate carried off. The following minutes relate to this transaction:—

“16 Nov. 1615. At this court our master acquainting them how unfortunately it hath happened that the hall, on Tuesday night last, being 7 Nov., was broken open, and what loss the house sustained thereby; whereupon it was then presently considered, and then ordered that a present course be taken for the speedy recovery of the house, and Treasury house, and that the same shall be forthwith strongly boarded and made up at the charges of the house, and for this purpose this court did nominate the present master, together with Mr. Peck, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Martyn, and Mr. Foster, be committees for the well ordering, appointing of the workmen to do, and finish this work as in their discretions shall be thought meete; and what the committees or any three or two of them shall think fitting to be done, this house will ratify and allow it, as also the charge to be borne by this house. Note.—That the 11th day of Nov. Thomas Lyne confessed how he was the plotter for the robbing of our hall, and how the plate was carried to Westminster, and our money was divided among the thieves, who were these; Thos. Jones, Nicholas Sames, and Walter Foster, which did break open the hall; whereupon the clerk, having orders from our master, went to Westminster, and upon search there made, found our plate locked up in a trunk in the house of one ———, a shoemaker; £11: 18: 0 of the money Mr. warden Cook found the same day in the house of one Fulsis, in Fleet Street; but the 16th Nov. then following, Thos. Jones was taken, who being brought to Newgate in December following, Jones and Lyne were both executed for this fact. In Jan. following, Sames was taken and executed. In April 1616, Foster was taken and executed. Now let us pray God to bless this house ever from any more of these damages. Amen.

Pieces of plate were occasionally given to the company as fines; thus, “on Jan. 3, 1598, Nicholas Kellaway gave a standing cup, double gilt, excused steward and master of anathomy.” The fines of surgeons and barbers varied in amount; those of the former being of larger sum than the latter; thus, the purchase of freedom to a surgeon was ten guineas; to a barber, six. For taking up the livery, to a

surgeon, £30; to a barber £20. To the poor box, upon taking up freedom, a surgeon, five shillings; a barber, two shillings and sixpence. There are many curious matters recorded on the minute books of the company, though, I regret to say, they are not perfect in a series. The earliest are of the time of Edward VI. The defalcation is much to be regretted, as we are unable to obtain any information as to the reasons which caused Henry VIII to give the charter of union. It appears that those belonging to the company practising surgery had formed themselves into a separate body, as the surgeons of London; but of the cause of this step there is no evidence; it must, therefore, be presumed to have arisen from the widely different nature of their avocations.

Under the date of July 13, 1587, we read,—

“It is agreed, that if anybody which shall at any time hereafter happen to be brought to our hall for the intent to be wrought upon by the anatomists of our company, shall revive or come to life again, *as of late hath been seen*, the charges about the same body so reviving shall be borne, levied, and sustained by such person or persons who shall so happen to bring home the body. And who, further, shall abide such order or fine as this house shall award.”

In 1628, Charles II issued the following mandate to the company:—

“After our very hearty commendations: Whereas there is present use for a convenient number of chirurgeons for the 4000 land soldiers that are to be sent with his majesty’s fleet, now preparing for the relief of Rochelle; these shall be to will and require you, the master and wardens of the company of barber-chirurgeons, forthwith to impress and take up, for the service aforesaid, sixteen able and sufficient chirurgeons, and that you take special care that they be such in particular as are best experienced in the cure of the wounds made by gun-shot; as likewise that their chests be sufficiently furnished with all necessary provisions requisite for the said employment. And that you charge them upon their allegiance, as they will answer the contrary at their perils, to repair to Portsmouth by the 10th of July, to go along with such commanders in whose company they shall be appointed to serve. And you are further, by virtue hereof, to require and charge all mayors, sheriffs, justices of the peace, bailiffs, constables, headboroughs, and all other his majesty’s officers and loving subjects, to be aiding and assisting with you in the full and due execution of this our letter. Whereof neither you nor they may fail of your perils.

And this shall be your warrant. Dated at Whitehall, the last day of June, 1628. Your loving friend." The letter is signed by several of the lords of the council. A memorandum added to the bottom of the warrant states that "The master and wardens power and authority to impress surgeons, and by their charter and ordinances confirmed by the judges, but have not usually exercised lawful authority, but upon such like order as above written, either from the lords of the council or principal officer of the navy."

The foregoing warrant is taken from Knight's *London*, and given as an extract transcribed from the original document at the hall; but I have not been able to meet with it among the company's papers, nor can the respected clerk give me any information respecting it and others referred to by the same publication.

From the same authority we learn that,—

"In another order, of the date 1672, twenty chirurgeons, thirty chirurgeons' mates, and twenty barbers, are all grouped together; whilst in a third, referring to the reign of William and Mary, Peter Smith and Josias Wills, the company's officers, are ordered to deliver to '*every person by them impressed, one shilling impress money.*'"

In 1632, the company was applied to to assist in the repairs of St. Paul's. I find the following entry:

"April 9, 1632. Letter from the bishop of London, in consequence of which £100 voted towards repairing St. Paul's cathedral. £10 to be then paid, and £10 per year for nine years following."

I shall close this paper with a list of the king's surgeons, or serjeant-surgeons, and king's barbers, who have been masters of the company. Those to whom the letter P is affixed are represented in Holbein's picture:

King's Surgeon, or Serjeant-Surgeon to the Sovereign.

- P. Thomas Vicary, in 1531, 1542, 1547, 1549, 1558.
- P. John Ayliffe, 1539.
- George Holland, 1557.
- P. Richard Ferris, 1563.
- Robert Balthrop, 1566.
- William Gudrus, 1595.
- George Baker, 1598.
- Charles Frederick, 1610, 1617.
- William Clowes, 1627, 1638.

Edward Arris, 1651.
 John Frederick, 1654, 1658.
 Humphrey Painter, 1661.
 John Knight, 1663, 1669.
 Richard Wiseman, 1665.
 James Pearse, 1675.
 Henry Johnson, 1677.
 Thomas Hobbs, 1687.
 Henry Rossington } 1695.
 Thomas Gardiner }
 Charles Bernard, 1703.
 Ambrose Dickins, 1729.
 Claudius Amyand, 1731.

King's Barbers.

P. Nicholas Simpson, in 1538.
 P. John Penn, 1540.
 P. Edm. Harman, 1541.
 T. Caldwell, 1628:
 Thos. Davyes, 1639.
 Thos. Lisle, 1662.
 Ral. Folliard, 1664.

* * Since writing the preceding history, I have been favoured, by Mr. Moore of Dublin, with a very interesting account of the history of pharmacy in Ireland, printed in the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science*, vol. vi, p. 64, and also vol. viii, p. 232. In these papers will be found some curious particulars relating to the corporation of barber-surgeons of Dublin. The earliest incorporated medical body in Ireland, of which Mr. Moore has been able to discover any records, is "The Fraternity or Guild of the Art of Barbers, or Guild of St. Mary Magdalene, of the City of Dublin," which was established by royal charter on the 18th of October, in the 25 Hen. VI (1446), for the promotion and exercise of the art of chirurgery. Mr. Moore acquaints us that it was to consist of "men as well as women", as brothers and sisters of the guild; to have a master and two wardens for its rule and governance; and to have a common seal, and power to possess lands and tenements, etc. Although a copy of this charter was in

the custody of the corporation of barbers as late as 1747, it appears to be now lost; and sir W. Betham was unable to find any notice of it among the records in Berningham Tower. The rolls of the Court of Chancery are also, unfortunately, deficient for a few years before and after the date of this charter, and do not, therefore, supply us with any information relating to it. The particulars, however, as cited by Mr. Moore, are to be found in a charter subsequently granted to the corporation in the 19 Eliz. (1576), which, after considerable search, he was so fortunate as to find, together with other curious records, in the possession of Michael Farrell, esq., the best master, and one of the last representatives of the guild in the common council of the corporation of Dublin. These are now deposited in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and consist of:—The charter granted by queen Elizabeth, 1576; the patent, or grant of arms, by Charles I, 1645; the charter by James II, 1687; a translation of Elizabeth's charter, 1781; three freeman's rolls, on parchment; the book of enrolment of apprentices; book of quarterages, and of entry of foreigners, 1688; transactions' books, 1703, 1757, 1792, 1826; book of bonds, 1705; roll book, 1827.

The corporation of barbers of Dublin for some time used the same coat of arms as the corporation of barber-surgeons of London, "with some small difference, being a note of diminution or subordination". Mr. Moore acquaints me that a grant of arms, 25 Charles I (18 Aug. 1645), was subsequently obtained and used by the corporation. The surgeons of Dublin, in 1781, petitioned the earl of Carlisle, the lord-lieutenant general of Ireland, to promote their separation from the barbers, as had been done in London. The measure was opposed by the barbers, but granted by charter, Feb. 11, 1784.

Mr. Moore considers it as doubtful whether the Dublin barbers received from Henry VI the same privileges (exemptions from juries, etc.) as those of London did from his successor.
