

a witness to an agreement and he is called both a physician and chaplain. In 1144 a charter was by Geoffrey de Maudeville to the Bishop of London. It is witnessed by Ernulf and Iwod, both being designated physicians. Another charter a little later is also witnessed by a London physician. This charter is specially interesting because it is the earliest document on record relating to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in which a physician is mentioned. This charter bears the date of 1186.

There is a charter, bearing the date of 1185, concerning the formation of the Hospital of St. Cross at Winchester, and which is witnessed by King Henry II, and two physicians, named Hams and Richard. His hospital for the care of the poor but not the sick. Dr. John of London is mentioned by Besace as physician to King Richard I in Palestine. He returned and lived to old age in that city.

In the year 1235, Reginald, both a physician and priest (*physicus et sacerdos*), was sent to Rome to interview the Pope regarding a certain election. This Dr. Reginald died in 1251. Queen Eleanor, wife of Henry III, had two noted physicians called Alexander and Reginald de Bathonia. Queen Eleanor sent the latter to her daughter who was Queen of Scotland. He visited the court of the latter at Edinburgh and was well received. He enquired of the Scottish Queen why she was so pale and looked so ill; whereupon she replied that she was not treated kindly. At this, Dr. Reginald de Bathonia reproved the members of the Scottish court. He soon fell ill, so that it was rumoured he had been poisoned. When he felt that he was dying he wrote to King Henry III and Queen Eleanor that it was an unhappy day when he visited Scotland. It is recorded that this physician possessed a violent temper. This might have caused some of his difficulty at the Scottish Court of Edinburgh.

In a charter of 1259, the name of Adam, physician practising at St. Albans, appears as one of the witnesses. Another charter of about the same date carries among the names in it that of William, physician at St. Albans, son of Adam the physician. Matthew Paris, the chronicler of the reign of Henry III., has given us the following as physicians of that period: Adam, of St. Alban's; Alexander, physician to Queen Eleanor; Reginald de Bathonia, physician to the Queen; Ranulphus Besace, also a canon; John, doctor of medicine; Reginald, physician and priest in St. Alban's; Richard, the physician and canon of St. Paul's; William, physician at St. Albans.

From information that has come down to us it appears that the physician of that period had to go through a course of reading and attendance on lectures before he became entitled to use the designations *medicus* or *physicus*. Some ecclesiastics also studied medicine. Such