"16th August, 1711. Then the Court proceeded to the Election of Reader for the Muscular Venous & Osteology lectures to Dr. Pluchard Beard. Dr. John Gifford & Dr. Thomas Woodworth. It present, Readers were unanimously chosen. Readers for the said several Lectures for the four ensuing years.

17th June 1712. Dr. John Gifford was unanimously chosen Reader in the Muscular & Osteology Lectures, and Dr. Cooper was chosen Reader in the Venous Lecture for the next 4 years.

For account of Med's friendship for Freind, and the latter's incorporation in the Town, his release, & the writing of his historical works there see - The Gold Heads Cake (Handwriting). 7th to 9th pages.

Freind along with Arbuthnot & South moved of Med's most intimate Freind. This intimacy was much increased at one time by a controversy in which they embroiled in support of their own enlightening views in its
Subject of the early attacks of smallpox against his countrymen, he was described as a "virtuous and determined" man.

In 1722, he was elected member of Parliament, and his eloquent speeches in favor of measures against smallpox were noted, even among those who opposed them. He was also a close friend of Bishop Attlow and, as his physician, visited him frequently while the Bishop was imprisoned.

The Bishop was suspected of having a hand in the plot to restore the Stuart family to the throne. In 1722-23, he was committed to the Tower of London. It was sometimes difficult for Dr. Mead to obtain permission to visit his friend in prison, which was written in the language of the court. The King was curious about Vice's perceptions of the Tower and asked him about the conditions.

"We paid a visit to the Tower, and entered the building. What a low and sinister hall and passage have formed as many a virtuous and many a guilty heart! When he comes home, tell me..."
 Warriors, the warden, who was in the same chamber with his prisoner, for its treaty: for I don't know that his predeceivers assigned me in composition." During our interview, Friend told me that he passed his time not unpleasantly, for that he had begun to write the History of Physic from the time of Solon to the commencement of the Christian century; but that at present he felt the necessity of consulting more books than circumstances in which he was now placed would give him an opportunity of perusing."

He also spoke of his daily obligation to me to send a note, which I was glad to receive.

The warden was a man of great dignity and respectability, and always attended by a page, who carried his dispatches and letters. He was about fifty years of age, with grey hair and black eyes, and was considered one of the most respected and influential persons at the castle. His name was Mr. Johnson, and he had been in the service of the king for many years. He was a man of great learning, and had written several works on law and politics. He was also well known for his piety and integrity, and was esteemed by all who knew him.
Mr. particularly yet Gospel of St. Luke and called Mead's attention to the Hebrew, history of the Bible and how much near the language of St. Luke, who was the profession a physician came to the ancient standard of Christian Greek than that of the other Evangelists.

Some twenty five years later Mead published a trilingual style, Medicina Docta, six of Morris's inscriptions qui in Bibliis memoramus.

Dr. Mead assured Friend, he would do all in his power to procure his liberty, and soon afterward an opportunity did occur when Mead seized to effect his end. It happened that Sir Robert Calpole, their prime minister, became ill and sent for Dr. Mead to attend him, and while there urged the release of Dr. Friend, whose great public service and patriotic feelings solely no one could doubt. Thus the desire and all of science for his efforts to call the attention of the world to the new sound principles of the Newtonian philosophy, that he was a thorough scholar and an able physician, and finally, that he, Mead, understood...
Prescribe for the minister unless the prisoner was set at liberty.

This was accomplished upon Dr. Mead Husley's letter and note, signing the deed and
as a reward for his good conduct.

Dr. Friend

In the evening after Dr. Friend's release
from the Trenton prison, friends assembled
at Dr. Mead's house to congratulate him.

When the party broke up, and Aristides
and Friend, who lived in the same quarter
of the city, were leaving Dr. Mead requested
Friend to slip for a moment into his
private study, and there presented
him with five thousand dollars
which was the amount he had raised
from his friends politically when he
had attended during his imprisonment.

Here is a fine portrait of Friend in
the hall of Christ Church Oxford upon which
is inscribed the following poem by the pen
of Anthony Alcock:

Quis sis tu, quid es tu, quae est tua
Et peccas, et venes salutis illum
Sui ancillae, trium et medicus
Deliverance.
Other in his Evolution Modern Med. says that 'Freind's well-known History Medical' gives an excellent account of Arabian medicine.

Gosson - Hotman p. 385 - says of John Freind (1675-1712) of Boston, Massachusetts who was highly educated at Oxford in the humanities and in medicine, delivered the Ashmolean lecture on Chemistry 1704, was an intellectual light of consequence for his day, accompanied the Earl of Peterborough in his Spanish campaign 1705 as physician to the English force and subsequently, mixing in politics as a politician, was commissioned as a surgeon in the charge of John Henry in March 1722-23, who won knighthood through his skill. After his death, Dr. Mead became physician to Queen Caroline in 1727. During his short imprisonment he played a part in the History of Physicians to Queen Isabella in the Sixteenth Century (1625-26) of Dr. Mead, and worked as a transcription of Leclerc. This is usually regarded as the first English work in the period for which it was, although...
as Sir Clifford Allbutt says, the author "spreads his net too widely," and instead of a general survey "from the time of Solon when he might have done better by confining himself to English medicine in detail," Buck in his 'Four Lectures on Princes' extensity his fault, especially in regard to Socrates, from his work whose name is so admirably clear, concise and apparent as "that I can not so better."

Some say Tissot, at the head of this department. Friedrich is the most important medical historian, the English one to the present day, John Francis (1605-1728) who has, indeed, been surpassed in many respects, and yet is my reliable and conscientious. His works were translated into Latin by John Arjan (1732) into French by Étienne Crustet in 1727, the Senate in 1728. "Like an Englishman, Friedrick, amid 1718 the history medicine for the study of the practitioners. He fell into a bitter quarrel with Le Clerc's brother, in consequence of some false opinion..."
Friend was also a zealous Jacobite, and in this theory he discerned the doctrine of menstruation. The latter he regarded, in the whole, as a means by the preservation of health in women, from the removal of the superfluous fluids, which during pregnancy, seem as a nuisance for life.

The happy Friend is my interesting. Born at Cullin in Northamptonshire, he for a time taught chemistry in Oxford. Next he was appointed army physician and went in this capacity with the English army to Spain. Thence and in 1713 he settled as a physician in London, received a seat in Parliament, and spoke sedulously against the imprisonment of a bishop, accordingly Sir Robert Halifax cast him into the Tower. The noble Lord, against Friend of Boerhaave, though a scientific opponent of the former, effected Friend's release by declaring when the omnipotent minister called Need to allow him in sickness that he could not undertake his cure unless Friend was on board. This is The search of English medical literature...
Works upon the history of medicine in the more surprising, since English
literature, in general, do not treat with justice of its achievements. In the field
of general history, we need recalling
Only a Few, as Gibbon, a Barcroft,
and a Prescott, showed that the English
speaking peoples are by no means
offspring in the historic field. But, since
becoming to Americans, who in the last
quarter of a century, have adopted so many
medical fashions, from Germany the depart-
ment of history of medicine has remained
almost a terra incognita.

Besides Francis, the most important
English medical historian from the
distant day, medico-historical subjects
studied in the 18th century by Francis Atkin-
son, whose publication in 1732 his "State of
Physic, ancient and modern", Williams
Morriste, an English Naval Surgeon, who
wrote, "A concise history of anatomy from
The earliest ages of antiquity" (London, 1782)
John Lister (1791-1872) was associated to
philanthropist Howard, who published in 1859
his "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine in Great Britain from the Reveal of Literature to the Time of Hardy." It is said that he had originally intended to write a history of British medicine, but was discouraged by his colleagues in his design, and accordingly hinted histories to more biographical sketches, Mr. Buckle (1797-1829) of London, was published in 1822 "An Historical Sketch of Medicine From Its Origin to the Present Time," a work translated into German by Stucki.

John Ardy Jeffresson, a Bookish Doctor.

"The doctors of Accius's time were very free, Sinner Marble. They were merchants, nurseries, they mislead patients and apothecaries. It became fashionable (fashion that has lasted down to the present day) for a physician to send home his prescription illegibly. It needed an eye probably, arising from the fact that a doctor's hand was usually too much study to write distinctly."
Friend continually visited his patient in a state of intoxication. Some lady of high rank became so unwell that confusion took her to her room. She called my name and said, "Drink—drink—drink, by God!" Fortunately, the fair patient was suffering from the same malady as her doctor, who had been known to her maid on returning. Suddenly, he awoke, and made a great show of excitement. In his case, the maid had gone away.

The next day, Friend was visited by a gentleman who was his twin, shaking with apology for not having been there in time to see his patient. When he was relieved from his perplexity by the arrival of a letter from the lady herself, explaining a misunderstanding, he explained his doctor's wish to keep the secret, and begged him to visit her during the course of the day.

On another occasion, Friend wrote a prescription for a member of an important family, when his peculiar men or evidently by his control.
My best pleasant recollections of Mead's life is the conduct towards his dear friend and political opponent, Friend. The jocose physician and Member of Parliament for Herefordshire, [redacted].