

druggists are: John Littlewood f 1771, William Keene f 1779, William Bates f 1781, and Edward Goldfinch f 1794; Clough Lees f 1793 was a chemist, and Samuel Thornton (of Ashford, Kent), a druggist who took up his freedom in 1800. The total for the century was 53 apothecaries and chemists, etc. compared with 35 surgeons and barber-surgeons and physicians. The population of Canterbury in 1770 was about 9000, of whom more than half lived within the city walls.

From the bare bones of these lists of traders and freemen a direct connection can be established for well over a century through those apothecaries who took up their freedom by apprenticeship. Thus George Young who had been apprenticed to Thomas Browne, became a freeman in 1682; Avery Hills, app. to Young f 1634; Israel Jacob, app. to Hills f 1649; Thos Smith, app. to Jacob f 1668; George Hall, app. to Smith f 1692; Hall's son, Samuel, app. to his father f 1727. Other groups can be similarly traced. It would be interesting to know whether and for how long these apothecaries' businesses were carried on in the same premises and their ultimate fate. Several apothecaries served their city as aldermen, some as mayors: as aldermen—William Rutlond, 1529; James Frenchman, 1600; Joseph Colffe, c. 1610; Avery Hills, 1663; Anthony Oughton, 1722; and as mayors, Colffe and Hills.

Hasted in his *History of Kent* records a number of memorials in Canterbury churches to leading apothecaries, e.g. to Joseph Colffe, d. 1620, a wall monument with arms in St. Mary Breadman's; to Thomas Dunkin, a churchwarden of St. Alphage's, who gave the third bell in 1664; to Anthony Oughton, 'descended from an ancient family of that name in Warwickshire . . . lived in the city 66 years', d. 1750, aged eighty-seven, a mural with arms in St. Margaret's; to Charles Knowler, d. 1750 aged seventy, in St. Alphage's; to Benjamin Chandler (apprenticed to Knowler), d. 1778, aged sixty-eight, in St. Mary Magdalene's; etc.

No attempt has been made to relate the number of apothecaries practising at any one time to the population, indeed it would not be possible to do so from these two lists. No addresses are given, save in some instances the name of the ward of the city is recorded. It is hoped that the information in this summary form will serve to stimulate others to examine similar lists of freemen, etc. and in the case of Canterbury, to go more deeply into this aspect of pharmaceutical history.

BOOKS CONSULTED:

COWPER, J. M., *The Roll of the Freemen of the City of Canterbury, from A.D. 1392 to 1800*, Canterbury, privately printed, 1903.

— *Intrantes: A List of Persons admitted to Live and Trade within the City of Canterbury, from 1392 to 1592*, Canterbury, privately printed, 1904.

HASTED, EDWARD, *The History and Topographical Scenery of the County of Kent*, Canterbury, 1799, vol. iv, pp. 388 *et seq.*

LESLIE G. MATTHEWS

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY

THE International Congress of the History of Pharmacy, organized by the International Society of the History of Pharmacy and Académie Internationale d'Histoire de la Pharmacie, will take place in London from 1 to 8 September 1965. Meetings will be held at the School of Pharmacy, 29/30 Brunswick Square, W.C.1, and the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. Canterbury Hall, a hall of residence of London University, has been taken over for the week for

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overseas visitors to the Congress. In addition to lectures, several excursions and sightseeing trips are being arranged.

The Registration Bureau will be open from 9 a.m. on 1 September at the School of Pharmacy, University of London, 29/30 Brunswick Square, London, W.C.1.

FRANCIS A. COUNTWAY LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

ON Wednesday and Thursday 26 and 27 May 1965, the Francis A. Countway Library was opened. The Library brings together the extensive resources of the Boston Medical Library and the Harvard Medical Library. The combined collections are intershelfed and all the services integrated to create the largest university-centred medical library in the United States.

The Countway's resources are widely diversified. The historical collections rank among the country's most extensive in early American medical imprints. They are similarly strong in sixteenth century imprints in general. The collections of Judaica and Hebraica are world-renowned. These resources make the Countway an important centre for the study of the history of medicine.

THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF NEOHIPPOCRATIC MEDICINE

THE Sixth International Congress of Neohippocratic Medicine will be held in Madrid on 13-18 September 1965. Lectures will be given on the following subjects: 'The Physician facing the human Life', by Prof. Dr. Arasa and Prof. Dr. Güy Laroche; 'Diseased Oscillations and Compensations,' by Prof. Dr. Martiny and Prof. Descloux; 'Incorrect Medications', by Prof. Velazquez and Prof. Dr. Stroender; and other short communications may be offered by delegates.

Simultaneous translation into several languages has been arranged, and interpreters provided. There will also be varied exhibition of books on Neohippocratic and related subjects.

Anyone wishing for further information concerning the Congress should write to the Secretary General: Medinaceli, 4, Madrid 14 (Spain).

Society Reports

AUSTRALIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

(VICTORIAN BRANCH)

(*Section of Medical History*)

The Annual Meeting of the Section of Medical History was held on Monday 12 April 1965, in the Museum of the Medical Society of Victoria, East Melbourne. The following Office Bearers were appointed:—

President — Dr. Edward Ryan

Honorary Secretary — Dr. M. L. Verso

Honorary Treasurer — Dr. Una Shergold

The speaker for the evening was Dr. J. L. Evans, Psychiatrist Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Sunbury, who presented a paper 'Witchcraft, Demonology and Renaissance Psychiatry'. In his talk Dr. Evans emphasized how in the past, mental illness had been attributed to supernatural causes, and to witchcraft. Many so-called witches, were, in fact, psychotics or seriously disturbed hysterics, and victims of their