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129. Chester Diocesan Records, Register of Marriage Licences, entry for 8/9/1663.
130. Munk, op. cit., p. 348.
131. P.C.C., Cobham, 73.
132. Ibid., Goare, 130.
133. Ibid., Coventry, 54.
137. Goodall, op. cit., p. 443. It seems clear that it was not the practitioners but the patients who initiated this use of ‘Dr.’, as indeed it was from the patients that came the demand for general practice; William Gray of Doncaster in 1652 deposed that ‘he is no physician qualified according to the laws of the land, but is a surgeon and has served his father, and has been bred in the art of surgery under his father, and that he gives physic to divers that do desire him, and that he thinks it lawful for him so to do, but that he does not assume to himself the name of a doctor of physic, though some people do give him that title’, Raine, J., ed., Depositions from the Castle of York, Surtees Soc., 1861, vol. xl, p. 225.
139. E. D. R., Consistory Court, Bundle 47 (1718).
140. Ibid., Bundle 55 (1732).

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THOMAS BEVILL PEACOCK’S LIBRARY

The Library,
Institute of Diseases of the Chest,
Brompton,
London S.W.3

With reference to Dr. Ian Porter’s interesting paper on Thomas Bevill Peacock published in the July 1962 issue of Medical History, your readers may like to know that the surviving portion of Peacock’s library is preserved at the Institute of Diseases of the Chest at the Brompton Hospital, London. Still housed in Peacock’s original bureau-bookcase, it consists of 154 works (in 203 volumes), 78 reprints and pamphlets (bound in 8 volumes), and 107 bound volumes of periodicals. A brief account of the Collection appeared in the Bulletin of the Library of the Institute of Diseases of the Chest, July 1960. A few copies of this number are still available, and I will be glad to send one to any of your readers who might like one.

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