

0069

21-19

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

IMPORTANT FACTS AND OPINIONS

RELATIVE TO

THE KING;

FAITHFULLY COLLECTED FROM THE EXAMINATION OF

THE ROYAL PHYSICIANS,

AND

CLEARLY ARRANGED UNDER GENERAL HEADS.

SIR JOHN SCOTT having said in the House of Commons, that the whole substance of the Report might be comprized in a much shorter compass, the following attempt has been made to carry that respectable authority into effect, and at the same time to introduce a little more method than can be observed in such an examination. The teasing cross-questions on both sides (as impartiality is the great object of this publication) have been alike curtailed; only where some striking variation, or some strong confirmation of the preceding evidence has been thus extorted, it has been preserved, and sometimes added to the former answer; and that the fairness of these extracts may be apparent, a reference is every where made to the page from which they were taken. The short notes occasionally subjoined (it is hoped) will be thought useful to illustration, and may be depended upon as accurate and authentic. A Table of Contents will also be found at the end, for the purpose of directing curiosity more readily to any particular subject of evidence.

IMPORTANT FACTS AND OPINIONS

RELATIVE TO

THE KING.

CHARACTER OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AT ST. JAMES'S.

SIR LUCAS PEPYS.

WHETHER Sir Lucas Pepys does not hold himself responsible in his Character to the Public, for the Truth of the Report sent to St. James's, to which he signs his Name?

Certainly not for the whole Truth; as we considered it as unnecessary to wound the Feelings of her Majesty and the rest of the Family, by saying more than was absolutely necessary.

Whether, if there has been any Error or Imperfection in the Accounts sent to St. James's, Sir Lucas Pepys conceives it to have consisted in representing His Majesty's State to be worse than it is?

Directly the contrary.—I have always endeavoured to represent His Majesty's Situation in the most favourable Light.

Whether Sir Lucas Pepys considers it to be his Duty to take Care, as far as depends on him, that the Report sent to St. James's, shall convey such an Account as may not tend to mislead the Public, respecting the State of His Majesty's Health?

Till after the Examination before the Privy Council, every Account was purposely framed to give the Public no Sort of Information of His Majesty's Situation. Since that Period, we have endeavoured, as much as possible, to represent His Majesty's Situation as favourably as possible, consistent with Truth, though without mentioning particular Circumstances.

Whether Sir Lucas Pepys said there was an Endeavour to represent the King's Situation in a favourable Light, did he speak of the Reports signed by the other Physicians, or more particularly of those signed by himself?

I am satisfied, from repeated Conversations on the Subject, that the rest of the Physicians concurred with me in always endeavouring to give the most favourable Account.

Extracted from page 30, 31, 32.

A 2

Whether

DR. WARREN.

DO you consider yourself as responsible in your Character to the Public, for the Truth of the Accounts sent to St. James's, provided you sign your Name?

Yes, provided you do not mean the whole Truth.

Should you not consider the signing your Name to any such Account of the King's Health, tending to deceive the Public into a less favourable Opinion of His Majesty's State than the Fact warranted, in the same Point of view as giving Information tending to mislead this Committee?

Yes.

If there has been any Error or Imperfection in the Accounts sent to St. James's, has it, in your Opinion, consisted in representing the King's State worse than it is?

No.

Whether, in the Report sent to St. James's, the Words "tranquil," "quiet," "calm," "composed," and the like, are meant by you, so far as you have signed them, to express any Amendment in the King's peculiar Malady, or a different State of Temper, the same, or considerable Symptoms of Derangement existing?

The Words are not meant by me to express any Amendment of the important Complaint.

Extracted from pages 70, 71, 98, and 99.

SIR GEORGE BAKER.

DO you not hold yourself responsible in your Character to the Public for the Truth of the Report sent to St. James's, to which you sign your Name?

I have never signed my Name to any Thing that I had not thought true, or very near true: We have always taken it in the most favourable Light.

If there has been any Error or Imperfection in the Account sent to St. James's, does Sir George Baker conceive it to have consisted in representing His Majesty's Situation, worse than it is?

If there has been any error or Imperfection, it has been in representing His Majesty's State better than it is.

Extracted from pages 34 and 37.

DR. REYNOLDS.

DOES Dr. Reynolds hold himself responsible in his Character to the Public, for the Truth of the Accounts sent to St. James's, and signed with his Name?

I have always wished to give in that Report, as favourable an Account of His Majesty's Health as I could consistent with Truth.

Should not Dr. Reynolds consider the signing his Name to any Account sent to St. James's, which tended to mislead the Public into a less favourable Opinion of His Majesty's State than the Fact warranted, as equally culpable in him, as the giving untrue Information to this Committee?

I should think it highly culpable to do so.

Extracted from page 47.

DR. GISBORNE.

SHOULD you not consider the signing your Name to an Account of that Sort, tending to mislead the Public into a less favourable an Opinion of His Majesty's State

State than the Fact warranted, in the same Point of View as giving Information Dr. Gisborne to mislead this Committee?

Yes.

Whether, if there has been any Errors or Imperfection in the Accounts sent to St. James's, you conceive it to have consisted in representing His Majesty's State to be worse than it is?

I know of no Error; and I was ever as cautious as possible, that the Hopes or Fears of the Public should not be misled.

Whether the Report sent to St. James's does always contain a full State of His Majesty's real Situation?

I think it impossible that it should.

Extracted from page 51.

DR. WILLIS.

WHETHER Dr. Willis does not conceive the Account sent to St. James's, to purport to contain the true and exact Opinion of the Physicians who sign it, upon the State of His Majesty's Health?

Yes; as well as Three can agree in Opinion.

Do you mean to say, that you signed your Name to any Statement of the King's Situation to which you do not agree?

If it was not so favourable as I thought, I signed it, rather than have any Dispute?

Then, in Point of Fact, have you signed Accounts of the King's Health, which in your own Mind and Conscience you did not believe to be correct?

I believe no Three Physicians ever writ a Prescription for a Patient that was exactly conformable to each of their Wishes?

Whether you consider the Account sent to St. James's as a Prescription, or as a Statement of Facts?

As a Statement of Facts, as near as we could agree.

Are the Committee to understand that the Public have been, in any Measure, deceived by those Accounts sent to St. James's, as far as the Authority of Dr. Willis's Name was concerned?

I have done my utmost to prevent their being deceived.

What do you mean by having done your utmost?

I argued with the Physicians as much as I could for other Words to be put in, but in vain.

Do you recollect whether the Alteration, which you stated to Dr. Warren not to be worth disputing, was a material one?

If I had thought it worth disputing, I should have thought it a material one.

Do you remember what the Alteration was?

I cannot answer that, but it may be known.

Whether you have, at any Time, made any Complaint or Protest to any Person in Authority about the King, or to any of His Majesty's Ministers, upon the Subject of the Accounts sent to St. James's, or given them Information that such Accounts

Dr. Willis. counts were not to be depended upon as correct, as far as your Name was concerned?

I do not remember any Thing at all about it.

Whether you mean to admit and avow that you have signed Reports of his Majesty's State of Health, proposed to be sent to St. James's, which contained less favourable Accounts of His Majesty's Health, than you think might have been given to the Public, if the whole Truth had been told them?

To be sure I have signed such as I would not have sent to any Relation of a Patient that I was concerned for in the like Situation.

Would the Accounts, which you would have sent to the Relations of other Patients, have been more or less favourable Accounts than those which have been sent to St. James's?

More favourable, in general.

Would it have been consistent with the whole Truth, in His Majesty's Case, to have given more favourable Accounts in general?

In my Opinion, more consistent.

Will you state to the Committee, what were your Motives for giving less favourable Accounts than might have been given in general, consistent with the whole Truth?

As it did not affect His Majesty's Health, or the Cure of his Majesty, I signed them rather than have any Dispute about Words.

Do you think that the Truth or Falseness of a Report, signed by the King's Physicians, for the Information of His Subjects, to be of no more consequence than a Dispute about Words?

It really struck me so then, and I am not at all affected with it now.

Extracted from pages 14, 15, 77, and 87.

PRIVATE ACCOUNTS SENT TO THE QUEEN, DIFFERENT FROM THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

DR. WILLIS.

WHETHER or no, you have not given to Her Majesty, and to the Ladies who have the Honour to be about Her Person, more exact Accounts, according to your Opinion, and of a more consolatory Nature?

I have always given them the Truth, to the best of my Opinion.

Whether those Accounts were in Fact of a more favourable Nature?

The Report that was made to the Public, is from the Appearance of his Majesty in the Morning, when the Symptoms have ever been less favourable; the Accounts to the Ladies attending Her Majesty have been frequently in the Day, and therefore, taking the whole Account of the 24 Hours, it must appear much more favourable.

Is it true, that the Report sent to St. James's does only include the State of His Majesty's Health as it appears in the Morning, and does not extend to the Night and the preceding Evening and Day?

It enters into no Particulars of any, except quiet or disturbed State, and Sleep, and that in stating the Whole together; it cannot be so particular as those given

to

to her Majesty every Hour concerning His Majesty's Health, which She must be very anxious to enquire after. Dr. Willis.

Question repeated.

I think several Times the Report might have said, that His Majesty had passed several Hours, the preceding Day, in many Respects better than He had done the Day before. As far as quiet, or not quiet, the Account does include what passed in the preceding Evening and Day—it would not be particular enough to satisfy me whether He is either better or worse.

Whether, taken as a general Report, without entering into Particulars, it is more or less favourable to the State of the King's Health than the Truth would warrant?

To the best of my judgment, less favourable.

Is it, then, less favourable THAN THE GENERAL RESULT which might be drawn from all the Circumstances of the different Accounts which you give to the Ladies attending her Majesty?

Yes, I think it is.

Extracted from pages 87, 88.

FALSE PRIVATE ACCOUNTS SENT TO THE PRINCE.

DR. WARREN.

HAS Dr. Warren known any Instance of any Physician, or other Person attending on His Majesty, sending any written Account of His Majesty's Situation, stating His Majesty to have been in a calm and mended State, at a Time when he (Dr. Warren) had Reason to know that His Majesty's Situation and State were the Reverse?

Dr. Willis has written Letters to the Prince of Wales, expressing His Majesty to be much better than I apprehended His Majesty to be at that Time, declaring Progress in Cure that I could not discover.

Dr. Warren having said, that a Letter of Dr. Willis's to the Prince of Wales, containing a more favourable Account than he thought His Majesty's Situation justified, does Dr. Warren mean to say, that such Letter contained a more favourable Account than Dr. Willis believed to be true?

It is impossible for me to say what Dr. Willis believes.

Extracted from pages 21, 22, 25.

FALSE PRIVATE ACCOUNT SENT TO MR. PITT, DURING AN IMPORTANT DEBATE.

DR. WARREN.

HAS Dr. Warren had any Discourse, or Difference of Opinion, with Dr. Willis, respecting any other Letter, of the same Description, to any other Person?

I was informed that Dr. Willis wrote such a Letter, at Twelve o'Clock at Night, the Day of the Debate in the House of Commons; I spoke to Dr. Willis on the Subject

Subject

Dr. Warren. Subject of this Letter the next Morning, and told him that he did wrong to write such an Account, when it was not true: I afterwards enquired, and could not find that the Doctor had written such a Letter, and told him I had done him an Injury in charging him with it, as I could not prove it. The Report was, that it was written to Mr. Pitt, and that Mr. Pitt had read such a Letter at White's, at Five o'Clock in the Morning.

Does Dr. Warren recollect what was stated to be the Substance of that supposed Letter?

In general Terms, that His Majesty was greatly better, and was likely to be speedily well.

Does Dr. Warren recollect in what Terms he stated to Dr. Willis his Disapprobation of his writing such a Letter, or the Substance of them?

That, as His Majesty was remarkably bad, and under Coercion that Night, he could consider it only as a *political Letter*, which he thought wrong from a Physician.

When did Dr. Warren tell Dr. Willis, that he had done him an Injury in charging him with having written such a Letter?

To the best of my Recollection, it was the next Time of my going to Kew after I had charged him with writing it, which, if so, must have been the Second Day after the Charge.

Had Dr. Warren then had an Opportunity of seeing the original Letters written to Mr. Pitt on the Day of the Debate to which he alluded, and on the following Day?

I had seen a Letter, written, as I thought, by Dr. Willis's Son, dated at *Half an Hour after Five in the Afternoon of the Day of the Debate*—I do not know whether I saw a Letter written the Day after or not.—I believe I might have done so if I pleased.

Whether the Letter which Dr. Warren did see, did contain a just Description of His Majesty's Situation, according to Dr. Warren's Opinion?

When I came to Kew the Morning following, I was informed by Dr. Willis that his Majesty had had a violent Paroxysm that Night, which came on at Seven o'Clock the Evening preceding; but how His Majesty exactly was at Half an Hour after Five, I do not know.

Whether the Letter dated at Half an Hour after Five, gave a favourable Account of His Majesty?

To the best of my Recollection it contained a favourable Account.

Whether Dr. Warren had any Information given him of the Time when this Letter was received?

I do not remember that I had.

Did Dr. Warren understand, from any of the other Attendants on His Majesty, that His Majesty had been, in any Part of that Day, in a particular amended State?

No.

Did Dr. Willis make any Reply, when Dr. Warren told him he had done wrong to write such a Letter, when it was not true?

Dr. Willis, by his Behaviour, appeared to me at that Time to own it.

Extracted from pages 22, 23, 24.

INTERFERENCE

INTERFERENCE OF A GREAT PERSONAGE TO ALTER THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

*** This Transaction took place on Friday Jan. 2, when the Debate on the Restrictions was expected, had not the late Speaker died that Day.*

DR. WILLIS.

WHAT Means did you use to persuade the Physicians to alter the Account, and adopt your Opinion?

That if I had a Patient at Home that had passed so many Hours in such a State, I should conclude that Patient was better.

Did Dr. Willis use any other Means than Arguments of that Kind; did he hold out any Idea of pleasing, or displeasing, considerable Persons?

No, none at all.

Are you sure, that on Friday last, the 2d of January, you did not use such Arguments?

I will not be sure that I might not say the Alteration that was sent down by a CERTAIN PERSONAGE was not worth while disputing, and at the same Time that I thought it nearer the Truth.

When you answered the last Question but one, had you in your Memory the Circumstance you have mentioned?

I had not; I do not know that I certainly did say it; but I thought it, and very likely might say it.

Whether those Alterations, sent down by a CERTAIN PERSONAGE, were, or were not, suggested by you?

They certainly were not; they were brought down by Two Ladies.—The Paper, as sent up, was concerted among the Physicians then present; was carried up, I believe, by General Gordon, and was returned by the Two Ladies, I believe.

Do you recollect whether the Alterations were made on the same Paper on which the Account was drawn up by the Doctors, or on different Paper sent down?

As well as I remember, it was not altered at all—but proposed by the Ladies to be altered.—I believe the Alterations were not adopted—I *am not sure*, but I *think not*.—I believe the Account went to St. James in the same Form.—I *really do not charge my Memory with it*; it was not worth while for me to remember.

Extracted from pages 13 and 14.

DR. WARREN.

Whether there has been any direct or indirect Attempt made by any of the Physicians, at any Time, to controul or influence you with respect to the Account to be given of His Majesty's Situation?

Dr. Willis, on Friday last, made a very unwarrantable Use of the Name of a GREAT PERSON; I call it unwarrantable, because I cannot believe that he could

B

have

Dr. Warren. have Authority to use it to influence me, while the Report to be sent to St. James's was composing.

Will Dr. Warren relate the Circumstance of that Transaction?

The Report proposed to be sent was written thus:—"His Majesty passed Yesterday quietly, has had a very good Night, and is calm this Morning." Dr. Willis desired that some Expression might be made use of, indicating that His Majesty was advanced since the Day before, in His Cure; I objected to this, because I had ample Reason, from my Conversation with His Majesty, and from the Information which I had received from Mr. Charles Hawkins, to think the contrary true—Dr. Willis then said, "a certain GREAT PERSON will not suffer it to go so, and it will fall upon you."

Are you sure you are correct in those Words?

I believe I am; I took the Words down as soon as I came Home. Dr. Reynolds was present when the Words were spoken. I made no Observation to Dr. Willis on those Words; but after talking with him a little more on the Subject of His Majesty, composed, together with Dr. Reynolds, the following Report:—"His Majesty passed Yesterday much in the same Manner he did the Day before; has had a very good Night; and is this Morning as he was Yesterday."—Dr. Reynolds, Dr. Willis, and Dr. Warren signed the Report; it was sent up Stairs, and was returned with an ORDER to change the Words, "as He was Yesterday," into "continues to mend."—Dr. Warren desired the Honor of an Audience; and upon stating his Reasons why no Amendment had taken place, the Words, "continues to mend," were given up; and the sentence, "is this Morning in a comfortable Way," was substituted in their Place.

When Dr. Willis used these Expressions, "a certain GREAT PERSON will not suffer it to go so, and it will fall upon you," whether Dr. Warren understood those Words to convey to him that a Perseverance in his Opinion would draw upon him that Displeasure of the GREAT PERSON alluded to?

I was clear that Dr. Willis meant I should think so.

Whether the Fear of the Displeasure of that GREAT PERSON would, or would not be a powerful Motive of Action with Dr. Warren, in any Case where his Conscience and Honor did not prevent him paying Attention to such Notice?

It most certainly would.

Were the Words Dr. Warren stated to have been given up, given up immediately after his stating his Objections?

After I had stated my Objections, and supported them with several Arguments, the Words were given up; and upon my saying, "That though His Majesty was not mended since Yesterday, yet that he was in a comfortable Way this Morning, which I hoped tended to a Cure," the Word comfortable was immediately adopted.

Whether upon Dr. Warren's stating, that he objected to those Words, they were immediately given up? or whether there was any Inclination shewn to induce Dr. Warren to sign the altered Report, after he had stated that he objected to the alteration?

There was no Inclination shewn to give up the Words, till the Word "comfortable" had been used.—That GREAT PERSON adopted the Word "comfortable," and I immediately retired to put it into the Report.

Whether

Whether subsequent to this Audience, any thing passed relative to this Transaction? Dr. Warren.

Yes; Lady HARCOURT and Lady CHARLOTTE FINCH followed me down Stairs, and enquired of me who the Person was from whom I had my Information relative to His Majesty's Health that Morning? I answered, from Mr. Charles Hawkins. When Mr. Charles Hawkins appeared, he was asked by the two Ladies, what he had said to me that Morning respecting His Majesty's Health. He gave them an Account, and they retired. The next Time that I went to Kew, I was treated with Marks of Attention and Respect that I had not received for some Time before.

Extracted from pages 25, 26, 27, 28.

DR. REYNOLDS.

WAS Dr. Reynolds present at a Discussion which took place on Friday the Second Instant, between Dr. Willis and Dr. Warren, respecting the Account which was that Day sent to St. James's?

I was.

Relate what passed upon that Occasion?

When Dr. Warren came down to Kew on Friday Morning the Second Instant, I saw him before he visited his Majesty, and told him how I had found His Majesty the Evening before, and that Morning when I visited Him. After Dr. Warren had waited upon His Majesty, he came into the Room where we usually consult, and, after agreeing upon the Prescription for the Day, we proceeded to consider what Report we should send to St. James's; there were then present in the Room, Dr. Warren, Dr. John Willis, and myself; and, as nearly as I can recollect, Dr. Warren and I agreed upon this Report: "His Majesty passed Yesterday quietly, has had a very good Night, and is calm this Morning." I wrote it, read it over, and Dr. John Willis objected to it, alledging that it was not descriptive of His Majesty's Amendment, for that He certainly was much better, having, on the preceding Day and on that Morning, said many pertinent and rational Things. Dr. Warren contended, that several Things said properly proved nothing; but that some Things said immediately afterwards improperly were decisive. Dr. John Willis contended, that a Mitigation of Symptoms was Amendment. Dr. Warren did not consider that any Amendment could take Place, till there was an Interval of an Hour, or more, of Reason and Judgment. While they were in this Argument, Dr. Willis, Senior, came in, was shewn the Report intended to be sent to St. James's, and did not at first reading it disapprove of it; but upon Dr. John Willis's observing, that it did not contain so favourable an Account of His Majesty's situation, as the Report which had been sent on the preceding Day, he objected to it, contending that there was a material Amendment, which ought to be reported.—Dr. Warren and myself, not seeing His Majesty's State in the same Light, thought that the Report held out sufficient Hopes to the Public. Doctors Willis (I think both, but I am certain Dr. Willis, Senior) observed that the Queen would not suffer it to go so; and I cannot exactly recollect what words immediately followed, but Dr. Willis, Senior, addressing himself to Dr. Warren, said, "that it would fall upon him." That Expression I particularly remember.—We talked again upon the Subject, and drew up the following Report: "His Majesty passed Yesterday much in the same Manner as He did the Day before, has had a very

Dr. Reynolds "good Night, and is this Morning as He was Yesterday." This Report was carried up Stairs, and when returned, it was accompanied with a Desire that we would add to the End of the last Sentence, "continuing mending:" I speak to the best of my Recollection.—This seemed to Dr. Warren and myself more than the State of His Majesty authorized us to say. Dr. Warren therefore desired the Honour of an Audience of her Majesty, which was granted; and when he returned, the last Part of the Report was altered as follows: "and is this Morning in a comfortable way," instead of "is this Morning as He was Yesterday." I speak from Memory—I have no Notes. Dr. Willis continued arguing warmly with Dr. Warren, while I was writing the Three Reports—they were in the next Room to that in which I was writing—the Door wide open; and I heard Dr. Willis say to Dr. Warren, amongst other Expressions of Disagreement with him in Opinion, that if Dr. Warren held the Opinion which he maintained, that it impeached his Common Sense, or something else; to which Dr. Warren made no Reply, only desired the Persons present, among whom were Lady Harcourt, Lady Charlotte Finch, and General Gordon, to observe that Dr. Willis had made use of such an Expression. Dr. Warren conducted himself, through the Whole of this unpleasent Business, with admirable Temper.

Extracted from pages 44, 45, 46.

DR. WILLIS'S SUBSEQUENT EXPLANATION OF HIS THREAT TO DR. WARREN.

DR. WILLIS.

WHETHER you can, or can not, say positively, whether you did, or did not, make use of the following Expression to Dr. Warren, "A certain GREAT PERSON will not suffer it (meaning the Report) to go so, and it will fall upon you?"

I did say so, or something of that Sort, when the Report was drawn up for me to sign, saying, at the same Time, "Why should we send up what will be sent down to be altered?"

Will you explain to the Committee by whose Authority you so said, and what your Meaning was in those Words?

Prefuming that the PERSONAGE would know from the Pages how His Majesty had passed the Day and Night, I thought it was not right to send up a Report which that PERSONAGE would not think equal to His Majesty's present State of Health.

Was that your Meaning in the Words which you actually used in that Conversation?

Entirely so.

What did you mean by the Words, "it will fall upon you?"

Sir George Baker, the Day before, when His Majesty had not been quite so well, nor had so good a Night, had made a more favourable Report, and therefore I concluded that PERSONAGE must think this Report arose from Dr. Warren.

Extracted from page 79.

SUBSEQUENT

SUBSEQUENT ORDER TO EXCLUDE MR. CHARLES HAWKINS, AND OTHERS, FROM THE KING.

SIR LUCAS PEPYS.

WHETHER you know when the Order, that no Person should be admitted without the Leave of Dr. Willis, was first made?

I cannot justly say whether it was Five, Six, or Seven Days ago, but somewhere thereabouts. As far as I can recollect, it must have been on Friday last—I never saw it till I was down the Time before last—it was when I came down at Four o'Clock on Friday.

Do you recollect the Terms of the Order?

The Purport of it is, that it is ordered that no Person shall go into His Majesty's Apartment without the Leave of one of the Dr. Willis's.

Whether, to your Knowledge, any improper Persons, either by Means of the Physicians, or of others, had obtained Admission into His Majesty's Apartment, to make the issuing such an Order necessary?

I know of no Person having been admitted into His Majesty's Apartment, except those who are in usual Attendance upon Him, unless Dr. Willis's Son, the Clergyman, may be considered as such.

Is that Son a Physician?

No.

Extract from page 32.

DR. REYNOLDS.

WHEN did Dr. Reynolds first hear of the Order, that that no Person should be admitted into His Majesty's Apartment, without the Permission of Dr. Willis, or his Son?

I first observed that written Order fixed above the Chimney, in the Page's Room, on Sunday last.

Does Dr. Reynold's know when it was first put up?

I understood it was put up on Friday last; it was not put up when I was last in that Room on Friday.

Was that the Day on which the Difference of Opinion happened between Dr. Willis and Dr. Warren?

It was.

Did Dr. Willis or Dr. Warren in any Measure ground the Opinion, which induced them that Day to differ from Dr. Willis, upon Information received from Mr. Charles Hawkins, or other of the Attendants who were then permitted to have Access to His Majesty's Apartment?

I formed my Opinion from what I personally observed in His Majesty.

Did Dr. Reynolds hear Dr. Warren quote the Authority of Mr. Hawkins's Representation of the State in which the King had been in, in support of his Objection to signing the altered Report?

I did hear him.

Does

Dr. Reynolds Does Dr. Reynolds know, or did he ever hear, of any improper Persons having intruded, or being admitted into His Majesty's Apartment, to make the issuing of that Prohibition necessary?
 I do not know any Thing that has made that Prohibition necessary or proper.
 Extracted from page 48.

DR. GISBORNE.

WHEN did you see or hear of the Order that no Person should be admitted into His Majesty's Apartments without the Leave of Dr. Willis or His Son?
 I forget; I believe about a Week ago.

Do you know, or have you ever heard, that any improper Persons have been admitted into His Majesty's Apartments, to make that Order necessary?
 No; I know of no improper Persons.

Did Dr. Gisborne understand by that Order, that the Physicians themselves were not to be permitted to see the King, without Dr. Willis's, or his Son's, Permission?

The Words of the Paper are, that no Persons, except the Pages, shall be permitted.

Then you did understand it to extend to the Physicians?
 Yes.

Does Dr. Gisborne, when he goes to Kew, make Enquiry of all or any of the Four Medical Attendants, who are in constant waiting on His Majesty, to assist himself by their Information in forming his Opinion on the King's State?
 Yes, I do.

Does Dr. Gisborne conceive that he should be deprived of the Means of material Information, if all those Gentlemen were excluded from Access to his Majesty's Apartment?
 Yes.

Extracted from pages 52, 53.

SIR GEORGE BAKER.

Whether the Medical Attendants have not frequent Access to His Majesty, when the Physicians are not present?
 They have.

Whether they do not examine into the State and Manner in which His Majesty passed the Night, previous to the Arrival of the Physicians?
 They used to do so till lately.

How long have they ceased to do so, and upon what Account?
 I think it was last Saturday Morning, that I saw a Paper stuck up over the Chimney of the Page's Room, with an Order to this Effect; "No One, except the Pages, is allowed to go to His Majesty, except introduced by one of the Two Dr. Willis's."

When was you at Kew before that Time?
 That must be Thursday.

Was

Was the Paper not there then?
 I did not see or hear of it.

Does Sir George Baker conceive that he must have heard of it, if any such Order had been then issued?
 I conceive that I must have heard of it.

Does Sir George Baker know of any Instance of improper Persons having been introduced to His Majesty's Apartment, either by the Physicians or others, to cause the issuing of that Order?
 No.

By whose Authority was that Order issued?
 I asked Dr. Willis; he said that he wrote it, without any further Answer.

Did Sir George Baker converse with any of the Medical Attendants respecting that Order, or understand from them that they were excluded by it from entering, as they were used to do, His Majesty's Apartment, unless with the Permission of Dr. Willis or his Son.

It was generally understood by the Physicians, that the Order was intended to exclude them and the Medical Attendants, unless introduced by Dr. Willis or his Son.

Whether the Physicians, or some of them, since this Order was made, have daily seen His Majesty?
 Always, with Dr. Willis.

Whether, previous to the issuing of that Order, and since Dr. Willis has been attending His Majesty, Sir George Baker has not had frequent Opportunities of seeing and conversing with His Majesty, not in the Presence of Dr. Willis or his Son?

When his Majesty first came from Windsor to Kew, I conceived that I was at Liberty to visit His Majesty at any Time; but afterwards I found it was disagreeable to Dr. Willis that I should go in without him, and therefore I have of late very seldom, if ever, visited His Majesty but in Company with Dr. Willis.

Is Sir George Baker sure, that it was on Saturday the 3d Instant, that he first saw the Order that no Person should be admitted into the King's Apartment without the Leave of Dr. Willis, or his Son?

It is a Thing I would not take my Oath to, but I believe it to be so.

Did you then hear that any Dispute, or material Difference of Opinion, had taken Place on the preceding Day, between Dr. Willis and Dr. Warren?
 I had heard it before I saw the Paper, and that it happened on the Friday.

Did you understand that it was upon the Information received from some of the Medical Attendants, who had then Access to His Majesty's Apartment, that Dr. Warren had in some Measure supported the Opinion he maintained.
 I certainly did.

Do you recollect that Mr. Charles Hawkins's Authority had been quoted by Dr. Warren, on that Occasion?
 I heard that it had been quoted.

Does Sir George Baker conceive that Dr. Warren, or himself, or any other Physician attending His Majesty, would now be deprived of the same Means of Information

Sir G. Baker.

formation, respecting the State of His Majesty in their Absence, upon which Dr. Warren then formed, in Part, his Judgment, unless with the Permission or Consent of Dr. Willis or his Son?

If that Order, set up by Dr. Willis, take place, it will not be in the Power of those Medical Gentlemen to give us any Information.

Extracted from pages 36, 37, 38, 39.

DR. WILLIS.

DO you remember any Order having been put up in the Pages' Room, Yesterday Sevensight, or upon any other Day, directing that no Persons should be admitted into His Majesty's Room, without the Knowledge of you or your Son?

I wrote it, and put it up myself.

What was the Reason of your writing, and putting up, such Order? Because sometimes a Physician, sometimes a Surgeon, or an Apothecary (for there are Four concerned—I mean Two Surgeons, and Two Apothecaries) did go into the Room, as I thought, at improper Times, and disturb His Majesty;—and, as I thought it my Duty to do His Majesty what I should think it my Duty to do for any private Gentleman, I wrote that Order.

Did you put up that Order of your own Authority, and for the Reasons you have now mentioned; or had you any other Authority for putting up that Order, from any Person, and whom?

The Lord Chancellor ordered me to do that which should prevent any Body's going into the Room without my Consent, and was not pleased that I had not done it before.

When did the Lord Chancellor give you the Directions, in consequence of which you put up that Paper?

I really do not remember the Time; but, more than once, the Chancellor has mentioned the Necessity of keeping any Persons from going into His Majesty's Room without some Limitation.

Do you know upon what Grounds the Chancellor thought it necessary to repeat the Necessity of this Precaution?

I cannot remember; it was in Conversation, I suppose.

Are you quite sure you cannot recollect when, or where, you had the last Conversation with the Chancellor on this Subject, before you put up that Order?

I am very sure I cannot fix the Time, but I believe the Place was my own Room at Kew.

Was it before, or after, the Dispute with Dr. Warren, on Friday the 2d Instant? I believe before. I do not know that I have seen the Chancellor since Friday the 2d Instant.

Was it a Day or two before, or long before?

I do not remember at all; nor do I remember whether it was the last Time I talked with the Chancellor.

Extracted from pages 79, 80, 81.

PRESENT

ACTUAL STATE OF HIS MAJESTY—HOPES AND TIME OF RECOVERY—SIGNS OF CONVALESCENCE, &c.

** The Reader is requested attentively to compare the dates of the re-examinations of ALL THE OTHER PHYSICIANS, and the periods of past times there specified, with the corresponding Evidence of DR. WILLIS. The different depositions of MONDAY Jan. 12, are particularly worthy of consideration.

SIR G. BAKER.

WHETHER, in his Opinion, the State of His Majesty's Health does, or does not, continue to be such as to render His Majesty incapable, either of coming to Parliament, or of attending to Public Business? Certainly.

What Hopes does Sir George Baker now entertain of His Majesty's Recovery? My Hopes of His Majesty's Recovery stand upon the same Grounds they did when I was here last.—Sir G. probably means on the same Calculations.

Can Sir George Baker now form any Judgment, or probable Conjecture, of the Time that His Majesty's Disease is likely to last? I can form no Judgment, or probable Conjecture, with respect to the Continuance of the Disease.

Whether, in His Majesty's Disorder, Sir George Baker sees any present Signs of Convalescence? None.

Re-examined MONDAY, January 12.

Whether Sir George Baker observes any further Degree of Convalescence in His Majesty, than when he was last examined before this Committee? No Signs of Convalescence.

Whether Sir George Baker, duly attending to the Circumstances which he has mentioned in his Examination this Evening, does, or does not, in his Conscience, think that the Chance of His Majesty's Recovery, from His present Indisposition, is as good, or greater, or less, than it was when he was last examined before this Committee? It is as good.

Can you define to the Committee the Meaning of the Word "Convalescence?" Some Degree of Recovery, I suppose, it means.—It does not mean a Recovery, it means something towards a Recovery.

Whether, in any Disorder, any Degree of Amendment would come under the Term "Convalescence?"

I think hardly.—In a Fever, if your Pulse was somewhat quieter To-day than Yesterday, I should not say you were Convalescent, but that you were better.

C

Is

Sir G. Baker.

Is it to be understood that a Person may be better, without being Convalescent? He certainly may.

When you attended His Majesty Yesterday, what were the Observations you made upon the State of His Majesty's Pulse, and of the State of His general Bodily Health?

The State of the Pulse was 84; and as to the State of His bodily Health, it was much as it had been.—His Majesty is grown extremely thin.

Whether the Loss of Flesh which you have mentioned, has been attended with Loss of Strength?

About a Month ago there was no Loss of Strength—His Majesty has had so little Exercise since, that I cannot judge now.

To what Cause do you attribute the Loss of Flesh?

To Agitation, and to Perspiration, and less Sleep than usual; those are all the Causes that occur to me.

Whether Loss of Flesh, in Cases of this Sort, affords any Argument as to the Probability of Recovery.

I think it affords no Argument either Way.

Extracted from pages 33, 102, 103, 105.

DR. REYNOLDS.

WHETHER, in his Opinion, the State of His Majesty's Health does, or does not, continue to be such as to render His Majesty incapable, either of coming to Parliament, or of attending to public Business?

It does render him incapable unquestionably.

What Hopes does Dr. Reynolds now entertain of His Majesty's Recovery?

I think there are the same Hopes now that there were before; not less, certainly.

Can Dr. Reynolds now form any Judgment, or probable Conjecture, of the Time that His Majesty's Illness is likely to last?

No, I cannot.

Whether, in His Majesty's Disorder, Dr. Reynolds sees any present Signs of Convalescence?

His Majesty is more quiet, more observant of the Admonition of his Medical Attendants, in perhaps a still better State of general Health, which are favourable Circumstances, and which, I hope, lead to Amendment; but I can not say that there is any actual Amendment at present in His Majesty's principal Complaint.

Whether Dr. Reynolds now entertains Hopes of His Majesty's more speedy Recovery from His present Malady, than when he was last examined?

It is impossible to ascertain the Time, I cannot venture even to hazard a Conjecture.

Whether, after it has become necessary to resort to that particular Mode of Coercion applied by Persons particularly conversant in that Branch of Medicine, the Patient so coerced is to be considered as affected with the Disorder in a greater Degree than before such Coercion became necessary?

There is a State without Turbulence, which equally incapacitates a Person from transacting Business as the turbulent State which does require Coercion.

In

In which of the two States is there a greater Prospect of a speedy Recovery? Dr. Reynolds
When a Patient afflicted with this Malady, who has been turbulent, ceases to be so, he may be said to be in a State more favourable to Recovery than while he continued in that turbulent State.

Whether in the Case before us, a State of Quiet has not often succeeded a State of Irritation, and a State of Irritation a State of Quiet—and what was the Difference observed in each State with regard to mental Sanity in this Case?

There have been frequently such Vicissitudes, and there have been nearer Approaches to Reason in a State of Quiet than in a State of Turbulence; but I think not invariably so; this is to the best of my Recollection at present.

In what State did Dr. Reynolds leave His Majesty To-day?

Pretty much, I think, in the same State as when I saw Him the Time before—a State of Composure and Quiet, but not in a mended State respecting his Mind.

Extracted from pages 40, 43, 44, 49.

DR. GISBORNE.

WHETHER, in his Opinion, the State of His Majesty's Health does, or does not, continue to be such as to render His Majesty incapable, either of coming to Parliament, or of attending to Public Business?

I think him incapable of coming to Parliament, or of attending to Public Business.

What Hopes does Dr. Gisborne now entertain of His Majesty's Recovery?

I think as before, that there are still Hopes of His Majesty's Recovery.

Can Dr. Gisborne now form any Judgment, or probable Conjecture, of the Time His Majesty's Illness is likely to last?

No, I cannot.

Whether in His Majesty's Disorder Dr. Gisborne sees any present Signs of Convalescence?

I think the State of his Majesty's bodily Health is better than it was Three Weeks ago, and that he is more quiet;—it may therefore be hoped, that these possibly may be the Prelude to further Amendment.

Whether the State of His Majesty's bodily Health is now perfectly good, or has been at any Time since the Commencement of His present Disorder?

I think that can hardly be said.

Whether His Majesty's particular Malady arises from the State of His bodily Health, to which Dr. Gisborne alludes?

No, I think not.

Is there any Thing in the Reports sent to St. James's that tends to give the Public any Idea of His Majesty's Convalescence from, or growing worse in the Symptoms of, His peculiar Malady?

There have hitherto hardly been any Symptoms of either Kind to be told.

Whether Dr. Gisborne, in his Conscience, thinks, after duly attending to all the Circumstances of His Majesty's Case which he has related to this Committee, and to all the Circumstances of His Majesty's Case which have fallen under his Observation, or come to his Knowledge, and notwithstanding any Disputes which may have taken

Dr. Gisborne taken place between His Majesty's Physicians, or any of them, either relative to His Majesty's Case, or other Subjects, that His Majesty's Chance of Recovery is greater, or less, than it was, or as good as it was, when Dr. Gisborne was examined here by the former Committee?

The Time elapsed is short, and therefore I think the Chance as good.

Extracted from pages 50, 51, 56.

DR. RICHARD WARREN.

WHETHER in his Opinion, the State of His Majesty's Health does, or does not, continue to be such as to render His Majesty incapable either of coming to Parliament, or attending to Public Business? Incapable.

What Hopes does Dr. Warren now entertain of His Majesty's Recovery?

My Hopes of His Majesty's Recovery stand upon the same Foundation as they did when I was examined before, excepting that a little more Time has passed, which does not add to my Hopes, but is so little that it hardly ought to subtract from them.

Can Dr. Warren now from any Judgment, or probable Conjecture, of the Time that His Majesty's Illness is likely to last?

No.

Whether, in His Majesty's Disorder, Dr. Warren sees any present Signs of Convalescence?

No.

Whether there has been any Cessation of the King's Disorder at any Time since its Commencement?

No, as far as I can judge. I visit His Majesty every other Morning, converse with Him as long as I think it necessary, and form a Judgment of the then State of His Majesty from the Knowledge which I obtain from conversing with Him:—The rest of my Knowledge of His Majesty's state is obtained from the Information given by the Physician who has attended from Four o'Clock in the Afternoon till the Time I get to Kew, and from Dr. Willis and his Son, and from the Information of Mr. Charles Hawkins, Mr. Keate, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Battiscombe, one or other of whom are constantly in the House in Attendance. From the Knowledge thus acquired, and Information thus obtained, I conclude that there has been no Cessation of His Majesty's Complaint.

Whether Dr. Warren thinks that the Information he gathers from those Gentlemen is material to the forming of his Judgment?

These Gentlemen have attended His Majesty from the Beginning of His Illness till this Minute, were about Him before He was ill, and are perfectly well acquainted with His Majesty, and are very intelligent Persons:—From these Circumstances I conclude that they are very competent Judges how far His Majesty's present State deviates from His former.

Do you consider them as competent Judges of the Progress of His Recovery?

Yes.

Whether

Whether or not Dr. Warren has understood from Dr. Willis, or others, that Dr. Warren His Majesty has been in a rational State?

No.

Whether Dr. Warren has not understood from Sir Lucas Pepys, that since his former Examination, he thinks His Majesty more likely to recover, than he did at the Time of that Examination?

There was one Evening, less than a Fortnight since, that Sir Lucas Pepys said, he observed that His Majesty talked more like a reasonable Man; but this Appearance was so totally gone a few Hours afterwards, that I had no Doubt of its being a Misapprehension in Sir Lucas, arising from his Zeal.

Has Dr. Warren any Reason to believe, that Sir Lucas Pepys is still under what Dr. Warren calls a Misapprehension in this Respect?

I do not know what Sir Lucas now thinks of his Opinion of that Night; but his Opinion Yesterday, when we were together at Kew, was, that His Majesty was no better.

Has Dr. Warren communicated to Sir Lucas Pepys, his Reasons for thinking the Opinion of Sir Lucas Pepys a Misapprehension?

I do not know whether I gave him any formal Reasons on the Subject, but I know that I expressed my Doubts about it.

Whether Dr. Warren has not understood from Dr. Willis, that He was more confirmed lately, in his Hopes of His Majesty's Recovery, than he was at the Time of his former Examination before the Committee?

Dr. Willis spoke VERY SANGUINELY of a speedy Cure, soon after the Time of his former Examination; he has held the same Language ever since, but spoke in stronger Terms of Amendment being actually obtained LAST WEEK, than at any other Time.

Has Dr. Warren ever heard from Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Keate, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Battiscombe, that His Majesty is in a State of actual Amendment as to Intellect; and that the Probability of His Recovery is greater now than at the Time Dr. Warren was last examined?

No.

Has Dr. Warren understood, on the contrary, from any or all of these Gentlemen, that His Majesty is not in an actual State of Amendment as to Intellect; and that the Probability of His Recovery is not greater now than at the Time Dr. Warren was last examined?

From some of them I have heard that his Majesty is not in a State of Amendment; but I have not talked to them upon the Probability of Cure, my Discourse with them being chiefly confined to Facts.

Has Dr. Warren ever heard from any of these Gentlemen, that there has at any Time been any Return of Reason in His Majesty since the Commencement of his Disorder?

No.

Whether or no, since the Commencement of the King's Malady, the Physicians have employed whatever Succours the Rules of their Art, or their Experience, have suggested to them towards His Recovery?

Yes.

Whether

Dr. Warren. Whether or no there are not certain Distempers supervening on the original Malady, such as Fever, which are sometimes known to aid in the Cure of this Distemper?

Yes. Whether any Fever has come upon His Majesty since the Commencement of His Malady?

Yes. Has the Disorder abated, in any remarkable Manner, in consequence of that Fever?

No. Has not his Majesty had frequent and refreshing Sleep from Time to Time?

Yes. Has not that been known to be of sovereign Use in the Cure of this Malady? A Person sick in this Manner is not likely to get well without Sleep; but he may frequently have refreshing Sleep without advancing in his Cure.

How has it been in this Case?

Sleep has produced no Advancement towards the Cure.

Has any rational Mode of Controul and Coercion been omitted? Not that I know of, since His Majesty came to Kew.

Whether any Progress towards a Cure has been observed in consequence of this Controul?

No.

Whether, Dr. Warren having said, in Answer to a Question put to him by this Committee, that his Hopes of his Majesty's Recovery stand upon the same Foundation as they did when he was examined before, excepting that a little more Time has passed, which does not add to his Hopes, but is so little that it hardly ought to subtract from them—that is Dr. Warren's Opinion, after attending duly to all the Circumstances which have been stated in his Examination now, and all other Circumstances in His Majesty's Case, which have come to the Knowledge, or fallen within the Observation of Dr. Warren?

Yes.

Whether Dr. Warren, from the Beginning, has grounded his Hopes of His Majesty's Recovery, upon the Symptoms he has observed in His Majesty's Case, or on Calculations of the proportionate Numbers cured to the Persons affected with this Malady?

On the Calculations.

Re-examined MONDAY, January 12.

Whether, upon the whole Consideration of His Majesty's Case, from your own Observation, and the best Information you can collect, His Majesty is mended, in His particular Disorder, since you were first examined before this Committee?

No; he was more disturbed Part of Yesterday, and the Night before, from the Information that I have received, and is so this Morning, than I usually see him.

Extracted from pages 16, 17, 20, 21, 67, 71, 72, and 98.

SIR

SIR LUCAS PEPYS.

WHETHER in his Opinion the State of His Majesty's Health does, or does not, continue to be such as to render His Majesty incapable either of coming to Parliament, or of attending to Public Business?

It certainly continues such as to render him incapable either of coming to Parliament, or of attending to Public Business.

What Hopes does Sir Lucas Pepys now entertain of His Majesty's Recovery?

The Hopes I now entertain are founded exactly upon the same Ground upon which they were when I formerly gave my Opinion.—(i. e. upon the Calculations.)

Can Sir Lucas Pepys now form any Judgment, or probable Conjecture, of the Time that His Majesty's Illness is likely to last?

I can neither form Judgment or probable Conjecture of the Time that His Majesty's Disease is likely to last.

Whether, in His Majesty's Disorder, Sir Lucas Pepys sees any present Signs of Convalescence?

On the 27th of December, in the Evening, I saw His Majesty in such a Calm, and approaching towards a rational State, I was in Hopes, had it continued, Signs of Convalescence WOULD SOON HAVE APPEARED; those good Symptoms appeared ONLY FOR AN HOUR; since which I have NO SIGNS of approaching Convalescence.

Are there any actual Symptoms at present, which lead Sir Lucas Pepys to entertain more or less favourable Hopes of His Majesty's Recovery, than he has hitherto had during his Attendance?

I think His Majesty is more easily controuled, and therefore I should hope that He was advanced towards Recovery, though no actual Symptoms appear.

Does Sir Lucas Pepys consider the Circumstance of His Majesty being more easily controuled, as being in itself such a clear Symptom of the Abatement of the Disorder, as induces Sir Lucas Pepys from that Cause to entertain stronger Hopes of His Majesty's speedy Recovery, than when Sir Lucas Pepys was last examined?

Not stronger Hopes of His Majesty's speedy Recovery, but Hopes of His more speedy Recovery?

Whether you have not known Patients who, after having been under Coercion for some Time, have become more manageable without any Symptoms of Recovery appearing?

Certainly without any Symptoms of Recovery, but not without Symptoms of an Abatement of the Disorder.

Whether or no you have not known such Symptoms of Abatement in Consequence of Controul to have existed, without any Recovery having followed?

Certainly.

Does the Majority of Persons in His Majesty's Situation, with its present Symptoms and Appearances, recover?

It is my Opinion that they certainly do.

Do you mean the Majority of Persons in general have recovered, or do you mean the Majority of those who are about the same Age as His Majesty?

I cannot speak from any Observation of my own, nor do I know that any such Observations have been made by others, whether the Majority of Persons afflicted with that Disorder at that Time of Life do or do not recover.

Do

Sir L. Pepys. Do you consider His Majesty's present Chance of Recovery (all the Circumstances of His Majesty's Case that have fallen within your Observation being attended to) as being greater, or less, than it was when you was last examined here, or as being equally good?

From the Circumstances which I saw on the 27th of December, I think I can speak with more Certainty, when I say that I conclude His Majesty will recover, than I did when I was last examined.

Can you speak with greater Certainty with respect to the Time of His Majesty's Recovery?

I can say nothing about Time.

Extracted from pages 3, 4, 7, 8, 10.

Re-examined, Thursday, January 8.

WAS Sir Lucas Pepys of Opinion, the Day before Yesterday, that he ought to have no better Hopes of His Majesty's Recovery than he had when he was formerly examined here?

I stated Yesterday, that the Hopes of Recovery must be still on the same Ground upon which I had stated them to be at the former Examination; for, though I saw occasionally Abatement of Symptoms, I saw no Symptoms of approaching Convalescence.

Does Sir Lucas Pepys continue to think this Morning as he did Yesterday, that, all the Circumstances of His Majesty's Case being duly attended to, he can conclude with more Certainty that His Majesty will recover, than he could when he was examined before the former Committee?

Though the Hopes of Recovery must have been the same, yet, from the Consideration of the Abatement of Symptoms, I continue in the Opinion that I was Yesterday, that I can speak with more Certainty of the Prospect of His Majesty's Recovery.

Whether you have not observed, that the favourable Circumstances which occur in one Day, have frequently been overturned in the next?

Continually.

Extracted from pages 30, 31, 33.

Re-examined, MONDAY, January 12.

WHEN did you see the King last?

I came from Him this Morning.

In what State did you leave His Majesty?

Rather quieter than He was last Night; very far from being so calm as I have seen Him.

Have there been, within the last Three Days, great Signs of Fever and Irritation? *Very considerable.*

How has His Majesty been, with Respect to Sleep, within that Time?

From the Report of the Pages, who have sat up for the last three Nights, it appears that *His Majesty has not had above Five or Six Hours Sleep.*

Extract from page 106.

DR.

DR. WILLIS.

WHETHER, in your Opinion, the State of His Majesty's Health does, or does not, continue to be such as to render His Majesty incapable either of coming to Parliament, or of attending to Public Business?

Certainly not capable.

What Hopes does Dr. Willis now entertain of His Majesty's Recovery?

Such Hopes, that if a Patient under the same Indisposition was in my House, I should not have the least Doubt of his Recovery.

Can Dr. Willis now form any Judgment, or probable Conjecture of the Time that His Majesty's Illness is likely to last?

Not any;—I could not fix upon any;—I would not hazard an Opinion of that Kind.

Whether, in His Majesty's Disorder, Dr. Willis sees any present Signs of Convalescence?

About a Fortnight ago, His Majesty would take up Books and could not read a Line of them; He now will read several Pages together, and make, in my Opinion, very good Remarks upon the Subject: I think, in the main, His Majesty does every Thing in a more rational Way than He did, and some Things extremely rational.

How often has Dr. Willis found it necessary to use Coercion to His Majesty, since he was last examined here?

I cannot say, but very often: Before that Time, the Occasions were continual, but in a different Mode.

What Period of Time do you mean, when you say before that Time?

I believe I was Five Days before I used any *particular coercive Mode*, but endeavoured to persuade and explain what Method must be made use of, if there was not a ready Compliance.

When did you first begin the *Mode of Coercion*?

I really don't know the particular Day.

Whether Dr. Willis keeps any Diary of his Proceedings?

Not before the 7th or 8th Day I was there, as I believe.

To what Period did you refer when you said, before your last Examination there had been continual Occasions for Coercion, though in a different Mode.

I believe it was so when I came, and for some Time after; and I understood from the Pages, it had been so a considerable Time before.

Whether the King was in this State of Irritation, requiring Coercion, at or about the Time you was examined here before?

He was at Times, not always.

Do you understand from Information that, previous to that Time, the Occasions for Coercion were without any Intermission?

In all Probability there must have been Intermissions.

Whether, at the Time of your Examination before the former Committee of the House of Commons, the *particular Mode of Coercion* now alluded to by you had been resorted to?

I really don't know.

D

Whether,

Dr. Willis. Whether, if the Irritation had in a great Measure subsided in consequence of the ordinary Modes of Constraint used upon His Majesty, you would have thought it necessary to have resorted to *the particular Mode*?

If I had been confident of succeeding as well without, certainly I should not have recurred to *that Mode*, for many Reasons.

Question repeated.

No, certainly not.

Whether Means of stronger Coercion have not been used since your last Examination, than before?

Certainly, a MORE FIRM Coercion, but not so teasing to the Patient, and therefore used.

Whether you can now inform the Committee, or can by To-morrow enable yourself to inform them, when, and how often, Coercion has been used since your last Examination?

I believe I could not; I will endeavour to do it, but I have no Idea that I can.

When did you last use Means of Coercion to your Patient?

Either Saturday or Sunday, I do not recollect which.

Extracted from pages 10, 11, 12.

Re-examined, Friday, January 9.

Dr. Willis having said, in his Examination before the former Committee, that His Majesty's Irritation had then in a great Measure subsided; Did Dr. Willis mean, when he so expressed himself, that the Irritation was at that Time less than it had been when he first saw His Majesty? or did he mean to suggest, that the Irritation had then subsided in such a Degree as to make what Dr. Willis calls FIRM COERCION unnecessary?

I was at that Time in Hopes that the Irritability would not be so great as to require any FIRM COERCION; and perhaps, had there been no Blisters applied to His Majesty's Legs, which had an Effect upon His nervous System, which I was not aware of, from being told that His Majesty was scarce sensible of the Blisters that had been applied at Windsor, there never would have been any Occasion for such Coercion; but His Majesty's Blisters not operating kindly, had a very extraordinary Effect, as I thought, upon His whole System, and made me sensible that we were wrong in applying the Blisters—though perhaps in the End they may not have retarded a Cure.—For the same Medicines that I apprehend had abated His Majesty's Irritability at that Time, have been continued ever since, except about Eight Days; and I have Reason to think has had the intended Effect.

Whether, in Point of Fact, when Dr. Willis was examined before the former Committee, His Majesty's Irritation at that Time had in a great Measure subsided?

It had subsided greatly, in Comparison to what it was when I first came, and first saw His Majesty, and gave me great Hopes that the Medicine was given with a proper Intention.

Whether, from all the Circumstances Dr. Willis has stated, in his Answers to the preceding Questions, relative to the actual State of His Majesty's Health, he has

has Reason to entertain Hopes of His Majesty's more speedy Recovery, than when he was examined before the former Committee? Dr. Willis. Yes.

Upon what particular Grounds are those Hopes founded?

Because every bad Symptom is abated—and His Majesty will attend to any Subject, in a much better manner than I ever hoped He would do within this Period of Time.

Whether in those Patients, who have been compleatly cured within Five or Six Months, a considerable Progress towards Acts of Convalescence has been generally made within the first Month?

No.

Has the Progress now made in His Majesty's Case, been as great, or greater, than has been usually made within the same Time in such Cases? I think greater.

In Dr. Willis's Answer to the second Question put to him, when he was last examined before this Committee, why has he spoken less positively of the Certainty of His Majesty's Cure, as at present situated, than he would of a Patient under the same Indisposition in his House?

On Account of His Station in Life, which requires more Attendance, and more Persons to see His Majesty: Also, His Majesty's Ideas of who He is, and the Feelings that His present Indisposition may occasion.

From Dr. Willis's Observations upon His Majesty since his Examination before the former Committee, is he confirmed or altered in his Opinion, that weighty Business, severe Exercise, too great Abstemiousness, and little Rest, have contributed to occasion his Majesty's present Complaint?

Yes, confirmed.

From whence do you derive this Confirmation of your Opinion? From Quiet, and the Effect of tonic Medicines.

Whether those Circumstances which Dr. Willis has particularly mentioned in stating the Ground of his more favourable Hopes of his Majesty's Recovery, have been communicated or known to the other Physicians?

I have told the Physicians my Opinion, and gave my Reasons for it, and have kept nothing a Secret from them.

Extracted from pages 57, 58, 60, and 61.

Re-examined, Saturday, January 10.

Whether your Observation upon Cases in which Recovery has been obtained, induces you to consider the Circumstance of a Patient having, from Time to Time, refreshing Sleep, as forming a solid Ground of Hope for Recovery?

It is necessary to know the Sleep that the Patient formerly had required, to make the Comparison of any Effect.

Whether, from the Accounts which you have received of the Sleep which His Majesty formerly usually had, and comparing the Result of such Accounts, with the refreshing Sleep which His Majesty has had, your Observations and Experience enables you to determine one Way or the other, whether the Circumstance of His Majesty's having had such Sleep, is a Ground to hope for Recovery?

Dr. Willis.

By comparing the Sleep His Majesty, I am told, formerly had, even after great Fatigue, I am inclined to think that His Majesty has, for the last Six or Seven Nights, had more sleep than one could expect from a Person who has been used to so much exercise, and has not been able of late to use any.

Whether His Majesty is, within the last Fortnight, more or less quiet than He was previous to the Time when you was examined before the former Committee? I cannot remember it; but there is a prodigious Difference indeed.

Whether, judging from actual Experience, and from what has occurred in the Case of Persons who have recovered from this Malady, you think that such Alteration, as you Mention in your Answer to the last Question, affords a solid Ground of Hope that His Majesty will recover?

Yes, very solid Grounds; for indeed I do not think His Majesty has One Symptom that ever attended an Incurable. I mean, that He may have Symptoms that Incurables have, but He has not Symptoms that mark an Incurable.

Can you, from your Experience, say whether His Majesty has any Symptoms that are never observed in Incurables?

I cannot say.

Extracted from pages 73, 74.

Re-examined, MONDAY, January 12.

WILL you inform the Committee, whether, after duly attending to every Circumstance which you have related to the Committee, and all other Circumstances which have fallen under your Observation, or have come to your Knowledge, respecting His Majesty's Case, and judging from Facts and Experience derived from your own Practice, you have, or have not, greater Hopes of His Majesty's Recovery than when you was examined before the former Committee?

Much greater Hopes.

Re-examined, Tuesday, January 13.

DID you see His Majesty this Morning? I did not—I saw one of the Pages.

Was you at Kew Time enough to see Him last Night? I saw Him go to Bed, and a long while before—He went to Bed extremely quiet and sensibly, while I was in the Room, last Night—went to sleep a Quarter past Eleven, and waked a Quarter before Seven; as I understand from the Page, and one of the Attendants.

Extracted from page 115.

COMMENCEMENT OF HIS MAJESTY'S MALADY AND PARTICULAR CHANCES FROM ITS PAST DURATION.

SIR GEORGE BAKER.

WHETHER, when you observed the first Symptoms of His Majesty's Disorder, on the 22d of October, you communicated your Apprehensions to any Person? I communicated my Apprehensions by a Note to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

To

Sir G. Baker.

To any other Person?

No, not that Night, except to Mr. P. Hawkins.

When did you communicate your Apprehensions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer?

The 22d of October.

Do you recollect the Circumstances of that Communication to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or, any Thing that passed in Consequence?

The Terms of the Communication were, "Sir George Baker is sorry to acquaint Mr. Pitt, that he has just left His Majesty in an Agitation of Spirits bordering on Delirium." In consequence of that Communication, Mr. Pitt called on me, on Thursday the 23d of October, about Two o'Clock in the Morning, I believe, after I was gone to bed. It was Twelve o'Clock when I came Home, and I sent the Note to Mr. Pitt immediately after.—I endeavoured to give Mr. Pitt a more full Account of what I had observed.

Whether you mentioned the Circumstance of the King's Illness to any other Person near his Majesty, from that Time to the Time of His next Attack?

I do not recollect that I did.—I must explain that; for when I went the next Morning, I found His Majesty had passed a very quiet Night, and was without Complaint, as I communicated to Mr. Pitt by his Messenger.

How many Persons labouring under this Malady, who had been Three Months ill, have recovered, under the sole Care of yourself, during your Life?

Not one.

How many Patients have you, in the whole course of your Life, thought it proper to continue under your sole Care, after they had continued Three Months under your sole Care, indisposed in this Malady?

Twenty, I believe.

How many of those Patients have you cured?

Not one.

Of that Number, which you suppose to be twenty, are you able to state how many of them ultimately did recover?

I do not believe any of them.

Did those Persons remain under your Care, to the best of your Knowledge, as long as they lived?

I do not know that.

Then, do you know whether ultimately they were cured or not?

I can say nothing at all to some of them.

Extracted from pages 101, 102, 103, 104.

CHANCE OF RECOVERY AFTER FIFTY.

SIR GEORGE BAKER.

CAN you inform the Committee, whether a Majority of Persons, who have been afflicted with this Malady at His Majesty's Time of Life, have recovered?

I can only answer that by Conjecture; I believe not.

Extracted from page 33.

Did

Dr. Warren.

DR. REYNOLDS.

WHETHER Dr. Reynolds knows, or has any Grounds of informing the Committee, whether the Majority of Persons afflicted with this Malady at His Majesty's Time of Life, have recovered?

I have not sufficient Grounds to answer this Question.

Extracted from page 44.

DR. WARREN.

DOES Dr. Warren know, whether the Majority of those who, at His Majesty's Time of Life, have been afflicted with the Disorder His Majesty labours under, have recovered?

I have been making an Enquiry lately, in order to satisfy my own Curiosity respecting this Question; and I believe it will be still Two Days before I can give a satisfactory Answer.

Where are you making that Enquiry?

By examining the Books of Bethlehem Hospital.

Extracted from Page 17.

Re-examined (Two Days after.)

WHETHER or no Dr. Warren has got the Account respecting the Proportion of Persons cured, who had been afflicted with the Disorder about the Age of Fifty?

I have not got it—I will endeavour to get it before the Committee breaks up, if I possibly can,

Extracted from Page 96.

DR. WARREN is said afterwards to have prepared his Calculations of the Chances after Fifty. They were found to be about THREE to ONE against the Recovery; but this Information was thought to be too late.

DR. WILLIS.

DOES Dr. Willis consider His Majesty's Age as making a material Difference, in the Chance of His Majesty's recovering or not recovering, after duly attending to all the Circumstances of His Majesty's Case which have fallen within his Observation, and come to his Knowledge?

I do not judge that the Age is of any Signification, unless the Patient had been afflicted before with the same Malady.

Whether you have ever consulted the Registers of public Hospitals, or other Houses for the Reception of Patients labouring under this Malady?

I never did. Hospitals take in Patients, and call them thus indisposed. Numbers of them have been so indisposed for Years, perhaps they do not give you any Account of the particular Symptoms of the Malady when taken in to the Hospital.

Extracted from Pages 57, 89.

These Registers of Hospitals furnished the GENERAL CALCULATIONS on which Dr. Warren before this Committee, and Dr. Warren and Sir George Baker before the former Committee declared their GENERAL HOPES to be grounded.

PAR-

Dr. Warren

PARTICULAR FACTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S READING AND PLAYING CARDS.

** The Reader is desired here also to be very attentive to Dates.

DR. WARREN.

Examined, Saturday, January 10.

WHETHER Dr. Warren has ever been present with His Majesty, when He has entertained Himself with Reading?

Yes.

Has it been for any considerable Space of Time, and upon a Subject which would require much Thinking?

I have never seen him read more than a Line and an Half at a Time.

Has that been lately?

The Third Time from hence that I was there—on Sunday last, I think.

Whether Dr. Warren thinks that the King's Malady is less at those Times of Reading than at any other Times?

His Manner of Reading, when I have been present, is a strong proof of the Existence of his Malady.

Whether or no, the Patient suffering any Writings or Discourses to be read without Interruption, by Persons who have acquired any Influence over him, appears to Dr. Warren to be any Symptom of Convalescence?

No.

Extracted from page 66, 67.

DR. WILLIS.

DR. WILLIS having stated to the Committee, that His Majesty, a Fortnight ago, would take up Books, and could not read a Line, but that He will now read several Pages, and make, in his Opinion, very good Remarks upon the Subject; Does Dr. Willis's Observation and Experience of what has happened in other Cases, enable him to say that such a Circumstance does, or does not, afford him a more solid Ground of Hope of His Majesty's Recovery, than he had when he was examined before the former Committee?

Certainly a more solid Ground of Hope of His Majesty's Recovery.

Extracted from page 57.

Re-examined, Saturday, January 10, 1789.

Do you mean to take upon yourself to say, that of your own Knowledge and in your own Presence, His Majesty has, within the last Fortnight, read several Pages of Books, making at the same Time, what were, in your Opinion, good Remarks upon the Subject of them?

Yes.

When

Dr. Willis. When His Majesty read a Page or Two, and made very good Remarks upon it, whether the Books and the Pages were of His Majesty's own Selection, or whether they were put into His Hands and pointed out by you?
Particularly by his own Selection.

Whether, at the Time, His Majesty read the Pages aloud, to be heard by Dr. Willis, or to himself?
Aloud; nor could I know, if he did not read aloud.

Whether His Majesty has done this Once, Twice, or several Times?
Many Times in a Day, as I understand; and on more Days than One in the last Six or Seven Days. I have now been absent a great Part of several Days.

Can you remember the last Time you heard His Majesty read One or Two Pages?
Last Night he did.

Did you hear him yourself last Night?
Yes.

Whether his Majesty continued, to the Time of His going to Bed, to shew Signs of the same Attention and Power of Reflection, as in the Instance of reading in the Manner mentioned by you?
Yes, to the Time I left Him, which was about Half past Ten, and I understood from the Pages, that He went to Bed immediately after.

Whether any Thing of a contrary Nature was intermixed, during the Time you was with His Majesty Yesterday Evening?
I cannot say there did.

Whether the Circumstance of His Majesty's having read, and attended to reading as above stated, is, in your Opinion, a clear and decisive Symptom either of Convalescence actually approaching, or of a very speedy Recovery?
I look upon it at the Time as Convalescence itself, and certainly a Sign of His Majesty's Recovery; but I will not pretend to say how soon.

Extracted from pages 73, 81, 82, 83.

DR. GISBORNE.

Examined, MONDAY, January 12.

WAS you at Kew on Friday Night last?
Yes.

Whether you saw the King in the Course of that Evening?
Yes.

At about what Hour?
From Eight to Ten, I think.

Did you play at Piquet with the King?
Yes.

Did the King play in a steady collected Manner?
Moderately so.

Did

Did He play as a Man in mental Health would play?
Certainly not so well as that.

Were there, in the course of Play, frequent Signs of the Continuance of His Majesty's Disorder.

I have said, in Answer to a former Question, that the material Changes in His Majesty's Situation, I think, are a better State of Health, and more Quietness in His Manner. I think that is an Answer. *There were Signs of the Continuance of His Majesty's Disorder.*

Whether you was present at any Reading with His Majesty?
No, He did not read while I was present.

Extracted from page 92.

DR. WARREN.

Re-examined, MONDAY January 12.

WHEN did you see His Majesty before?

The Day before Yesterday—on Saturday Morning.

In what State was He then?

His Majesty had some Fever then—Pulse between 80 and 90, I believe, but was very irritable; could not be kept to the same Object for any Space of Time—tried to play at Cards with me, but could not, and shewed many strong Marks of his Distemper.

Extracted from page 92.

SIR GEORGE BAKER.

Examined MONDAY January 12.

WHEN did you last see his Majesty?

Yesterday Morning.

Will you inform the Committee in what State His Majesty was then, and had been in the Day preceding, according to your own Observations, and the best Information you have received?

According to the Information which I received, His Majesty had passed the preceding Afternoon quietly; that He had had a very restless Night, without any Sleep; that from Six o'Clock to Eight in the Morning He was very much disturbed. When I visited His Majesty, He talked for about a Minute a little consistently, but then went into a total Alienation.

How long did you stay with His Majesty?

Perhaps about Twenty Minutes—I cannot say with Accuracy.

Do you, from what you have observed on this and former Occasions, believe His Majesty to have been, at any Time lately, capable of reading a Book, with Attention and Observation, for any Length of Time, together?

From what I have observed lately, I do not conceive that his Majesty has been capable of reading a Book, for any Length of Time, with Attention and Observation.

Extracted from page 100.

** SIR LUCAS PEPYS, though named by Dr. WILLIS, was not examined to this Head by either Side.

E

NATURE

NATURE OF THE MALADY AND CONTROUL OF THE KEEPER.

SIR GEORGE BAKER.

WHETHER you consider some temporary or occasional rational Discourse, a Proof of the Absence of this Malady?

I do not.

Will you inform the Committee, whether you have, or have not, known many People extremely ill of this Malady, and who have never been cured, that did notwithstanding occasionally use some rational Discourse?

I HAVE HARDLY EVER SEEN A PERSON IN THAT SITUATION, WHO CANNOT OCCASIONALLY TALK RATIONALLY.

Whether you do not know Persons in this Malady, who in the Presence of certain Attendants have obtained from those Discourses and Actions which would indicate the Malady?

Certainly.

Whether there are particular Symptoms which enable you to state it as your Opinion, that Patients never will be cured?

When the Disorder degenerates into a State of Fatuity, there are no Hopes of Cure.

Whether it is not common for this Disorder, when it long continues without Cure, to degenerate into such a State?

Very common.

Extracted from page 103, 104.

SIR LUCAS PEPYS.

WHETHER you have not observed that Patients under this Malady may enjoy a State of considerable bodily Health, the free Use of all their bodily Organs, and of all the bodily Functions, and yet still labour under a mental Distemper?

Undoubtedly.

Whether in this Malady there may not be a temporary and partial Use of Understanding, when at the same Time the general mental Faculties continue much deranged?

Certainly.

Whether or no the Persons who are used to the Discipline employed in this Malady, and to the Means of Coercion, are not known to obtain a considerable Dominion over the Persons under their Care?

Certainly.

Extracted from page 32, 33.

DR.

DR. GISBORNE.

WHETHER Dr. Gisborne observes any material Difference in His Majesty, at such Times as he visits Him in the Presence of Dr. Willis or his Son, and at such Times when neither of those Gentlemen are present?

I think He is more quiet when they are present.

Whether Dr. Gisborne does not think that the Judgment formed of the State of His Majesty's Mind, by a Physician seeing His Majesty in the Presence of Dr. Willis, might be different from that which he would form if Dr. Willis was not present?

Not if he were a Physician of Judgment.

Extracted from page 55, 56.

DR. WARREN.

WHETHER Dr. Warren has observed any Difference in His Majesty, at such Times as he has seen and conversed with His Majesty in the Presence of Dr. Willis or his Son, and at such Times when neither of those Gentlemen were present?

A very great Difference; when Dr. Willis or his Son are present, His Majesty is under great Awe; when they are absent, He talks and acts very differently.

Since the Order alluded to, has Dr. Warren seen His Majesty, except in the Presence of one of the Dr. Willis's?

Yesterday I desired Dr. John Willis to retire while I was with His Majesty, that I might observe the Difference of his Behaviour, and report it to the Committee, if required—Dr. Willis retired accordingly, and His Majesty immediately held a Language very different from that which He used while Dr. Willis was present.

Was any other Person in the Room besides Dr. Warren, when Dr. Willis retired?

Two of the Pages.

Extracted from pages 65, 66.

DR. WILLIS.

WHETHER Patients labouring under this Indisposition, while under Dr. Willis's Care, are usually under such a Degree of Controul in his Presence, as to influence their Conversation and Behaviour?

Very frequently.

Whether Dr. Willis and his Son have not, in Point of Fact, a greater Influence and Controul over His Majesty than any other of the Physicians who attend Him?

Certainly, much more so.

Whether a Person, who has not particularly dedicated himself to this Branch of Medicine, is able to form a certain Judgment of the State of the Mind of a Patient so afflicted, by seeing and conversing with such Patient only in the Presence of Dr. Willis, or of any other Person who has acquired the same Degree of Influence over the Patient?

Yes, if they converse with them for a Length of Time and frequently.

Extracted from pages 60, 61, 74, 75.

E 2

DR.

DR. WARREN'S RULE OF JUDGING A CESSATION AND CURE.

WHAT Circumstances, in your Judgment, would constitute a Cessation of His Majesty's Complaint, as contra-distinguished from a Cure?

My rule of judging whether a Person in this Situation is recovering, is as follows:—If the Patient recovers his Reason, or becomes himself again, only for an Hour, I pronounce that the Complaint has ceased, and that he is mending: if the next Day, or any short Time afterwards, the Interval becomes Two Hours, I pronounce him better; if the Interval becomes longer and longer, I pronounce him advancing in his Cure?

What Circumstances in Dr. Warren's Judgment, form a Cure?
The Patient remaining perfectly himself, without any Return of his former Complaint.

If the Patient appeared to be perfectly himself for a smaller Term than an Hour, would Dr. Warren consider him in a State of Amendment?

Certainly I should, if the State of the Patient during that Time could be accurately ascertained.—But if the Interval does not increase, no Stress must be laid upon it at all.

Whether those Circumstances, which in your Judgment would form a Cessation of His Majesty's Complaint, ought to be considered, in your Judgment, as Signs of Convalescence?

Certainly.

Extracted from page 18.

DR. WILLIS'S REPRESENTATION OF DR. WARREN'S RULE, AND HIS OWN RULE OPPOSED.

Dr. Warren did hold out, that he should think no Person better till they were perfectly well, under such an Indisposition. I asked the Doctor, if a Person, so indisposed, should not say one sensible Word in 24 Hours, and the next 24 Hours say but one Word that he would not say, if he was not indisposed, whether he would not think him better; and he told me—No.

Extracted from page 13.

DR. WILLIS'S MEDICAL TREATMENT OF HIS MAJESTY.

DR. GISBORNE.

Whether any Medicine is administered to the King, by the Prescription of Dr. Willis, unknown to the other Physicians?

No.

Whether

Whether there has been any particular Medicine, at the Suggestion of Dr. Dr. Gisborne Willis, and soon after his Arrival, administered to the King?

Not without consultation of the rest, that I know of.

Does not Dr. Gisborne imagine, from this Account given by Dr. Willis, viz.

“That from the particular Detail of his Majesty's Mode and Manner of Life for 27 years, I do imagine, that weighty Business, severe Exercise, and too great Abstemiousness, and little Rest, has been too much for His Constitution. It is very early to give an Opinion, and I may be mistaken, but I am the more inclined to think myself right, because the Medicine that has been given his Majesty ever since Sunday Morning, and was intended to meet and counteract those Causes, has had as much Effect as I could wish,” that Dr. Willis refers to some Medicine recommended by himself?

I suppose he does.

What was that Medicine, which had the Effect stated by Dr. Willis, in counteracting those Causes of His Majesty's Malady, namely, “weighty Business, severe Exercise, too great Abstemiousness, and little Rest, for a Course of 27

Years?

I have not the Recipe in my Pocket.

Does Dr. Gisborne recollect, whether there was any thing peculiar and new in the Medicine?

The Medicine was approved of in Consultation by us all.

Have you no Recollection what it was, it having produced, as Dr. Willis states, as much Effect as he could wish, and counteracting all those Causes?

I think these are Questions for Dr. Willis alone to answer.

Had the Medicine, in your Judgment, any Effect in meeting and counteracting those Causes?

I think *none of our Medicines have had the Effect to be wished.*

Was His Majesty gradually better, from the first Six Hours after He took it, to the Time of your former Examination before the Committee?

Not materially, that I know of.

Extracted from pages 53, 54.

SIR GEORGE BAKER.

WHETHER, by Dr. Willis's Advice, a Course of Medicine has been prescribed to the King, different from that which had been previously used, or would have been otherwise recommended by His Majesty's Physicians?

No Medicine has been given the King, since Dr. Willis's Arrival, but with the Consent of the other Physicians.

Question repeated.

I believe there was *one Pill of Calomel* given to the King by Dr. Willis's Desire, *but I know of no other.*

Whether that had the desired Effect in promoting His Majesty's Convalescence? It had *the common Effect of Purges*, and no other.

Extracted from page 38.

DR.

DR. WARREN.

WHAT was the Method which the Physicians meant to pursue, in the Medical Treatment of His Majesty, immediately previous to the Arrival of Dr. Willis?

The Method that we had settled to pursue, was that of endeavouring to restore His Majesty to the best bodily Health we could; to make His Constitution, if we possibly could, such a one as a healthy Man has at Fifty.—We attempted to give His Majesty the Bark Twice, I believe, at Windsor, but some Circumstance arising, either from Fever, or some other Cause, prevented our going on with it.—It was determined, I think, just before Dr. Willis came, that the Bark should be attempted again; but it was postponed till the Arrival of Dr. Willis, that we might talk with him upon the Subject.—I carried Dr. Willis to Kew in my Chaise, and gave him an Account of His Majesty's Mode of Living, former Habits, and present Disease.—*He agreed with me*, that an Endeavour to restore the Constitution by the Bark, and occasionally adding some other Medicines, which we discoursed about, was the most likely Way to restore His Majesty's Health again.—His Majesty was immediately put under this Course.

Is Dr. Warren quite sure that the Return of the Use of the Bark, after Dr. Willis's Arrival, did not happen on the Suggestion of Dr. Willis?

It did not happen on the Suggestion of Dr. Willis.

Whether the Medicines just stated by Dr. Warren to have been used during the Period immediately preceding Dr. Willis's Arrival, were not of the Class called Tonics?

I think they were not; but Medicines preparatory to the Use of the Bark.

Whether Tonics had not been used a short Time previous to Dr. Willis's Arrival?

I do not recollect any Tonic but Bark.

Whether the Bark itself is not of that Class of Medicines called Tonic?

It is.

What new Medicines, not in the previous Intentions of the Physicians, were suggested by him, previous to the Time of his Examination before the former Committee?

One of the first Things he proposed was Calomel.

What Benefits were had from the Calomel?

None, with respect to the main Complaint.

Whether or no, in Fact, there has existed a Difference of Opinion respecting the Treatment of His Majesty's Disorder?

There has been no Difference of Opinion with respect to His Medicines and Diet.

Whether Dr. Warren has ever known a Case of so long Difficulty and Continuance, and where so many Physicians have attended, where there was less Difference of Opinion?

No, with respect to Medicines and Diet.

Extracted from pages 68, 69, 71, 72.

DR.

DR. WILLIS.

WHAT did the Medicine, which has had the Effect you speak of, consist of?

The Bark and Saline Medicines occasionally. The Bark sometimes every four Hours, and sometimes a Saline Draught.

Whether any Pills were Part of this System of Medicine?

We thought it necessary to give occasionally, within those eight Days, alterative Pills, with a very trifling Part of Calomel.

Whether His Majesty had not taken Bark before you prescribed for Him?

I understood His Majesty had at Windsor, for one Day or two,—but I do not know;— upon Enquiry it was thought His Majesty was calmer afterwards.

Whether the Medicine which you mentioned in your Examination before the former Committee, as having been given His Majesty since the Sunday preceding that Examination, was, according to the Accounts which you had received, understood to be different from the Medicine which His Majesty had been in the Course of taking for some Time before that Sunday?

Very different, to the best of my Memory and Information—*indeed it was mentioned to me, that it was intended to give his Majesty that Medicine, if they had not expected my coming.*

Whether you, when you first attended his Majesty, *did not look over the File of Prescriptions* made before you came to attend his Majesty?

I did not, but had a general Account from Dr. Warren, as we went down to Kew, what Medicines had been given.

Whether the Pills you mention to have been given his Majesty within these Eight Days, have been given upon your Suggestion?

Yes?

Whether you recollect if any Pill with a Portion of Calomel in it, had been given a little before the Time of your former Examination?

Yes; it was the first Night I came, I believe it made Two Pills; and it was thought right that his Majesty should have a Cathartic Draught the Morning after, in order to prepare him for the Bark.

Whether the Calomel Pills were the Medicine which you alluded to, when in your former Examination, you say “that the Medicine given his Majesty ever since Sunday Morning, and intended to meet and counteract the Causes of his Majesty's Malady, had had as much Effect as you could wish?”

The pills and the Draught were, as I said before, preparative to his taking the Bark, which was the Medicine I alluded to.

Whether the Bark was given, at the Time alluded to, *by your Suggestion?*

Yes.

Extracted from pages 58, 59, 62.

DR. WILLIS'S USE OF BLISTERS.

DR. WILLIS.

DR. WILLIS having said, in his Examination before the former Committee, that His Majesty's Irritation had then in a great Measure subsided; Did Dr. Willis mean, when he so expressed himself, that the Irritation was at that Time less than

it

Dr. Willis. it had been when he first saw his Majesty? or did he mean to suggest, that the Irritation had then subsided in such a Degree as to make what Dr. Willis calls FIRM COERCION unnecessary?

I was at that Time in Hopes that the Irritability would not be so great as to require any FIRM COERCION; and perhaps, had there been no Blisters applied to his Majesty's Legs, which had an Effect upon his nervous System, which I was not aware of, from being told that his Majesty was scarce sensible of the Blisters that had been applied at Windsor, there never would have been any Occasion for such Coercion; but his Majesty's Blisters not operating kindly, had a very extraordinary Effect, as I thought, upon his whole System, and made me sensible that we were wrong in applying the Blisters—though perhaps in the End they may not have retarded a Cure.

Are you of Opinion, that the Application of Blisters is a salutary Remedy in Disorders of that Nature?

I have had the greatest Reason to think so, if they were not applied upon or near the Head.

Was you of Opinion that the Blisters applied to his Majesty's Legs, on the Evening of the Day when he saw the Queen, was a proper Measure?

I thought so at that Time, as I understood Two Blisters, that had been applied at Windsor, did not shew that they increased his Majesty's Irritability.

Was it settled at a Consultation that those Blisters should be applied?
Yes.

Extracted from pages 57, 58, 112, 113.

DR. WARREN.

WHETHER or no there has not been frequent Returns of Irritation, since the Time of Dr. Willis's Attendance on the King?
Yes.

Were the Returns of these Irritations owing to the Use of Blisters?

Dr. Willis was of Opinion, and declared, that he never knew Blisters applied to the Legs of such a Patient without Benefit: The Blisters were applied, and, contrary to what happened when Blisters were applied before, produced much Soreness and Pain. The Pain undoubtedly made his Majesty much more unquiet, increased the Necessity of Coercion, but did not appear to me to increase or diminish the grand Malady.

Whether or no Dr. Willis consented to the putting on of these Blisters, upon a Representation, that the King, when at Windsor, had been hardly sensible of Pain from them?

That Circumstance was mentioned to Dr. Willis, but I could not think it his Motive for consenting to the putting on of the Blisters, because he frequently talked of the great Benefit that Persons, afflicted like his Majesty, usually received from Blisters, and mentioned, if I mistake not, his having cured a Person by the Application of several Blisters at once.

Then there was no Persuasion used to induce Dr. Willis to consent to the Use of Blisters?

No.

Do

Do you recollect whether Dr. Willis remonstrated against the Use of Blisters, Dr. Warren supposing them improper in this Case, or dangerous?

On the contrary, the Doctor spoke highly in Commendation of Blisters in similar Disorders.

Do you recollect any Person that was present at this Discourse?

I believe all the Physicians can speak to his holding this Language—some of them can, I certainly know—DR. GIBBORNE, SIR LUCAS PEPYS, DR. REYNOLDS, and probably SIR GEORGE BAKER.

Extracted from pages 69, 98.

* * * Though Dr. WARREN here particularly referred to the other Physicians, the Majority of the Committee, refused to let them be examined to this Fact. It was of this, and of a similar Conduct in other Points of the same Kind, that Mr. BURKE and Mr. WINDHAM complained to the House on Tuesday the 13th, when the Report was brought up.

IMPRUDENT PROPOSAL OF CARRYING HIS MAJESTY OUT IN A FEVER.

DR. WARREN.

HAVE you seen the King To-day?
Yes.

In what State did you find his Majesty this Morning, and what Account had you of the antecedent Day?

I found his Majesty in a very irritated State this Morning, and was informed that He has had, in the Whole, but Five Hours Sleep in the Three last Nights—that having had no Sleep at all, or very little, the Night before last, it was proposed to give Him something last Night to compose and quiet Him—such a Medicine was written down, but was not given Him.—It was proposed Yesterday to carry his Majesty out to take the Air—I was not informed that this was mentioned in the Consultation in the Morning, but I was informed by Dr. John Willis, that his Majesty's Pulse was Yesterday 120 in a Minute—I was likewise informed that He had lain all Night under Coercion, and had sweated a great deal. Some prudent Person advised his Majesty should not be carried out to take the Air.—I have Reason to think that the Pulse became quieter in the Course of the Day.—I found it this Morning between 106 and 108 in a Minute, and observed Marks of Fever on his Majesty's Tongue. Dr. John Willis told me that he had promised to carry his Majesty out To-day, and desired me to consider, whether the not complying with His Expectations, might not irritate him a great deal.—I was sorry that he had had such a Promise; I was necessitated to take the least of two Evils, and advised that his Majesty should not be carried out, the Thermometer being 17, as I am informed, below the freezing Point; and particularly as Dr. Willis has always observed, that keeping the Pores open always does His Majesty great Good. His Majesty this Morning suffered me to come from him with great Difficulty, and could not easily be prevailed upon by me to let go my Hand.

Extracted from pages 91, 92.

F

DR.

DR. WILLIS.

WAS his Majesty in a very irritated State Yesterday Morning?
I just saw His Majesty—I left him about half past Seven o'Clock, and He was not so then. His Majesty took hold of my Hand, and said I should not go to London; and complained of my having left him so much in the last Week.

At that Time did you feel his Majesty's Pulse?
I did.

In what State was it?
An irritated Pulse—considerably too quick.

Had the King a considerable Fever upon him?
A nervous Fever, from Irritability, more than from any other Cause in my Opinion.

Was his Tongue much affected?
His Tongue looked white;—but there are Appearances of an Affection of the Nerves from the Tongue, that is rather of a different Nature from that which is from Fever alone—in short, what appears in *Hysterical Cafes*.

How long were you with his Majesty?
About a Minute: not more.

Had you proposed to carry out his Majesty to take the Air Yesterday, or the Day before?

I had an Intention both Days, because such *Appearances of Fever*, as I judged his Majesty's to be, *are to be removed by AMUSEMENT* more perhaps than by any Thing else.

Had his Majesty been in a great Perspiration the Night before?
On the Saturday Night he had; and that was the only Reason that determined me not to take his Majesty out.

What Physician attended on Sunday Morning at Kew?
Sir George Baker, I think.

Did Sir George Baker and you agree upon the Impropriety of taking his Majesty abroad after such a Perspiration?
I don't remember that we said any Thing about it.

At what Time of the Day did you determine against his Majesty's going out?
I believe it was about *Two o'Clock*, but I am not sure.

Extracted from pages 114, 115.

*** This is another of the Points on which Mr. BURKE and Mr. WINDHAM complained, that the Committee would not examine the other Physicians. We are therefore left in Doubt as to the Propriety of CURING FEVERS BY AMUSEMENT.*

DR.

RASH EXPERIMENTS AND NEGLIGENCE OF DR. WILLIS.

DR. WARREN.

WHETHER the Presence of any Object, which tends to excite strong Emotion in His Majesty's Mind, is favourable, or otherwise, to His Recovery? Unfavourable.

Has there, in Fact, been any Introduction of Persons, to your Knowledge, which had a Tendency to excite such Emotions, and to produce such Irritations?

Yes. I should like to give an Account of the first Consultation we had with Dr. Willis. The Day that I introduced Dr. Willis to the King, I summoned the rest of his Majesty's Physicians to a Consultation at my House. It was there first settled as a Principle, that Quiet of Body and Mind were to be endeavoured to be obtained by every Means possible; and that every Thing should be carefully kept from His Majesty that might tend to prevent this desirable Acquisition. It was settled that a regular Coercion should be made Use of, that every Thing should be kept from His Majesty that was likely to excite any Emotion, that though His Majesty had not shewn any Signs of an Intention to injure Himself; yet that it was absolutely necessary, considering the sudden Impulses to which His Distemper subjects People, to put every Thing out of the Way that could do any Mischief. To all this Dr. Willis assented, yet the very next Day he put a Razor into His Majesty's Hand, and a Pen Knife. When I saw the Doctor next, I asked him how he could venture to do such a Thing; HE SAID HE SHUDDERED AT WHAT HE HAD DONE. As he made use of this Expression, I did not think it necessary to say much to him on the Subject. On the 12th of December, as I apprehend, the King took a Walk in the Garden, and some of the Royal Children were shewn to him; this produced a considerable Emotion, *which was accompanied with Acts demonstrating that Emotion*, as I was informed, to the best of my Memory, by Mr. Keate.—Notwithstanding this Effect of seeing the Children, Dr. Willis, the next Day, introduced THAT PERSON, whose great and amiable Qualities we all know must necessarily make Her the dearest and tenderest Object of His Majesty's Thoughts. The Interview was short: *His Majesty was soon afterwards in a great State of Irritation, and the STRICT COERCION was, I believe, FOR THE FIRST TIME, actually applied that Night*—the Blisters were put on that Night likewise.—The next Time that I saw Dr. Willis, I spoke to him upon this Subject with some Degree of Sharpness, because it was contrary to my Opinion, and contrary to what had been settled in Consultation; for it had been settled, that whatever could be done by Deliberation, should be referred to Consultation; that the Conduct of His Majesty, in the interior Room should be left to Dr. Willis's Discretion, because it did not admit of Deliberation. I do not know that I convinced the Doctor that his Opinion was wrong; but that the Act was contrary to what was laid down in Consultation could not be denied. I was always considered, by the highest Authority, as the first Physician, and therefore thought myself particularly responsible: I thought myself obliged to look into, and to enquire after every Thing that re-

F 2

ferred

Dr. Warren. related to his Majesty: I did not suppose myself in a different Situation upon the Arrival of Dr. Willis, and therefore took the Liberty of speaking to him with some Degree of Authority. I remember, when his three Attendants arrived, I sent for them into the Physician's Room, examined them very carefully, particularly as to the Temper with which they conducted themselves towards those whom they attended, and spoke to them as they were Strangers to me, in such a Manner as to let them know that their Conduct would be strictly observed. My being First Physician, made me talk to Dr. Willis about every Thing that I heard of, that did not appear to me to be quite accurate, and sometimes led to Disputes. I informed the Doctor that he was there in a double Capacity, as Physician, and Attendant on his Majesty in the interior Room—that I must take my Share in directing whatever related to him in the Capacity of Physician, though I should not interfere with respect to the Conduct of his Majesty in the interior Room. Not many Days after this Transaction, I observed a Book in his Majesty's Hands, which affected me much, and immediately determined me to bring a Charge against Dr. Willis, for what I thought BAD PRACTICE. I do not mean to bring the Story of this Book as a Fault, because I believe there was no Intention to convey such a Book to his Majesty: *It was the Play of KING LEAR*, not in a Volume of Shakespeare, but it was a corrected Lear, by Colman, and mixed with his Plays. I can have no Reason to think that Dr. Willis could suspect that such a Play was in that Volume. His Majesty told me that Dr. Willis brought him the Book, and Dr. Willis did not deny it, when I spoke to him on the Subject.—I do not bring this as a Fault, but it was the Circumstance that determined me to put in Execution what I had been thinking of before, with Respect to Dr. Willis; for his Majesty's Observation on the Book affected me strangely. *I carried an Account of this to the PRINCE OF WALES, and he desired me, AS HE HAD DONE IN EVERY CASE OF DIFFICULTY that had happened, FROM THE BEGINNING of the Illness, to lay the Affair before the LORD CHANCELLOR.* The Lord Chancellor went to Kew, I believe; and the Result was, when I saw the Lord Chancellor, that the Rules of the Consultation should be strictly obeyed.—Dr. Willis has, a second Time, introduced the SAME GREAT AND AMIABLE PERSON. I was informed, that *some Degree of Irritation came on in the Night*; but having collected, as I thought, from several small Circumstances, that the Power of introducing Persons to his Majesty, was to be left entirely to Dr. Willis, I did not make any Complaint about it.

Can you ascertain the Time of the last Interview?

I cannot.

What Time of Day was the first Interview?

I apprehend the first Interview was in the Evening—and that the Interview happened, not only without consulting His Majesty's Physicians collectively, but that Dr. Gisborne, who was in the House that Evening, and sitting in the Anti-Chamber when the Introduction took Place, was not consulted upon the Occasion.

Do you know who were present at the Interview?

I think I was informed, Dr. Gisborne was in some Part of the Time, if not all.

How soon after the Interview did His Majesty's State of Irritation take Place?

I cannot tell, but I apprehend a little before, or soon after, he went to Bed:

I do not know the exact Time of the Interview.

Had

Had you any particular Account of that Interview, or of the Effect which it Dr. Warren produced at the Time?

If I mistake not, Dr. Willis informed me it lasted about Five Minutes—that, during that Five Minutes, every Thing passed agreeably, but that something was then said that induced Dr. Willis to put an End to the Visit.

Had you any Account of the Circumstances or Motives which led to that Interview?

I had no Account previous to the Interview.—Afterwards, in talking upon the Subject with Dr. Willis, he mentioned his Motives, or Reasons, for thinking the Interview would be of Service; which I could not agree to.

Extracted from pages 93, 94, 95, 96.

DR. WILLIS'S DEFENCE OF TRUSTING HIS MAJESTY WITH SHARP INSTRUMENTS.

DR. WILLIS.

DO you remember the Time when you were first introduced to attend on His Majesty.

About Friday Five or Six Weeks.

Do you remember at that Time a general Consultation of all the Physicians, at which you was present?

Yes.

Was the Object of that Consultation to settle the general Rules, upon which His Majesty's Case was to be conducted?

Concerning Medicines in particular.

Was it agreed, at that Time, to keep out of the Way of His Majesty every Thing by which a Person, under his Distemper, might, from sudden Impulse, be induced to injure himself?

I do not remember one Word about it: Things of that Sort, I understood, were left to me to judge at the Moment.

Do you remember your having put a Razor and Penknife into the Hands of His Majesty, the Day after the Consultation?

His Majesty had not been shaved for a long While, perhaps a Fortnight, or Three Weeks; and the Person that had been used to shave him, could not complete the parts of his upper and under Lips; and, being confident, from the Professions and Humour of His Majesty at that Moment, I suffered His Majesty to shave his Lips himself; and then he desired he might have his whole face lathered, that he might just run it over with a Razor; and he did so in a very calm Manner. His nails also wanted cutting very much; and upon his assurance, and upon my Confidence in his Looks, I suffered him to cut his own Nails with a Penknife while I stood by him.—It is necessary for a Physician, especially in such Cases, to be able to judge, at the Moment, whether he can confide in the Professions of his Patient; and I never was disappointed in my Opinion, whether the Profession of the Patient were to be relied on or no.—*Dr. WILLIS, as Mr. Sheridan noticed* " in

Dr. Willis, in his Speech of Friday, January 16, first said, "that he was never disappointed in his Opinion whether the Professions of any Man, sane or insane, were to be relied on or no;" but Mr. Pitt suggested the Alteration, as the Answer stands in the Report.

After having attended a Patient for so short a Time, as you then had his Majesty, have you suffered them to shave themselves, or cut their own Nails?

I do not know particularly as to that; but I have trusted them with a Knife and Fork, at as early a Time I believe.

As both these Operations might have been performed by other People, was there any particular Reason which induced you to suffer His Majesty to do them himself?

The Reason was, the great Uneasiness and Distress his Majesty shewed from the Razor going over his Lips, by the Length of the Hair, and the Person not being able to accomplish it.

Had you any Conversation soon after with Dr. Warren, on the Subject of that Transaction?

I believe I had, a Day or Two after.

What were the Particulars of that Conversation?

I do not know, any further than that the Doctor shewed his Surprize that I had suffered his Majesty to perform those two Operations himself;—upon which I told the Doctor, as I have now mentioned, I believe—that, at the Moment, I was sure those Instruments were very safe in his Majesty's Hands; but that it had a bad Effect, because his Majesty imagined from thence, that he might have the Liberty of doing other Things?

Upon Dr. Warren's expressing his Surprize to you, did you say to Doctor Warren, that you shuddered at what you had done?

I do not remember any thing of it.

After you had permitted the King the Use of a Razor and Penknife, what were the bad Effects that you apprehended from his thinking that he had a Right to do other Things?

His Majesty took it ill that I would not let him go up Stairs to see his Family, and many other Things, which I found it would not be prudent to do.

Whether you have since continued to indulge his Majesty in the Use of the Razor and the Penknife?

NEVER SINCE, either of them, for the Reason I have already given.

Extracted from pages 109, 110, 115.

DR. WILLIS'S DEFENCE OF SHEWING THE PRINCESSES TO HIS MAJESTY.

DR. WILLIS.

AT the Consultation, to which you have already referred, was it not a Principle settled among the Physicians, that Quiet of Body and Mind were to be endeavoured to be obtained by every Means possible?

I believe it was; but I do not remember any Particulars of it.

Do

Do you recollect it having been settled at such Consultation, that every Thing should be kept from his Majesty that was likely to excite any Emotion? Dr. Willis.

I do not remember any; but understood that, as I was in the House for that particular Occasion, I was to use my own Discretion.

Do you recollect his Majesty to have taken a Walk in the Garden, at Kew, on a particular Day, early in the Month of December?

I think his Majesty walked out Two Days successively, early in December.

On either of those Days did his Majesty see any of the Royal Children in the Courte of his Walk?

When he came by the House, the first Day, he looked up at the Windows where the Princesses are generally, and complained very heavily that they would not so much as shew themselves to him.—In consequence of which, the next Day, I did desire that they should appear, and myself stood at the Window, with Two of the Princesses, when his Majesty was coming by; and his Majesty shewed extravagant joy at the Sight of them, though he said, his Eyes did not suffer him to see the Princess Amelia so well as he could wish.

How long were the Princesses in his Majesty's Sight?

Not many Seconds.

Do you think that this Circumstance, of having seen those Princesses, was attended with any material bad Consequences in his Majesty's State?

I think quite the contrary.

Do you, or do you not, think that in the Conduct of such a Cure as that of his Majesty's Disorder, it is of Use that the Patients should be gradually, or at Times, accustomed to Scenes of an interesting Nature, such as that you have described?

I am very sure that such Occurrences can scarce be too frequent, as it comforts the Patient to think that he is with his Family, and that they are affectionate to him;—and upon Enquiries of Patients who have been cured of the same Indisposition, they have always mentioned those Occurrences having given them the greatest comfort, and as they thought, helped very much towards their Recovery.

Is it your Opinion, that suffering his Majesty to continue anxious for a Sight of his Children would have been attended with more, or less, Inconvenience than the Irritation which the seeing of them might occasion?

There would have been more Inconvenience in his not seeing them, from his Anxiety;—for the Irritation occasioned by a Patient seeing his Friends or Relations, is entirely overbalanced by the softening him into Tears, which ever leads to Amendment.

Do you consider the observing those Emotions, which may naturally take place at the Sight of Relations or Friends, as furnishing Grounds of judging with regard to the State of the Disorder, or the Probability of Cure?

Yes, it is a favourable Symptom, if the Patient shews Affection, instead of Aversion; which latter is very often the Case, in those who are not so likely to recover.

How came the Indulgence of the King in the Sight of Two of the Princesses at the Window to be so short, when the King expressed so much Satisfaction in it?

I can

Dr. Willis. *I can give no particular Reason for it.* His Majesty saw them as he passed along, and made a little Stop; the Window was not open, and they were up stairs.

What was the Occasion of the Interview with the Princess Amelia?
His Majesty's earnest Desire, and the Hope that it might have some good Effect.
Whether the Princess Amelia was brought into the King's Presence, or only shewn at a Window?
I led the Princess Amelia into the Room myself.

What happened on the Occasion?
He was extremely fond of her, and shewed the greatest Mark of Parental Affection I ever saw.

Did His Majesty suffer her to depart willingly?
Very willingly, on Condition that she brought the Queen to His Majesty.

Will you inform the Committee, whether you have frequently indulged the King in the View of the Royal Children, since the Interview you mention?
NOT ONCE.

Extracted from pages 110, 111, 112, 113, 117, 116.

DR. WILLIS'S DEFENCE OF INTRODUCING THE QUEEN.

DR. WILLIS.

SOON after the Occurrence which you have related, had His Majesty an Interview with the Queen?

I believe in the Evening of that Day, or the Day after—I think so.

How long did that Interview last?

A Quarter of an Hour.

Are you of Opinion that this Interview was attended with any prejudicial Consequences, or the Reverse?

I can form no Opinion whether it was the one or the other, because that that Night Two Blisters were applied to His Majesty's Legs, which, from the Consequence of them afterwards, I believe, were the Occasion of His having a very bad Night, and that His having seen Her Majesty had no Concern in it; *but that is mere Opinion.*

Are these the same Blisters which you have already mentioned before this Committee?

Yes;—there have been no other since I came.

Was there a Second Interview with the Queen?

Yes.

When was that?

It was while His Majesty's Legs were bad from the Blisters, before they were at all well.

Where

Were there any bad Effects produced from that Interview?

I do not know that there were, *nordo I know that there were any good*, because of the Blisters irritating Him.

Will you inform the Committee, whether, after the first Interview with the Queen, there was not a Remonstrance made to you upon the Impropriety of that Step?

Yes, there was.

Was it only made to you by the Physicians, or carried further?

Only by the Physicians, as I know of.—I had a conversation with the Chancellor about it, and I told the Chancellor, as I did the Physicians, that I imagined those Things were left to my Judgment, and to be done, or not, as it appeared best at the present Moment.

Did the Chancellor encourage you in the Use of that Discretion, without Consulting with the Physicians attending on His Majesty?

The Chancellor told me that *I should consult the other Physicians as much as I could, but that I was to follow my own Line*, and do as I had been used to do with Patients at Home.

Whether any other Physician, besides Dr. Warren, expressed his Disapprobation of your indulging the King in the Use of sharp Instruments, and in affecting Interviews?

I do not know any, except Dr. Warren—I *do not remember.*

Were any of the rest acquainted with those circumstances?

Dr. Gisborne was present at the First Interview with Her Majesty.

What was the Cause why the Interview with the Queen did not continue longer than the Time you have stated?

Because His Majesty gave me His Word it should be but for Fifteen Minutes.

Are you quite sure that His Majesty's Discourse did not grow more disordered towards the End of that Meeting than it had done at the Beginning?

I was not a Judge, because His Majesty spoke in German several Sentences, which I did not understand;—but His Majesty took Leave of the Queen and Princess very properly.

For what Reason, that Night, was it thought proper, on Consultation, to have Recourse to Blisters, for the first Time since your Arrival?

To make a *Revulsion.*

What Occasion was there that Day more than before to have Recourse to that Operation?

It was determined by us in the Morning to put them on that Night.

Whether the King grew more composed before those Blisters were put on?

I do not remember any Thing about it.

At what Hour were the Blisters put on, after the first Interview?

About Ten o'Clock at Night.

Was actual Coercion used on that Night?

I do not remember.

G

Can

Dr. Willis.

Dr. Willis. Can you recollect?

I cannot. I believe it might be the next Day or the next Night; I am not sure; it was about that Time, and was the very first Time it was used, I believe.

Whether you declared your Intention in persisting in the Grant of such Indulgencies when you should think proper?

I certainly did by Implication.

Did you give any Notice, or consult any Physician, about the second Interview with the Queen?

I do not remember.

When was the Time of the second Interview with the Queen?

I do not recollect.

Have you indulged the King with any further Interview with Her Majesty?

Only on the Times that have been mentioned.

Has the King been indulged with a View of His Brothers or Sons.

No.

**** The Reader must have observed, that both Physicians refer to Dr. Gisborne, as present at the first Interview between their Majesties, but the Majority of the Committee (as Mr. BURKE complained) would not examine him either to the Facts, or to his Opinion; neither would they suffer any other of the Physicians to be called to Points, on which DR. WARREN AND DR. WILLIS were at Issue in Opinion, and which may so nearly affect his Majesty's Life. It happens, however, that DR. REYNOLDS has incidentally given an Opinion directly applicable to one Part of the Question, when he says, Page 42,*

"As it is necessary to avoid all Causes of Emotion in such Patients, it may be proper to remove them from their own Families, that the Objects which are most apt to excite those Emotions, may be kept from them."

The Reader will further observe, that in giving an Account of the Interview with the Princesses, Dr. WARREN refers to Mr. KEATE, one of the King's Surgeons, for Information of the Acts demonstrating his Majesty's EXTRAVAGANT JOY, as Dr. WILLIS himself calls it: So, before, in relating the Audience with which he was honoured by the Queen, he referred to the Information of the other Surgeon, Mr. C. HAWKINS, for the particular Argument, which finally convinced Her Majesty; and he distinctly names all four of the Medical Attendants, as furnishing most of the Facts, on which he founds his Evidence of the past and present State of the Royal Patient. To the Characters of these Gentlemen all the Physicians were interrogated, and they unanimously declared them to be Men of Ability and Integrity, on whose Information they relied themselves in forming their own Opinions, and whom they thought well qualified to afford much useful Information to the Committee. The Majority of the Committee, however, notwithstanding the Information of more Persons, when they would not even hear all the Information of those whom they had before them, persisted in refusing to let the Medical Attendants be examined: though with some little Inconsistency they laboured much, but unsuccessfully, to raise Dr. JOHN WILLIS from a Medical Attendant, to a consulting Physician, that they might be entitled to examine him without violating their own Rule.

The Whole, therefore, is too much reduced to a personal Contention between Dr. WARREN and Dr. WILLIS. On this Footing Mr. Pitt placed it in the very Debate which led to the Appointment of the Committee; and Dr. Warren had not answered above a dozen Questions before SIR JOHN SCOTT began a Line of Examination which he confessed to be calculated

calculated for drawing from Dr. WARREN himself, an Acknowledgment of his own Incompetency, and of Dr. WILLIS's superior Skill: on the other Hand, the credibility of Dr. WILLIS was put to a severe Test by Mr. SHERIDAN, who stated these Circumstances himself in the House. In this Point of View, the following Heads, which, it could be hoped, might have been omitted, seemed indispensably necessary to assist the Public in their Judgment on all the Rest.

GENERAL COMPETENCY OF PHYSICIANS IN CASES LIKE HIS MAJESTY'S.

DR. WARREN.

IF a Patient in his Majesty's Disorder did not soon recover under Dr. Warren's Care (Dr. Warren receiving his Information, as to the Facts of his Patient's Case, from Gentlemen whom he did not know to have made this Branch of Medicine their particular Study) would not Doctor Warren think it his Duty to call in Persons whom he did know to have made this Branch of Medicine their particular Study?

No, not on that Account. Dr. Warren, and all other Physicians, are obliged to receive their Accounts of Facts from Nurses, and other unscientific Persons; and if they are People of common Sense, they are able to give a very good Account of Facts; from the Facts as related by them, the Physician must form his Judgment, assisted by the Knowledge which he acquires by visiting and examining the Patient himself.

Whether, in point of Fact, where Persons in the Disorder under which his Majesty labours, have not soon recovered under Dr. Warren's sole Care, he has not always, or generally, called in Persons who made this Branch of Medicine their particular Study?

Yes, if the Patients could afford it.

Whether, in Cases where the Patients could afford it, Doctor Warren has not oftener left the Patients to the Care of Persons who have made this Branch of Medicine their particular Study, than he has attended in Conjunction or Consultation with such Persons, if they have not soon recovered under his sole Care?

Yes, oftener.

Whether, as Dr. Warren has answered the last Question affirmatively, he has not been determined so to act, by a Conviction that, where the Circumstances of a Patient would admit of that Mode of Treatment, that such Mode of Treatment was the best which his conscientious Judgment could dictate?

This Mode of Treatment has often arisen from Necessity, as it was requisite for the good of the Patient, that he should be removed to a Distance from Town, where it was impossible for Dr. Warren to attend with Regularity, consistent with his usual Business. This Removal was necessary for the Sake of Quiet, and other Conveniences, which the Patient could not have in Town: sometimes from the Necessity of Coercion, which Dr. Warren has no Means of applying; sometimes for the Sake of particular Nurses and Keepers, which Dr. Warren does not furnish; and from that DIFFIDENCE which Dr. Warren ought ALWAYS to have in himself when his Patients do not recover as soon as reasonably can be expected.

Dr. Warren. Has that Diffidence led Dr. Warren to place Patients, who have not soon recovered, under the Care of Persons who have made this Branch of Medicine their particular Study?

Sometimes.

Does Dr. Warren mean to say, that Persons who have made this Branch of Medicine their particular Study, and who follow that Branch of Medicine principally, are not better Judges of the Disorder, but have only better Conveniences for the Management of Persons labouring under it, than Physicians who practice Medicine generally, without particular Application to this Branch of it?

Provided their Parts and intellectual Powers are equal to their Business, they will become more expert in the curing of this Complaint than other Physicians; otherwise they will deserve no Preference but for the Conveniences they provide for their Patients.

Extracted from page 18, 19, 20.

DR. REYNOLDS.

WHETHER it is usual, in Cases such as his Majesty's, for Physicians, who have not made such Cases their particular Study, to call in the Assistance of Physicians who have made those Cases the Subject of their particular Attention?

That depends very much upon the particular Circumstances of the Patient in many Respects; in the first Place, the pecuniary Circumstances of the Patient influence you in proposing a Consultation with another Physician: In the next Place, it will depend upon the Symptoms of the particular Patient; if no Restraint or Coercion is necessary, from the particular Circumstances of the Case, every Physician of Experience will, I have no Doubt, think himself competent to conduct a Patient in such a Case; I mean at the same Time to be understood, that in that Case, as in every other, no liberal Man will have any Objection to a Consultation, if called for.

If in this Disorder, Restraint and Coercion does become necessary, whether Physicians of general Practice do not usually call in the Assistance of Physicians who have made this Branch of Medicine their particular Study?

It is usual, and for these Reasons, amongst others—that *Gentlemen*, who have dedicated themselves to that particular Object of Practice, have usually Houses of Reception for Patients so circumstanced, which they superintend; from them, therefore, proper Assistance can be procured; and as it is necessary to avoid all Causes of Emotion in such Patients, it may be proper to remove those Patients from their own Families, that the Objects which are most apt to excite those Emotions, may be kept from them.

Dr. Reynolds says, that it is usual for these Reasons amongst others; What are those Reasons?

I cannot recollect all those Reasons immediately; some of them are, perhaps, Points of Etiquette. We should be glad to have the Benefit of the Experience of such Physicians in Cases of this Kind.

Whether such Physicians, who have made this Branch of Medicine their particular Study, do not, from their constant Opportunities of making Observations upon the Cases of Persons so disordered, acquire the Habit of judging better upon the Probability of the Recovery of Patients, than other Physicians who have not made that Branch of Medicine their particular Study, and who have not the same constant Opportunities of making the like Observations?

That

That must, in a great Measure, depend upon their relative Capability of observing, and upon their Fidelity in recording what they observed; those being EQUAL, the greatest Experience must have the Preference.

Extracted from Page 41, 42.

SIR GEORGE BAKER was not examined to this Point. He formerly attended Dr. BATTY on this particular Malady, and has continued Patients under his own sole Care.

SIR LUCAS PEPYS.

Does Sir Lucas Pepys think, that the Persons who usually have the Controul and Management of Persons in His Majesty's Situation, are better, or worse Judges of the true Inference arising from the Fact of quiet Submission to such Controul, than Physicians who have not made this Disorder their particular Study?

I think they are better Judges.

Extracted from page 5.

DR. WILLIS.

Whether after the Interview with the Queen, the Physicians did not remonstrate against such Interviews?

I believe they might.

Did you, at that time, tell them that you were resolved to permit such Interviews at your Discretion?

I told them, I believe, that *I was sent for there in order to make use of my own Discretion, and that they could not think themselves proper Judges about it.*

Extracted from page 118.

PARTICULAR COMPETENCY AND CREDIBILITY OF DR. WILLIS.

DR. WARREN.

WHETHER, if Nine Persons out of Ten, placed under the Care of a Person who had made this Branch of Medicine his particular Study, had recovered, if they were placed under his Care within Three Months after they had begun to be afflicted with the Disorder, Doctor Warren would not deem such Person, either very skilful or very successful?

If he was a sensible Man I should deem him skilful; if he was not, I should deem him successful.

Whether, if such Success had attended that Physician's Practice for Twenty-eight Years, he should ascribe it to good Fortune only?

There is no other Way of judging by Success; yet it does not follow, that that Judgment is right; it can never be supposed that an ignorant Man has Knowledge, or that a Man who has no Rule to go by can act Systematically, be his Success what it will.

Whether in order to induce Dr. Warren to believe, that, for Twenty-eight Years, Nine Persons out of Ten had been cured, he would not require some other Evidence than the Assertions of the Man pretending to have performed such Cures?

I certainly should.

Extracted from pages 20, 25.

DR.

[54]

DR. REYNOLDS.

Would Dr. Reynolds think a Person, who has made this Branch of Medicine his particular Study for Twenty-eight Years, and under whose Care Nine out of Ten of the Persons who have been put under that Care within three Months after they had begun to be afflicted with that Disorder had recovered, a Person skilful in such Cases?

Yes, if I could believe the Fact.

Whether, to induce Dr. Reynolds to believe such a Fact, he would not require some further Evidence than the Assertion of the Person who stated himself to have been so successful?

I certainly should require further Evidence than the Assertion of ANY MAN, to induce me to believe such a Fact.

Extracted from pages 42, 43.

SIR GEORGE BAKER.

What is your Opinion of a Calculation, which, under any Management you have hitherto heard of, gives Nine Cures out of Ten Maladies, provided they are taken into Hand within Three Months after the Commencement of the Disorder?

As far as I know, from my own Experience, and from the Experience of Dr. Batty, whom I attended formerly, such a Calculation is INCREDIBLE.

Extracted from pages 104, 105.

DR. WILLIS.

Dr. Willis having said, in his Examination before the Committee, that he kept a House for Twenty-eight Years for the Reception of Persons afflicted with this Disorder; whether he can give to the Committee an Account of the gross Number of Persons entertained in his House, from his first admitting such Patients, to the present Time?

I can give no Account.

If you can give no Account at present, have you no Means, by consulting your Papers, of giving that Information to the Committee?

Not any—I have not kept any Account at all.

Can you inform the Committee what Number of Persons have been dismissed from your House as radically cured, from the Beginning of your undertaking this Business?

I can give no Account; nor have I been confined to One House or Ten Houses, because I put the Patients to such Places as suited their pecuniary Circumstances.

Having said that this Business was not confined to one, but to many Houses, whether you can give any Account upon the Whole of the Number of Persons radically cured?

Not at all.

If you can give no Account to the Committee of the whole Number of Persons that have been received at your Houses, and no Account of the Number of Patients that have been dismissed from your Houses as radically cured, upon what Ground did you say, in your former Examination, that you do not think you should speak false, if you said, that Nine out of Ten, of those that had been put under your Care,

Care,

[55]

Care, within Three Months after they had been afflicted with the Disorder, had Dr. Willis recovered?

My first Calculation and Observation, concerning the Numbers cured, was from my remarking that the FIRST fifteen were cured; and I had often recollected, upon Retrospection, that Ten had gone together, and that I very rarely missed curing any that I had so early under my Care: I mean radically cured.

Extracted from pages 59, 60.

FACTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF DR. WILLIS'S CREDIBILITY.

FACT I.

DR. WILLIS.

WHETHER there has been any direct, or indirect, Attempt made by any of the Physicians, at any Time, to controul or influence you with respect to the Account to be given of his Majesty's Situation?

I have once or twice refused to sign the Certificate, thinking that his Majesty was better than the Certificate implied.

Do you mean that you did not sign?

I persisted in the Refusal till it was altered, and then I did sign it; but latterly I have scarcely read it over, and did not mind whether it was exactly agreeable to my Opinion or not, rather than have any Words.

Then, in Point of Fact, have you signed Accounts of the King's Health, which in your own Mind and Conscience you did not believe to be correct?

I believe no Three Physicians ever writ a Prescription for a Patient that was exactly conformable to each of their Wishes.

Whether you consider the Account sent to St. James's as a Prescription, or a Statement of Facts?

As a Statement of Facts as near as we could agree.

Do you mean to say, that it is usual for Physicians to sign their Names to Statements of Facts, which THEY ARE NOT SURE ARE TRUE AND CORRECT, for the Sake of Agreement?

I have been told, by the Physicians here, that the Opinion of One should give Way to the other Two; and that they were surpris'd I should hesitate about it.

Do you mean by the Physicians now attending his Majesty?

Yes.

Name the Physicians from whom you received that Information?

Sir Lucas Pepys and DR. WARREN.

Extracted from pages 12, 14.

DID

SIR LUCAS PEPYS.

DID Sir Lucas Pepys ever endeavour to induce Dr. Willis to sign any Report sent to St. James's, respecting the King's Health, which Report Dr. Willis affirmed to be contrary to the true State of the King's Situation?

The only Conversation which appeared at all like Alteration, respecting the Account sent to St. James's, was, Whether the Words "very good Night," instead of "good Night," should be put in.

Did you ever tell Dr. Willis that it was usual for Physicians to sign their Names to Statements of Facts, which they are not sure are true and correct, for the Sake of Agreement?

CERTAINLY NEVER;—but UPON SUCH TRIFLES AS ABOVE MENTIONED, I stated that it was the usual Custom, when Two out of Three were of the same Opinion, for the Third to acquiesce.

Does Sir Lucas Pepys mean, that that Opinion of his was confined to such Trifles as related to the wording of nearly the same Opinion?

At that Time it related merely to those Words; and though I understand Differences of Opinion have arisen about wording the Account sent to St. James's, yet when I have been present none have arisen.

Did Sir Lucas Pepys ever inform Dr. Willis, that the Opinion of Medical Judgment, connected with any Statement of Fact of One Physician, should give Way to the other Two, and that he was surprized that Dr. Willis should hesitate about it?

Unless the Word "very," above mentioned, may be considered as connected with a medical Fact, I know of no other Conversation upon the Subject.

Did Sir Lucas Pepys on that Occasion employ any vehement Persuasion, so as to bring on Words or Altercation with Dr. Willis, so as to induce Dr. Willis to sign such Reports against his Judgment, in order to avoid such Altercation?

I was writing during the whole Time; and so far from using vehement Words, I advised him, in the quietest Manner, to avoid all Altercation about Trifles; and, though Sir George Baker and I were Two Opinions against One, finding Dr. Willis was anxious to retain the Word "very," Sir George Baker gave up the Point, and the Report went as Dr. Willis had desired it.

Extracted from pages 29, 30.

DR. WARREN.

DID you ever inform Dr. Willis, that it was usual for Physicians to sign their Names to Statements of Facts, which they are not sure are true and correct, for the Sake of Agreement?

No, nor to that Effect.

Did you ever inform Dr. Willis, that in such Matters the Opinion of One should give Way to the other Two, and that you was surprized he should hesitate about it?

No.

Did

Did you ever endeavour, by any vehement Argument or Dispute, to induce Dr. Willis to sign his Name to any Account respecting the King's State, contrary to his Opinion? Dr. Warren.

I have endeavoured by Debate, but not by vehement Argument, to bring the Doctor over to my Opinion, but never to persuade him to act contrary to his own.

Extracted from page 70.

DR. REYNOLDS.

DID Dr. Reynolds ever endeavour to induce Dr. Willis to sign any Account of the King's Situation, by any vehement Argument or Dispute, which Dr. Willis declared to be contrary to his Opinion?

Never.

Did Dr. Reynolds ever inform Dr. Willis, that it was usual for Physicians to sign their Names to Statements of Facts, which they are not sure are true or correct, for the Sake of Agreement?

I never did.

Did Dr. Reynolds ever tell him, that in such Matters the Opinion of One should give Way to the other Two, and that he was surprized he should hesitate about it?

No.

Extracted from page 47.

DR. GISBORNE.

WHETHER you have ever endeavoured to influence or persuade Dr. Willis to join in any Report of the State of His Majesty's Health, contrary to his, Dr. Willis's Judgment upon it?

Never.

Do you know any other Physician that has?

No.

Did you ever inform Dr. Willis that it was usual for Physicians to sign their Names to Statements of Facts, which they are not sure are true and correct, for the Sake of Agreement?

No.

Did you ever tell him, that in such Matters, the Opinion of One should give way to Two, and that you was surprized he should hesitate about such Matters?

No.

Extracted from pages 50, 51.

SIR GEORGE BAKER.

DID you ever endeavour to induce Dr. Willis to sign any Account of His Majesty's Health, which he (Dr. Willis) declared not to be correct, or sufficiently favourable, according to Dr. Willis's Opinion?

Never.

H

Did

Sir G. Baker. Did Sir George Baker ever inform Dr. Willis that it was usual for Physicians to sign their Names to Statements of Facts, which they were not sure were true and correct, for the Sake of Agreement?

NEVER.—I suppose I know what that alludes to.

To what does that allude?

It alludes to this:—One Morning, when the Report was to be sent to St. James's, His Majesty was reported to have slept Four or Five Hours I think—Dr. Willis insisted that the Report should run "His Majesty has had a very good Night."—Sir Lucas Pepys, who was there, and myself, said that we were very willing to say it was a good Night.—Dr. Willis peremptorily insisted that it should be written "A very good Night;" otherways he would not sign it.—I said to Dr. Willis, upon that Occasion, I never knew an Instance before the present, when, in Matters of no Importance, One Physician did not yield to Two; however I will have no Dispute with you, I will allow it to be a very good Night.

Then you confine your Opinion, that One Physician should yield to Two in Matters of little or no Importance?

I do.

Extracted from Pages 34, 35.

FACT II.

DR. WILLIS.

—Dr. Warren did hold out, that he should think no Person better, till they were perfectly well, under such an Indisposition. I asked the Doctor if a Person, so indisposed, should not say one sensible Word in 24 Hours, and the next 24 Hours say but one Word, that he would not say, if he was not indisposed, whether he would not think him better; and he told me—No.

Can you recollect, positively, whether, in the Conversation which you had with Dr. Warren, Yesterday Sevensight you did, or did not, ask Dr. Warren, if a Person indisposed should not say one sensible Word in 24 Hours, and the next 24 should say but one Word, that he would not say, if he was not indisposed, whether Dr. Warren would not think him better; and whether you can, or cannot, say positively, that Dr. Warren answered—No?

I can say positively, as well as I can recollect, that Dr. Warren said No, to the Question so put; and I believe the By-standers remember the same.

Extracted from pages 13, 78, and 79.

DR. WARREN.

Whether Dr. Warren, in the Difference of Opinion which he had with Dr. Willis on Friday the 2d Instant, told Dr. Willis that he should think no Person better, till they were perfectly well, under such an Indisposition?

No.

De

Do you recollect Dr. Willis's asking you, whether, if a Person so indisposed should not say one sensible Word in 24 Hours, and the next 24 say but one Word, that he would not say if he was not indisposed, whether he would not think him better? and, if such a Question was put, did you answer to this, "No?"

I don't recollect that that QUESTION WAS SO PUT, therefore can say nothing as to the Answer.

Do you recollect giving any Opinion upon that Subject, and what was it?

I stated to the Doctor my Rule of determining whether Persons so indisposed had amended, which I mentioned in the former Part of my Examination, and the Opinion I gave on Recovery was founded on that Rule. I remember that the doctrine of Recovery, as derived from what happens in a Fever, was declared by me, in Contradiction to Dr. Willis, as inapplicable to the Disorder in Question.

Extracted from page 70.

DR. REYNOLDS.

DOES Dr. Reynolds recollect sufficiently the Conversation which passed between Dr. Warren and Dr. Willis upon that Friday, to take upon himself to say positively, whether the following Circumstances occurred between those Persons at any Time that Day; namely, Whether Dr. Willis asked this Question of Dr. Warren, or any Question to this Effect: "If a Person in such an Indisposition as his Majesty, should not say one sensible Word in Twenty-four Hours, and in the next Twenty-four should say but One Word, that he would not say if he was not indisposed, whether Dr. Warren would not think him better." If any such Question, or any Question to that effect, was asked by Dr. Willis, whether Dr. Reynolds can say positively, that Dr. Warren did, or did not, Answer, "No," or what other Answer he gave to it?

I think I recollect that some such Question was proposed by Dr. Willis to Dr. Warren, but I do not remember that Dr. Warren said "No;" as he admitted, that if a Person in the Situation of his Majesty, was for the Space of One Hour or more, like himself, that he should think him mended. I remember this Observation made by one of the Dr. Willis's to Dr. Warren, or something to this Purpose, "You will not allow a Person in this State to be better till he is well?" "Yes, I will," said Dr. Warren, "when I see him have an Interval, for the Space of an Hour or Two, of Reason and Judgment, but not till then." This is as nearly as I can recollect.

Does Dr. Reynolds recollect what were the Words which Dr. Warren had used immediately before one of the Dr. Willis's said to him, "You will not allow a Person in this State to be better till he is well?"

No, I do not.

Is the Committee to understand, that Dr. Warren did not answer to Dr. Willis in this Argument, "that he should think no Person better till they were perfectly well?"

Dr. Warren did not say that in my hearing.

Did he say, in Dr. Reynolds's Hearing, "that he should think a Person better if he was himself for an Hour or Two?"

Yes, he did.

Extracted from Pages 46, 47.

H 2

FACT

[60]

F A C T III.

DR. WILLIS.

WHETHER you ever signed any Paper, at the Request of Dr. Warren, relative to the Transactions of that Day, in which you have been informed that Dr. Warren had prevented his Majesty from sleeping?

I did sign a Paper, *by the Desire of Dr. Warren, and the Persuasion of Sir Lucas Pepys*, that Dr. Warren, as far as I knew, did not go into the Room and wake his Majesty.—But I did not sign any Paper, signifying that he did not go in at any Time, when it was thought he might prevent His Majesty's sleeping.

Whether, at the Time that you gave this Paper to Dr. Warren, you informed Dr. Warren that you would not Sign any Paper, acknowledging that Dr. Warren had not prevented his Majesty from going to sleep, but that you would only sign a Paper, stating that Dr. Warren had not waked his Majesty?

The Paper was offered to me, and I REFUSED TO SIGN IT, if it contained any Thing to the Purpose, that Dr. Warren did not go into his Majesty's Room at a Time when it was probable he might prevent his Majesty going to sleep.

By whom was that Paper drawn up and tendered to you?

By Dr. SIR LUCAS PEPYS.

Extracted from Page 78.

SIR LUCAS PEPYS.

A PAPER, of which the following is a Copy, was then shewn to Sir Lucas Pepys.

Kew House, December 25th, 1788.

“ A malicious Report having been industriously circulated, that Dr. Warren had gone into his Majesty's Bedchamber, contrary to the Desire of Dr. Willis and the Pages, and then and there, in a violent Manner, disturbed his Majesty out of his Sleep, in consequence of which he became more than usually disturbed — This is to certify, that the Whole of the above Report is not true, and is merely founded in Malice.

Thursday Morning.

F. WILLIS.”

This Paper was written by me, and signed by Dr. Willis upon the 25th of December last.

What Share had Dr. Warren in procuring the Drawing up or persuading the Signature of this Paper.

Having heard frequently of the Report mentioned in this Paper, and conceiving it to be very injurious to his Character, without any Communication with Dr. Warren on the Subject; and whilst Dr. Warren and Dr. Willis were talking in the Room, I hastily wrote this Paper, wishing thereby to put an End to all Altercation. I shewed it Dr. Warren, who immediately presented it to Dr. Willis; and I told Dr. Willis I conceived he could have no objection to sign his Name in Contradiction to such a malicious Report: *This HE READILY DID*, and Dr. Warren thanked him for having so done.—Nothing more passed on the Subject.

Did

[61]

Did Dr. Willis, at the Time, make a Distinction between *preventing Sleep, and Sir L. Pepys's waking from Sleep*—REFUSING to give any Certificate with regard to the preventing, but consenting to this Certificate with regard to the Waking, or any Distinctions to that Effect?

No such Distinction was made to me, nor were there any more Words, to the best of my Recollection, passed on the Subject. What they might say, I do not know, for I was writing.

Did you desire Dr. Willis to give a Certificate to the former Effect, *which he refused?*

No, I never asked him any more Questions on the Subject.

Extracted from page 107.

DR. WARREN.

ON what Occasion did any Discourse arise, concerning any Certificate subscribed by Dr. Willis, relative to a Transaction in which his Majesty's Sleep had been prevented or interrupted?

The Story was so absurd, that I never gave myself the Trouble of confuting it. Sir Lucas Pepys said, the Story would do me a great deal of Harm. I told him, I did not value it, or some such Expression. Notwithstanding which, without any Intimation from me on the Subject, he wrote down a Paper, without my knowing what it was about, till he was very near the End of it, and in a Minute or Two more shewed it to Dr. WILLIS, who came into the Room about that Time, and said, *that he had no Objection to signing of it.* I never considered it of any Importance, nor do I now.

Do you recollect, that a Paper was offered to Dr. Willis, and that HE REFUSED TO sign it, if it contained any Thing to the Purpose, that you did not go into his Majesty's Room at a Time that it was probable you might prevent his Majesty going to Sleep?

I apprehend the Doctor said something upon that Subject AFTER *it was signed.*

Do you recollect any Thing further upon that Subject?

After it was over, I said to Dr. Willis, I would not tell you that I had done you a Civility this Morning, while this Thing was depending, and then mentioned it to him.

Extracted from page 97.

See also the former Heads of PARTICULAR FACTS RELATIVE TO HIS MAJESTY'S
—DR. WILLIS'S MEDICAL TREATMENT, &c. &c.

DR. WILLIS'S CONTRADICTIONS OF HIMSELF,
AND HIS OWN LETTER.

DR. WILLIS.

HAVE you observed that the King has appeared at all sensible of his Situation? Very much so; and more particularly lately, within these few Days.

What Time do you mean by a few Days?

Within this Week—but more so last Night.

How came you now to be enabled to answer positively, on being asked whether his Majesty appeared sensible of his Situation, that he has been very much so with-

in

Dr. Willis. in this Week past, when on Saturday last you said you was not sure that he had been Sensible of it?

By HIS SITUATION NOW, I mean both his Majesty's Situation as King, and his Indisposition, taken together; complaining of his being confined in one Room, when he has other places that he might be in;—not to dine where he lies;—and that he should be deemed a Person so indisposed, as not to be suffered to be his own Master:—all which prevented him, his Majesty told me last Night, FROM EVER THINKING OF TAKING THE REINS OF GOVERNMENT.

Is the Committee to understand from you, that those Sort of Complaints have been made by his Majesty only. Once, or frequently?

They have been made vaguely frequently, but not to make one understand that he was sensible of his Indisposition, and the Consequence of it.

Then, in Point of Fact, Dr. Willis, till last Night, had no reasonable Ground to attribute any Symptoms in his Majesty's Disorder to his Recollection of his Situation?

I do not attribute any of his Symptoms to his Recollection of his Disorder; I do not remember THAT I EVER DID.

Have his Majesty's Spirits appeared depressed or irritated by this Consciousness, if, in Point of Fact, it did exist?

Not at all, as I know of; they are rather the Consequences of Irritation, than the Cause of them.

Do you remember to have written, on the 5th of this Month, a Letter containing the following Paragraph: "His Majesty can talk of and be kept to any Subject in general much better than heretofore; but is MORE subject to Gusts of Passion upon any trifling Contradiction, unless I or my Son are present; and this I rather attribute to his Majesty's being more sensible of himself and Situation."

Yes, I did write it, and think it.

To whom was that Letter written.

I fancy it was to the Prince of Wales.

Did that Letter commence by saying, "I am sorry I cannot give your Royal Highness so good an Account this Morning as I gave you when I last did myself the Honour to write to your Royal Highness?" and then did the Paragraph last quoted follow?

It did; the Reason of that Letter commencing with those Words was, his Majesty having had a very bad Night, which the Report to his Royal Highness would plainly shew; but which bad Night did not at all prove that I had a worse Opinion of his Majesty's Recovery, though I could not give so favourable an Account as I had some Days before, when his Majesty had had Two or Three very good Nights; and I thought it necessary to give his Royal Highness my Opinion of his Majesty's State separate from his bad Night.

Then you, in saying that his Majesty could talk of and be kept to any Subject in general, much better, referred to his Majesty's general Situation?

To his Situation at that Time, because the Exacerbations of such Disorders do not weaken in general the Understanding in those Cases; but as the Patient recovers, we often find that the Understanding is strengthened after each, especially if the Time betwixt each is lengthened; which has been the Case of his Majesty for

for this last Three Weeks or a Month, I think; for though his Majesty has Gusts of Passion, and is easily irritated, yet they are of a very short Duration, in Comparison to what they were. Dr. Willis.

Were these Gusts of Passion of shorter Duration than they had been when you wrote this Letter to the Prince on the 5th of January?

Very much so.

Were they more or less frequent at that Time?

According as the People who were with Him understood how to speak to Him, they were more or less frequent.

But in Point of Fact, were they more or less frequent?

Less frequent I think too.

Dr. Willis having taken a Distinction with regard to his signing the Accounts sent to St. James's—will he inform the Committee whether he does not hold himself responsible for the Truth of the Accounts he sends to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which he signs alone, and that they shall contain the real State of the King's Situation?

To be sure.

Will you inform the Committee, why you informed His Royal Highness, on the 5th of January, that His Majesty was MORE SUBJECT to Gusts of Passion upon any trifling Contradiction, unless you or your Son was present at that Time than before—when you now inform the Committee that those Gusts of Passion were then LESS FREQUENT than they had been?

His Majesty began to feel Himself more in His own Situation as King, and could not bear to be contradicted so well either by Pages or Attendants, and consequently would break out in Gusts of Passion upon Things that they did for him, perhaps not in a Manner that his Majesty thought became them, and which they had used themselves to when his Majesty was not so well.

Is it to this that you attribute the Gusts of Passion being then more frequent, as described?

Yes—and it required a more delicate Behaviour than it had done before.

Then your having observed those Circumstances, namely, the frequent Gusts of Passion in his Majesty, and that his Majesty felt himself more in his own Situation as King, so as to make a more delicate Behaviour necessary to Him; and having on the 5th of January, informed His Royal Highness, that you attributed such Gusts of Passion to his Majesty being MORE SENSIBLE OF HIMSELF AND SITUATION;—you will now inform the Committee why you declared yourself on Saturday last, not to be sure that his Majesty HAD BEEN SENSIBLE OF THE NATURE OF HIS ILLNESS; and why you now have informed the Committee that it has been within this Week only, and more particularly last Night, that you have perceived such Symptoms or Effects?

His Situation, as King, is different from the Nature of his Illness.

Do you not mean, when you state the King in that Letter, to be more sensible of himself and Situation, that he was sensible both of his being King, and the Circumstances which must bring to his Mind his Malady?

No: I mean BEING KING, AND BEING CONFINED IN A ROOM.—Compare this with Dr. Willis's THIRD ANSWER under this Head.

Extracted from pages 120, 121, 122, 123.

TABLE

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
CHARACTER of the Public Accounts at St. James's	3
Private Accounts sent to the Queen, different from the Public Accounts	6
False Private Accounts sent to the Prince	7
Mr. Pitt, during an Important Debate	<i>ib.</i>
Interference of a Great Personage to alter the Public Accounts	9
Dr. Willis's subsequent Explanation of his Threat to Dr. Warren	12
Subsequent Order to exclude Mr. Charles Hawkins, and others, from the King	13
Actual State of His Majesty—Hopes and Time of Recovery—Signs of Convalescence, &c.	17
Commencement of His Majesty's Malady, and particular Chances from its past Duration	28
Chance of Recovery after Fifty	29
Particular Facts of His Majesty's Reading and Playing Cards	31
Nature of the Malady and Controul of the Keeper	34
Dr. Warren's Rule of judging a Cessation and Cure	36
Dr. Willis's Representation of Dr. Warren's Rule, and his own Rule opposed	<i>ib.</i>
Dr. Willis's Medical Treatment of his Majesty	<i>ib.</i>
Imprudent Proposal of carrying his Majesty out in a Fever	41
Rash Experiments and Negligence of Dr. Willis	43
Dr. Willis's Defence of trusting his Majesty with Sharp Instruments	45
Dr. Willis's Defence of shewing the Princesses to his Majesty	46
Dr. Willis's Defence of introducing the Queen	48
General Competency of Physicians in Cases like his Majesty's	51
Particular Competency and Credibility of Dr. Willis	53
Facts illustrative of Dr. Willis's Credibility	53
Fact I.	55
Fact II.	58
Fact III	60
Dr. Willis's Contradiction of himself, and his own Letter	61