

*Subs. title house for 50*

*(Fit to be bound with Dr. JAMES'S ESSAY ON FEVERS, &c.)*

THE  
**Affidavits and Proceedings**

OF

WALTER BAKER, *Administrator* to the late  
*Baron SCHWANBERG,*

U P O N

His PETITION presented to the KING in *Council,*

To vacate the PATENT obtained by  
*Dr. Robert James* for

*SCHWANBERG'S* POWDER, for Curing  
Acute and Inflammatory FEVERS, &c. and also his

AURUM HORIZONTALIS PILL,

For Curing and Relieving CHRONIC CASES,

Both INVENTED and PUBLISHED many Years before the said  
*Dr. James* obtained the said LETTERS PATENT:

With a COPY of the REPORT,

Upon the HEARING before the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR  
GENERAL, the Sixth of *December, 1752:*

A L S O

The MASKED SPECIFICATION of *Dr. Robert James,*  
Inrolled in CHANCERY;

A N D

A TRUE COPY of His EXTRAORDINARY AFFIDAVIT,  
Sworn the same Day of the Hearing;

Now lying in the OFFICE of

His MAJESTY'S most Hon<sup>ble</sup> PRIVY COUNCIL:

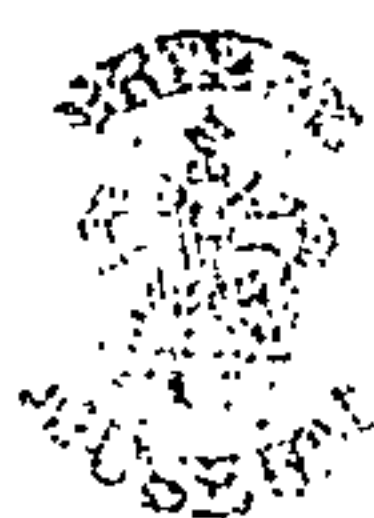
F O R W H I C H

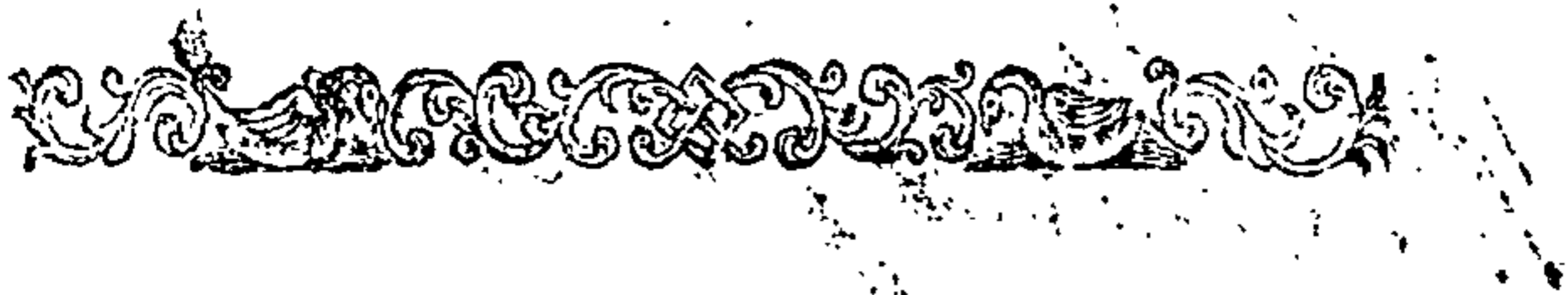
A Bill of Indictment for PERJURY has been Preferred, and  
Found against the said *Dr. Robert James,* at a Quarter  
Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, at *Hicks's-Hall,* in *Feb. 1753,*  
but since removed by *Certiorari* into the Court of *King's-  
Bench,* at *Westminster,* where it is now depending to be tried,  
as soon as the said Original Affidavit can be procured out of  
the said Office.

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LONDON: Printed, and there published for PHYSICIANS,  
SURGEONS, and APOTHECARIES, and all OTHERS whom  
it may concern, 1754. (Price One Shilling.)

W. C. Cuyler





## ADDRESS to the PUBLIC.

**A**S the PUBLIC in general may be interested in the following extraordinary Proceedings, I think it a Duty incumbent upon me, to communicate to them the TRUTH, and nothing but the TRUTH; in order to vindicate the Ashes of, perhaps, as great a Man, as ever graced and served this Island for Centuries past: And that the *Public* may no longer be DECEIVED, and, without Reason, prejudiced against these MOST VALUABLE MEDICINES, it is no more than expedient, that we should give some Account, not only of the INVENTOR, but also of the *Right* the PROPRIETOR has to BOTH the MEDICINES, and the Opportunities he had of learning how to PREPARE and ADMINISTER them for several Years, in Consequence of an intimate Acquaintance that subsisted between them, till the Time of the Inventor's Death.

As for the INVENTOR then, he was no less a Man than the ingenious and truly learned Baron SCHWANBERG, who, at his first Appearance on the *Stage of Life*, surprised Mankind with his uncommon Judgment, and was, in *Germany*, universally accounted, what in *England* we call, a *First-rate Genius*. As the Generality of my Countrymen, however, have a natural Dislike to Foreign Genealogy, we shall, instead of tracing his lineal Descent from one of the noblest Families in *Germany*, content ourselves with giving a brief, tho' impartial Account, of his moral Dispositions, and acquired Learning; since the former evince him a Man of the strictest Virtue and Integrity; and the latter proves, not only the Extent of his Genius, but also his indefatigable

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Industry,

Industry, and incomparable Advances in abstruse Chymistry. As for his moral Dispositions, the most rigid and devout *Casuis*t could only have found Fault with one of them, which was *Cre*dulity; a Vice in most other Men, but in him, only a *constitutional Imperfection*, which never exerted itself, except to the Prejudice of himself and Family; for though he let no *Phenomenon* in Nature escape, without exploring its Properties, and investigating its Causes according to the strictest Principles of *modern Philo-*sophy; yet, if an *artful* or *designing Man* happened to ply him with specious Promises, and unbounded Assurances of Friendship and Honesty, he forthwith fell, in some Respect or other, a Victim to the Chicanery and Easeness of his *supposed* worthy Acquaintance.

This Gentleman, whose Integrity was equal to his Learning, both of which were as great as ever concurred to adorn a human Mind, never, wilfully, broke his Word, and spared no Pains to instruct me in making, and in safely administering, those invaluable Medicines, which he had the great Happiness to be the *Inventor* of, and which I did, with Success, for several Years, in the Life-time of this worthy and ingenious Man; for he appeared at a Time when Chymistry so much engrossed the Study of the *German Nobility*, that the Man who was not an *expert Chymist* was not thought to have had the Advantages of a *liberal Education*, and consequently could not have free Access into the most polite Company and Conversation. This Circumstance raised his natural Emulation, and soon enabled him to excel his Contemporaries in that great Science, the Advantages of which are now sufficiently known to Mankind.

How, and in what Manner, Dr. James came acquainted with the Baron, we refer the Reader to Captain *Morke's* Affidavit, Page 71.

In the Year 1741, Dr. James gave an Annuity Bond, Penalty £800, to *Mary Schwanberg* the elder,  
and

and *Mary Schwanberg* the younger, to secure the Payment of £16 *per Annum*, at four quarterly and equal Payments, so long as they both should live; and the Person, who drew the Bond, says it was given to them, on Condition that the said Baron *Schwanberg* should communicate to Dr. *James* some Secrets in Medicine; and in 1742, Dr. *James* gave another Bond, which see Page 9, Penalty £1000, to secure the Payment of one-third Part of all the Profits, arising from the Cures and Sale of the PILL, named AURUM HORIZONTALIS, [Remark. *One Grain of which, put up in a proper Vehicle, makes the PILL, and is a full Dose.*] or from any OTHER Medicine the said *Schwanberg* should communicate to him the said *James*.

Notwithstanding what Dr. *James* has sworn about the BARON'S assuming that Title, and that he translated for him several Passages out of *German Writers* for his Bread, in order now to depreciate and undervalue his INSTRUCTOR, I know to the contrary; and the Reader, from Dr. *James*'s own Words, hereafter will be inclinable to believe the same: For, under the Article CALCULUS in the *Medicinal Dictionary*, wrote by Dr. *James*, are the following Words regarding that so well-known DISSOLVENT for the Stone, &c. insinuated by me the LIQUID-SHELL, viz. "Mr. *Schwanberg*, a German Gentleman, extremely well versed in the MOST ABSTRUSE OPERATIONS OF CHYMISTRY, has a Method of melting, by the Help of a Flux, calcined Oyster-shells, so as make them run like Wax, and to admit of being cast into Cakes, which dissolve per Deliquium into a Fluid, &c." and which the Doctor declares, "He has frequently KNOWN to afford great Relief in nephritic Disorders."

But how different a Character has the Doctor given him in his *Treatise on the Gout and Rheumatism, &c.* publish'd by *T. Osborn* of *Grays-Inn* in 1745, about a Twelvemonth after the BARON'S Decease? In which

Treatise, Page 62, the Doctor says, "Some Years ago  
 " there was a PERSON in Town, utterly ignorant  
 " of *Physic*," [Remark. *But not unacquainted with*  
 PHYSICS, *as the Doctor acknowledges above; and*  
*wise enough to instruct him in making the FEVER*  
 POWDER, *for which he has illegally obtained Letters*  
 Patent. *This really may be depended upon; and the*  
 Doctor's Bond, *notwithstanding all his Craft, proves*  
*that the Baron communicated to him the AURUM*  
 HORIZONTALIS PILL, *for curing or relieving the*  
 Gout, Scurvy, fixed Rheumatisms, *and other chronical*  
 Distempers.] " who made it his Employment to  
 " cure Rheumatisms among the ordinary People,  
 [Remark. *Who have as much Right to be relieved as*  
*the extraordinary People.*] " and thereby acquired  
 " a tolerable Subsistence." [Remark. *Here the Doctor*  
*says he got a tolerable Subsistence by curing Rheuma-*  
*tisms, &c. but in his Affidavit, Page 93, he swears, he*  
*got his Bread by translating High Dutch for his Me-*  
*dicinal Dictionary.*] " This MAN affirmed with  
 " great Confidence," [Remark. *Confidence might be*  
*infinitely more justly applied to the Doctor.*] " that the  
 " Gout was always to be relieved, and generally to  
 " be cured by a steady Perseverance in the Use of a  
 " Medicine, the Preparation of which he concealed,  
 " but which I knew to be mercurial from many Cir-  
 " cumstances; particularly because [Remark. *The*  
 BARON *taught him the Process, as the BOND sufficiently*  
*proves.*] " when it had been given at Random, and  
 " without Judgment, as it generally was; it frequently  
 " excited a sort of Salivation, which, though slight,  
 " was sufficient to discover its Origin. This PERSON,  
 " at one Time or other, took me to see, I believe,  
 " more than FORTY of those, who had took HIS  
 " MEDICINE, who all concurred in bearing Testimony  
 " to the Truth of what he had asserted." [Remark.  
*Considering the BARON's No-Judgment, I think forty*  
*Evidences sufficient to prove it a good Medicine.]*  
 " But the Case which I best remember, and which  
 " is

“ is most to our present Purpose, is that of one  
 “ Mr. *Davis*, formerly a considerable Chymist in  
 “ London; but, at that Time, a Pensioner in *Morden-*  
 “ *College*, on *Blackheath*, where I was directed, and  
 “ whither I went to find him. The Particulars of  
 “ his Case, so near as I can recollect, were as follows.  
 “ When he was about 72, he had been violently af-  
 “ flicted with the Gout for near 20 Years, by which  
 “ he was in a great Measure deprived of the Use of  
 “ his Limbs, especially his Fingers, the Joints of  
 “ which were rendered immoveable by Chalk-Stones.  
 “ At that Time he began to take a MEDICINE re-  
 “ commended to him by the PERSON abovemention-  
 “ ed, from which he found so much Relief, that  
 “ he was encouraged to pursue the Use of it ever  
 “ since at Intervals; the Effects of which were,  
 “ that for the last twelve Years (being at this Time  
 “ eighty-four) he had never felt the least Symptom  
 “ of the Gout, and had in every Respect enjoyed a  
 “ perfect State of Health. He farther told me, that  
 “ in a very few Years the Chalk-Stones came away,  
 “ and the Knots upon the Joints gradually disappeared;  
 “ so that when I saw him, which is now about four  
 “ Years since, he had the perfect Use of his Hands  
 “ and Feet, and no Appearance of any preternatural  
 “ Tumor.

“ With Respect to the particular Preparation of  
 “ Mercury he took, HE would not give me the ex-  
 “ act Process; [Remark. *Therefore to get it exact,*  
 “ *the Doctor gave the BARON the £1000 Bond.*]  
 “ but, I understood, by frequent Conversations with  
 “ HIM, that it was MADE by dissolving Mercury  
 “ purify'd by repeated Amalgamations, and then dis-  
 “ solved in Spirit of Nitre, which was drawn off to  
 “ Dryness by a Sand-Heat; the remaining Mercurial  
 “ Mass was then dulcify'd by repeated Affusions of  
 “ Water, Trituration, Calcination, and last of all,  
 “ by burning a sufficient Quantity of Spirit of Wine  
 “ upon it.” [Remark. *Here the Doctor declares he*  
 got

got the Process of the PILL by frequent Conversations with the BARON; and, notwithstanding the Bond given to the BARON, for discovering it to him, in his single Affidavit, made in Opposition to forty of mine, for reversing the Patent he has so obreptitiously obtained, he swears positively, “ That he never was informed by the  
 “ said William Schwanberg, of his making any other  
 “ Powder, or of any other Materials, or in any other  
 “ Manner, than is herein before set forth to have been  
 “ communicated by him to this Deponent; (meaning the Antimomial Fever Powder) for the PILL is made up with one Grain of the Mercurial Powder; but the Doctor, perhaps, imagines that nobody can believe, that a PILL made up round and compact, and before it was put up in that Form, was ever an impalpable Powder! ]  
 “ This Gentleman lived, as I am informed, till last  
 “ Summer, in a very good State of Health, and then  
 “ died of old Age.” [Remark. And this Miracle performed by the Ignorant BARON SCHWANBERG! ]

In the same Treatise, Page 64, the Doctor goes on thus: “ Some Years ago I went with the PERSON  
 “ I have mentioned above, to see one under the Operation of the Medicine HE gave him, which I  
 “ KNEW was Mercurial ONLY.” [Remark. Here the Doctor asserts positively that the Medicine was Mercury ONLY: And yet by an Assignment in his beforementioned Affidavit, he swears as follows, viz.  
 “ And this Deponent saith, that the said Medicine,  
 “ for which this Deponent obtained the said Letters  
 “ Patent, is a POWDER and a FILL, and that one  
 “ Grain of the said PILL is introduced into this Deponent’s said POWDER, in making up the Dose  
 “ thereof, and IS, and HAS been so commonly made  
 “ up, sold, dispensed, and administered by this Deponent;  
 “ by which a Quantity of Quicksilver is introduced into  
 “ the said Medicine, and is of great Efficacy therein.”  
 Such a glaring Falshood as this, surely, none but Dr. James would be guilty of! What? Because the Dr. had in a collusive Manner obtained Letters Patent for two  
*different*



different and distinct Medicines, in order to save the Office Fees, and impose upon Mankind, by a *masked and disguised* Specification inrolled in *Chancery*, by which Means he has not only obtained Letters Patent for the Term of fourteen Years, but has procured a Monopoly for him and his Representatives for ever; for no Person will ever be able to make and prepare either of the said MEDICINES by or through the Means of the said Process, set forth in so *spurious, false, and deceitful* a manner: Besides, can any Gentleman of the Faculty, Chymist, Apothecary, or even a young Tyro, who has but served a Twelvemonths Apprenticeship, be taught to believe, that a *white* POWDER composed of *Antimony*, and a PILL composed of *Mercury*; which is reddish, are *one and the same* Medicine? But more especially, when thirty Grains of the Antimonial Powder, though prescribed by the Doctor, is a large and full Dose for the strongest Constitution; and one Grain of the Mercurial Powder, put up in a proper Vehicle, constitutes the PILL another full Dose; and both Medicines, at the same Time, are for different Distempers. Further, can any rational Man believe, that the Doctor, who compiled that voluminous Work, *The Medicinal Dictionary*, and also a *Dispensatory*, who had discussed and found out a Remedy for that *occult Poison* the Bite of a Mad Dog, besides his *Treatise on the Gout and Rheumatism*, and his *Dissertation on Fevers and Inflammatory Distempers, &c.* is so ignorant as not to know there was no Occasion for him to petition the Sovereign to grant him Letters Patent for a PILL and a POWDER, when both of them together (according to the Doctor) *only* make a POWDER! Again, the Doctor in his *Treatise on the Gout, &c.* not so much as once mentions an *Antimonial Preparation*, to relieve the Gout, Rheumatism, or Scurvy; nor in his *Dissertation on Fevers, &c.* does he ever mention a *Mercurial Preparation* for curing acute, inflammatory Fevers, &c. This may appear very  
strange,

strange, but it is very, very true!] The Doctor then continues the last mentioned Case as follows: “ This Patient was a Commander of a Merchant-  
 “ man, lately arrived from the *West-Indies*; I don’t  
 “ recollect that I ever heard his Name, nor do I  
 “ exactly remember more of his Habitation, than  
 “ that it was in a little dirty Street in *Wapping*, a  
 “ Place I never was at before nor since. He told me,  
 “ that for four or five Days he was confined to his  
 “ Bed by a terrible Fit of the Gout in both Feet;  
 “ that two Days before, he had taken a Dose of a  
 “ Medicine, which the GENTLEMAN who ac-  
 “ companied me had given him; that a few Hours  
 “ after taking it, the Part in Pain began to sweat  
 “ profusely, whilst all the other Parts of his Body  
 “ were in a gentle and agreeable Glow only; that  
 “ ever since his Feet had continued to sweat so  
 “ profusely, that the Napkins which had been laid  
 “ to them two Hours before I saw him, eight times  
 “ doubled, were wet quite through, and that the exqui-  
 “ site Torture he felt before, had gradually abated, in-  
 “ somuch that he could now walk across his Chamber  
 “ without Pain, and without the Assistance of a  
 “ Stick.” [Remark. This does not prove the BARON  
*utterly* ignorant of Physic.] *Idem*, Page 66. “ I must  
 “ remark, for Fear of being misunderstood,” [Remark.  
 The Doctor seems to be extremely tenacious of his  
*Judgment*, and the Reader’s *Misunderstanding*, lest  
 an *acute* Rheumatism, should be taken for one of  
 the *chronical* Sort.] “ that whenever I mention  
 “ Rheumatisms in this Treatise, I mean those of the  
 “ *chronical* Sort; for, in those of the *acute* Kind,  
 “ I have not found *Mercury* of equal Efficacy.”  
 [Remark. The *Fever Powder* the Doctor recom-  
 mends in *acute* Rheumatisms, and *Mercury* in those  
 of the *chronical* Sort, which from his own Mouth  
 sufficiently evinces that the *Mercurial PILL* is for fixed  
 Cases, such as Gout, Rheumatism, Scurvy, &c. and  
 the *Antimonial Powder*, is for inflammatory and acute  
 Fevers, and Rheumatisms.]

As Dr. *James*, from Time to Time, since the Death of BARON SCHWANBERG, has made large Promises of what he would do, not only for me, but for the BARON'S Family; and has so often, and so highly commended me for my Industry in preserving them, and at the same Time has prescribed and recommended the LIQUID SHELL to many who have been relieved by it, the *Admirers* and *Believers* of Dr. *James* must be persuaded that his *Non-performance* must be owing, either to *bad Fortune*, or a *bad Heart*. Be that as it may; I cannot help taking Notice of what the Doctor attempted to do, last *May* was Twelvemonth, when he presumed I was about to endeavour to vacate his illegally obtained Letters Patent. He went to Mrs. *Schwanberg's* Cousin, to whom he very gravely related what great Respects he had for Mrs. *Schwanberg*, and her Daughter *Polly*, and that he would take Care of them; but that I and Mr. *Dacey* ought to give a Bond to pay Mrs. *Schwanberg* £100 per Annum, out of the Profits arising from the Sale of the Liquid Shell, Powder, &c. and if I would not do that, he would put her into a Shop, where she might live handsomely by selling Medicines, and that he would give a Bond to pay Mrs. *Schwanberg* £20 per Annum, and take Care of her Daughter. About two or three Days after this, I called upon Mrs. *Schwanberg's* Cousin, when she related to me with some Warmth what the Doctor had said, and then asked me whether I would allow, or give her Cousin so much a Year? I told her I should do no such Thing, nor would I agree to allow her Cousin *Schwanberg* a single Farthing; for that I was under no Obligation farther than what I had generously promised her, when the BARON lay ill, and after he was deceased; which was, *That so long as I had a Shilling in the World, neither she nor her Daughter should ever want it.* How well I have kept to that Promise is now sufficiently known.

This cunning Scheme of the Doctor's seemed calculated to invalidate both Mrs. *Schwanberg's* Evidence  
and

and mine; for it may be presumed, if I had *complied*, and allowed any Sum Yearly, the Doctor might then have said, and proved, I had made Use of illegal Means, to have prevented Mrs. *Schwanberg* from coming over to his Interest, as is sufficiently proved by Mrs. *Schwanberg*'s own Affidavit, in Page 22.

I well understand, that when private Services are once told, the Obligation becomes void; but there is *now* a Necessity to relate, that I was Security with Mr. *Newbery* for Dr. *James*, prior to his obtaining the Patent; and tho' I was so frequently *promised* by him, that I should never come into any Scrape about it; yet at the same Time, that Affair was shuffled and put off from Time to Time, notwithstanding I had so often reiterated to him, that I should have Judgment come into my House, if the Money was not paid; but all I said availed nothing; for Mr. *Newbery* and myself were obliged to pay the Money the Day before the Judgment was to enter; and what is still more extraordinary, notwithstanding his great Practice, great Judgment, great Learning, great Interest, and his great Income of £2000 *per Annum*, I only received £11 and 6d. in Driblets in one Year, and the rest was paid by Mr. *Newbery* to a Gentleman of the *Temple*, about eighteen Months ago! This I only mention, to prove to the World how delicately honest and tenacious this *pretending Discoverer* of two grand Medicines is to his *own* Interest.

In the Beginning of the Year 1747, I was told by Captain *John Clarke*, that Dr. *James* intended to get Letters Patent for *Schwanberg*'s Fever Powder, and for his Aurum Horizontale Pill, by the taking of which Pill the Captain said he had been cured of a fixed venereal and icorbutic Case, and declared he never met with any Medicine before to serve him so essentially. Some Time after, I saw Mr. *Newbery*, a Bookseller in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, when I told him what Captain *Clarke* had said; who replied, he

did not believe it; but I really could not believe Mr. *Newbery*, because I had Intimation given me, that he was actually to be engaged with Dr. *James* in Consequence of the Patent. Some short Time after, I saw Mr. *Faden*, the Printer, who is frequently employed by Mr. *Newbery*, and to whom I had before told, what I believed Dr. *James* and Mr. *Newbery* were upon; and Mr. *Faden* seeing me much vexed. said, that I might make myself very easy, for Mr. *Newbery* had desired him to tell me so; and that Mr. *Newbery* would not be any way concerned with Dr. *James* in the Powder, for that he was a bad Man, &c. However, on the 13th of *November*, the same Year, Letters Patent were obtained in a collective Manner for both the said Medicines; and about the *March* following, the Powder was advertised in the News-papers, as a Powder of Dr. *James's* own Invention and Discovery.

Thus much I thought necessary to premise to the Public, in order to give them some Light into the following extraordinary Proceedings, touching Dr. *James's* Right to a Patent for *Schwanberg's* FEVER POWDER and his *Aurum Horizontale* PILL, for which the £1000 Bond was given; leaving it fully and wholly to their impartial Determination, to censure or countenance my Endeavours to vacate his illegally obtained Letters Patent for two different and distinct Medicines, which were invented by Baron *Schwanberg*, and published so many Years before he obtained the same.

The READER and *Impartial* INQUIRER will find, that there are Affidavits sufficient to prove the PUBLICATION of the FEVER POWDER prior many Years to the Patent obtained by Dr. *James*; and also a sufficient Number to prove, by Experiments, their exact IDENTITY; and there are others, who have taken both the Powders, which prove their similar Operations and Effects: But the Doctor, either thro' Design or otherwise, has set forth in his MASKED Specification, in-

rolled in Chancery, that “ It is impossible for any  
 “ one that does not see, or attend to the Process,  
 “ to specify the precise Dose, because the MEDICINES  
 [ *Remark.* Here the Doctor speaks plurally. ] “ will be  
 “ stronger or weaker, according as the Process is  
 “ conducted; in general thirty Grains of the AN-  
 “ TIMONIAL POWDER, and one Grain of the  
 “ MERCURIAL POWDER, is [ *Remark.* Here, be-  
 cause the Doctor has substituted the Particle IS for  
 ARE, the *Aurum Horizontale Pill*, which is red,  
 and the *Antimonial Fever Powder*, which is white,  
 must be *one* and the *same* Medicine, though *one*  
 Grain of the Mercurial Powder made up in a PILL  
 is a full Dose, and given only in chronic Cases; and  
 thirty Grains of the Antimonial Fever Powder is  
 another full and large Dose, and only given in acute  
 Fevers and inflammatory Distempers, see *Specifica-  
 tion*, Page 91. ] “ a moderate Dose; though some-  
 “ times more, sometimes less is required.”

What may appear of an *extraordinary Nature* to  
 one, may appear extremely *easy* and *obvious* to ano-  
 ther; but to me it seems amazing, that upwards of  
 forty Affidavits were filed in *Chancery* for many  
 Months, that *Dr. James* might have Copies thereof,  
 in order to vindicate his Right to the Patent, and  
 to contradict any Assignments therein contained;  
 and that the Doctor should not file *one*, but only  
 swear his Affidavit the very Day of Hearing, which  
 then I had never seen, and only three, out of the  
 many against his Right to the Patent, read; yet  
 so it turned out, that the REPORT, now before his  
 MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL is against me, be-  
 cause in my *Petition* to the KING in COUNCIL I only  
 set forth (by Advice) to have the Patent regarding  
 the Fever Powder vacated; on a Conviction I could  
 well *prove* and *demonstrate* the *Identity* of the FEVER  
 POWDER, it being a Medicine in a *fixed State*,  
 and will not fly off in the most intense Heat; whereas  
 the AURUM HORIZONTALIS PILL being prepared  
 from

from crude Mercury, and as all Mercurial Preparations are well known to be volatile, and fly off in a less Degree of Heat, I could only prove it to be a Mercurial Medicine, and that the BARON had often told me and others he had communicated to Dr. *James* the Method and Manner of preparing it, which Dr. *James* never yet once denied to me, and which the £1000 Bond is sufficient alone to prove; but as I did not set forth the AURUM HORIZONTALIS PILL, as well as the FEVER POWDER, in my *Petition*, Dr. *James's* SINGLE Affidavit prevailed against the MANY following; which are humbly laid before the PUBLIC, for their *impartial* Determination, by their most aggrieved humble Servant,

WALTER BAKER,

April 10, 1753.





To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty in  
Council.

*The humble Petition of Walter Baker, of Helmet-  
Court, in the Strand, Chymist, .....*

*Sheweth,*

**T**H A T William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, a very ingenious chymist, in his life time, in or about the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty four, with great labour and expence found out and invented a certain medicine, being a febrifuge or powder, which was, and is, an immediate cure for almost all kinds of fevers; the said Schwanberg dispensed the said medicine to divers of your majesty's subjects, with very great success, from thence, until the time of his death, which happen'd in or about the month of October, in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty four; and your petitioner being extremely intimate with the said Schwanberg, from the year one thousand seven hundred and forty, to the time of his death, the said Schwanberg, during that time, taught and instructed your petitioner how to make and prepare the same.

That doctor Robert James, a physician, now of Craig's-Court, Charing-Cross, having administred the said medicine to great numbers of his patients, by the several names of *The Powder, The Antimonial Powder, The Baron's Powder, The Universal Powder, or Schwanberg's Universal Fever Powder*, the said doctor James, by some means or other, some little time before the said Schwanberg's death, became acquainted with the nature and manner of making and preparing the same.

That the said Schwanberg dying intestate, in October, one thousand seven hundred and forty four, your petitioner, soon afterwards, had letters of administration of his estate and effects granted to him, out of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and

B . . . . . thereby



thereby became intitled to the benefit of the said secret; in making and preparing of the said medicine, and to the profits and advantages thereof.

That the said doctor James usurping and taking upon himself the sole secret of preparing and making the said medicine, and that the same was a new medicine, found out by him, under that pretence made application to your majesty for a patent, for the sole making and vending the same for the term of fourteen years, and on that application your majesty, by letters patent bearing date on or about the thirteenth day of November, in the twenty first year of your reign, granted, to the said doctor Robert James, the sole power and privilege of making, vending, and selling the said powder, described in the said letters patent, by the name and description of *a powder invented by the said Robert James, which, in a few hours, and with a very few doses, most effectually cured acute fevers of all kinds, rheumatisms, pleurisies, and inflammations, and eminently relieved the gout, \* scurvy, and other chronical distempers, in a safe, effectual, and agreeable manner*, for the term of fourteen years, to commence from the date of the said letters patent.

That your petitioner is able to prove, with the greatest and clearest certainty and demonstration, that the powder, mention'd in the said letters patent, is the very same identical medicine that was so found out, made and prepared by the said Schwanberg, and no other; and that the same was not invented or found out by the said doctor James.

That by means of the said patent, your petitioner, ever since the obtaining of the same, has been, and still is, restrain'd from vending or selling of the aforesaid medicine, without being expos'd and made liable to continual suits at law; and likewise your majesty's subjects are, by the said doctor James's having obtain'd the said letters patent, taught to believe

\* The Fever Powder has not the efficacy to cure the gout, scurvy, or other chronical distempers; but the Pill has.

lieve that the said powder, prepared by the said doctor James, and that prepared by your petitioner, are different medicines; or else, that your petitioner cannot supply them therewith; whereby your petitioner has, in a great measure, ever since the obtaining of the said letters patent, lost the benefit and advantage of the said medicine.

That in the said letters patent there is a proviso, that in case it should be made appear to your majesty, or any six or more of your privy council, during the said term, that the said grant was contrary to law, or prejudicial, or inconvenient to your majesty's subjects in general; or that the said invention was not a new invention, as to the public use and exercise thereof; or not invented and found out by the said Robert James; that then upon signification or declaration thereof, to be made by your majesty, under your signet, or privy seal, or by the lords, or others of your majesty's privy council, or any six or more of them, under their hands, the said letters patent should forthwith cease, determine, and be utterly void.

Your petitioner therefore most humbly prays your majesty to take his case into consideration, and that the said letters patent, so obtain'd by the said doctor Robert James, may be vacated, pursuant to the power reserved to your majesty for that purpose.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

*Walter Baker.*

*The two following Affidavits were deliver'd with the Petition.*

**W**ALTER BAKER, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, chymist, maketh oath and faith, that William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, a very ingenious chymist, in his life time, in or about the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty four, found out and invented a certain medicine, being a febrifuge or powder, which being an antimonial powder, prepared with crude antimony, and

Other materials, and which has been found, by experience, to be an immediate cure for almost all kinds of fevers; and the said Schwanberg dispensed the said medicine to divers of his majesty's subjects, with very great success, from thence, until the time of his death, which happen'd in or about the month of October, in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty four; and this deponent being extremely intimate with the said Schwanberg, from the year one thousand seven hundred and forty, to the time of his death, the said Schwanberg, during that time, taught and instructed this deponent how to make and prepare the same; and this deponent saith, that doctor Robert James, a physician, now of Craig's-Court, Charing-Cross, having administred the said medicine to great numbers of his patients, by the several names of *The Powder*, *The Antimonial Powder*, *The Baron's Powder*, *The Universal Powder*, or *Schwanberg's Universal Fever Powder*, the said doctor James, by some means or other, some little time before the said Schwanberg's death, became, as this deponent believes, acquainted with the nature and manner of making and preparing the same; and this deponent saith, that the said Schwanberg dying intestate, in October, one thousand seven hundred and forty four, this deponent, soon afterwards, had letters of administration of his estate and effects granted to him, out of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and thereby, as this deponent apprehends, became intitled to the benefit of the said secret, in making and preparing of the said medicine, and the profits and advantages thereof; and saith, that the said doctor James usurping and taking upon himself the sole secret of preparing and making of the said medicine, and that the same was a new medicine found out by him, under that pretence made application to his majesty for a patent, for the sole making and vending of the same for the term of fourteen years, and on that application his majesty, by letters patent, bearing date on or about the thirteenth day of

of November, in the twenty first year of his reign, granted to the said doctor Robert James, the sole power and privilege of making, vending, and selling the said powder, described in the said letters patent by the name and description of *A Powder invented by the said Robert James, which in a few hours, and with a very few doses, most effectually cured acute fevers of all kinds, rheumatisms, pleurisies, and inflammations, and eminently relieved the gout, scurvy, and other chronical distempers, in a safe, effectual, and agreeable manner,* for the term of fourteen years, to commence from the date of the said letters patent; and this deponent further saith, that he this deponent verily believes, and does not in the least doubt but that he is able to prove, with the greatest and clearest certainty and demonstration, that the powder mention'd in the said letters patent is the very same identical medicine, that was so found out, made and prepared by the said Schwanberg, and no other, and that the same was not invented, or found out, by the said doctor James; and this deponent saith, that by means of the said patent this deponent, ever since the obtaining of the same, has been, and still is, as he is advised and believes, restrain'd from vending or selling of the aforesaid medicine, without being expos'd and made liable to continual suits at law; and likewise, his majesty's subjects, as this deponent has been inform'd, and verily believes, and doubts not but to fully prove, are, by the said doctor James's having obtain'd the said letters patent, taught to believe, that the said powder, prepared by the said doctor James, and that prepared by this deponent, are different medicines, or else that this deponent cannot supply them therewith, whereby this deponent has, in a great measure, ever since the obtaining of the said letters patent, as he conceives, and believes, lost the benefit and advantage of the said medicine; and this deponent further saith, that in the said letters patent there is a proviso, that in case it should be made appear to his majesty, or any six or more of his

privy council, during the said term, that the said grant was contrary to law, or prejudicial, or inconvenient to his majesty's subjects in general, or that the said invention was not a new invention, as to the public use and exercise thereof, or not invented and found out by the said Robert James, that then, upon signification or declaration thereof, to be made by his majesty, under his signet or privy seal, or by the lords, or others of his majesty's privy council, or any six or more of them, under their hands, the said letters patent should forthwith cease, determine, and be utterly void.

*Walter Baker,*

*Sworn December 21, 1751, at the Public-Office,  
before S. Burroughs.*

**M**ARY SCHWANBERG, of the parish of St. Mary le Strand, in the county of Middlesex; maketh oath and faith, that she this deponent, about the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty six, and from thence until October, one thousand seven hundred and forty four, was well acquainted with William Schwanberg, gentleman, who before and all that time studied chymistry in the abstruse way, and during all that time prepared *An Antimonial Fever Powder*, composed of crude antimony, and other materials, for the speedy curing acute, continual and inflammatory fevers, and rheumatisms, and which said powder this deponent was taught to prepare, by the said Schwanberg, for several years, to the time of his death, in October, one thousand seven hundred and forty four; and that the said Schwanberg, during his life, from time to time, did sell, publish, and administer the same to a vast many of his majesty's subjects, in the before mention'd cases, with great success; and this deponent further faith, that in or about the year one thousand seven hundred and forty one, doctor Robert James, now of Craig's Court, in the parish of St. Martin's in the fields, in the county of Middlesex, applied to the said William Schwanberg, for him to discover to the  
said

said James, the secret method and manner of preparing and making the same fever powder, and the said Schwanberg being always a very communicative man among his friends, did soon after, to this deponent's knowledge, instruct him in the method of preparing thereof; and saith, that the fever powder, that the said James now sells and publishes, and for which said fever powder the said James, in November, one thousand seven hundred and forty seven, obtain'd his majesty's royal letters patent, for the sole making and vending the same, for the term of fourteen years, is the same sort of powder as so used to be prepared by the said Schwanberg; and this deponent can the better depose the same, because she was used to prepare the said powder for the said Schwanberg for many years next preceeding his death; and this deponent further saith, that the said Schwanberg, in his life time, communicated the said manner and method of preparing and making the said antimonial powder, to Walter Baker, now of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, the now administrator of the said Schwanberg's estate and effects; and the said Baker did for several years, in the life time of the said Schwanberg, and hath, ever since the death of the said Schwanberg, publickly sold the same to many of his majesty's subjects, in this deponent's presence, she, this deponent, having lived in the same house with the said Baker, not only in the life time of the said Schwanberg, but also ever since his death, and frequently assisted the said Baker in preparing the said powder; and this deponent further saith, that she, being divers times in conversation with the said James, at his house in Craig's-Court, in the months of March, April, May, and June, one thousand seven hundred and fifty one, the said James did at all those times admit the identity of the said powder, and that the same had brought him into great practice; and that he would settle twenty pounds a year upon this deponent, and put her in a way, whereby this deponent should get a thou-

thousand pounds; that if she could think of any thing better, he would agree to it; and then desired this deponent not to make any affidavit relating to the said fever powder; but that if this deponent should make an affidavit, that then this deponent was not to expect any future favour from him the said James, but that she must entirely rely upon the courtesy of the said Walter Baker for her future subsistence.

*Mary Schwanberg.*

*Sworn December 21, 1751, at the  
Public Office, before S. Burroughs.*

*At the Council-Chamber, Whitehall, Feb. 18, 1752.  
By a Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's Most  
Honourable Privy Council.*

**H**IS majesty having been pleased by his order in council of the fourteenth of last month, to refer unto this committee the humble petition of Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, chymist, humbly praying that his majesty's letters patent, lately granted to doctor Robert James, physician, for the sole power and privilege of making, vending, and selling, for the term of fourteen years, a powder invented by him, for the cure of acute fevers, rheumatisms, pleurifies, and inflammations, and for relieving the gout, scurvy, and other chronical distempers, may be vacated, pursuant to the power, reserved to his majesty, in the said letters patent, for that purpose, in regard the said powder was not invented by the said doctor James, the same having been found out by one William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg; the lords of the committee, this day, took the same into their consideration, and are hereby pleased to refer the said petition (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) to his majesty's attorney and solicitor general, to examine into the same, and to report a state of the case to this committee, together with their opinion, what may be proper to be done thereupon.

*W. Sharpe.*

*Dr. James's Bond to Baron Schwanberg.*

**K**NOW all men by these presents, that I Robert James, of Craig's-Court, Charing Cross, in the county of Middlesex, doctor in physic, am held and firmly bound to William Schwanberg, of Exeter street, in the Strand, in the said county of Middlesex, gent. in one thousand pounds of good and lawful money of Great-Britain, to be well and truly paid to the said William Schwanberg, his certain attorney, executors, or administrators, for which payment, well and truly to be made, I bind myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents, seal'd with my seal, dated the fifteenth day of June, in the sixteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, King of Great-Britain, &c. and in the year of our Lord 1742.\*

Whereas the above named William Schwanberg hath agreed and promised to discover, make known, and fully instruct the above bound Robert James, in the art of composing, mixing, framing, making, and preparing a chymical preparation for a medicine, call'd *The Aurum Horizontale*, in as perfect and true manner, as he, the said William Schwanberg, now is master of preparing and making the same. Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-bound Robert James, after receiving such instructions as aforesaid, shall well and truly account, to the said William Schwanberg, for one third of the profits arising from the administering of the said medicine, call'd *The Aurum Horizontale*, or any other medicine communicated, by the same William Schwanberg, to any patient or patients of him the said Robert James, or to any other person or persons whatsoever, upon the request of the said William Schwanberg, to be made to the said Robert James, at any time or times within one week after demand or notice in writing, to be left at the dwelling

\* Dr. James gave another bond, dated Dec. 4, 1741, to Mary Schwanberg, to secure the payment of sixteen pounds *per Annum*, during the life of her and the child.



ing house of the said Robert James for that purpose; and also, that if the above-bound Robert James shall at any time or times hereafter sell, or discover to any person or persons whatsoever, the art of making the preparation aforesaid, he the said Robert James shall within one week, after demand, or notice, as aforesaid, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said William Schwanberg, one moiety or half part of all such sum and sums of money, as he the said Robert James shall receive by such selling and discovering the same. And lastly, that the said Robert James shall not, at any time or times hereafter, sell or discover to any person or persons whatsoever, the art of making the preparation aforesaid, without the consent of the said William Schwanberg, in writing first had and obtain'd. Then this obligation to be void, or else to remain in full force and virtue.

R. James.

*Seal'd and deliver'd in  
the presence of*

*Thomas Marshall,  
John Maitland.*

I do hereby acknowledge and declare, that the full discovery and art of making and composing, *the aurum horizontale, or the mercurial pill*, had now been made to me, and that I am fully master thereof, by the instruction of the said William Schwanberg. \*

*Copy of Letters sent to W. Baker, from Doctor James.*

Dear Sir,

Saturday 4 o'clock.

**A**BOUT 8 o'clock I shall call at the Sun, and shall be glad of your company.

*Receiv'd Dec. 5, 1747.*

*Yours, R. James.*

S I R,

**I** Found the patient I went to worse than I expected, which kept me an hour; but I came back the moment I could leave her; to-morrow, at seven, I will call at the Sun, and shall be glad to see you.

*Receiv'd Dec. 8, 1747.*

*Yours, R. James.*

Test' *M. Hodgson, Wedn. evening, saw this letter dated.*

\* This paragraph is wrote at the bottom of the bond, in Schwanberg's own hand writing.

Mr. Baker,

**P**R A Y send a bottle of the shell for Mr. Cox, for which the bearer will pay you; I would advise you, for your own sake, to be cautious of any engagements till you see  
*Yours, R. James.*

*Receiv'd Dec. 8, 1747.*

**T**est' *M. Hodgson* saw this dated *Wednesday evening following.*

Mr. Baker,

**I**F you will come to Mr. Cox's, at the Lebec's Head, Chandos-Street, any time before ten, and send for me, Mr. Cox knows where I am, and will dispatch his porter for  
*Yours, R. J.*

*Received December 9, 1747.*

**S**aw this open'd, and dated the same *Wedn. evening.*  
*M. Hodgson.*

Mr. Baker,

**I** Have been employ'd for six weeks in soliciting Mr. Satchwell, for money to pay off the affairs you are engaged in, and had hopes of succeeding; but last week, it seems, he was told something you said about me to Mr. Kerfoot, which has retarded it, or perhaps put a stop to it. If what you said to Mr. Kerfoot would do you any service, you was certainly right; but, if it could only answer the end of distressing you and me, you was wrong. I cannot call on Mr. Bunting till I have Mr. Satchwell's answer, which may be to day; and as Mr. Peers, I have a hundred times sent by Captain Clarke and others, to desire I might see you, in order to go with you to him. I shall do all I can, but more is impossible.  
*Yours, R. James.*

*W. Baker's second Affidavit, read before the Attorney and Solicitor General.*

**W**ALTER BAKER, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, chymist, maketh oath and faith, that *William Schwanberg*, commonly call'd *baron Schwanberg*,

berg, a very ingenious chymist, in his life time, in or about the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty four, as this deponent was inform'd by the said Schwanberg, and which this deponent verily believes to be true, found out and invented a certain medicine, being a febrifuge or powder, prepared with crude antimony, and other materials, which has been found by experience to be an immediate cure for almost all kinds of fevers; and the said Schwanberg dispensed the said medicine to divers of his majesty's subjects, with very great success, from thence until the time of his death, which happen'd in or about the month of October, in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty four; and this deponent being extremely intimate with the said Schwanberg, from the year one thousand seven hundred and forty, to the time of his death, the said Schwanberg during that time taught and instructed this deponent, how to make and prepare the same; and this deponent saith, that doctor Robert James, a physician, now of Craig's-court, Charing-Cross, having administred the said medicine to great numbers of his patients by the several names of *The Powder*, *The Antimonial Powder*, *The Baron's Powder*, *The Universal Powder*, or *Schwanberg's Universal Fever Powder*, the said doctor James, by some means or other, some little time before the said Schwanberg's death, became acquainted with the nature and manner of making and preparing the same; and this deponent saith, that the said Schwanberg dying intestate, in October, one thousand seven hundred and forty four, this deponent soon afterwards had letters of administration, of his estate and effects, granted to him, out of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and thereby, as this deponent apprehends, became entitled to the benefit of the said secret, in making and preparing of the said medicine, and to the profits and advantages thereof; and saith, that the said doctor James, usurp-

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ing and taking upon himself the sole secret of preparing and making of the said medicine, and that the same was a new medicine found out by him, under that pretence made application to his majesty for a patent, for the sole making and vending of the same, for the term of fourteen years, and on that application his majesty by letters patent, bearing date on or about the thirteenth day of November, in the twenty-first year of his reign, granted to the said doctor Robert James, the sole power and privilege of making, vending and selling the said powder, described in the said letters patent by the name and description of *A Powder, invented by the said Robert James, which in a few hours, and with a very few doses, most effectually cured acute fevers of all kinds, rheumatism, pleurisy and inflammations, and eminently relieved the gout, scurvy, and other chronical distempers, in a safe, effectual, and agreeable manner,* for the term of fourteen years, to commence from the date of the said letters patent; and this deponent further saith, that he this deponent well knows, that the powder mention'd in the said letters patent, is the very same identical medicine, that was so found out, made, and prepared by the said Schwanberg, and no other, and that the same was not invented, or found out by the said doctor James; and this deponent can the rather depose the same, for that this deponent has, at divers times, in divers ways and manners, analyzed as well his own as the said James's powder, on purpose to shew and demonstrate the same, and has always found them exactly similar in all respects; and this deponent saith that by means of the said patent this deponent, ever since the obtaining of the same, has been, and still is, as he is advised and believes, restrain'd from vending or selling of the aforesaid medicine, without being exposed and made liable to continual suits at law; and likewise, his majesty's sub-

jects, as this deponent has been inform'd, and verily believes, are, by the said doctor James's having obtain'd the said letters patent, taught to believe, that the said powder prepared by the said doctor James, and that prepared by this deponent, are different medicines, or else, that this deponent cannot supply them therewith, whereby this deponent has in a great measure, ever since the obtaining of the said letters patent, as he conceives and believes, lost great part of the benefit and advantage of the said medicine; and this deponent further saith, that in the life time of the said Schwanberg, he vended large quantities of the said fever powder, to a great many of his majesty's subjects, in acute and inflammatory, as well as intermittent fevers, and rheumatisms, with great success; and this deponent hath ever since the said Schwanberg's death continued to sell and administer the said powder, under the name of *Schwanberg's Universal Powder*; and this deponent further saith, that during his intimacy with the said Schwanberg, he has frequently declared to this deponent, at several times and places, that he the said Schwanberg had discover'd the secret to the said James of making the said medicine; and this deponent further saith, that about the month of March, one thousand seven hundred and forty three-four, the said baron Schwanberg went to France along with David Barbutt, and left this deponent to take care of his family, which then consisted of Mary Schwanberg, and his son and daughter, both infants, and the said Schwanberg then told this deponent, that the said doctor Robert James would send the said Mrs. Schwanberg half a guinea, and one John Crawley, then an apothecary in Berry-Street, St. James's, another half guinea, every week, during his stay from England; but this deponent saith, that neither the said James nor the said Crawley perform'd what the said Schwanberg said they would, and therefore  
 this

his deponent was obliged to support the said Schwanberg's family, during his absence from England, which was near five months; and that in October following the said Schwanberg died, leaving his family intirely unprovided for; and this deponent saith, that about fifteen months after the decease of the said Schwanberg, the said James advised this deponent to administer to the effects of the said Schwanberg, as chief creditor, and that he, the said James, would defray the expence, for that the said James then inform'd this deponent, that the said Crawley was indebted to the said Schwanberg in near one hundred pounds for pills, and said powder, deliver'd to said Crawley, in the life time of the said Schwanberg, and this deponent took out letters of administration to the said Schwanberg's effects accordingly; and this deponent further saith, that in the years one thousand seven hundred and forty four, one thousand seven hundred and forty five, one thousand seven hundred and forty six, and one thousand seven hundred and forty seven, he frequently visited the said doctor James, when the said James always, and on every occasion, acknowledged that the powder so made and dispensed by the said James, as a fever powder, was the said Schwanberg's fever powder, and no other, and that the said Schwanberg had taught him how to make the same; and this deponent further saith, that in the latter end of the year one thousand seven hundred and forty seven, the said James sent this deponent a note or letter, in the hand writing of the said James, to meet him about seven in the evening, at the Sun in Katherine-street, in the Strand, and this deponent, and the said James, then and there talked about the said Schwanberg's fever powder, when this deponent told the said James, that he had just been inform'd that the said James was about to obtain letters patent, for the sole vending the said Schwanberg's fever powder, when

the said James declared to this deponent, that he was not, nor did intend any such thing, or else this deponent could and would have forthwith endeavour'd to have stopt the same, having then not pass'd the several offices, as this deponent believes; and this deponent saith, that the said James, at the last before mention'd meeting, desired this deponent to dine with him the next day, for that the said James had something to say to this deponent to his advantage, and desired this deponent not to sell the said powder too cheap, nor to enter into any engagement till this deponent should see the said James again, for that the said James was this deponent's friend, and would serve him, if this deponent would follow the said James's advice; but this deponent did not go, and soon afterwards this deponent discover'd, that the said James had obtain'd his majesty's letters patent aforesaid, for the sole vending of the said powder; and this deponent further saith, that on or about the seventh day of June, one thousand seven hundred and fifty, this deponent went to the house of the said Robert James, in Craig's-Court, Charing-Cross, and then told the said James, that he would publish to the world, by way of an advertisement in the public news papers, that the said James had basely arrogated to himself the invention of the late baron Schwanberg's fever powder, to the great prejudice of this deponent, and the remains of the said Schwanberg's family, and then shew'd the said James the advertisement; but whether the said James read it throughout, this deponent cannot depose, but saith that the said James look'd upon it for some time, as if he was reading the same; and then the said James return'd it to this deponent, and asked him (this deponent) whether he was then any where engaged? and this deponent answer'd in the negative; then the said James propos'd, the said James and this deponent their going together, saying,

saying, he wanted to speak with this deponent, and accordingly this deponent and the said James went together to a place call'd Carlisle-house, in the parish of Lambeth, and in coming back again the said James invited this deponent to dine with him the then next day, and said, that he had something to say to this deponent, which would be greatly to this deponent's advantage, and accordingly this deponent went the next day, and dined with the said James, when the said James paid this deponent a guinea, in part of twenty three pounds ten shillings, which the said James then owed this deponent; and then the said James, then in talk with this deponent, took notice to this deponent, that this deponent had been always of opinion that the powder would not do for a quack medicine, to get any thing by it; and then said that he, the said James, thought so too, but that it brought the said James more and more into practice, that it would be in the said James's power in a little time to do any thing, and that then he would serve this deponent; and this deponent saith, that the said James frequently from time to time making large promises what he would do for this deponent, and the said late Schwanberg's family, prevented this deponent for above three years from attempting the setting aside the said letters patent; but about March the twelfth, one thousand seven hundred and fifty one, finding the said James's promises, from time to time, vague and specious, this deponent then went to the said James, at his said house in Craig's-Court, and then and there told the said James, that he this deponent had a proposal to offer to the said James, which was, that for the future this deponent was not to mention the name of Schwanberg, the inventor of the fever powder, but that it should be called *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, on condition that this deponent was to prepare and vend the said



fever powder, under the name of *Doctior Robert James's fever powder*, and to make use of the said James's seal, and directions for taking the same, but that this deponent was not to have any partnership or dealings with the said James for the said fever powder, which the said James made and sold, but that this deponent was to prepare Schwanberg's fever powder himself, and to make it up in the same manner, and use the same seal and directions for the taking of it, as the said James used, and so the said powder should be sold by both, by this deponent and the said James, in the name of *James's fever powder*; to which proposal the said James agreed, and asked this deponent, why this deponent had not done that without letting the said James know of it? and this deponent reply'd, that he never chose to do any thing under handed; then the said James desired this deponent to call upon John Newbery, who sold the said James's fever powder, at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's-Church-Yard, and was concern'd with the said James therein, to inform him of what the said James had agreed to, which this deponent within an hour afterwards accordingly did; but the said Newbery said, that he must take some time to consider of it, and that he must write to Mr. Collins of Salisbury, before he could give this deponent an answer, and that he was a great deal of money out of pocket, or words to the same or the like effect; and this deponent further saith, that about a fortnight after the said proposal was made to the said James, this deponent went to the said James's house, when the said James told this deponent, that he had thought of a much better method, than the proposal this deponent had made to him, which was, that the said Newbery should take the dissolvent, named *The Liquid-Shell for the gravel and Stone*, a medicine this deponent has a patent for,

of

of Cluer Dicey, in Bow-Church-Yard, who is the wholesale vender of the said liquid shell, and who is in certain articles of agreement; on that account, with this deponent, and that the said Dicey should take in lieu thereof the said James's fever powder, which the said James assured this deponent would answer much better to this deponent's advantage; and this deponent reply'd, that he was very well assured that the said Dicey would not agree to come into any such measures, for that he, the said Dicey, had the powder at a much cheaper rate of this deponent, than he could possibly have of the said Newbery, and that therefore this deponent was of opinion, that the said Dicey would not agree to any such thing: the said James then said to this deponent, Baker, don't let you and I fall out; what money do you owe Dicey? it will be in my power by and bye to let you have, or give you five hundred pounds, or words to the same or like effect; but this deponent, then taking no further notice of the said James, has not had any conversation with the said James ever since; and this deponent further saith, that at all the times this deponent has ever been in conversation with the said James, during the years one thousand seven hundred and forty three, one thousand seven hundred and forty four, one thousand seven hundred and forty five, one thousand seven hundred and forty six, one thousand seven hundred and forty seven, one thousand seven hundred and fifty, and one thousand seven hundred and fifty one, and the said fever powder has been talked of, the said James never call'd it his fever powder, but that he always call'd it the said baron's fever powder, and never pretended to this deponent, that his, the said James's powder, was not the same identical powder, as had been so found out by the said Schwanberg; and this deponent further saith, that the said fever powder, for which the said doctor Robert James obtain'd

obtain'd letters patent, was not invented nor first published by the said James, but that it is really prepared from the same principles and materials the said baron Schwanberg prepared it from, for many years in his life time, and which medicine was publickly sold by the said Schwanberg, and by this deponent, to the said Schwanberg's death, and ever since has been prepared and publickly sold by this deponent and the said Mary Schwanberg, to several hundreds of his majesty's subjects; and this deponent absolutely and positively declares, that the said fever powder, which the said James has obtain'd letters patent for, is made from the same principles and materials, and is the same identical medicine, that the said baron Schwanberg prepared and sold in his life time, and the same identical medicine, composed of the same principles and materials, which this deponent, and the said Mary Schwanberg, have prepared and sold, both before and since the death of the said Schwanberg in October, one thousand seven hundred and forty four; and therefore this deponent saith, that the said fever powder, by him call'd James's fever powder, is not a new medicine, nor invented and first publish'd by the said Robert James, but that this deponent verily believes, that the said baron Schwanberg was the inventor and first publisher of the said fever powder, many years before the said James became acquainted with the said Schwanberg.

*Walter Baker.*

*Sworn, Feb. 14, 1752, at the  
Public Office, before Thomas Lane.*

*M. Schwanberg's second Affidavit, read before the  
Attorney and Solicitor General.*

**M**ARY SCHWANBERG, of the parish of St. Mary-le-strand, in the county of Middlesex, maketh oath and saith, that she this deponent, about the year one thousand seven hundred

dred and thirty six, and from thence until October, one thousand seven hundred and forty four, was well acquainted with William Schwanberg, gentleman, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, who before, and during all that time, studied chymistry in the abstruse way, and during all that time prepared an antimonial fever powder, compounded of crude antimony, and other materials, for the speedy curing acute, continual, and inflammatory fevers and rheumatisms, and which said powder this deponent was taught to prepare, by the said Schwanberg, for several years, to the time of his death in October, one thousand seven hundred and forty four, and that the said Schwanberg, during his life, from time to time, did sell, publish and administer the same to a vast many of his majesty's subjects, in the before mention'd cases, with great success; and this deponent further saith, that in or about the year one thousand seven hundred and forty one, doctor Robert James, now of Craig's-Court, in the parish of St. Martin in the fields, in the county of Middlesex, applied to the said William Schwanberg, for him to discover to the said James, the secret method and manner of preparing and making the same fever powder, and the said Schwanberg, being always a very communicative man amongst his friends, did soon after, to this deponent's knowledge, instruct him in the method of preparing thereof, and saith, that the fever powder, which the said James now sells and publishes, and for which said fever powder the said James in November, one thousand seven hundred and forty seven, obtain'd his majesty's royal letters patent, for the sole making and vending the same for the term of fourteen years, is the same sort of powder as so used to be prepared by the said Schwanberg; and this deponent can the better depose the same, because she was used to prepare the said powder for the said Schwan-

Schwanberg, for many years next preceding his death; and this deponent further saith, that the said Schwanberg, in his life time, communicated the said manner and method of preparing and making the said antimonial powder, to Walter Baker, now of Helmet Court, in the Strand, the now administrator of the said Schwanberg's estate and effects, and the said Baker did for several years, in the life time of the said Schwanberg, and hath ever since the death of the said Schwanberg, publickly sold the same to many of his majesty's subjects, in this deponent's presence, she, this deponent, having lived in the same house with the said Baker, not only in the life time of the said Schwanberg, but also ever since his death, and frequently assisted the said Baker in preparing the said powder; and this deponent further saith, that she being divers times in conversation with the said James, at his house, in Craig's Court, in the months of March, April, May, and June, one thousand seven hundred and fifty one, the said James did at all those times admit the identity of the said powder, and that the same had brought him into great practice, and that he would settle twenty pounds a year upon this deponent, and put her in a way, whereby this deponent should get a thousand pounds, and that if she could think of any thing better he would agree to it, and then desired this deponent not to make any affidavit relating to the said fever powder, but that if this deponent should make an affidavit, that then, this deponent was not to expect any future favour from him the said James, but that she must intirely rely upon the courtesy of the said Walter Baker for her future subsistence; and that this deponent then told the said James, that if she was compel'd to do justice, she must and would speak nothing but the truth; and this deponent saith, that on the third day of June, one thousand seven hundred

hundred and fifty one, when in conversation with the said James, at his house, in Craig's-Court, about nine o'clock in the evening, the said James did then declare, that he would put it intirely out of the power of the said Baker, either to sell the liquid shell or Schwanberg's powder; and this deponent further saith, that she knows of her own knowledge, and has seen the said William Schwanberg, in the years one thousand seven hundred and forty two, one thousand seven hundred and forty three, and one thousand seven hundred and forty four, deliver to the said Walter Baker several parcels of the said fever powder at several times, for him the said Baker to sell and administer to his majesty's subjects, and that this deponent says; that the said Baker, when he had sold the same, paid the said William Schwanberg for the said powder, so had and received from time to time from the said William Schwanberg; and this deponent further saith, that the said Walter Baker for several years before, and ever since the decease of the said William Schwanberg, did and does faithfully and truly make and prepare the said Schwanberg's antimonial fever powder, of which this deponent has been frequently an eye witness, in the same manner and method the said Schwanberg prepared it in his life time, and that the said Walter Baker did before the death of the said Schwanberg, and has ever since his death continued to make, publish, and administer the said fever powder, under the name of *Schwanberg's universal powder, for the speedy curing of most kinds of fevers, &c.* And this deponent further saith, that the said Walter Baker, since the death of the said Schwanberg, until the obtaining of the said letters patent, and to this time, has publicly sold the said fever powder, but that the demand for the same has greatly decreased, since the obtaining the said letters patent, which is as this deponent apprehends, and verily believes,  
wholly

wholly owing to the said James's having obtained such letters patent. *Mary Schwanberg.*

Sworn; Feb. 14, 1752, at the Public Office, before Thomas Lane.

*This Affidavit was also read before the Attorney and Solicitor General; but none of the following, save that of Dr. James.*

**P**ETER GANDON, of the parish of St. Martin in the fields, in the county of Middlesex, gunsmith, maketh oath and faith, that in the month of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty two, this deponent was seized with the gout, was lame and very much out of order, and in order to get relief he apply'd to doctor Robert James, of Craig's Court, Charing-Cross, who prescribed for this deponent a medicine, which the said James call'd by the name of *Aurum Horizontale*, for which medicine this deponent was ordered to go, by the said James, to John Crawley, deceased, then an apothecary in Berry Street, St. James's, who sold this deponent the said medicine, which this deponent took according to their directions; and this deponent further faith, that some time after this deponent asked the said doctor James, and the said Crawley, whether the medicine he had taken was not to be had any where else? and they both told him that it was not, for that it was a nostrum, which they had learnt of a German gentleman, whose name was Schwanberg, who was a great chymist, and which said gentleman had also taught them to make an antimonial powder, for the speedy curing of fevers, which they both recommended then as almost infallible in fevers aforesaid; and this deponent further faith, that he at several times has taken the said antimonial powder, sometimes prescribed to him by the said doctor Robert James, and at other times by the said Crawley, and also by the said inventor

William

William Schwanberg, who was the German gentleman, and chymist, before named; and this deponent further saith, that in a short time after, he became so well acquainted with the said inventor William Schwanberg, that he gave to this deponent a small parcel in lumps, unpulverized, of the said antimonial powder, and desired this deponent to give it away, when pulverized, as charity, to any person afflicted with fevers and agues, assuring this deponent that it would certainly cure, which this deponent found to be true, and had very often experienced; and this deponent further saith, that the said powder, that the said inventor gave him, which was near nine years ago, this deponent verily believes to be composed and made of the same principles and materials, which said Robert James now prepares and vends, under the name of *Doctor Robert James's fever powder, for the speedy curing acute, continual and inflammatory fevers, &c.* and this deponent further saith, that at several times he has had conversation with said doctor Robert James, said Crawley, and the said inventor William Schwanberg, who severally told this deponent, that they had all agreed, that the profits arising from the administering the said fever powder, and the aurum horizontale, should be equally divided between them, share and share alike, and to be directed and managed in the following manner; that is to say, that the said doctor Robert James was to recommend, the inventor Schwanberg to prepare, and the said Crawley, apothecary, to administer the said medicines; and this deponent further saith, that he has frequently advised with the said doctor Robert James, whenever he or his family have been sick, since the said James obtain'd letters patent, for the sole vending the said antimonial fever powder, and the said aurum horizontale, and that the said James has told him, that he did prepare the said antimonial powder, in a better manner than it had hitherto

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been



been prepared, but never pretended, to this deponent, that he was the inventor thereof, and which this deponent does not believe he was, for the reasons afore said, and that then this deponent reply'd, that sometimes he bought some powder of Walter Baker, administrator to the inventor Schwanberg, deceas'd, and desired the said doctor James's opinion upon it, when the said James said, that Mr. Baker's powder was very good, and that it would answer the end; and this deponent further saith, that, from that time, he sometimes used one, and sometimes another, verily believing them both to be, by their similar operations, one and the same identical powder and preparation; and this deponent further saith, that on the thirtieth day of September last he was requested, by the said Walter Baker, to attend some experiments at Mr. Erasmus King's experimental room, in Duke's-Court, St. Martin's-Lane, in order to prove and demonstrate the identity and sameness of two fever powders, the one call'd *Schwanberg's universal fever powder*, and so forth, and the other call'd *Dr. Robert James's fever powder*, and so forth, and this deponent went to the said room, the same day accordingly; and saith, that at four of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, John Mouliot open'd several parcels and papers of the said powders, which he then declared, that some he had bought at doctor Robert James's house, in Craig's-Court, Charing-Cross, some at John Newbery's, at the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Church-Yard, which were seal'd up in marble paper, and some at Walter Baker's house, in Helmet-Court, in the Strand, which were seal'd up in white paper, and the said several parcels and papers of powder were broke open in the presence of this deponent, Gerard Downman, doctor of physic, Richard Sydenham, Christophor Gascoign, surgeon, Erasmus King, experimental philosopher, — — Holts, mineralurgist, Francis Hammond, engraver, and Tho-

mas Worlidge, face painter; and this deponent, and all the before named persons, attended the following experiment: *videlicet*, Two equal sized new crucibles were produced, and into one was put that powder, which was named *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and into the other was put that powder, which was named *Schwanberg's universal fever powder*, and both said powders were exactly and separately weighed, before they were put into the said crucibles; and both the said powders were of equal colour and texture when they were put therein; and then at the same time both were put into an intense fire, in a wind furnace, at two minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and both the said powders continued in the same degree of heat for twelve minutes, and then the said crucibles, with the said fever powders, were taken out of the fire at the same time, and suffer'd to cool; then this deponent saw the said powders taken out of the said crucibles and weighed, and their specific gravity was equal, and both had the same colour and texture, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, they were both similar in every respect; and this deponent saith, that in the presence of this deponent, and John Griffiths, chymist, the said Dowman, the said Gascoign, the said Holts, the said King, the said Moulot, the said Hammond, and the said Worlidge, the following experiments were made: *videlicet*, Equal quantities of the said fever powders, being of the same colour and texture, were weighed, and both separately put into two equal sized crucibles, and the said crucibles and powders were put into the said furnace, in a very intense fire, at the same time, at fourteen minutes past six o'clock in the evening of the same day, and continued therein for seven minutes, and then the said crucibles, with the said powders, were taken out of the fire at the same time, and suffer'd to cool; then the said pow-

ders were taken out of the said crucibles and weighed, and their specific gravity was equal, and their colour and texture similar; then both the said powders were tasted by all the last mention'd persons and this deponent; and this deponent saith, they were similar in every respect, and which all the said persons agreed to and acknowledged; and this deponent further saith, that two equal sized new crucibles were taken, and nearly filled with strong rough nitre, and the said nitre in both the crucibles made boiling hot, and then two equal weighed quantities of each of the said powders, at the same time, were by degrees separately put into the said crucibles, while the nitre was melting, and both the said powders subsided equally alike, and, when the nitre grew cool, both the crucibles were broken, and hot water put to each in different vessels, to dissolve and waste the nitre from the said powders, which was done in three different washings; and then, this deponent saith, that the texture and colour of both the said powders were exactly similar, no difference in their taste, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, that then both the said powders were similar in every respect, and which all the said persons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further saith, that in the presence of this deponent, and the said persons, consecutively, in the evening of the same day, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the said powders, both of the same colour, were put into two separate vessels, and highly rectified spirits of wine were intimately mixed with each of the said powders, and then the said spirits of wine fired, and when the said spirits were evaporated, the two said powders were taken and weighed separately, and their specific gravity was the same, their texture and colour the same, and their taste, both to this deponent and the said persons, were acknowledged and agreed to be the same;

same; and this deponent further saith, that in the evening of the same day, at one and twenty minutes after seven o'clock, in the presence of this deponent and the said persons, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the said powders were dropt separately and gradually into nearly equal and separate quantities of double spirit of nitre, when a small effervescence appeared in each, and both the said powders subsided equally, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, they appeared exactly similar at the bottom of the glasses wherein they were separately put, which all the said persons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent farther saith, that he verily believes, from the similar appearance, taste, colour, and texture, in the experiments above mention'd, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, that both the said powders, tho' call'd by different names, are one and the same medicine, and that they are composed and prepared from the same equal principles and materials, as far as scientific knowledge can reach, similar in every respect; and consequently must, in this deponent's judgment and belief, be both one and the same identical medicine and preparation, as the above mention'd experiments sufficiently evince.

*P. Gandon.*

*Sworn Feb. 20, 1752, at the  
Public Office, before S. Burroughs.*

**W**ILLIAM LAW, late of the parish of St. James, within the liberty of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, apothecary, but now of Tamworth, in the county of Warwick, maketh oath and saith, that in the years one thousand seven hundred and forty two, one thousand seven hundred and forty three, and one thousand seven hundred and forty four, he was an apprentice to John Crawley, an apothecary, in the parish of St. James,

Westminster afore said, during which time this deponent knew William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, a German gentleman, and an ingenious chymist, who prepared an antimonial fever powder, of which said powder, said Schwanberg sold to said Crawley several pounds weight, at several and different times, as this deponent well remembreth and knoweth, for that this deponent hath often pounded and rub'd, at different times, several pounds of the said powder, which this deponent declares to be very hard work ; and this deponent further saith, that the said powder was a whitish, heavy powder, almost insipid to the taste, and that it felt gritty in the mouth, and its operation was by vomit, stool, and sweat, and that the said Crawley call'd it *The universal fever powder* ; and this deponent further saith, that during the term afore said, doctor Robert James, of Craig's-Court, in the parish of St. Martin in the fields, in the county afore said, frequently and often has prescribed the said fever powder, to many of the said Crawley's patients, under the name of *Baron Schwanberg's*, or *Schwanberg's fever powder* ; and this deponent further saith, that he has frequently and often seen doctor Robert James's fever powder, for which said James has obtain'd his majesty's royal letters patent, and that this deponent is well convinced and satisfied in his conscience, that the said James's fever powder is prepared and composed from the same principals and materials, in every respect, as the said powder, which the said Schwanberg prepared and sold in his life time to said Crawley, and is the same fever powder, that the said James so frequently prescribed, during the time afore said, to several of the said Crawley's patients, under the name of *Baron Schwanberg's*, or *Schwanberg's fever powder*, and this deponent verily believeth, that the said baron Schwanberg was the inventor, and first publisher, and vender, of what now is stiled

Doctor

*Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and for which the said patent hath been obtain'd as aforesaid ; and this deponent further saith, and verily believeth, that the fever powder, publish'd and sold by Walter Baker, of the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the aforesaid county, administrator to the said Schwanberg, under the name and title of *Schwanberg's universal fever powder*, which powder this deponent has also frequently seen and tasted, is the same sort of powder, that the said Schwanberg sold to said Crawley in the years aforesaid, and the same powder, which said James prescribed to said Crawley's patients during the said time, and absolutely the same powder, that the said Robert James now files and vends under the name of *Doctor Robert James's powder*, under pretence, that it is his own discovery and invention.

*William Law.*

*Sworn at Tamworth aforesaid, the 28th day of January, 1752, before me Hum. Wolferstan, a master extraordinary, &c.*

**L**UCY JONES, of the parish of St. Martin in the fields, in the county of Middlesex, widow, maketh oath and saith, that in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty, she was very well acquainted with William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, who was then reputed to be a very learned man, and a great chymist, and that she nursed the said Schwanberg's two children, at two different times ; and this deponent saith, that doctor Robert James, of Craig's-Court, Charing-Cross, in the said county, frequently visited the said Schwanberg, and that she has often heard the said Schwanberg and said James talk together about an antimonial fever powder, which the said Schwanberg had invented, and which would certainly cure fevers, and other disorders ; and this deponent further saith, that the said Schwanberg, at that time, and to the time of his death, which happen'd in the year one thousand

thousand seven hundred and forty four, publish'd and sold the said fever powder, to several persons of this deponent's acquaintance; and that, also, she bought of the said Schwanberg several doses of the said powder for her own son, who took them at different times to his advantage; and this deponent further saith, that she verily believes, that the said fever powder, now publish'd and sold by doctor Robert James, under his own name, is the same sort of powder, that was invented, prepared, and sold by said Schwanberg, for several years before his death, and the same sort of powder, that has been prepared, publish'd, and sold by Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, ever since the said Schwanberg's death; and this deponent saith, that she can the better depose the same, because she has so often seen and tasted the said fever powder, prepared and sold both by said Schwanberg and said Baker, and has also seen and tasted the said fever powder, sold under the name of *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and therefore, to the best of this deponent's judgment and belief, is the same sort of powder now vend'd under the name of the said doctor Robert James, and the same sort of powder, that was invented and sold by said Schwanberg, and also the same sort of powder now prepared and sold by said Walter Baker, in every respect and particular.

*Sworn Feb. 10, 1752.  
at the Public Office, be-  
fore W. Spicer.*

*The mark † of Lucy Jones.  
Witness R. Graves.*

**J**OHAN MAITLAND, of the parish of St. James; within the liberty of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, maketh oath and saith, that in the years of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty one, one thousand seven hundred and forty two, and one thousand seven hundred and forty three, he, this deponent, was translating for doctor Robert James, of Craig's Court, Charing-Cross,

Cross, in order to his, the said doctor Robert James, compiling a medicinal dictionary, and that during that time, this deponent has frequently heard the said doctor Robert James declare, that baron Schwanberg, a person who was then a noted chymist, in the abstruse way, ought to be canonized for discovering to him, the said Robert James, his fever powder; and this deponent further saith, that during the time aforesaid, the said doctor Robert James frequently used to prescribe, and order it for patients, under the name of the said *Baron Schwanberg's fever powder*, and that this deponent has frequently used and taken the said powder, by the directions of the said doctor Robert James, and was by the said doctor Robert James told, that baron Schwanberg was the inventor of the said fever powder; and this deponent further saith, that he firmly and verily believes, that the said baron Schwanberg's fever powder, which has been sold for seven years last past by Walter Baker, of the parish of St. Mary le Strand, administrator to the said baron Schwanberg, is absolutely the same with that which doctor Robert James now vends in his own name, and for which he has obtain'd letters patent, for the sole making and vending thereof, under pretence that it is his own discovery: and this deponent's reasons for believing the same are, first, the manifest similarity of the two powders; and secondly, their producing precisely the same effects, both on this deponent, and a vast number of other persons, to whom this deponent has known both the said powders to be administered.

*John Maitland.*

*Sworn Feb. 13, 1752, at the Public Office, before Thomas Lane.*

JOHN DAVID BARBUTT, of the parish of St. Martin in the fields, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, maketh oath and saith, that he this deponent, in the years one thousand seven hundred



three hundred and forty one, one thousand seven hundred and  
 forty two, one thousand seven hundred and forty  
 three, and one thousand seven hundred and forty  
 four, knew William Schwanberg, commonly call'd  
 baron Schwanberg, a German gentleman, who was  
 an ingenious chymist in the abstruse way, who at  
 all those times, and for several years before, as said  
 Schwanberg inform'd this deponent, and which this  
 deponent verily believes, had invented and prepared  
 a fever powder, composed of crude antimony, and  
 other materials, and had sold, during the time afore-  
 said, the said powder, to several persons both in Lon-  
 don and the county of Middlesex; and this deponent  
 further saith, that doctor Robert James, of Craig's-  
 Court, Charing-Cross, in the parish of St. Martin  
 in the fields, and county aforesaid, owned to this  
 deponent, when in conversation with said James,  
 in or about the month of September, one thousand  
 seven hundred and forty four, that he the said James  
 perfectly knew the composition and manner of pre-  
 paring the said Schwanberg's fever powder, having  
 been instructed in the same by the said Schwanberg,  
 and that he had used it with the greatest success, or  
 words to the same or the like effect; and this deponent  
 further saith, that much about the time aforesaid  
 he made a visit to the said James, at his house in  
 Southampton-street, Covent-Garden, when the said  
 James was very ill of a fever, and then this deponent  
 advised the said James to take a dose of said Schwan-  
 berg's fever powder, whose efficacy the said James  
 was so well apprised of; but the said James then  
 reply'd, he was not yet ill enough to apply the said  
 medicine, or words to the same or the like effect;  
 and this deponent further saith, that the said baron  
 Schwanberg told this deponent several times, that  
 he had communicated to the said James, the com-  
 position and manner of making the said fever pow-  
 der; and this deponent further saith, that he never  
 heard either from said James, or any other person,  
 that

that the said James prepared, or used in his practice, any other fever powder prepared with antimony, or had any opinion of any powder prepared of antimony, saving the very fever powder, that by said James's own confession, and said Schwanberg's declaration, had been communicated to him by the said baron Schwanberg, on whose knowledge in chymical preparations, the said James frequently bestowed the greatest eulogiums; and this deponent further saith, that from the conversation aforesaid, this deponent is induced to believe, that the fever powder, for which the said doctor Robert James has obtain'd letters patent, for the term of fourteen years, is the same sort of powder, and made and composed of the same principles and materials, as that fever powder, which was invented, prepared, and sold by the said baron Schwanberg, for several years before his death, which happen'd in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty four. *J. D. Barbutt.*

*Sworn April 27, 1752, at the  
Public Office, before me John Waple.*

**N**ATHANIEL KERFOOT, of the parish of St. Brides, London, dyer, maketh oath and saith, that in or before the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty eight, this deponent became well acquainted with William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, who was reputed a very learned man, and a great chymist, with whom this deponent acquired a great intimacy and friendship; and this deponent further saith, that during his intimacy with the said Schwanberg, the said Schwanberg frequently told him, that he had invented a white powder, shewing it this deponent, which would certainly cure most species of fevers, which powder this deponent has taken, and has often bought and given it to others to take, and well remembers it to be a whitish, heavy powder, and to feel gritty in the mouth, and its operation

tion was by vomiting, sweating, and purging, with which powder this deponent has seen and known several cures of fevers perform'd; and this deponent further saith, that he continued his intimacy and friendship with said Schwanberg, till about a year before his death, in one thousand seven hundred and forty four, during which time the said Schwanberg acquainted this deponent, that he had made known and discover'd his secret method and manner of preparing the said medicine, to doctor Robert James, of Craig's-Court, in the parish of St. Martin in the fields, in the county of Middlesex; and this deponent further saith, that during the time aforesaid, he has been several times in company with said Schwanberg and said James, and has frequently heard the said Schwanberg and James talk together concerning the said powder, when the said James always admitted the said Schwanberg had taught him the method of making of the same; and this deponent further saith, that since the death of said Schwanberg, in one thousand seven hundred and forty four, this deponent has taken a powder, at several times, of Walter Baker, of the parish of St. Mary le Strand, in the said county, administrator to said Schwanberg, and has seen and known several others buy and take the same medicine from said Baker, and that the said medicine, bought and had from said Baker, had the same operation and effect, as that which this deponent had from the said Schwanberg in his life time; and this deponent firmly and verily believes, that the said fever powder, which the said Baker has prepared and sold, and published for upwards of seven years past, is the same preparation and identical medicine this deponent has had from said Schwanberg, and which this deponent hath taken and administered, more or less, for several years past; and this deponent further saith, and verily believeth, that the fever powder, for which the said James has obtain'd his

majesty's

majesty's royal letters patent, is not a new medicine, but composed and prepared from the same principles and materials with which the said Schwanberg prepared his fever powder, and discovered the method and manner of preparing the same to the said James, in the life-time of the said Schwanberg; and this deponent further saith, that he hath taken, and has often and frequently seen many others take, at different times, the powder prepared and sold by said Schwanberg, the said powder prepared and sold by said Baker, and the said powder prepared by the said James, and to the best of this deponent's judgment they had all the same effect and operation; and this deponent further saith, and has all the reason firmly to believe, both from himself, and from ocular demonstration in others, and also from the said doctor Robert James's own words from time to time heard by this deponent, before the taking out of his letters patent, that the said fever powder, for which the said James has obtained letters pattend, is verily and identically the same medicine as the said baron Schwanberg invented, sold, and prepared, which this deponent has bought, taken, and frequently administred, at different times, to several persons, for several years past.

*Nathaniel Kerfoot.*

*Sworn the 24th Day of February, 1752,  
at the Public Office, before R. Eelward.*

**R**ICHARD PEERS, of the parish of St. Mary le Strand, in the county of Middlesex, victualler, maketh oath and saith, that Esther Peers, this deponent's late wife, in the month of June one thousand seven hundred and forty four, had a fever when she had but two months to go with child, and that then she bought of Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court in the Strand, three papers or doses of powder, by the said Baker called *Schwanberg's universal fever powder*, which she, at different times, took, and was thereby cured, and became well, and, in due time, was safely delivered

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delivered

delivered of a son ; and this deponent further saith, that in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty four, he, this deponent, had an ague and fever, and that then he bought of the said Baker three papers or doses of the said powder, which this deponent took at different times, and became well ; and this deponent further saith, that in the month of March, one thousand seven hundred and forty seven, he had another fever, and that then he bought of the said Baker two or three papers or doses of the said powder, at different times, and that he verily believes by taking the said powder he became entirely well ; and this deponent further saith and declareth, that on Saturday in the evening, about seven o'clock, which to the best of this deponent's recollection and belief was the fifth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and forty seven, the said Baker came into this deponent's house, at the Sun, in Catherine Street, in the Strand, in the parish and county aforesaid, and called for sixpennyworth of rum and water, and that then the said Baker told this deponent that doctor Robert James had engaged to meet the said Baker at this deponent's house aforesaid, about the time before-mentioned, and saith, that about half an hour afterwards the said doctor Robert James came to this deponent's house, and asked for said Mr. Baker who was then sitting in a partition'd box nearly facing the bar, and the said James was immediately introduced to him ; and this deponent saith, that the said Baker and said James continued together from about half an hour after seven o'clock in the evening till past twelve o'clock at night, and this deponent saith, that the said Baker and James were in conversation about Schwanberg's powder during great part of that time, which this deponent took to be the powder before-mentioned, and this deponent heard the said Baker say to said James, that he had been informed that said James was about soliciting letters patent for the sole vending the said Schwanberg's powder,

and

and said James reply'd that he designed no such thing, and then desired the said Baker to dine with him the next day, and this deponent, a little time afterwards, went into the said box, where the said James and said Baker were sitting, to snuff the candle, when he saw in said Baker's hand a small vial of whitish powder, which this deponent verily believes was the same sort of powder he had so frequently bought of said Baker, for the curing of himself and his late wife of their fevers before-mentioned, and this deponent then heard the said Baker say to said James (for there was no one in the box besides those two) there is the powder, and gave the vial, which contained the said powder, to said James, who put a little of it into the palm of his hand, and tasted it, and then desired the said Baker not to sell it too cheap, nor to enter into any engagement till he should see the said doctor James again; and this deponent, on his oath, faith, that the above, to the best of his knowledge and belief, is the sum and substance of what he then heard of the conversation between the said James and Baker relating to said Schwanberg's powder.

*Richard Peers.*

*Sworn the 9th Day of March, 1752,  
at my Chambers in Lincoln's-Inn,  
before E. Sawyer.*

**E**RASMUS KING, of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, experimental philosopher, maketh oath and faith, that on the thirtieth day of September last he was requested by Walter Baker, of St. Mary le Strand, in the county of Middlesex, to attend some experiments, at this deponent's experimental room in Duke's Court, St. Martin's Lane, in order to prove and demonstrate the identity and sameness of two fever powders, the one call'd *Schwanberg's universal fever powder*, and so forth, and the other call'd *Dr. Robert James's fever powder*, and so forth, and this deponent faith, that at

four of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, John Mouliot open'd several parcels and papers of the said powders, in this deponent's room aforesaid, which he then and there declared, that some he had bought at doctor Robert James's house, in Craig's-Court, Charing-Cross, some at John Newbery's, at the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Church-Yard, which were seal'd up in marble paper, and some at Walter Baker's house, in Helmet-Court, in the Strand, which were seal'd up in white paper, and the said several parcels and papers of powder were broke open in the presence of this deponent, Richard Siddall, chymist, Christopher Gascoign, surgeon, John Holts, mineralurgist, Peter Gandon, gunsmith, Francis Hammond, engraver, and Thomas Worlidge, painter; and this deponent, and all the before named persons, attended the following experiment: *videlicet*, Two equal sized new crucibles were produced, and into one was put that powder, which was named *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and into the other was put that powder, which was named *Schwannberg's universal fever powder*, and both said powders were exactly and separately weighed, before they were put into the said crucibles, and both the said powders were of equal colour and texture when they were put therein; and then at the same time both were put into an intense fire, in a wind furnace, at two minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and both the said powders continued in the same degree of heat for twelve minutes, and then the said crucibles, with the said fever powders, were taken out of the fire at the same time, and suffer'd to cool; then this deponent saw the said powders taken out of the said crucibles and weighed, and their specific gravity was equal, and both had the same colour and texture; and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, they were both similar in every respect; and this deponent saith, that in the presence of this deponent,

deponent, and John Griffiths, chymist, the said Gascoign, the said Holts, the said Gandon, the said Mouliot, the said Hammond, and the said Worlidge, the following experiments were made: *videlicet*, equal quantities of the said fever powders, being of the same colour and texture, were weighed, and both separately put into two equal sized new crucibles, and the said crucibles and powders were put into the said furnace, in a very intense fire, at the same time, at fourteen minutes past six o'clock in the evening of the same day, and continued therein for seven minutes, and then the said crucibles, with the said powders, were taken out of the fire at the same time, and suffered to cool; then the said powders were taken out of the said crucibles and weighed, and their specific gravity was equal, and their colour and texture similar; then both the said powders were tasted by all the last before named persons; and this deponent saith, that they were similar in every respect, and which all the said persons agreed to and acknowledged; and this deponent further saith, that two equal sized new crucibles were taken and nearly filled with strong rough nitre, and the said nitre in both the crucibles made boiling hot, and then two equally weigh'd quantities of each of the said powders, at the same time, were by degrees separately put into the said crucibles, while the nitre was melting, and both the said powders subsided equally alike, and when the nitre grew cool, both the crucibles were broken, and hot water put to each in different vessels, to dissolve and wash the nitre from the said powders, which was done in three different washings; and then this deponent saith, that the texture and colour of both the said powders were exactly similar, no difference in their taste, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, that then both the said powders were similar in every respect, which all the said persons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further saith, that in the presence



of this deponent, and the said persons, consecutively, in the evening of the same day, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the said powders, both of the same colour, were put into two separate vessels, and highly rectified spirits of wine were intimately mixed with each of the said powders, and then the said spirits of wine fired, and when the said spirits were evaporated, the two said powders were taken and weighed separately, and their specific gravity was the same, their texture and colour the same, and their taste, both to this deponent and the said persons, were acknowledged and agreed to be the same; and this deponent further saith, that in the same evening of the same day, at one and twenty minutes after seven o'clock, in the presence of this deponent, and the said persons, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the said powders were dropt separately and gradually into nearly equal and separate quantities of double spirit of nitre, when a small effervescence appeared in each, and both the said powders subsided equally, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, they appeared exactly similar at the bottom of the glasses wherein they were separately put, which all the said persons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further saith, that he verily believes, from the similar appearance, taste, colour, and texture, in the experiments before mentioned, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, that both the said powders, tho' called by different names, are one and the same medicine, and that they are composed and prepared from the same equal principles and materials, as far as scientific knowledge can reach, similar in every respect, and consequently must, in this deponent's judgment and belief, be both one and the same identical medicine and preparation, as the above mentioned experiments sufficiently evince.

*Erasmus King.*

Sworn the 11th Day of Feb: 1752,  
at the Public Office, before R. Eelward.

**R**ICHARD SIDDALL, of the parish of St. Martin in the fields, in the county of Middlesex, chymist, maketh oath, and saith, that on the thirtieth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and fifty one, he was requested, by Walter Baker, the petitioner, to attend some experiments, at Erasmus King's experimental room, in Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane, in order to prove and demonstrate the identity and sameness of two fever powders, the one called *Schwanberg's universal fever powder*, and so forth, and the other called *Dr. Robert James's fever powder*, and so forth, and this deponent went to the said room the same day accordingly; and saith, that at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, John Mouliot opened several parcels and papers of the said powders, which he then declared that some he had bought at doctor Robert James's house, in Craigs-court, Charing cross, some at John Newbery's, at the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Church-yard, which were sealed up in marble paper, and some at Walter Baker's house, in Helmet-court, in the Strand, which were sealed up in white paper, and the said several parcels and papers of powder were broke open in the presence of this deponent, Gerard Downman, doctor of physick, Christopher Gascoign, surgeon, Erasmus King, experimental philosopher, John Holts, mineralurgist, Peter Gandon, gunsmith, Francis Hammond, engraver, and Thomas Worlidge, face painter; and this deponent, and all the before named, attended the following experiment, *viz.* Two equal sized new crucibles were produced, and into one was put that powder which was named doctor Robert James's fever powder, and into the other was put that powder which was named Schwanberg's universal fever powder, and both said powders were exactly and separately weighed before they were put into the said crucibles, and both the said powders were of equal colour and texture when they were put therein, and then at the same time both were put into an intense fire in a  
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wind furnace at two minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and both the said powders continued in the same degree of heat for twelve minutes, and then the said crucibles with the said fever powders were taken out of the fire at the same time, and suffered to cool; then this deponent saw the said powders taken out of the said crucibles and weighed, and their specific gravity was equal, and both had the same colour and texture, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, they were both similar in every respect; and this deponent saith, that all the before named persons thereupon agreed and acknowledged the same; and this deponent further saith, that he verily believes, from the similar appearance, taste, colour and texture, in the experiment above mentioned, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, that both the said powders, tho' called by different names, are one and the same medicine, and that they are composed and prepared from the same equal principles and materials, as far as this deponent's judgment can reach, similar in every respect, and consequently must, in this deponent's judgment and belief, be both one and the same identical medicine and preparation, as the above mention'd experiment sufficiently evinces.

*Richard Siddall.*

*Sworn March 4, 1752, at the  
Public Office, before S. Burroughs.*

**G**ERARD DOWMAN, doctor of physick, of the parish of St. Ann, within the liberty of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, maketh oath; and saith, that on the thirtieth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and fifty one, he was requested, by Walter Baker, of St. Mary le Strand, in the said county, to attend some experiments at Erasmus King's experimental room, in Duke's-Court, St. Martin's-Lane, in order to prove and demonstrate the identity and sameness of two fever powders, the one called  
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Schwanberg's universal fever powder, and so forth, and the other called Dr. Robert James's fever powder, and so forth, and this deponent went to the said room the same day accordingly; and saith, that at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, John Moullet open'd several parcels and papers of the said powders, which he then declared that some he had bought at doctor Robert James's house, in Craigs-Court, Charing-cross, some at John Newbery's, at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-yard, which were sealed up in marble paper, and some at Walter Baker's house, in Helmet-court, in the Strand, which were sealed up in white paper, and the said several parcels and papers of powder were broke open in the presence of this deponent, Richard Siddall, chymist, Christopher Gascoign, surgeon, Erasmus King, experimental philosopher, John Holts, mineralurgist, Peter Gandon, gunsmith, Francis Hammond, engraver, all in the parish of St. Martin in the fields, in the said county, and Thomas Worlidge, of the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, painter; and this deponent, and all the before mentioned persons, attended the following experiment: *videlicet*, Two equal sized new crucibles were produced, and into one was put that powder, which was named *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and into the other was put that powder, which was named *Schwanberg's universal fever powder*, and both said powders were exactly and separately weighed, before they were put into the said crucibles, and both the said powders were of equal colour and texture when they were put therein; and then at the same time both were put into an intense fire, in a wind furnace, at two minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and both the said powders continued in the same degree of heat for twelve minutes, and then the said crucibles, with the said fever powders, were taken out of the fire at the same time, and suffer'd to cool; then this deponent saw the said powders taken out of the  
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said crucibles and weighed, and their specific gravity was equal, and both had the same colour and texture, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, they were both similar in every respect; and this deponent saith, that all the before named persons thereupon agreed and acknowledged the same; and this deponent further saith, that in the presence of this deponent, and John Griffiths, chymist, the said Gascoign, the said Holts, the said King, the said Gandon, the said Mouliot, the said Hammond, and the said Worlidge, the following experiments were made, *viz.* Equal quantities of the said fever powders, being of the same colour and texture, were weighed, and both separately put into two equal sized new crucibles, and the said crucibles and powders were put into the said furnace, in a very intense fire, at the same time, at fourteen minutes past six o'clock in the evening of the same day, and continued therein for seven minutes, and then the said crucibles, with the said powders, were taken out of the fire at the same time, and suffer'd to cool; then the said powders were taken out of the said crucibles and weighed, and their specific gravity was equal, and their colour and texture similar; then both the said powders were tasted by all the last before named persons, and this deponent saith, that they were similar in every respect, which all the said persons agreed to and acknowledged; and this deponent further saith, that two equal sized new crucibles were taken, and nearly filled with strong rough nitre, and the said nitre in both the crucibles made boiling hot, and then two equally weighed quantities of each of the said powders, at the same time, were by degrees separately put into the said crucibles, while the nitre was melting, and both the said powders subsided equally alike, and, when the nitre grew cool, both the crucibles were broken, and hot water put to each in different vessels, to dissolve and wash the nitre from the said powders, which was

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done in three different washings; and then, this deponent saith, that the texture and colour of both the said powders were exactly similar, no difference in their taste, and to the best of this deponent's judgment; and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, that then both the said powders were similar in every respect, which all the said persons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further saith, that in the presence of this deponent, and the said persons, consecutively, in the evening of the same day, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the said powders, both of the same colour, were put into two separate vessels, and highly rectified spirits of wine were intimately mixed with each of the said powders, and then the said spirits of wine fired, and when the said spirits were evaporated, the two said powders were taken and weighed separately, and their specific gravity was the same, their texture and colour the same, and their taste, both to this deponent and the said persons, were acknowledged and agreed to be the same; and this deponent further saith, that in the same evening of the same day, at one and twenty minutes after seven o'clock, in the presence of this deponent and the said persons, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the said powders were dropt separately and gradually into nearly equal and separate quantities of double spirit of nitre, when a small effervescence appeared in each, and both the said powders subsided equally, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, they appeared exactly similar at the bottom of the glasses wherein they were separately put, which all the said persons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further saith, that he verily believes, from the similar appearance, taste, colour, and texture, in the experiments before mention'd, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, that both the said powders,

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tho' call'd by different names, are one and the same medicine, and that they are compos'd and prepared from the same equal principles and materials, as far as scientific knowledge can reach, similar in every respect, and consequently must, in this deponent's judgment and belief, be both one and the same identical medicine and preparation, as the above mention'd experiments sufficiently evince.

*Gerardus Dowman,*

*Saluberrimæ Facultatis Doct̃or Medicus.*

*Sworn Jan. 29, 1752, at  
Bream's Buildings, before A. Allen.*

**C**HRISTOPHER GASCOIGN, of the parish of St. Martin in the fields, in the county of Middlesex, surgeon, maketh oath and faith, that on the thirtieth day of September last he was requested, by the petitioner Walter Baker, to attend some experiments at Erasmus King's experimental room, in Duke's-Court, St. Martin's-Lane, in order to prove and demonstrate the identity and sameness of two fever powders, the one call'd *Schwanberg's universal fever powder*, and so forth, and the other call'd *Dr. Robert James's fever powder*, and so forth; and this deponent went to the said room the same day accordingly, and faith, that at four of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, John Mouliot open'd several parcels and papers of the said powders, which he then declared that some he had bought at doctor Robert James's house, in Craigs-Court, Charing-Cross, some at John Newbery's, at the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Church-yard, which were seal'd up in marble paper, and some at Walter Baker's house, in Helmet-Court, in the Strand, which were seal'd up in white paper, and the said several parcels and papers were broke open in the presence of this deponent, Gerard Dowman, doctor of physick, Richard Siddall, chymist, Erasmus King, experimental philosopher, ——— Holts, mineralurgist,  
Peter

Peter Gandon, gunsmith, Francis Hammond, engraver, and Thomas Worlidge, face painter, and this deponent and all the before named persons attended the following experiment: *videlicet*, Two equal sized new crucibles were produced, and into one was put that powder which was named *Dr. Robert James's fever powder*, and into the other was put that powder which was named *Schwanberg's universal fever powder*, and both said powders were exactly and separately weighed, before they were put into the said crucibles, and both the said powders were of equal colour and texture when they were put therein, and then at the same time both were put into an intense fire, in a wind furnace, at two minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and both the said powders continued in the same degree of heat for twelve minutes, and then the said crucibles with the said fever powders were taken out of the fire, at the same time, and suffered to cool; then this deponent saw the said powders taken out of the said crucibles and weighed, and their specific gravity was equal, and both had the same colour and texture, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, they were both similar in every respect; and this deponent saith, that all the before named persons thereupon agreed and acknowledged the same; and this deponent further saith, that in the presence of this deponent and John Griffiths, chymist, the said Holts, the said King, the said Gandon, the said Mouliot, the said Hammond, and the said Worlidge, the following experiments were made: *videlicet*, Equal quantities of the said fever powders, being of the same colour and texture, were weighed, and both separately put into two equal sized new crucibles, and the said crucibles and powders were put into the said furnace, in a very intense fire, at the same time, at fourteen minutes past six o'clock in the evening of the same day, and continued there-



in for seven minutes, and then the said crucibles with the said powders were taken out of the fire at the same time, and suffered to cool; then the said powders were taken out of the said crucibles and weighed, and their specific gravity was equal, and their colour and texture similar; then both the said powders were tasted by all the last before named persons, and this deponent saith, that they were similar in every respect, which all the said persons agreed to and acknowledged; and this deponent further saith, that two equal sized new crucibles were taken, and nearly filled with strong rough nitre, and the said nitre in both the crucibles made boiling hot, and then two equally weighed quantities of each of the said powders, at the same time, were, by degrees, separately put into the said crucibles, while the nitre was melting, and both the said powders subsided equally alike, and when the nitre grew cool, both the said crucibles were broken, and hot water put to each in different vessels, to dissolve and wash the nitre from the said powders, which was done in three different washings, and then this deponent saith, that the texture and colour of both the said powders were exactly similar, no difference in their taste, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, that then both the said powders were similar in every respect, which all the said persons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further saith, that in the presence of this deponent and the said persons, consecutively, in the evening of the same day, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the said powders, both of the same colour and texture, were put into two separate vessels, and highly rectified spirits of wine were intimately mixed with each of the said powders, and then the said spirits of wine fired, and when the said spirits were evaporated, the said two powders were taken and weighed separately, and their specific gravity was the same, their texture

and

and colour the same, and their taste, both to this deponent and the said persons, were acknowledged and agreed to be the same; and this deponent further saith, that in the same evening of the same day, at one and twenty minutes after seven o'clock, in the presence of this deponent and the said persons, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the said powders were dropt separately and gradually into nearly equal and separate quantities of double spirit of nitre, when a small effervescence appeared in each, and both the said powders subsided equally, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, they appeared exactly similar at the bottom of the glasses wherein they were separately put, which all the said persons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further saith, that he verily believes, from the similar appearance, taste, colour, and texture, in the experiments above mention'd, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, that both the said powders, tho' call'd by different names, are one and the same medicine, and that they are compos'd and prepared from the same equal principles and materials, as far as scientific knowledge can reach, similar in every respect, and consequently must, in this deponent's judgment and belief, be both one and the same identical medicine and preparation, as the above mention'd experiments sufficiently evince.

*Christopher Gascoign.*

*Sworn Jan. 29, 1752, at  
Bream's-Buildings, before A. Allen.*

**J**OHAN MOULIOT, of the parish of St. Martin in the fields, in the county of Middlesex, upholder, maketh oath and saith, that he this deponent did, on the twentieth day of September last, buy at the house of doctor Robert James, of Craig's-Court, Charing-Cross, three parcels of powders, containing two papers or doses each, by him the said doctor

Robert James call'd, in the directions for taking the same, *Doct̄or Robert James's fever powder, for the speedy curing acute, continual, and inflammatory fevers, &c.* and this deponent further saith, that he also did, on the twenty-fourth day of September aforesaid, buy at the shop of John Newbery, at the sign of the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Church-Yard, London, being the person appointed by the said doctor Robert James to vend and sell his said powder, three other parcels of powders, containing two papers or doses each; and this deponent further saith, that he this deponent did, on the twenty-ninth day of September aforesaid, buy at the house of Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, six parcels of powders containing three papers or doses each, by him, the said Walter Baker, call'd, in his directions for taking the same, *Schwanberg's universal powder, for the speedy and certain curing of most kinds of fevers, &c.* and this deponent further saith, that he kept in his custody the three parcels of powders, by him this deponent purchased at the said doctor James's house, and also the three parcels of powders by him, this deponent, purchased at the said Newbery's house, seal'd up in the same manner they were respectively purchased of them by him this deponent, and also the said six parcels of powders, purchased at the said Walter Baker's house aforesaid, until the thirtieth day of September aforesaid, at which time this deponent, in the presence of Gerard Dowman, doctor of physick, Richard Siddall, chymist, Christopher Gascoign, surgeon, Erasmus King, experimental philosopher, John Holts, mineralurgist, Peter Gandon, gunsmith, Francis Hammond, engraver, and Thomas Worlidge, painter, at the said Mr. King's experimental room, in Duke's-Court, St. Martin's-Lane, produced the said three parcels of powders, bought by this deponent at said James's, and also the three parcels of powders, bought by this deponent at the  
said

said Newbery's, which were severally wrapped up in marble paper, and severally seal'd up in the same manner this deponent received them as aforesaid, and also the said six parcels of powders, purchased as aforesaid from the said Walter Baker, which six parcels of powders were severally wrapped in white paper, and also seal'd up in the same manner this deponent received them from the said Baker's house, and which said several parcels of powders, so as aforesaid purchased by this deponent at the said James's, Newbery's, and Baker's, were severally open'd by this deponent, on the said thirtieth day of September aforesaid, at the room of the said Mr. King aforesaid, in the presence of the several persons above-mention'd, before which time the several parcels of powders, or either of them, were not out of the custody of this deponent, or were any or either of them open'd, from the time of this deponent's purchasing them, until the said thirtieth day of September aforesaid, and which were then, and not before open'd, in the presence of the persons above-mention'd, who, together with this deponent, attended the following experiment: *videlicet*, Two equal sized new crucibles were produced, and into one was put that powder which was named *Dr. Robert James's fever powder*, purchased by this deponent as aforesaid, and into the other was put that powder which was named *Schwanberg's universal fever powder*, purchased by this deponent also as aforesaid, and both said powders were exactly and separately weighed, before they were put into the said crucibles, and both the said powders were of equal colour and texture when they were put therein, and then at the same time both were put into an intense fire in a wind furnace, at two minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and both the said powders continued in the same degree of heat for twelve minutes, and then the said crucibles, with the said fever powders, were taken out of the fire at the same time,

and suffered to cool; then this deponent saw the said powders taken out of the said crucibles and weighed, and their specific gravity was equal, and both had the same colour and texture, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, they were both similar in every respect; and this deponent saith, that all the before named persons thereupon agreed and acknowledged the same; and this deponent further saith, that in the presence of this deponent, and John Griffiths, chymist, the said Dowman, the said Gascoign, the said Holts, the said King, the said Gandon, the said Hammond, and the said Worlidge, the following experiments were made: *videlicet*, Equal quantities of the said fever powders, being of the same colour and texture, were weighed, and both separately put into two equal sized new crucibles, and the said crucibles and powders were put into the said furnace, in a very intense fire, at the same time, at fourteen minutes past six o'clock, in the evening of the same day, and continued therein for seven minutes, and then the said crucibles, with the said powders, were taken out of the fire at the same time, and suffered to cool; then the said powders were taken out of the said crucibles and weighed, and their specific gravity was equal, and their colour and texture similar; then both the said powders were tasted by all the last before mention'd persons, and this deponent saith that they were similar in every respect, and which all the said persons agreed to and acknowledged; and this deponent further saith, that two equal sized new crucibles were taken, and nearly filled with strong rough nitre, and the said nitre in both the crucibles made boiling hot, and then two equally weighed quantities of each of the said powders, at the same time, were by degrees separately put into the said crucibles while the nitre was melting, and both the said powders subsided equally alike; and when the nitre grew cool, both the crucibles were broken, and hot water

put

put to each in different vessels, to dissolve and wash the nitre from the said powders, which was done in three different washings, and then this deponent saith that the texture and colour of both the said powders were exactly similar, no difference in their taste, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, that then both the said powders were similar in every respect, which all the said persons acknowledged and agreed to ; and this deponent further saith, that in the presence of this deponent and the said persons, consecutively, in the evening of the same day, the following experiment was made : Two equal quantities of the said powders, both of the same colour, were put into two separate vessels, and highly rectified spirits of wine were intimately mixed with each of the said powders, and then the said spirits of wine fired, and when the said spirits were evaporated, the two said powders were taken and weighed separately, and their specific gravity was the same, their texture and colour the same, and their taste, both to this deponent and the said persons, were acknowledged and agreed to be the same; and this deponent further saith, that in the same evening of the same day, at one and twenty minutes after seven o'clock, in the presence of this deponent, and the said persons, the following experiment was made : Two equal quantities of the said powders were dropt separately and gradually into nearly equal and separate quantities of double spirit of nitre, when a small effervescence appeared in each, and both the said powders subsided equally, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, they appeared exactly similar at the bottom of the glasses, wherein they were separately put, which all the said persons acknowledged and agreed to ; and this deponent further saith, that he verily believes, from the similar appearance, taste, colour, and texture, in the experiments before mention'd,

mention'd, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, that both the said powders, tho' call'd by different names, are one and the same medicine, and that they are compos'd and prepared from the same equal principles and materials, similar in every respect, and consequently must, in this deponent's judgment and belief, be both one and the same identical medicine and preparation, as the above-mention'd experiments sufficiently evince.

*John Mouliot.*

*Sworn the 17th Day of Feb. 1752,  
before R. Eelward.*

**F**RANCIS HAMMOND, of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, engraver, maketh oath and faith, that on the thirtieth day of September last, he was requested by Walter Baker, the petitioner, to attend some experiments, at Erasmus King's experimental room, in Duke's-Court, St. Martin's Lane, in order to prove and demonstrate the identity and sameness of two fever powders, the one called *Schwanberg's universal fever powder*, and so forth, and the other called *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and so forth, and this deponent went to the said room, the said day, accordingly; and faith, that at four of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, John Mouliot open'd several parcels and papers of the said powders, which he then declared that some he had bought at doctor Robert James's house, in Craigs-Court, Charing Cross, some at John Newbery's, at the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Church-Yard, which were seal'd up in marble paper, and some at Walter Baker's house, in Helmet-Court, in the Strand, which were sealed up in white paper, and the said several parcels and papers of powders were broke open in the presence of this deponent, Gerard Dowman, doctor of physic, Richard Siddall, chymist, Christopher Gascoign, surgeon, Erasmus King, experimental

perimental philosopher, John Holts, mineralurgist; Peter Gandon, gunsmith, and Thomas Worlidge, face painter; and this deponent, and all the before named persons, attended the following experiment: *videlicet*, Two equal sized new crucibles were produced, and into one was put that powder, which was named *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and into the other was put that powder, which was named *Schwanberg's universal fever powder*, and both said powders were exactly and separately weighed, before they were put into the said crucibles, and both the said powders were of equal colour and texture when they were put therein; and then at the same time both were put into an intense fire, in a wind furnace, at two minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and both the said powders continued in the same degree of heat for twelve minutes, and then the said crucibles, with the said fever powders, were taken out of the fire at the same time, and suffered to cool; then this deponent saw the said powders taken out of the said crucibles and weighed, and their specific gravity was equal, and both had the same colour and texture, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, they were both similar in every respect; and this deponent saith, that all the before named persons thereupon agreed and acknowledged the same; and this deponent further saith, that in the presence of this deponent, and John Griffiths, chymist, the said Dowman, the said Gascoign, the said Holts, the said King, the said Gandon, the said Mouliot, and the said Worlidge, the following experiments were made: *videlicet*, Equal quantities of the said fever powders, being of the same colour and texture, were weigh'd, and both separately put into two equal sized new crucibles, and the said crucibles and powders were put into the said furnace, in a very intense fire, at the same time, at fourteen minutes past six o'clock in the evening of the same day,



day, and continued therein for seven minutes, and then the said crucibles, with the said powders, were taken out of the fire at the same time, and suffer'd to cool; then the said powders were taken out of the said crucibles, and weigh'd, and their specific gravity was equal, and their colour and texture similar; then both the said powders were tasted by all the last before mention'd persons, and this deponent saith, that they were similar in every respect, which all the said persons agreed to and acknowledged; and this deponent further saith, that two equal sized new crucibles were taken, and nearly filled with strong rough nitre, and the said nitre, in both the said crucibles, made boiling hot, and then two equally weigh'd quantities of each of the said powders, at the same time, were by degrees separately put into the said crucibles, while the nitre was melting, and both the said powders subsided equally alike, and when the nitre grew cool, both the crucibles were broken, and hot water put to each in different vessels, to dissolve and wash the nitre from the said powders, which was done in three different washings; and then this deponent saith, that the texture and colour of both the said powders were exactly similar, no difference in their taste, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, that then both the said powders were similar in every respect, which all the said persons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further saith, that in the presence of this deponent, and the said persons, consecutively, in the evening of the same day, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the said powders, both of the same colour and texture, were put into two separate vessels, and highly rectified spirits of wine were intimately mixed with each of the said powders, and then the said spirits of wine fired, and when the said spirits were evaporated, the two said powders were taken and weighed separately, and their specific gravity

gravity was the same, their texture and colour the same, and their taste, both to this deponent, and the said persons, were acknowledged and agreed to be the same; and this deponent further saith, that in the same evening of the same day, at one and twenty minutes after seven o'clock, in the presence of this deponent and the said persons, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the said powders were dropt separately and gradually into nearly equal and separate quantities of double spirit of nitre, when a small effervescence appeared in each, and both the said powders subsided equally, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, they appear'd exactly similar at the bottom of the glasses wherein they were separately put, which all the said persons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further saith, that he verily believes, from the similar appearance, taste, colour and texture, in the experiments before-mention'd, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, that both the said powders, tho' called by different names, are one and the same medicine, and that they are composed and prepared from the same equal principles and materials, as far as scientific knowledge can reach, similar in every respect, and consequently must, in this deponent's judgment and belief, be both one and the same identical medicine and preparation, as the above-mention'd experiments sufficiently evince.

*Francis Hammond.*

*Sworn the 17th Day of Feb. 1752,  
before R. Eelward.*

JOHN HOLTS, of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, mineral-urgist, maketh oath and saith, that on the thirtieth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and fifty one, he was requested by Walter Baker, the petitioner, to attend some experiments at Erasmus  
King's

King's experimental room, in Duke's-Court, St. Martin's Lane, in order to prove and demonstrate the identity and sameness of two fever powders, the one called *Schwanberg's universal fever powder*, and so forth, and the other called *Dr. Robert James's fever powder*, and so forth; and this deponent went to the said room the same day accordingly, and saith, that at four of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, John Mouliot opened several parcels and papers of the said powders, which he then declared that some he had bought at doctor Robert James's house, in Craigs-Court, Charing-Cross, some at John Newbery's, at the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Church-Yard, which were sealed up in marble paper, and some at Walter Baker's house, in Helmet-Court in the Strand, which were sealed up in white paper; and the said several parcels and papers of powders were broke open in the presence of this deponent, Gerard Dowman, doctor of physic, Richard Siddall, chymist, Christopher Gascoign, surgeon, Erasmus King, experimental philosopher, Peter Gandon, gunsmith, Francis Hammond, engraver, and Thomas Worlidge, face painter; and this deponent, and all the before named persons, attended the following experiment: *videlicet*, Two equal sized new crucibles were produced, and into one was put that powder which was named *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and into the other was put that powder which was named *Schwanberg's universal fever powder*, and both said powders were exactly and separately weigh'd before they were put into the said crucibles, and both the said powders were of equal colour and texture when they were put therein, and then at the same time both were put into an intense fire, in a wind furnace, at two minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and both the said powders continued in the same degree of heat for twelve minutes, and then the said crucibles, with the said fever powders, were taken out of the fire at the same time,

time, and suffer'd to cool; then this deponent saw the said powders taken out of the said crucibles and weighed, and their specific gravity was equal, and both had the same colour and texture; and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, they were both similar in every respect; and this deponent saith, that all the before named persons thereupon agreed and acknowledged the same; and this deponent further saith, that in the presence of this deponent, and John Griffiths, chymist, the said Dowman, the said Gascoign, the said King, the said Gandon, the said Mouliot, the said Hammond, and the said Worlidge, the following experiments were made: *videlicet*, Equal quantities of the said fever powders, being of the same colour and texture, were weighed, and both separately put into two equal sized new crucibles, and the said crucibles and powders were put into the said furnace, in a very intense fire, at the same time, at fourteen minutes past six o'clock in the evening of the same day, and continued therein for seven minutes, and then the said crucibles, with the said powders, were taken out of the fire at the same time, and suffered to cool; then the said powders were taken out of the said crucibles and weigh'd, and their specific gravity was equal, and their colour and texture similar; then both the said powders were tasted by all the last before named persons; and this deponent saith, that they were similar in every respect, which all the said persons agreed to and acknowledged; and this deponent further saith, that two equal sized new crucibles were taken, and nearly filled with strong rough nitre, and the said nitre in both the crucibles made boiling hot, and then two equally weigh'd quantities of each of the said powders, at the same time, were by degrees separately put into the said crucibles, while the nitre was melting, and both the said powders subsided equally alike, and when the nitre grew cool, both the crucibles were broken, and hot water put to each

in different vessels, to dissolve and wash the nitre from the said powders, which was done in three different washings; and then this deponent saith, that the texture and colour of both the said powders were exactly similar, no difference in their taste, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, that then both the said powders were similar in every respect, which all the said persons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further saith, that in the presence of this deponent, and the said persons, consecutively, in the evening of the same day, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the said powders, both of the same colour, were put into two separate vessels, and highly rectified spirits of wine were intimately mixed with each of the said powders, and then the said spirits of wine fired, and when the said spirits were evaporated, the two said powders were taken and weighed separately, and their specific gravity was the same, their texture and colour the same, and their taste, both to this deponent and the said persons, were acknowledged and agreed to be the same; and this deponent further saith, that in the same evening of the same day, at one and twenty minutes after seven o'clock, in the presence of this deponent, and the said persons, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the said powders were dropt separately and gradually into nearly equal and separate quantities of double spirit of nitre, when a small effervescence appeared in each, and both the said powders subsided equally, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, they appeared exactly similar at the bottom of the glasses wherein they were separately put, which all the said persons last above-mention'd acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further saith, that he verily believes, from the similar appearance, taste, colour, and texture, in the experiments before mentioned,

tioned, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, that both the said powders, tho' called by different names, are one and the same medicine, and that they are composed and prepared from the same equal principles and materials, as far as scientific knowledge can reach, similar in every respect, and consequently must, in this deponent's judgment and belief, be both one and the same identical medicine and preparation, as the above mentioned experiments sufficiently evince.

*John Hoits.*

*Sworn the 11th Day of Feb. 1752,  
at the Public Office, before R. Eelward.*

**T**HOMAS WORLIDGE, of the parish of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, in the county of Middlesex, facepainter, maketh oath, and saith, that on the thirtieth day of September last, he was requested, by Walter Baker, the petitioner, to attend some experiments at Erasmus King's experimental room, in Duke's-Court, St. Martin's-Lane, in order to prove and demonstrate the identity and sameness of two fever powders, the one called Schwanberg's universal fever powder, and so forth, and the other called Dr. Robert James's fever powder, and so forth, and this deponent went to the said room the same day accordingly; and saith, that at four of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, John Mouliot open'd several parcels and papers of the said powders, which he then declared that some he had bought at doctor Robert James's house, in Craigs-Court, Charing-cross, and some at John Newbery's, at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-yard, which were sealed up in marble paper, and some at Walter Baker's house, in Helmet-court, in the Strand, which were sealed up in white paper, and the said several parcels and papers of powders were broke open in the presence of this deponent, Gerard Dowman, doctor of physick, Richard Siddall, chymist, Christopher Gascoign, surgeon, Erasmus King, experimental philosopher,

John Holts, mineralurgist, Peter Gandon, gunsmith, and Francis Hammond, engraver, and this deponent, and all the before mentioned persons, attended the following experiment: *videlicet*, Two equal sized new crucibles were produced, and into one was put that powder, which was named *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and into the other was put that powder, which was named *Schwannberg's universal fever powder*, and both said powders were exactly and separately weighed, before they were put into the said crucibles, and both the said powders were of equal colour and texture when they were put therein; and then at the same time both were put into an intense fire, in a wind furnace, at two minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and both the said powders continued in the same degree of heat for twelve minutes, and then the said crucibles, with the said fever powders, were taken out of the fire at the same time, and suffer'd to cool; then this deponent saw the said powders taken out of the said crucibles and weighed, and their specific gravity was equal, and both had the same colour and texture, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, they were both similar in every respect; and this deponent saith, that all the before named persons thereupon agreed and acknowledged the same; and this deponent further saith, that in the presence of this deponent, and John Griffiths, chymist, the said Dowman, the said Gascoign, the said Holts, the said King, the said Gandon, the said Mouliot, and the said Hammond, the following experiments were made, *videlicet*, Equal quantities of the said fever powders, being of the same colour and texture, were weighed, and both separately put into two equal sized new crucibles, and the said crucibles and powders were put into the said furnace, in a very intense fire, at the same time, at fourteen minutes past six o'clock in the evening

evening of the same day, and continued therein for seven minutes, and then the said crucibles, with the said powders, were taken out of the fire at the same time, and suffer'd to cool; then the said powders were taken out of the said crucibles and weighed, and their specific gravity was equal, and their colour and texture similar; then both the said powders were tasted by all the last before named persons, and this deponent saith, that they were similar in every respect, which all the said persons agreed to and acknowledged; and this deponent further saith, that two equal sized new crucibles were taken, and nearly filled with strong rough nitre, and the said nitre in both the crucibles made boiling hot, and then two equally weighed quantities of each of the said powders, at the same time, were by degrees separately put into the said crucibles, while the nitre was melting, and both the said powders subsided equally alike, and, when the nitre grew cool, both the crucibles were broken, and hot water put to each in different vessels, to dissolve and wash the nitre from the said powders, which was done in three different washings; and then, this deponent saith, that the texture and colour of both the said powders were exactly similar, no difference in their taste, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, that then both the said powders were similar in every respect, which all the said persons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further saith, that in the presence of this deponent, and the said persons, consecutively, in the evening of the same day, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the said powders, both of the same colour, were put into two separate vessels, and highly rectified spirits of wine were intimately mixed with each of the said powders, and then the said spirits of wine fired, and when the said spirits were evaporated, the two said powders were taken and weighed separately, and their specific gravity was



the same, their texture and colour the same, and their taste, both to this deponent and the said persons, were acknowledged and agreed to be the same; and this deponent further saith, that in the same evening of the same day, at one and twenty minutes after seven o'clock, in the presence of this deponent and the said persons, the following experiment was made: Two equal quantities of the said powders were dropt separately and gradually into nearly equal and separate quantities of double spirit of nitre, when a small effervescence appeared in each, and both the said powders subsided equally, and to the best of this deponent's judgment, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, they appeared exactly similar at the bottom of the glasses wherein they were separately put, which all the said persons acknowledged and agreed to; and this deponent further saith, that he verily believes, from the similar appearance, taste, colour, and texture, in the experiments before mention'd, and to the evidence of this deponent's senses, that both the said powders, tho' call'd by different names, are one and the same medicine, and that they are composed and prepared from the same equal principles and materials, as far as scientific knowledge can reach, similar in every respect, and consequently must, in this deponent's judgment and belief, be both one and the same identical medicine and preparation, as the above mention'd experiments sufficiently evince.

*Thomas Worlidge.*

*Sworn March 11, 1752, at the  
Public Office, before Thomas Lane.*

JANE GANDON, of Coventry-street, in the parish of St. James, maketh oath and saith, that she this deponent knew William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, whom she believes to have been an ingenious chymist, and which said Schwanberg, this deponent believes, prepared

a fever powder, which is now called *Schwanberg's universal fever powder*, and of which said powder this deponent has taken several times; and this deponent further saith, that she also knows doctor Robert James, of Craig's-Court, Charing-Cross, and has likewise several times taken a fever powder call'd *Dr. Robert James's fever powder, by patent*; and this deponent declareth to the best of her judgment, memory and belief, that both the said fever powders, which this deponent has taken from time to time for several years past, had, as near as could be, the same effect and operation upon her this deponent; and this deponent further saith, that she has the strongest reason to believe that both the said powders are the same, not only from their sameness in colour, taste and operation, but from the mouths of said Schwanberg, the said James, and John Crawley, apothecary, late of Berry-street, St. James's, whom this deponent has heard declare, that the fever powder, which he the said Crawley administered, and which was frequently prescribed by the said doctor Robert James to the patients the said Crawley attended, was the invention of the said baron Schwanberg.

*Jane Gandon.*

*Sworn Dec. 6, 1752, at the  
Public Office, before me S. Burroughs.*

**M**ARY BAKER, of the parish of St. Andrew Under-shaft, in the city of London, widow, maketh oath and saith, that in the years one thousand seven hundred and forty one, one thousand seven hundred and forty two, and one thousand seven hundred and forty three, William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, an ingenious chymist, frequently came with Walter Baker, of the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the county of Middlesex, into the Hoop and Griffin tavern, in Leadenhall-street, where this deponent then lived, and still lives as a servant, when said Schwanberg  
sold.

fold to this deponent some yellow pills, which he called *Aurum Horizontale*, and also at several times the said Schwanberg sold to this deponent a white powder, which said Schwanberg called *Universal fever powder*, and which the said Schwanberg declared that he had found out and discovered said medicine; and this deponent further saith, that on or about the month of September, one thousand seven hundred and forty four, doctor Robert James, of Craig's-Court, Charing-Cross, in the county of Middlesex, came into the said tavern with said Walter Baker, when this deponent was very ill, and then the said James prescribed for this deponent some chicken water, and then said James desired that said Baker would bring to her, this deponent, some of the baron Schwanberg's fever powder, which the said Baker accordingly did bring to this deponent the next day, and the said Baker then told this deponent, that it was the said baron Schwanberg's discovery and invention, and that it was a very great medicine; and this deponent further saith, that in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty four, and ever since the said year, this deponent has at several times bought of the said Walter Baker, both for herself and several of her friends, the said pills and fever powder, verily believing them to be the same sort of medicines the said Schwanberg prescribed and sold to this deponent in his life time, for that the operations were the same both upon this deponent, and upon this deponent's friends and acquaintance, as she has been informed, and verily believes to be true.

*Mary Baker.*

*Sworn April 6, 1752, at my  
House, in Boswell-Court, Thomas Lane.*

**J**OHN MARSHALL, of the parish of St. Giles in the fields, in the county of Middlesex, book printer, maketh oath and saith, that in the years of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty two;  
one.

one thousand seven hundred and forty three, one thousand seven hundred and forty four, one thousand seven hundred and forty five, one thousand seven hundred and forty six, one thousand seven hundred and forty seven, one thousand seven hundred and forty eight, one thousand seven hundred and forty nine, one thousand seven hundred and fifty, and one thousand seven hundred and fifty one, he has bought of Walter Baker a whitish powder, which said Baker call'd *Schwanberg's antimonial fever powder*, which this deponent and his family have respectively taken at several times, to their great relief and advantage, both in fevers, and other disorders; and that the said Baker has often and frequently told this deponent, during the course of the above mention'd years, that doctor Robert James, of Craig's-Court, in the parish of St. Martin in the fields, in the said county, had been taught by baron Schwanberg, a gentleman of Germany, and an ingenious chymist, the method and manner of preparing the said fever powder; and this deponent further saith, and verily believes, what the said Walter Baker said to him this deponent, during the course of the above-mention'd years, to be true, for that this deponent always found the said Baker to be a man of the strictest veracity, and that this deponent never heard any thing to the contrary. *J. Marshall.*

*Sworn March 9, 1752, at my  
Chambers, in Symond's Inn, Francis Eld.*

**A**NN CROFTS, of Cold-bath-fields, in the parish of St. James Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, maketh oath and saith, that she this deponent, in the years of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty two, one thousand seven hundred and forty three, and one thousand seven hundred and forty four, was well acquainted and personally knew William Schwanberg, a German gentle-

gentleman, who was then esteemed a great and learned chymist, and was also well acquainted and personally knew Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the parish of St. Mary le Strand, who both during that time visited this deponent; and Mary Thürkild, who was a boarder with this deponent, and who had been bed-ridden and complicated with many diseases for many years; and that the said Schwanberg and Baker frequently prescribed and sold to said Mary Thürkild and this deponent yellow pills, which they call'd *Aurum Horizontale*, and also a whitish powder, which they call'd *Univerſal fever powder*; and that at several times, during the years aforeſaid, this deponent has frequently heard ſaid Schwanberg declare, that he had diſcovered to doctor Robert James the ſecret method and manner of preparing the ſaid pills and fever powder; and this deponent ſaith and further declares, that in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty five, the month or day of the ſaid year this deponent remembers not, the ſaid doctor Robert James came along with ſaid Baker, at ſaid Baker's requeſt, to this deponent's houſe aforeſaid, to ſee the ſaid Mary Thürkild, when to this deponent's beſt remembrance and belief, the ſaid James declared that the ſaid Mrs. Thürkild could take no better medicine than baron Schwanberg's pills and powders aforeſaid; and this deponent declares, that ſhe has all the reaſon imaginable to believe, that what the ſaid Schwanberg from time to time ſaid to her was true, for that this deponent firmly believes that ſaid baron Schwanberg was a man of the ſtricteſt honour and veracity; and that this deponent verily believes, that the fever powder, for which the ſaid Robert James has obtain'd his majeſty's letters patent, for the ſole vending the ſaid powder, is the ſame that has been publiſh'd and ſold by ſaid Schwanberg and ſaid Baker, to this deponent's certain knowledge and belief, for nine years paſt.

*Ann Crofts.*

*Sworn Feb. 10, 1752, at the  
Public Office, before W. Spicer.*

ELIZABETH PUGH, of the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, spinner, maketh oath and faith, that she this deponent, in the month of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty three, was afflicted with a slow fever, attended with hysteric fits, weakness and lowness of spirits, and had been so for a considerable time before; but on her applying to Walter Baker, now of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, he sold her at several times five or six papers of powder, which restored this deponent, in less than fourteen days time, surprisingly to her former strength, the fever having before that time left her, and she became perfectly well, this deponent having taken no other medicine than the said powder, which the said Baker call'd *Schwanberg's universal fever powder*.

*Elizabeth Pugh.*

*Sworn April 7, 1752, at the  
Public Office, before me H. Montague.*

JOHN MORKE, of the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the liberty of Westminster, mariner, maketh oath, and faith, that on or about the month of February, in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty, or one thousand seven hundred and forty one, this deponent was at the house of John Winthrop, Esq; and being in conversation with the said Winthrop, doctor Robert James, of Craigs-Court, Charing-Cross, and other persons, the said Winthrop desired this deponent to bring him acquainted with William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, of whom this deponent had before made mention as a gentleman greatly skill'd in chymistry, and making and preparing medicines of his own invention and discovery, such as powders, pills, and menstruums, and that at the same time the said doctor James also desired this deponent to bring him acquainted with the said Schwanberg, which  
this

this deponent promised the said James he would do, and this deponent saith, that some time afterwards, he and his friend, the said Schwanberg, went to the said James's house, in Craigs-Court aforesaid, in order to bring the said James and said Schwanberg acquainted, where very often afterwards this deponent saw the said James and said Schwanberg together, and for which favour the said James was thankful to this deponent.

*John Morke.*

*Sworn at the Public Office in Symond's Inn, Nov. 17, 1752, before me Thomas Bennett.*

**H**ENRY KING, of the city of London, wool-stapler, maketh oath and saith, that he this deponent did, on the thirtieth day of December last, buy at the shop of John Newbery, at the sign of the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-Yard, London, bookseller, being the person appointed by doctor Robert James, of Craigs-Court, Charing-Cross, for vending and selling a certain fever powder, by him the said doctor James call'd *Doctor Robert James's fever powder, for the speedy curing acute, continual, and inflammatory fevers, &c.* two papers or parcels of the said powder, which said two papers or parcels of powder this deponent hath respectively mark'd with the letters A and B; and this deponent further saith, that he did, on the said thirtieth day of December last, also buy at the house of the said doctor James, in Craigs-Court, Charing-Cross, two other papers or parcels of the said powder, which said two last mention'd papers or parcels of powder this deponent hath also respectively mark'd with the letters C and D, and which said four papers or parcels of powder, so as aforesaid purchased by this deponent, have not been out of this deponent's custody, from the time of the several purchases thereof made by this deponent, and still are seal'd up in the same manner this deponent purchased them as aforesaid; and this deponent

deponent further saith, that on ~~the~~ this deponent did buy of Walter Baker, at his house in Helmet-Court, in the Strand, six papers or parcels of powder, by him the said Walter Baker call'd *Schwanberg's universal powder for the speedy and certain curing most kinds of fevers, &c.* and by him the said Walter Baker in that name sold, which this deponent hath respectively mark'd with the letters E, F, G, H, I, and K, and which said six several papers or parcels of powder last mention'd, so as aforesaid received from the said Walter Baker, have not been out of this deponent's custody from the time this deponent received the same, in manner aforesaid, and still are in this deponent's custody, seal'd up in the same manner this deponent received and purchased the same from the said Walter Baker as aforesaid.

*Henry King.*

*Sworn at the Public Office, April 7, 1752,  
before H. Montague.*

**R**ICHARD PEERS, of the parish of St. Mary le Strand, victualler, maketh oath and saith, that in the month of April, one thousand seven hundred and forty four, when he had an ague and fever, he then bought of Walter Baker, now of Helmet-Court in the Strand, three doses or papers of baron Schwanberg's universal fever powder, which this deponent took at three different times, and saith, that the first dose excited a slight vomiting, with three or four stools, and that the second dose excited a little sickness, attended with three or four stools, and that the third dose he took, had little or no visible effect upon this deponent, and he became well; and this deponent further saith, that in the month of March, one thousand seven hundred and forty seven, he had another sort of a fever, and then bought of the said Baker two doses or papers of said Schwanberg's fever powder, which he also took at two different times, the first dose gave him a gentle puke or two, and the

H

second



second dose he took had no visible effect, and this deponent became well, and has continued so ever since; and this deponent further saith, that his late wife, Esther Peers, bought of the said Baker the same sort of powder several times, and took the same at several times, and that she always declared to him that the operation of the said fever powder was different, and that some times it would make her vomit, and at other times scarcely affect her at all, but that it always cured her. *Richard Peers:*

*Sworn at the Public Office in Symond's Inn, Dec. 5, 1752, before P. Holford.*

**R**ICHARD GRAVES, of the parish of St. Margaret Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, maketh oath and saith, that he this deponent did, on the twenty-eighth day of December last, buy at the shop of John Newbery, at the sign of the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-Yard, London, bookseller, being the person appointed by doctor Robert James, of Craigs-Court, Charing-Cross, for vending and selling a certain fever powder, by him the said doctor Robert James call'd *Doctor Robert James's fever powder, for the speedy curing acute, continual, and inflammatory fevers, &c.* two papers or parcels of the said powder, which said two papers or parcels of said powder, this deponent hath respectively mark'd with the letters L, and M, and this deponent further saith, that he did on the thirty first day of December last also buy at the house of the said doctor James, in Craigs-Court, Charing-Cross, two other papers or parcels of the said powder, which said two last mention'd papers or parcels of powder, this deponent hath also respectively marked with the letters N and O, and which said four several papers or parcels of powder, so as aforesaid purchased by this deponent, have not been out of this deponent's custody, from the time of the several purchases thereof made by this deponent,

and

and still are seal'd up in the same manner this deponent purchased them, as aforesaid; and this deponent further saith, that on \_\_\_\_\_ this deponent did buy of Walter Baker, at his house in Helmet-Court, in the Strand, six papers or parcels of powder, by him the said Walter Baker call'd *Schwanberg's universal powder, for the speedy and certain curing most kinds of fevers, &c.* and by him, the said Walter Baker, in that name sold, which this deponent has respectively mark'd with the letters P, Q, R, S, T, and U, and which said six several papers or parcels of powder last mention'd, so as aforesaid received from the said Walter Baker, have not been out of this deponent's custody, from the time this deponent received and purchased the same from the said Walter Baker, and still are in this deponent's custody, sealed up in the same manner this deponent received the same, from the said Walter Baker, as aforesaid.

*Richard Graves.*

*Sworn April 7, 1752, at the  
Public Office, before H. Montague.*

**G**EORGE LAIGHT, of the parish of Saint James Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, cordwainer, maketh oath and saith, that on or about the year one thousand seven hundred and forty, he was seized with a most violent intermitting fever, which continued, notwithstanding he took the jesuits bark, more or less, all that time upon this deponent, till the month of October, one thousand seven hundred and forty seven, when this deponent was so wasted, and so weak, that he could scarcely walk; and that then he applied to Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, who sold him several parcels of Schwanberg's universal fever powder, which this deponent took at several times, and in about eight or nine weeks, by taking the said powder, according to said Baker's directions, this

deponent became intirely well, and has had no return of his said fever ever since; and this deponent further saith, that he hath seen and tasted that powder which is stiled *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and this deponent verily believes, from the appearance, colour, and taste of the said fever powder, that it is really the same sort of powder, in every respect, as that which this deponent bought and took of said Walter Baker, in the month of October, one thousand seven hundred and forty seven; and this deponent saith, that he can the better depose the same for the following reason: That when he saw and tasted the powder called *Doctor James's fever powder*, he could not help really believing, but that it was the said Schwanberg's fever powder, and that it had been really purchased of the said Walter Baker.

*George Laight.*

*Sworn Feb. 10, 1752, at the  
Public Office, before W. Spicer.*

ELIZABETH MAYOR, of the parish of James Clerkenwell, wife of William Mayor, gunsmith, of the same place, maketh oath and saith, that her said husband had an apprentice, who on or about the spring of the year, one thousand seven hundred and forty seven, or one thousand seven hundred and forty eight, had a long lingering fever, whose life was despaired of, and was given over by the apothecary that attended; and that then this deponent bought of Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, several doses of baron Schwanberg's universal fever powder, which this deponent gave to the said apprentice at different times, as directed by the said Baker; and that before the said apprentice had taken nine doses of the said fever powder, he became well; and this deponent further saith, that on or about the same time John Merrick, then a journeyman to her said husband, was seized with an intermitting fever, and that she this deponent gave him

also

also several doses of the said fever powder, and he likewise became well, and had no return of his said fever; and this deponent further saith, that she has given the said fever powder to her own son two or three times, and to her niece Mary Mayor, on whom also it operated mildly, and had an happy effect; and this deponent further saith, that she has recommended the said fever powder to several of her acquaintance, who took the same, and to this deponent's certain knowledge they received great benefit therefrom; and this deponent further saith, that to the best of her remembrance and belief, the said fever powder operated upon all the aforesaid persons moderately, but somewhat differently, for sometimes it would excite slight vomiting, at other times by stool and sweat only, but that most commonly its operation was so gentle, that a person who has but a weak constitution might take it with the greatest safety and ease, for that the apprentice aforesaid was almost emaciated, and so weak that he could not turn himself in his bed, at the time this deponent gave him the first dose of the said fever powder.

*The mark † of Elizabeth Mayor.*

*Sworn at the Public  
Office, in Symond's-Inn,*

*Witness John Quick.*

*this 17th day of November, 1752, before me.*  
Thomas Bennett.

**E**LIZABETH CARTWRIGHT, of the parish of Clerkenwell, maketh oath and saith, that she this deponent had, in the years one thousand seven hundred and forty five, and one thousand seven hundred and forty six, a violent kentish fever and ague; which brought upon her various diseases, and was much inclined to a dropsy; but in the month of December, one thousand seven hundred and forty six, she applied to Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, who sold her six papers of powder, which he called *Schwanberg's universal powder,*

deponent became intirely well, and has had no return of his said fever ever since; and this deponent further saith, that he hath seen and tasted that powder which is stiled *Doctor Robert James's fever powder*, and this deponent verily believes, from the appearance, colour, and taste of the said fever powder, that it is really the same sort of powder, in every respect, as that which this deponent bought and took of said Walter Baker, in the month of October, one thousand seven hundred and forty seven; and this deponent saith, that he can the better depose the same for the following reason: That when he saw and tasted the powder called *Doctor James's fever powder*, he could not help really believing, but that it was the said Schwanberg's fever powder, and that it had been really purchased of the said Walter Baker.

*George Laight.*

*Sworn Feb. 10, 1752, at the  
Public Office, before W. Spicer.*

ELIZABETH MAYOR, of the parish of James Clerkenwell, wife of William Mayor, gunsmith, of the same place, maketh oath and saith, that her said husband had an apprentice, who on or about the spring of the year, one thousand seven hundred and forty seven, or one thousand seven hundred and forty eight, had a long lingering fever, whose life was despaired of, and was given over by the apothecary that attended; and that then this deponent bought of Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, several doses of baron Schwanberg's universal fever powder, which this deponent gave to the said apprentice at different times, as directed by the said Baker; and that before the said apprentice had taken nine doses of the said fever powder, he became well; and this deponent further saith, that on or about the same time John Merrick, then a journeyman to her said husband, was seized with an intermitting fever, and that she this deponent gave him also.

also several doses of the said fever powder, and he likewise became well, and had no return of his said fever; and this deponent further saith, that she has given the said fever powder to her own son two or three times, and to her niece Mary Mayor, on whom also it operated mildly, and had an happy effect; and this deponent further saith, that she has recommended the said fever powder to several of her acquaintance, who took the same, and to this deponent's certain knowledge they received great benefit therefrom; and this deponent further saith, that to the best of her remembrance and belief, the said fever powder operated upon all the aforesaid persons moderately, but somewhat differently, for sometimes it would excite slight vomiting, at other times by stool and sweat only, but that most commonly its operation was so gentle, that a person who has but a weak constitution might take it with the greatest safety and ease, for that the apprentice aforesaid was almost emaciated, and so weak that he could not turn himself in his bed, at the time this deponent gave him the first dose of the said fever powder.

*The mark † of Elizabeth Mayor.*

*Sworn at the Public  
Office, in Symond's-Inn,*

*Witness John Quick.*

*this 17th day of November, 1752, before me*

Thomas Bennett.

**E**LIZABETH CARTWRIGHT, of the parish of Clerkenwell, maketh oath and saith, that she this deponent had, in the years one thousand seven hundred and forty five, and one thousand seven hundred and forty six, a violent kentish fever and ague; which brought upon her various diseases, and was much inclined to a dropfy; but in the month of December, one thousand seven hundred and forty six, she applied to Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, who sold her six papers of powder, which he called *Schwanberg's universal powder,*

which she took at different times, and that the first paper of powder had so good an effect, that the ague left her; and that when she had taken the other five, she was restored surprisingly to her health, and has not had the ague and fever since; and this deponent verily believes, that by taking the said powder she was relieved from that lingering disease.

Sworn Feb. 10, 1752, at  
the Public Office, before  
W. Spicer.

The mark † of  
Eliz. Cartwright,  
Witness R. Graves.

**A**NTHONY SMITH, senior, of the parish of Clerkenwell, maketh oath and faith, that in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty six, he had a violent ague and fever, and took several medicines, which did him this deponent no manner of service, and which rendered him so weak that he could scarcely walk along the room; but on application to Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, this deponent bought of the said Walter Baker four or five papers of powder, which he called *Schwanberg's universal powder, &c.* and which effectually cured this deponent in three weeks time, and has kept in as good a state of health as ever he was in his life; and this deponent further faith, that he verily believes, that he was cured of his ague and fever by the said powder; this deponent having taken no other medicine than the said powder, from the time of his application to the said Walter Baker, until he was cured. *Anthony Smith,*

Sworn Feb. 10, 1752, at the  
Public Office, before W. Spicer.

**M**ICHAEL SMITH, junior, of the parish of Clerkenwell, maketh oath and faith, that he this deponent, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty six, had a most violent fever, which he had for some time before he applied to Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand,  
who

who on application sold this deponent three or four papers of powder, which he called *Schwanberg's universal powder*, &c. which soon subdued the fever, and this deponent became intirely well in less than a week's time; and this deponent further saith, that he verily believes, that by the said powder he was restored to his former state of health; he this deponent having taken no other medicine than the powder aforesaid.

*Michael Smith.*

*Sworn Feb. 10, 1752, at the Public Office, before W. Spicer.*

**E**LIZABETH PATMAN, of Grays-Inn-Lane, in the county of Middlesex, widow, maketh oath and saith, that she, this deponent, in the month of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty seven, was seized with violent pains in the head, and was in a fever for a month, when she applied to Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, who sold her three papers of powder, at three several times, which he called *Schwanberg's universal fever powder*; and this deponent further saith, that before she had taken the last paper, the pains in her head abated, and in two days time the fever intirely left her; and this deponent further saith, that she verily believes, that by taking the said powder she was intirely cured of the said fever, she, this deponent, having taken no other medicine.

*Elizabeth Patmar.*

*Sworn at the Public Office, Feb. 10, 1752, before W. Spicer.*

**A**LEXANDER FOREMAN, of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, maketh oath and saith, that he this deponent hath a son, who was then not quite three years old, who in the month of December, one thousand seven hundred and forty seven, had a violent fever, and that then he applied to Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court,



Court, in the Strand, who sold him several doses of Schwanberg's universal fever powder, which his said son took according to said Baker's directions, and that in seven or eight days time, he this deponent saith, his said son was as brisk and lively, and in as good a state of health, as he this deponent remembers him to have been; and this deponent further saith, and verily believeth his said son was restored to his former state of health, by taking the said powder, and without any other medicine.

*Alexander Foreman.*

*Sworn at the Public Office,  
Feb. 10. 1752, before W. Spicer.*

**E**DWARD JONES of the parish of St. Bridget, otherwise St. Brides, Fleet-street, London, taylor and undertaker, maketh oath and saith, that in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty five, hearing of the great many cures that were performed by a fever powder, which was then vended and sold by Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, he this deponent apply'd himself to said Baker for some of said powder, in order to give it to this deponent's friend, one John Freak, of Feathers-Court, Drury-Lane, who then lay dangerously ill of a fever, which fever powder this deponent's friend accordingly took, and he afterwards became much better, and then this deponent's friend took several other doses of said powder, and in a short time was really cured; and this deponent further saith, that it was a whitish heavy powder, and that the said Baker called it *Baron Schwanberg's universal fever powder*; and this deponent further saith, that his said friend bought of said Baker, at several times after he was cured of his said fever, several doses of the said powder, which the said Freak always took to his advantage; and this deponent further saith, that he has bought the said fever powder of the said Baker, and has taken the same to his advantage,  
and

and that this deponent has known several persons of his acquaintance who have bought the said fever powder of said Baker, who have also taken it to their advantage.

*Edward Jones.*

*Sworn the 9th Day of March, 1752,  
at my Chambers in Symonds-Inn,  
Francis Eld.*

**J**OHAN RUTTER, of the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, shoe-maker, maketh oath and faith, that he this deponent, in the month of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty six, had a son about seven years old, who then had a slow and lingering fever on him, and had no appetite, but was in a continual wasting condition, and had been so for a long time; and this deponent further faith, that he apply'd to Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, when this deponent's said son was so extremely ill, that this deponent or his wife did not expect him to survive, who sold this deponent three or four papers of powder at several times, which he called *Schwanberg's universal powder*, which after his said son had taken, his said son's fever and thirst abated, his appetite and strength returned, and he became hearty and well as ever he was in his life; and this deponent further faith, that he verily believes, that his said son's recovery was intirely owing to the taking the said powder, he having taken no other medicine.

*John Rutter.*

*Sworn March 9, 1752, at my Chambers  
in Lincoln's-Inn, E. Sawyer.*

**P**AUL NEWELL, of the parish of St. George the Martyr, in the county of Middlesex, school-master, maketh oath and faith, that in or about the year one thousand seven hundred and forty four, or one thousand seven hundred and forty five, he was well.

well acquainted with Walter Baker, now of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, in the said county, and well remembers that the said Baker, at or about the time herein specified, did vend and publish a whitish fever powder, which the said Baker always called *Baron Schwanberg's fever powder*, and declared that it was communicated to him by said Schwanberg, and of which said powder the said Baker sold several quantities, at different times, to this deponent's acquaintance and friends, particularly to Mr. Thomas Ewart, Mr. Edward Jones, and Mr. Gascoigne, which, to this deponent's remembrance, relieved and cured them of their several disorders and complaints; and this deponent further saith, that about the time before mention'd, he heard that the fever powder, which said Baker vend and published, had been communicated by baron Schwanberg to doctor Robert James, of Craigs-Court, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the said county; and this deponent further saith, that he firmly believes, that the fever powder which doctor Robert James now vends in his own name, and for which he has obtained letters patent, is made and prepared of the same materials as that vend and published by said Baker ever since the time or times herein before mentioned; and this deponent further saith, that he has heard by several persons, that the said Baker vend and sold the said fever powder for several years before the within mention'd time.

*Paul Newell.*

*Sworn March 18, 1752, at the  
Public Office, before A. Allen.*

**M**ARY WORLIDGE, wife of Thomas Worlidge, painter, of the parish of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, in the county of Middlesex, maketh oath and saith, that she this deponent, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty seven, was seized with violent pains in her head, a cold shivering all over  
her

her body, and aching pains in her back and bones, and was extremely thirsty, attended with a high fever, which raged all that night and the following morning, whereupon this deponent sent for Mr. Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, who visited this deponent accordingly, and then sold this deponent a small paper of powder, which he called *Schwanberg's universal powder, &c.* and in about half an hour after this deponent had taken it, she had two or three gentle vomits, and then a fine sweat was raised, which by the next day following had so great an effect upon her this deponent, that the pains in this deponent's head and body left her, and the fever also went intirely off, and in four days time this deponent was in as fine a state of health as ever; and this deponent further saith, that she verily believes that she was cured of her said fever by means of the said powder, without taking any other medicine.

*Mary Worlidge.*

*Sworn March 11, 1752, at the  
Public Office, before Tho. Lane.*

**JAMES STURGES ADAMS**, of the parish of St. Martin in the fields, in the county of Middlesex, grocer, and Ann his wife, severally make oath and say: And first, this deponent James Sturges Adams for himself saith, that a son of this deponent, an infant of about the age of four years, was, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty five, afflicted with a violent fever, and had it for several days, whereupon this deponent applied to Walter Baker, of the parish of St. Mary le Strand, who sold him, this deponent, two or three papers of powder, which he called *Schwanberg's powder*, which this deponent gave to his said son, and which in two or three days intirely subdued it, and he became intirely well; and this deponent further saith, that some time after, his daughter, an infant of about three years old, having nearly the same kind of fever,

fever, this deponent again applied to said Walter Baker, who at this deponent's request attended her, and gave her a paper or two of the said powder, and the fever abated, and she became in three or four days intirely well; and this deponent further saith, that he verily believes, that the said powder restored his said two children to their former state of health: And this deponent Ann Adams for herself saith, that in the said year one thousand seven hundred and forty five, she lost her appetite, and had a burning fever, and then applied to said Baker, who gave this deponent two papers of the said powder, which he called Schwanberg's powder, which this deponent took, and in two or three days was freed from her fever, and became hearty and well; and this deponent further saith, that she verily believes that she this deponent was cured by the said Schwanberg's powder.

Sworn April 7, 1752,  
at the Public Office, before  
me H. Montague.

James Sturges Adams,  
Ann Adams.

**J**OHNSON QUICK, clerk to Mr. William Sherratt, of the Inner Temple, London, gentleman, maketh oath and saith, that he this deponent, on the twenty third day of June, one thousand seven hundred and fifty two, went to the house of doctor Robert James, in Craigs-Court, near Charing-Cross, and did then and there buy two parcels of fever powder, for which this deponent paid five shillings; and this deponent saith, that at the time aforesaid there was given to this deponent the pamphlet hereunto annex'd, intitled *A Dissertation on Fevers, and inflammatory Distempers*, and so forth; and this deponent further saith, that on the twenty sixth day of June, this deponent broke open one of the said parcels of fever powder, which was sealed, and in the seal was the following, *By the King's Patent*, and on the other side of the said parcel was printed the words following,

ing,

ing, *By the King's Authority, Doctor James's Powder, 2s. 6d.* and that the annex'd directions marked by this deponent for taking the said powder were wrap'd round two doses of the said fever powder; and this deponent further saith, that the said two doses of the said fever powder, nor the said parcel now seal'd up as before described, nor the said pamphlet, nor the said directions for taking the said fever powder, have ever been out of this deponent's custody.

*John Quick.*

*Sworn June 26, 1752, at the  
Public Office, before me E. Sawyer.*

**A**NN MARSHALL, wife of John Marshall, of the parish of St. Giles in the fields, in the county of Middlesex, maketh oath and saith, that she this deponent, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty five, had a most violent fever, attended with a delirium or light-headedness, and no one expected this deponent to live, and then had not above fourteen days to go with child, which fever this deponent had had for several days before this deponent's husband applied to Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, who desired the said Baker to come and see this deponent, which he accordingly did, and he then sold this deponent three or four papers of powder, which she took at several times, according to said Baker's directions, and in about eight days time the fever intirely left this deponent, and she was safely deliver'd of a son; and this deponent further saith, that she verily believes, that she owes her life to the taking the said powder, which the said Baker called *Schwanberg's universal powder, &c.* this deponent having taken no other medicine whatsoever.

*Ann Marshall.*

*Sworn March 9, 1752, at my  
Chambers, in Symond's-Inn, Francis Eld.*

**M**ARY CHAPMAN, of the parish of St. Mildred, in the Poultry, London, widow, and  
I pastry-

pastry-cook, maketh oath and faith, that in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty three, she was seized with a violent fever, and was so bad therewith that her life was wholly despaired of, as this deponent was and has been informed, by several who then saw her, and as this deponent verily believes ; and this deponent was, while she was so ill as aforesaid, persuaded to buy of Walter Baker, now of Helmet-Court, in the parish of St. Mary le Strand, in the county of Middlesex, three doses of a fever powder or medicine, which he called *Baron Schwanberg's universal fever powder*, which accordingly she did, and paid for each dose two shillings and six pence, which intirely cured this deponent of the said fever ; and this deponent further faith, that it was a whitish heavy powder, and gritted a little in her teeth, and that it vomited, sweated, and purged this deponent, as she this deponent very well remembers.

*Mary Chapman.*

*Sworn April 4, 1752, at my House, in Boswell-Court, Tho. Lane.*

**W**ILLIAM FARR, of the parish of St. Sepulchre, maketh oath and faith, that he this deponent, in August one thousand seven hundred and forty seven, had an intermitting fever for nearly a month, and then being in a very low and weak condition he took three papers of powder, which he bought of Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, which he called *Schwanberg's universal powder, &c.* and which said powder this deponent took at three several times, and in a fortnight's time afterwards his fever left him, and this deponent became intirely well, and free from the said fever ; and this deponent further faith, that he verily believes that the said powder restored this deponent to his former state of health.

*William Farr.*

*Sworn April 4, 1752, at my House, in Boswell-Court, Tho. Lane.*

**E**LIZABETH FARR, of the parish of Saint Sepulchre, maketh oath and faith, that in the month of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty seven, she this deponent had for some time a violent fever, and none expected her life; but upon application to Walter Baker, of the parish of St. Mary le Strand, she bought of him, the said Baker, four or five papers of powder, and took them at different times, which the said Baker called *Schwanberg's universal powder, &c.* and in six or seven days the fever intirely left her, and she became as well as ever she was in her life; and this deponent further faith, that she verily believes, that she was intirely cured by the said Schwanberg's powder, without the help of any other medicine. *Elizabeth Farr.*

*Sworn April 4, 1752, at my House, in Boswell-Court, Thomas Lane.*

**A**NN CROFTS, of the parish of Saint James Clerkenwell, widow, maketh oath and faith, that she this deponent, to the best of her remembrance, from the year one thousand seven hundred and forty, or forty one, to this present year, one thousand seven hundred and fifty two, has bought of Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, not only for herself, but for several of her friends and acquaintance, who have had fevers, and other disorders, several parcels, papers, and doses of baron Schwanberg's universal fever powder, of which said fever powder she has taken very often herself, and has also been present and seen several other persons take the said fever powder; and this deponent further faith, that she never saw it given, nor when she has taken it herself, but that it operated sometimes more smartly on one person than another, and that sometimes it would have little or no effect, save gently purging and sweating; and this deponent further faith, that she never heard of any bad effect



from any person that ever took it, but on the contrary, that they did very well, and got relieved from their several complaints and disorders, by taking of the said fever powder, to their great joy and satisfaction; and this deponent further saith, that she knew the late baron Schwanberg very well, and that he had been several times at this deponent's house along with said Baker; and, to the best of this deponent's remembrance and belief, she has heard the said baron Schwanberg say, that he had told no other person, besides the said Walter Baker, and one doctor James, the manner of preparing the said fever powder, or words to the same or the like effect.

*Ann Crofts.*

*Sworn at the Public Office,  
Nov. 17, 1752, before me Thomas Bennett.*

**G E O R G E** LAIGHT, of Cold-bath-fields, Clerkenwell, cordwainer, maketh oath and saith, that he this deponent, in the beginning of the year one thousand seven hundred and forty six, when he had an intermitting ague and fever, took at different times eighteen or nineteen doses of baron Schwanberg's universal fever powder, which, to the best of this deponent's memory and belief, operated variously; for the first dose operated gently upwards and downwards, the second rather less, the third had little effect at all, save sweating and gently purging, and so on of all the rest this deponent took; for some would puke him, some purge him, and some of the said powders would but gently open his body, and put him into a gentle sweat; and this deponent further saith, that the said powders cured him of that long and lingering ague and fever, which had so miserably afflicted him for near seven years before he took the said fever powder.

*George Laight.*

*Sworn Nov. 17, 1752, at the  
Public Office, in Symond's-Inn, before me Tho. Bennett.*

**T H O M A S**

**T**HOMAS EWART, of the parish of St. Giles in the fields, in the county of Middlesex, print-feller, maketh oath and faith, that in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty five, he was well acquainted with Walter Baker, now of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, in the said county, at which time this deponent well remembers the said Baker to vend and publish a whitish fever powder, which the said Baker called *Baron Schwanberg's antimonial fever powder*, and of which said fever powder the said Baker sold several quantities at different times to this deponent's friends and acquaintance, which to the best of this deponent's remembrance cured them of their different disorders and complaints; and this deponent further faith, that in the said year, he has heard the said Baker say, that the powder, which he vended and published, had been communicated by baron Schwanberg, to doctor Robert James, of Craig's-Court, in the parish of St. Martin in the fields, in the said county, which this deponent some time after asked the said Baker, whether baron Schwanberg had taught the said James the method of making the said fever powder, the said Baker then vended and sold? and the said Baker answer'd in the affirmative, and then said to this deponent, that the said James, being a physician, it was not to be presumed that he would turn quack, for that the said Baker had then a good understanding with said James, and that he the said Baker had kept and supported the said Schwanberg's family for several years, therefore the said Baker was under no uneasiness or concern, about the said James's acting contrary, either to said Baker's, or to said inventor Schwanberg's family's interest; and this deponent further faith, that he cannot help believing, that the fever powder, which is vended in the name of *Doctor James's*, and for which the said James has obtain'd letters patent, is the same antimonial fever powder that the said Baker has vended,

published, and sold, to this deponent's best remembrance and belief, ever since the year one thousand seven hundred and forty five, and that as far as this deponent can learn from others conversation, the said Baker vendid and sold the said fever powder for years before the above mention'd time. *Thomas Ewart.*

*Sworn March 18, 1752, at the Public Office, before me A. Allen.*

*The following is a Copy of Dr. James's Specification for a Powder and Pill, enter'd in the Rolls-Office.*

**T**O all to whom these presents shall come, I Robert James, of the parish of Saint James, Westminster, doctor in physick, send greeting: Whereas his most excellent majesty king George the second, by his letters patent under the great seal of Great-Britain, bearing date the thirteenth day of November, in the twenty first year of his reign, did give and grant unto me the said Robert James his especial licence, that I the said Robert James, during the term of years therein expressed, should, and lawfully might, make, use, exercise and vend within England and Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, and his majesty's colonies and plantations in America, my *invention* of a powder and pill, which in a few hours, and with a very few doses, most effectually cure acute fevers of all kinds, in which said letters patent is contained a proviso, obliging me the said Robert James, by a writing under my hand and seal, to cause a particular description of the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be inrolled in his majesty's high court of chancery, within three kalendar months after the date of the said recited letters patent; as in and by the same (relation being thereunto had) may more at large appear. Now know ye, that in compliance with the said proviso, I the said Robert James do hereby declare, that the  
said

said invention is to be performed in the manner following: That is to say,

**THE POWDER.** Take antimony, calcine it with a continual long protracted heat, in a flat unglazed earthen vessel, adding to it from time to time a *sufficient quantity* of *any* animal oil or salt, well *dephlegmated*; then boil it in melted nitre for a considerable time, and separate the powder from the nitre, by dissolving it in water.

**THE PILL.** Take quicksilver, make an amalgama with equal parts of the martial regulus of antimony and pure silver, adding a proportionable quantity of sal ammoniac; distil off the mercury by a retort into a glass receiver; then with this quicksilver make a fresh amalgama with the same ingredients. Distil again, and repeat this operation nine or ten times; then dissolve this mercury in spirit of nitre; put it into a glass retort, and distil to dryness; calcine the caput mortuum till it becomes of a gold colour; burn spirits of wine upon it, and keep it for use.---It is impossible for any one that does not see or attend to the process, to specify the precise dose, because the medicines will be stronger or weaker according as the process is conducted. In general, thirty grains of the antimonial powder, and one grain of the mercurial powder is a moderate dose; though sometimes more, sometimes less is required. IN WITNESS whereof, I the said Robert James have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 11th day of February, 1747. *Robert James.*

And be it remembered, that on the 11th day of February, the aforesaid Robert James came before our lord the king in his chancery, and acknowledged the aforesaid writing, and every thing therein contained and specified in form aforesaid; and the said writing was stamped according to the act of parliament, made in the sixth year of the reign of the late king William and queen Mary, and so forth.

Inrolled the 11th day of February, in the twenty  
first

first year of the reign of his majesty king George the second.

*This is a true Copy of the original Record, remaining in the Chapel of the Rolls, having been examined by me,*

Henry Rooke, Clerk of the Rolls.

*Dr. Robert James's Affidavit, which prevailed before all the foregoing.*

**R**OBERT JAMES, of the parish of Saint Martin in the fields, in the county of Middlesex, doctor of physic, maketh oath and faith, that the powder and pill mentioned in the letters patent, granted by his present majesty, under the great seal of Great-Britain, the thirteenth day of November, in the twenty first year of his reign, unto this deponent, for the sole making and vending thereof for a term of fourteen years, and a particular description whereof was inrolled in the high court of chancery, on the eleventh day of February then next following, in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty seven, pursuant to a proviso in the said letters patent contained, was, at the time of the date and issuing of the said letters patent, a new invention, as to the publick use and exercise thereof, and invented and found out by this deponent; and this deponent further faith, that the said powder and pill, or either of them, were not invented or found out by one William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg, or any other person save this deponent, to the knowledge or belief of this deponent; and this deponent faith, the said powder and pill are very different from any powder, pill, or other medicine, which the said William Schwanberg at any time communicated to, or acquainted this deponent with the materials or preparation of, or that was made, prepared, vended, or disposed of by the said William Schwanberg, at any time during his life; or by Walter Baker, of Helmet-Court, in the Strand, in the county of Middlesex; or any other person,

at any time before the date and suing forth of the said letters patent, and the inrolling the said description thereof, to the knowledge or belief of this deponent; and this deponent saith, that the said William Schwanberg first became known to this deponent in the month of June, in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty one, and then was casually introduced to this deponent, upon the trial of some oar, when the said William Schwanberg declared to this deponent, he had been trying experiments in pursuit of the philosopher's stone, and appearing to be in very indigent circumstances, and this deponent being then engaged in writing the medicinal dictionary, which this deponent afterwards published, and in which work this deponent employed several hands, and the said William Schwanberg understanding the High Dutch, this deponent employed him for some time, in translating several passages out of the German writers, to insert in the said dictionary, and by which the said Schwanberg got his bread at that time; and this deponent saith, that the said William Schwanberg, during his being so employed by this deponent, often mention'd several medicines, and among them a powder, the making whereof he had learned from a German chymist, one Frobenius, whom he had followed from Germany to England; for though the said Schwanberg sometimes affected to be stiled baron, it was an assumed title, without any the least colour of right, and he was meanly descended, as this deponent is credibly informed and believes; and the said William Schwanberg never pretended to this deponent, that he the said William Schwanberg had ever invented any medicine of any kind whatsoever; and this deponent saith, that the said William Schwanberg, when he mentioned the said powder, told this deponent it was much used in Hungary, in that sort of malignant fever, which was from its great frequency in that country called the Hungarian fever, and the way of the said William Schwanberg's making the said powder,

der, as he shewed it to this deponent, was as follows: He took the common black antimony of the shops, a pound, and put it into an earthen vessel, which was set over a very brisk fire, and when it was very hot and ready to melt, he put to it, by a handful at a time, about a quarter of a pound of the common shavings of hartshorn, keeping it continually stirring, by this means the antimony became of a dark ash colour, which was then suffered to stand some time longer on the fire, and was then finished; and this deponent saith, that he never was informed by the said William Schwanberg, of his making any other powder, or of any other materials, or in any other manner, than is herein before set forth to have been communicated by him to this deponent; and this deponent saith, that the said antimonial powder, prepared in manner aforesaid by the said Schwanberg, was not new, but mention is made thereof in several authors who wrote upon chymistry long before the said William Schwanberg and this deponent ever saw one another; and this deponent further saith, that several of the materials, and the manner of making this deponent's said powder, the description whereof is enrolled in the said court of chancery as aforesaid, are different from those that were used in, and the manner of making, the said Schwanberg's said powder; and this deponent saith, that this deponent's said powder is, by means of those materials, and the different manner of preparing the same, very different in its operation and effects from the said Schwanberg's said powder; and this deponent saith, that the said medicine, for which this deponent obtained the said letters patent, is a powder and pill, and that one grain of the said pill is introduced into this deponent's said powder, in making up the dose thereof, and is, and has been so commonly made up, sold, dispensed, and administered by this deponent, by which a quantity of quicksilver is introduced into the said medicine, and is of great efficacy therein; and this deponent saith, that no quicksilver, in any shape,

was

was to the knowledge, information, or belief of this deponent, ever used by the said William Schwanberg in the composition of, or making his said fever powder, or any ways introduced therein ; and this deponent saith, that to the best of his remembrance he never acknowledged or admitted to Walter Baker, Mary Schwanberg, or Peter Gandon, or any other person, that the said powder, prepared by this deponent, and for which this deponent obtained his majesty's said letters patent, was the same powder, or like any powder that had been made by the said William Schwanberg, or any thing to that or the like effect, nor did this deponent ever call the said powder, for which this deponent obtained the said letters patent, the said Schwanberg's, or the said baron's powder, but always called the same this deponent's fever powder ; and this deponent never did molest or trouble the said Walter Baker, or any other person, in the sale of the said baron Schwanberg's said powder ; and this deponent saith, that the powder contained in the phial, sealed up, with a label annexed thereto, and exhibited to this deponent, at the time of making this his affidavit, is some of the powder that was usually made and sold by the said William Schwanberg, by the name of his fever powder, and which was made by the said Schwanberg in this deponent's presence, and which powder this deponent hath had in his custody, ever since the same was made, and hath not been altered, but is in the same condition at this time, as it was when the same was so made by the said Schwanberg.

*R. James.*

*Sworn at my House in Cursitor's Street,  
the 6th Day of December, 1752, before me Tho. Bennett.*

*To the Right Honourable the Lords of a Committee of  
His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.*

May it please your Lordships,

**I**N obedience to your lordships order of the eighteenth of February last, reciting, that his majesty having



having been pleased by his order in council of the fourteenth of last January, to refer unto your lordships the humble petition of Walter Baker, of Helmet Court, in the Strand, chymist, humbly praying, that his majesty's letters patent, lately granted to doctor Robert James, physician, for the sole power and privilege of making, vending and selling, for the term of fourteen years, a powder invented by him for the cure of acute fevers, rheumatisms, pleurisies, and inflammations, and for relieving the gout, scurvy, and other chronical distempers, may be vacated, pursuant to the power reserved to his majesty in the said letters patent for that purpose, in regard the said powder was not invented by the said doctor James, the same having been found out by one William Schwanberg, commonly call'd baron Schwanberg; and that your lordships were thereby pleased to refer the said petition to us, a copy whereof was thereunto annexed, to examine into the same, and report a state of the case to your lordships, together with our opinion what may be proper to be done thereupon.

We have taken the same into consideration, and been attended thereupon by council on the part of the petitioner, and also on the part of doctor James, and upon perusing the letters patent, granted to doctor James, and also the specification of his medicine inrolled in chancery, we find that the new invention, to which the said letters patent relate, is compounded of a powder and pill, whereas the petition, and affidavits laid before us in support of it, concern the powder, which is one of the ingredients only, so that supposing what the petitioner says to be true, it is quite immaterial, and don't affect the medicine, which doctor James claims an exclusive privilege of selling; and therefore we are humbly of opinion, that the said petition is not pertinent, and ought to be dismissed.

*All which is humbly submitted to your Lordships Consideration,*

December 9, 1752.

D. Ryder,  
W. Murray.