

The Scottish Society of the History
of Medicine

(Founded April, 1948)

REPORT
OF
PROCEEDINGS

SESSION 1953-54

The Scottish Society of the History of Medicine.

<i>President</i>	- -	Dr. JOHN RITCHIE	
<i>Vice-Presidents</i>	-	Dr. DOUGLAS GUTHRIE	
		Mr WALTER W. GALBRAITH (Glasgow)	
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<i>Hon. Treasurer</i>	-	Dr. W. A. ALEXANDER, 9 Randolph Crescent,	
			Edinburgh, 3
<i>Council</i>	- - -	Dr. A. M. GILLESPIE	retires by rotation, 1954
		Dr. W. S. MITCHELL	„ 1954
		Professor JOHN CRAIG	„ 1955
		Dr. I. D FERGUSON	„ 1955
		Col. JOHN MORISON	„ 1956
		Dr. ANNIE MCCRORIE	„ 1956
		Mr J. N. J. HARTLEY	„ 1956
		Dr. W. G. HARRINGTON	„ 1957
		Professor J. L. HENDERSON	„ 1957
		THE SENIOR PRESIDENT,	
		ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY (ex officio).	

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REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

1953-54

THE Society has continued its activities with ever increasing support and interest as the attendances and discussions at the various meetings have demonstrated. The Report, as usual, contains the substance of the papers delivered during the past session and Appendixes have been added of the books and manuscripts shown at the exhibition arranged by Mr. Ogilvie MacKenna at the Hunterian Library when the Society met there in February, 1954, of the books shown by Mr. Leonard Jolley at the summer meeting, and of the graves of notabilities which were visited during the pilgrimage to the churchyard of the Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, at the same meeting.

At the Fifth Annual General Meeting held in Edinburgh in October, 1953, a paper on the Chevalier Ruspini was read by Dr. J. Menzies Campbell. At the nineteenth ordinary meeting at Glasgow in February, 1954, Mr. Ogilvie MacKenna and Miss Anne S. Robertson gave fascinating discourses on William Hunter as book and coin collector, and afterwards members viewed a demonstration of some of the books and coins. The summer meeting was held at Edinburgh in June and Mr. Leonard Jolley, Librarian to the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, gave a paper on the Beginnings of Scottish Medical Literature. Thereafter, the Society visited the Church of the Greyfriars where the minister, the Revd. R. Stuart Loudon, gave a short address on the history of that famous kirk before the visit to the graves was made.

In last year's Report the suggestion was made that items of medico-historical interest, including notes on historical publications, might be included in the Report and a few such notices are now given.

Dr. Ritchie's address on the *De Officio Magistratus* of Johannes Ewichius, delivered before the Society at its Fourth Annual Meeting in October, 1952, has now been published (Edinb. med. Journ. 1953, 60, 436-451). From Dr. Ritchie's pen has also come a *History of the Laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh* (1953). He has more recently contributed a short account of *The Beginnings of Child Welfare in Scotland before 1800* (Health Bulletin, Department of Health for Scotland, July, 1954). In connection with this latter paper, Dr. Ritchie calls attention to a little-known book entitled *The Kirk's Care of the Poor* by the Revd. Dr. J. M. McPherson (undated) which contains a wealth of information on diseases and the care of the sick and orphaned in North-East Scotland.

Dr. Douglas Guthrie gave many addresses during his world tour. A series of articles by him entitled *Nursing through the Ages* appeared in the Nursing Mirror during 1953, and these articles have now appeared in booklet form. Dr. J. Menzies Campbell's paper on the *Chevalier Ruspini* appeared in the Dental Magazine and Oral Topics for December, 1953. Mr. A. L. Goodall has published a short sketch of the history of *The City of Glasgow* in the British Medical Journal (1954, i, 199) in honour of the visit of the British Medical Association to that city in July, 1954,

and *Glasgow's Place in the Distinction between Typhoid and Typhus Fevers* in the Bulletin of the History of Medicine (1954, 28, 140-153).

Dr. W. P. D. Wightman of Aberdeen writes that there has been for over a year now a continuous exhibit in the Library of the Medical School there, designed to illustrate phases of medical history. These phases have included: (a) early medical literature to 1000 A.D. illustrated by the exhibition of early printed versions of Greek, Byzantine and Arabic classics; (b) the High Middle Ages; (c) the sixteenth century; (d) the seventeenth century; and (e) the eighteenth century. Each exhibit is accompanied by a short description of the general character of the period and each book shown has a legend attached dealing with its author, contents and the place of the book in the literature of the time. The various works are chosen by Professor John Craig and Dr. Wightman with the active interest and help of Dr. Douglas Simpson, Librarian at Aberdeen University. The next exhibit proposed will deal with the nineteenth century with particular reference to the specialities which emerged during that period.

An outstanding event in the annals of medical history in Britain was the presentation, on 19th December, 1953, to Professor Charles Singer of a *Festschrift*, entitled *Medicine, Science, and History*, edited by Dr. E. Ashworth Underwood. The work consists of two volumes, containing essays or short monographs by some ninety-five contributors, the result being a unique collection of original essays.

Many interesting volumes have been published during the year including further members of the series of *The Medical History of the Second World War*. Of biographies, *The Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1930-51*, edited by the late Sir D'Arcy Power and by W. R. Le Fanu (1953), *Joseph Barcroft, 1872-1947*, by K. J. Franklin (1953), *Almroth Wright*, by Leonard Colebrook (1954), and *Michael Servetus*, by C. D. O'Malley (1953) may be picked out as being especially interesting. The book on Servetus contains also a translation of his geographical, medical and astrological works. Of special histories may be mentioned, *The Conquest of Plague*, by L. Fabian Hirst (1953), *Medicine in Oxford*, by Maurice Davidson (1953), *Tropical Victory*, by M. Galfand (1953), being an account of the influence of medicine on the history of Southern Rhodesia, 1890-1923, *The Bible and Modern Medicine*, by A. Rendle Short (1953), *The School and the Site*, Memoir No. 9 of the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, by C. M. Clark and J. M. Mackintosh (1954). A small pamphlet deserves special mention—*Pharmacy and Medicine in Old Edinburgh*, by C. G. Drummond (1953). This describes some of the quaint prescriptions made out by famous local physicians for some of the celebrities and others of more humble rank among Edinburgh citizens between the years 1733-39. The prescriptions were found during demolition work carried out in the Lawnmarket of Edinburgh in connection with the building of the Scottish Central Library. As we go to press, a *Historical Review of British Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 1800-1950*, edited by J. M. Munro Kerr, R. W. Johnstone and Miles H. Phillips, has just been published (July, 1954) as a gift to the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists on its Semi-Jubilee. A history of this College, *Twenty-Five Years. The story of the R.C.O.G. 1929-1954*, by W. Fletcher Shaw (1954) has also just been published. The Wellcome Historical Library has also published the first number of a most useful reference list entitled *Current Work in the History of Medicine* (1954).

Among publications from across the Atlantic, attention may be drawn to: *The Canadian Medical Services, 1939-45*; *Epidemics in Colonial America*, by J. Duffy (1953), *Medical Schools in the United States at Mid-Century*, by J. E. Deitrick and R. C. Berson (1953), giving a valuable picture of American medical education, *Classics in Clinical Dermatology*, by W. B. Shelley, J. T. Crissey and J. H. Stokes (1953), a fine study on *Michael Servetus: Humanist and Martyr*, by Professor John F. Fulton (1953), and *Nobel Prize Winners in Medicine and Physiology, 1901-1950*, by L. G. Stevenson (1953).

The Eighteenth Meeting and Fifth Annual General Meeting

The Eighteenth Meeting and Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Hall of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh on Friday, 23rd October, 1953. Dr. Ritchie, the President, was in the chair. The Fifth Annual Report of Proceedings of the Society was presented and unanimously approved. The Treasurer then briefly reviewed the Society's finances. On the motion of Dr. W. N. Boog Watson, seconded by Dr. H. W. Y. Taylor, the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary and members of Council were unanimously re-elected, with Professor John L. Henderson and Dr. W. G. Harrington elected members of Council in place of Dr. J. Menzies Campbell and Mr. A. L. Goodall who retired by rotation. Dr. Menzies Campbell then delivered his address on the Chevalier Ruspini*. Ruspini was an Italian who, after graduating at Bergamo as a surgeon in 1758, proceeded to Paris for specialised dental training. After practising at Bath, Bristol and other towns as a visiting dentist, he established himself in London under the patronage of the Dowager Princess of Wales and several distinguished persons. A Roman Catholic by birth, he later became an Anglican. In 1762 Ruspini became a Freemason, later (1787) instituting with the Prince Regent, the Prince of Wales Lodge. In the following year he founded what is now known as the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. In 1789, the title of Chevalier of the Golden Spur was conferred on Ruspini as a token of his outstanding benevolence and hospitality to foreigners. When he died in 1813, there was widespread grief and many references were made to the very high esteem in which, for fifty-one years, he had been held in masonic circles.

A short discussion followed the paper.

* Dental Magazine and Oral Topics, December, 1953.

The Nineteenth Meeting

The Nineteenth Meeting was held at Glasgow on Saturday, 27th February, 1953. After lunch at the Royal Infirmary, the members adjourned to the University where the meeting took place, Dr. Ritchie presiding. Papers were given by Mr. R. Ogilvie MacKenna and Miss Anne S. Robertson, Keeper of the Hunterian Books and Manuscripts and Curator of the Coin Cabinet respectively. Mr. MacKenna spoke of William Hunter as Book-Collector. A close study of the composition of Hunter's library reveals much about the character of the man who formed it, and about his interests, which were wide and deep. The library, which comprises altogether rather more than 10,000 volumes, is remarkably rich in early works, containing 534 incunabula and over 2,300 items printed in the sixteenth century, as well as many medieval manuscripts; but the contemporary material is, in its way, equally interesting.

The medical section is, not surprisingly, the biggest, amounting to about half the library, and is especially impressive both for the catholicity of its scope and for its degree of completeness as regards the most important historical works over the whole field. It would not be easy to discern from the evidence of this collection the particular sphere of practice in which Hunter specialised. On the other hand one can readily deduce a keen personal interest in certain special medical topics, such as naval medicine, the deficiency diseases, and inoculation against smallpox, contemporary writings on all of which are present in the collection in disproportionately large numbers. Another aspect of his character is perhaps indicated by the strong representation of contemporary medical controversies—including his own dispute with the Monros of Edinburgh.

The non-medical section of the library is similarly wide in range, but much

less even in the degree of coverage awarded to different sections of the field—although where this is good the same discriminating thoroughness of selection is evident. Particularly is this true of the Greek and Latin Classics, which are profusely represented, often in *editiones principes*. In European and English literature it is for the most part only the greatest names who are represented; in history, only a number of special topics, mainly of Scottish interest. Theology is quite prominent, the earlier writers in particular. Science does not seem to have been covered systematically, except perhaps in its relation to medicine; yet there are interesting outcrops in the fields of mathematics and astronomy.

The presence of numerous contemporary works on coins and seals, and of books on fine arts, is obviously related to Hunter's activities as a collector. The rest of the contemporary section resembles closely its medical counterpart. There are collections of pamphlets on controversies of the moment; but also much material on a variety of special interests, such as exploration, or the development of the North American Colonies, or East Indian events and the fluctuations of East India stock—the last perhaps indicating an investor's concern.

As a result of this analysis of the collection it is possible to distinguish two separate influences which contributed to its formation. At the core is a working library, reflecting the varied interests of a busy professional man of lively and cultivated intelligence and strong enthusiasms. Some of these have wide ramifications. For example, his interest in naval medicine dating no doubt from 1746, when the opportunity to lecture on the operations of surgery to a society of naval surgeons launched him on his career as a lecturer—accounts almost certainly for the presence in the collection of so many books on scurvy and the deficiency diseases, and perhaps also for those on exploration (though the latter may equally well be linked with the sections on North America and East India). The North American interest is revealed in many facets, both non-medical and medical—there are, for example, quite a few works on American experiments on inoculation against smallpox—and it may have been in large measure a projection of a wider interest in current affairs generally, which is reflected in the group of pamphlets and squibs on contemporary controversies, non-medical as well as medical.

The second contributory influence was the enthusiasm of the collector. This was probably aroused first in Hunter at an early age, when he was collecting anatomical specimens in preparation for his career as a lecturer. There is reason to believe, however, that his full flowering as a collector of books, coins and paintings did not come till about 1770, when, disappointed of his hope of persuading the government to establish a national museum for the teaching of anatomy, he set up his own museum in Great Windmill Street.

It is fairly clear that the later development covered the medical as well as the non-medical part of the collection. It was characterised by a great multiplication of editions, and the bibliophilic motive almost certainly predominated over the subject interest. One observes a marked concentration on the work of the early printing presses; this is especially noticeable in the fields of Literature and the Classics, and in the case of the former perhaps gives a clue to the absence of all but the great names. In Classics there are two exceptions to this general rule—namely Horace and Virgil. The explanation might be a personal fondness for these two poets, but it is more probably to be found in the known fact that Dr. James Douglas, whose assistant and friend Hunter became when he first arrived in London, was an assiduous and devoted collector of editions of Horace.

Contemporary editions in the "collector's" part of the library are as a rule from two presses only—those of the Foulis Brothers in Glasgow and of John Baskerville in Birmingham. In this connection it is noteworthy that Baskerville was the printer of Hunter's *magnum opus*, the *Anatomy of the Human Gravid Uterus*—the only medical work published by that famous press—and also that Hunter's original letter of introduction to Douglas was provided by Robert Foulis. Is it perhaps to his early friendship with that great craftsman and lover

of the arts that we can attribute the interest in the history of printing which is so evident in the Hunterian Library.

Miss Robertson, speaking on Some Treasures of the Hunter Coin Cabinet, said that there are still preserved in the Cabinet, William Hunter's accounts of the coins, or cabinets of coins which he purchased. These show that between 1770 and 1783 he spent more than £22,000 on such purchases. By the time of his death in 1783, Hunter's coin cabinet was second only to the cabinet of the King of France. It is now, of course, surpassed by certain national collections, e.g. that in the British Museum.

The coin cabinet is particularly rich in Greek, Roman and British coins. These may be used to illustrate the general development of coinage in the western world.

The earliest Greek coins were struck about 700 B.C. by Greek merchants settled on the western coasts of Asia Minor. From there the practice of coinage spread to North Africa, Italy and Sicily. About 500 B.C. coins were in use throughout almost the whole of the known world. In the next century or so the Greeks experimented and unceasingly with their coins until they developed from patiently rather ill-shaped pieces of metal bearing a simple design into highly finished products embodying all the elements of a modern coinage. One quality above all these coins possessed which was peculiarly their own, and has never been surpassed—the quality of restrained beauty and quiet expressiveness.

The Romans learned the use of coinage from the Greeks in the third century B.C., and gradually developed its possibilities as a political instrument. The coins of the Roman Republic circulated more widely than any other contemporary coins, and carried with them a constant reminder of the increasing power of Rome. Later, the Roman Emperors of the first three centuries A.D. used their coinage as a medium for spreading imperial propaganda, e.g. imperial coins often recorded Roman victories and other important events, like the conquest of Britain. Fourth century Roman coinage reflected the growing influence of Christianity, and at the same time gave evidence of the decline of the Roman Empire.

Coins were first issued in Britain 2,000 years ago. These ancient British coins were an unintelligent imitation of Greek coins, while the earliest Anglo-Saxon coins later copied in their turn Roman originals. From the Roman Conquest until modern times the history of British coinage has been that of a steady striving through trial and error towards a currency designed to be adequate for economic needs at home and of high reputation abroad.

Miss Robertson's talk was illustrated profusely with slides of coins from the Hunterian cabinet.

After the two papers, the members viewed an exhibition of books prepared by Mr. MacKenna, and saw some of the large collection of coins. The books on view are listed in Appendix A.

The Twentieth Meeting

The Twentieth Meeting was held in Edinburgh on Saturday, 26th June. The first session, over which Dr. Ritchie presided, was held in the New Library of the Royal College of Physicians when a paper was delivered by Mr. Leonard Jolley. Speaking on The Early History of Scottish Medical Literature, he indicated that the early history followed an unusual course. The first medical book to be printed in Scotland was Gilbert's Skene's *Breve descriptioun of the Pest*, which appeared in 1568. This remarkable little book is worthy to be the harbinger of a line of Scottish medical books but in fact in the years between 1568 and 1681 barely twenty five medical books were printed in Scotland.

During this period however Scotland was not deficient in physicians but it is remarkable that, with one or two exceptions, of whom the most notable is Peter

Lowe, all the physicians of eminence in this period came from Aberdeen. This city produced a really astonishing succession of men who won fame as practitioners and teachers in England and even more on the continent of Europe. There are many reasons for this including closeness of the contacts which then bound Aberdeen to North Germany and Poland, but it seems impossible to deny a considerable measure of importance to political and religious considerations. Aberdeen was an episcopalian and royalist centre.

There is evidence that in the rest of Scotland medical books as well as medical men were not encouraged. An examination of the inventories included in booksellers' wills shows that medical books imported from England and the continent formed a much smaller portion of the stock than might have been expected. There are indications that the influence of the Presbyterian Church did not encourage medical literature. Undoubtedly, as the evidence of Sibbald and Pitcairne shows, in the first part of the century a great deal of energy which afterwards found expression in medicine and science was absorbed in theological and political controversy.

The year 1681 is described by Hume Brown as coming in the middle of the lowest period of Scottish intellectual and cultural activity. To the historian of medical literature this assertion is nonsense. The eighteenth century development of the Edinburgh medical school is clearly foreshadowed in the last quarter of the seventeenth century. In particular from 1681 to 1770 more than twice as many medical books were published as in the whole of the previous century. This increase in book production can be attributed largely to the influence of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh which received its Royal Charter in 1681. The College promoted the production of books in three ways. It founded the first medical library in Scotland. It produced in its Pharmacopoeia the first Edinburgh medical work to win an international reputation. It organised regular meetings for the discussion of medical topics, from which meetings both medical controversy and medical pamphlets emerged.

But the College of Physicians was itself a result as well as a cause. Attempts to found a College earlier in the century had been frustrated. Why did the 1681 venture succeed? Social changes can be ruled out, but political considerations may be important. Throughout Europe the late seventeenth century witnessed a reaction against excessive religious excitement and intolerance, but this reaction reached Scotland later and was restricted to a smaller group than elsewhere. It may well be that a combination of personal and political circumstances in the late seventeenth century gave a flying start to the Age of Reason in Scotland. All the eminent physicians of the late seventeenth century were episcopalians, and James II when present in Scotland as the Duke of York took an active part in assisting the birth of the new College. As Sibbald's experience shows the forces of fanaticism were still strong, and had James not been present in Scotland the development of the Edinburgh medical tradition might have been at least considerably delayed. Delay at this period might have established beyond possibility of reversal the tradition of Scottish medical talent seeking its opportunity outwith the country, and the eighteenth century achievement would have been destroyed before its birth.

An interesting discussion followed Mr. Jolley's paper. Following this, the members examined the demonstration of books arranged by Mr. Jolley, and a list of the books shown appears in Appendix B.

After lunch at the College, the Society made a pilgrimage to the Church of the Greyfriars and the churchyard surrounding this ancient Scottish kirk. A list of the distinguished men of science, medicine and literature whose last resting-places were visited is given in Appendix C.

JOHN RITCHIE, *President*

H. P. TAIT, *Secretary*.

APPENDIX A

EXHIBITION OF BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS SHOWN AT
THE HUNTERIAN LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

Arranged by Mr. R. OGILVIE MacKENNA.

Non-Medical Manuscripts and early printed Books

BASIL, S. Homilies. 899 A.D.

HUNTERIAN PSALTER. A Latin Psalter, attributed to the year 1170.

ARS MORIENDI. (. . . A lityll treatyse, short and abrydyd, spekyng of the art and crafte to knowe well to dye. *Translated from the Latin by William Caxton.* London, n.d.).

PLATO. Omnia Opera. The Aldine "Editio princeps." Venetiis, 1513.

Collected Works and early Textbooks of MedicineHIPPOCRATES. Omnia Opera. (Graece. *Editio princeps*). Venetiis, 1526.GALEN. . . . Galeni Librorvm part(es) V. (Graece. *Editio princeps*). Venetiis, 1525.

AVICENNA. The Canon. (In Arabic). Romae, 1593.

CELSUS. De medicina. *Editio princeps*. Florentiae, 1478.

ARTICELLA. Articella nuperrime impressa cum quamplurimis tractatibus superadditis . . . Lugduni, 1525.

SCHOLA SALERNITA. Regimen sanitatis. Venetijs, 1500 ?

KETHAM, Joannes de. Fasciculus medicine . . . Venetiis, 1500.

BOORDE, Andrew. The Breviary of healthe, for all maner of syckenesses and diseases . . . London, 1557.

BULLEIN, William. Bulwark of defence against all sicknesse, soarnesse and woundes that doe dayly assault mankinde. London, 1579.

History of Medicine

CHAMPIER, Symphorien. De medicinae claris scriptoribus . . . tractatus. Lugduni, 1506.

FREIND, John. The history of physick : from the time of Galen, to the beginning of the sixteenth century. London, 1725-6.

Surgery

PARE, Ambroise. Les Oeuvres . . . Paris, 1579.

CLOWES, William. A prooued practise for all young chirurgians . . . London, 1591.

LOWE, Peter. A discourse of the whole art of chyrurgerie. London, 1634.

DOUGLAS, John. Lithotomia Douglassiana. London, 1720.

HUNTER, William. Notes on drawings of calculi. (MS).

Anatomy

MUNDINUS. Anothomia. Papie, 1478.

VESALIUS. De humani corporis fabrica libri septem. Basileae, 1543.

BANISTER, John. Anatomical tables (with figures) MS. of the late sixteenth century (including a picture of John Banister delivering the Visceral Lecture at the Barber-Surgeons' Hall, London, in 1581).

HARVEY, William. De motu cordis. Francofvrti, 1628.

MALPIGHI, Marcello. Anatomie plantarum. Cui subjungitur appendix . . . De ovo incubato observationes continens. Londini, 1675-9.

HUNTER, William. An anatomical description of the human gravid uterus. (This is the manuscript of the work first published, eleven years after Hunter's death, by his nephew, Dr. Matthew Baillie, who edited it).

HUNTER, William. . . . The anatomy of the human gravid uterus, exhibited in figures. (*Latin and English*). Birmingham, 1774.**Obstetrics and Gynaecology**

MOSCHION, the Physician. De morbis muliebribus liber vnus . . . Basileae, 1566.

ROESSLIN, Eucharius. The byrth of mankynde, newly translated out of Laten into Englysshe (by Richard Jonas). London, 1540.

RUEFF, Jacob. De conceptu et generatione hominis . . . libri sex. Tigvri, 1554.

ANDRE, N. St. A short narrative of an extraordinary delivery of rabbets, perform'd by Mr. John Howard, surgeon at Guilford. London, 1727. (Other pamphlets on this subject are included in the same volume).

Other Branches of Medicine

MONARDES, Nicolas. Ioyfvll newes out of the new-found vvorlde. London, 1596.

BERKELEY, George, Bishop of Cloyne. Siris : a chain of philosophical reflexions and inquiries concerning the virtues of tar water . . . London, 1744.

REDI, Francesco. De animalculis vivis quae in corporibus animalium vivorum reperiuntur, observationes. Amstelaedami, 1708.

DUVERNEY, Joseph-Guichard. Traite de l'Organe de l'Ouie . . . Paris, 1683.

FOTHERGILL, John. An account of the sore throat attended with ulcers . . . London, 1748.

Special medical topics

WOODALL, John. The surgeons mate: or, military and domestique surgery . . . London, 1639.

STUART, Alexander. Observationum medico-chirurgicarum liber septimus. (There are nine volumes in the collection of this MS. diary of a naval surgeon).

- RONSS, Baudouin. De magnis Hippocratis lienibus Pliniquae stomachace, ac sceleratæ, seu vulgo dicto scorbuto, libellus. Antverpiæ, 1564.
- LIND, James. A treatise of the scurvy . . . Edinburgh, 1753.
An account of the method and success of inoculating the smallpox in Boston in New-England . . . London, 1722.
- MONRO, Alexander. An account of the inoculation of smallpox in Scotland. Edinburgh, 1765.
- RHAZES. De variolis et morbillis . . . London, 1766.
- TIMONI, Emmanuel. An account . . . of the procuring of smallpox by incision or inoculation . . . 1717.
- THOMSON, George. Loimotomia : or the pest anatomised. London, 1666.
. . . The excellency or handy-work of the Royal Hand (for the perfect cure of . . . the King's Evil). London, 1665.
- BROWNE, John. Adenochoiradelogia . . . Together with the royal gift of healing. London, 1684.
- Non-medical personal interests**
- DOUGLAS, James. Vita Horatii. (MS).
- ARNOLD, Benedict. To the inhabitants of America. London, 1780.
A letter to the proprietors of East-India stock. London, 1769.
- CAMERON, Archibald. An historical account of the life, actions and conduct of Dr. Archibald Cameron. London, 1753.

Science

- HOOKE, Robert. Micrographia. London, 1665.
- SANCTORIUS. De statica medicina. Hagae-Comitis, 1657.
- TYSON, Edward. Orang-outang sive homo sylvestris. London, 1699.
- BOERHAAVE, Hermann. Elementa chemiæ . . . Lugduni Batavorum, 1732.

APPENDIX B

A CHECK LIST OF AN EXHIBITION TO ILLUSTRATE SCOTTISH MEDICAL BOOKS BEFORE 1681

Arranged by Mr. LEONARD JOLLEY.

Books printed in Edinburgh

- HARRINGTON, James. Translator. The Salerne School, or the regiment of health. Edinburgh, 1613.
- ANDERSON, Patrick. The colde spring of Kinghorne Craig, his admirable and new tryed . . . properties so far foorth as yet are found true by experience. Edinburgh, 1618.
- BARCLAY, William. The nature and effects of the new-found well at Kinghorne. Edinburgh, 1618.
- ANDERSON, Patrick. Grana angelic : hoc est pilularum hujus nominis insignis utilitas. Edinburgh, 1635.
- IRVINE, Christopher. Medicina magnetica, or the rare and wonderful art of curing by sympathy. Edinburgh, 1656.
- MACKAILE, Matthew. Fons Moffetensis, seu descriptio fontium mineralium Moffetensium. Edinburgh, 1659.
- MACKAILE, Matthew. Moffat Well : or a topographic-spagyricall description of the mineral wells at Moffat in Annandale of Scotland. As also the Oyley-Well at St. Catherine's Chapel in the paroch of Libberton. Edinburgh, 1664.
- CULPEPER, Nicholas. Medicaments for the poor ; or, physick for the common people. Edinburgh, 1664.
- CULPEPER, Nicholas. Health for the rich and poor by dyet without physick. Edinburgh, 1665.

Books by Glasgow Authors

- LOWE, Peter. The whole course of chirurgie . . . London, 1597. Second edition, London, 1612 ; Third edition, London, 1634.
- RATTRAY, Sylvester. Aditus novus ad sympathiæ et antipathiæ causas inveniendas . . . Glasgow, 1658.
- RATTRAY, Sylvester. Prognosis medica ad usum praxeos facili methodo digesta. Glasgow, 1666.

Books by Aberdeen Authors

- JACK, Gilbert. Institutiones physicae. Leyden, 1615.
- LIDDEL, Duncan. Ars medica, succincte et perspicue explicata. Hamburg, 1607.
- LIDDEL, Duncan. Operum omnium Iatro-Galenicorum tomus unicus. Leyden, 1624.
- LIDDEL, Duncan. Artis conservandi sanitatem libri duo, cura Patricii Dunaei. Aberdeen, 1651.
- READ, Alexander. A manuall of the anatomy of the body of man. London, 1634.
- READ, Alexander. (Title in Greek) or A description of the body of man. London, 1634.

- READ, Alexander. The chirurgicale lectures of tumours and ulcers delivered in Chirurgians Hall, 1622-34. London, 1635.
- DAVIDSON, William. Philosophia pyrotechnica, seu cursus chymiatricus. Paris, 1642.
- DAVIDSON, William. Oblatio salis, sive gallia lege salis condita. Paris, 1642.
- DAVIDSON, William. Prodigium commentariorum in medicinam Petri Severini. The Hague, 1660.
- MORISON, Robert. Hortus regius Blesensis auctus. London, 1669.
- MORISON, Robert. Herbarum distributio nova. Oxford, 1672.

APPENDIX C

VISIT TO GREYFRIARS CHURCHYARD, EDINBURGH

1. JAMES BORTHWICK (d. 1676). Distinguished surgeon-apothecary. First teacher of anatomy in Edinburgh (1645). Portrait is oldest in possession of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
2. GREYFRIARS BOBBY. Site of burial of this famous Edinburgh dog.
3. JOHN NAYSMYTH. Surgeon to King James VI. Pupil of Gilbert Primrose. Died in London, 1613, but buried at Greyfriars.
4. GEORGE BUCHANAN (1506-1582). Distinguished Scottish scholar.
5. GEORGE HERIOT. Father of the founder of George Heriot's Hospital, now George Heriot's School, Edinburgh.
6. ADAM DRUMMOND. Associated with Robert Eliot, first Professor of Anatomy at Edinburgh, and the earliest professor of the subject in Britain.
7. MARTYR'S MONUMENT.
8. ARCHIBALD PITCAIRN (1652-1713). Most celebrated Scottish physician of his time. Tombstone restored in 1952 by the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
9. THOMAS CHARLES HOPE (1766-1844). Professor of Chemistry at Glasgow and Edinburgh successively.
10. GILBERT PRIMROSE (d. 1616). Distinguished surgeon and friend of Peter Lowe. Surgeon to King James VI. No known portrait.
11. CAPTAIN ROBERT PORTEOUS. Notorious as the central figure in the Porteous Riots at Edinburgh. His grave indicated only by a small wooden block, without name or other indication.
12. WALTER SCOTT, Esq. Father of Sir Walter Scott.
13. JOHN THOMSON (1765-1846). Successively Professor of Surgery (R.C.S. Ed.) 1804, of Military Surgery (Univ. Ed.) 1806, and first Professor of Pathology (Univ. Ed.) 1831.
14. JOHN GORDON. Edinburgh Anatomist and Physiologist.
15. WILLIAM WRIGHT (1735-1819). Naval and military surgeon. Practised in West Indies; made important contributions to literature of Botany, Diseases of West Indies, Cold Water Treatment of Fevers, Tetanus.
16. ROBERT SPITAL (1804-1852). One of the first physicians to introduce Laennec's methods into Edinburgh. Published Treatise on Auscultation (1830). Lectured on Medical Acoustics also.
17. THOMAS McCRIE (1772-1835). Biographer of John Knox.
18. WILLIAM CARSTAIRS (1649-1715). Principal of Edinburgh University 1703, was presented to the Church of Greyfriars in 1704, and between 1705-14 was four times Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.
19. ALEXANDER HENDERSON (c. 1583-1646). Distinguished churchman.
20. THOMAS KINCAID (d. 1616). A surgeon-apothecary whose name is often linked with that of James Borthwick (*supra*). Well-known in his time, and practised in Edinburgh for nearly fifty years.
21. ALEXANDER MONRO, *primus* and *secundus*.
22. WILLIAM SMELLIE. Well-known printer and antiquarian.
23. WILLIAM ROBERTSON (1721-1793). Distinguished Scottish historian and Principal of Edinburgh University.
24. WILLIAM ADAM (1689-1748). Well-known architect.
25. JOSEPH BLACK (1728-1799). Distinguished Chemist and friend of William Cullen.
26. ROBERT WHYTT (1714-1766). Pioneer physiologist and neurologist. First described tuberculous meningitis as "Dropsy of the Brain."
27. HENRY SIDDONS. Son of Mrs. Siddons, the actress.
28. SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE (1636-1691). "Bluidy Mackenzie."
29. ALLAN RAMSAY (1685-1758). Author of "The Gentle Shepherd." Memorial plaque.
30. COLIN McLAURIN (1698-1746). Mathematician. Founder member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Memorial plaque.
31. DUNCAN FORBES of Culloden (1685-1747). Well-known lawyer during the Jacobite rebellions. Tombstone restored recently by the Saltire Society.
32. JAMES HUTTON (1726-1797). A founder of Geology, and originator of the Huttonian theory.
33. A MORTSAFE. A cast-iron frame, formerly used to prevent a grave being violated by "resurrectionists." One of the few such examples remaining in the churchyard.

The Scottish Society of the History of Medicine.

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Society shall be called "THE SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE," and shall consist of those who desire to promote the study of the History of Medicine.

2. A General Meeting of Members shall be held once a year to receive a report and to elect Office-Bearers.

3. The management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in the Office-Bearers, who shall include a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and not more than ten other Members to form a Council. The Council shall have power to co-opt other Members who, in their opinion, are fitted to render special service to the Society.

4. All Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. The President shall not hold office for more than three successive years, but shall be eligible to serve again after one year. Not more than eight Members of Council, or two-thirds of the total number, shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

5. The Annual Subscription shall be Ten Shillings, payable to the Treasurer, who will submit a balance-sheet at each Annual Meeting.

6. The Secretary shall keep brief Minutes of the proceedings, shall prepare Agenda, and shall conduct the correspondence of the Society.

7. Meetings shall be held at least twice yearly, and the place of meeting shall be in any of the four University centres, or elsewhere, as the Council may decide.

8. This Constitution may be amended at any General Meeting of the Society on twenty-one days' notice of the proposed amendment being given by the Secretary, such amendment to be included in the Agenda circulated for the Meeting.