

BULLETIN OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE
AND THE JOHNS HOPKINS INSTITUTE OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

Founded by HENRY E. SIGERIST

Editor—OWSEI TEMKIN

VOLUME XXVI

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER

NUMBER 5

DR. WILLIAM SMELLIE AND HIS LIBRARY AT LANARK, SCOTLAND

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William Smellie, the greatest figure in the history of British obstetrics, was born in Lanark, Scotland, in 1697. Educated at the local grammar school, Smellie began his medical studies by way of apprenticeship, probably to an established local practitioner. This was, until the early nineteenth century, the recognised way of embarking upon a medical education in Scotland. Smellie commenced medical practice at Lanark about 1720, and remained there until 1739. Then he moved to London, and after a short sojourn in Paris, he returned to the southern capital where he settled and began his outstanding work in obstetrics. He retired in 1759 to his native town where he bought some land and built a comfortable house on it. In his retirement he completed his *Treatise* and died on 5th March, 1763, "of an Asthma and Lethargy." His grave is in the old churchyard of St. Kentigern's at Lanark, and on 25th April, 1931, his tomb and that of his wife, after long years of neglect, was restored through the joint efforts of the Obstetrical Societies of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

THE HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY

Shortly after his retirement to Lanark, Smellie began to put his affairs in order. His will, dated 5th December, 1759, was written in his own

hand, and there were four codicils. Each codicil contained references to his books and to his desire that they should form the nucleus of a useful library.

The grammar school of Lanark was, in Smellie's time, one of the most famous schools in Scotland, and, in the first codicil, dated 24th December, 1762, "for the regard I have for the School of Lanark," he bequeathed to it all his books, maps, and pamphlets, save those on medicine, surgery and pharmacy. In addition, Smellie left two hundred pounds sterling for repairing the schoolhouse according to a plan he had prepared, but in the second codicil (dated 20th January, 1763) he stipulated that the money was not to be paid till six months after his own or his wife's death, nor were his books, of which he had prepared an "Alphabetical List," to be delivered till the room in the schoolhouse was ready for them. In the third codicil (undated) Smellie indicated his plans for alterations at the schoolhouse. An additional storey was to be erected, part of which was to be for the use of the schoolmaster, the rest for storing Smellie's own books. The Bailies, Ministers of the Presbytery, and the schoolmaster were appointed trustees of the library, the schoolmaster to act as librarian. The fourth codicil (dated 4th February, 1763) contained so much about the proposed library that the relevant sections are quoted in full:

. . . I also desire that non of the Books be lent out, and to accomodate readers I live for their use to be in the foresaid Room my large reading desk with the table-flap that hangs to it and stands in the Lobie with the lether Cheir and smoaking little cheir in the Studdie, as also the high steps there to take down the Books which must be contained in locked presses with well tirlised doors, the Schoolmaster to be the Librarian and to be accountable to the Bailies and Min'sters of the Presbitry of Lanark once a year at the vacation time. After a more deliberate consideration, and as my collection of Medical Books are prettie complete, both as to the antient and modern practise and may be of use to the Medical Gentlemen of this place to improve and consult on extraordinar emergencys I also bequeth all of them to the foresaid Librery and along with them two printed Books on the Composition of Musick and a Manuscrip one. The Librery room aught to be at least twintie four feet long and I think better with an outstair of which if spared time I shall live a draught. (Brought over the foresaid day and date). If after rebuilding or adding a second storie to the Schoolhouse and compleetly finishing the same, and if any part of the two hundered pounds remains, the same is to be expended in furnishing the Librery with the Classics and other useful books. It will also be necessary to caus print a catalogue of the books with proper Statutets to be observed. All the above legacies and regulations I leave to be regulated and completed by our Executor or her order after my own and my wifes decide.

The terms of Smellie's will implied that it was not to operate until both he and his wife were dead. Unfortunately, no records remain of the

deliberations of the trustees but in 1769, after Mrs. Smellie's death, they set to work to carry out the provisions of the will. By 1775, the alterations at the schoolhouse had been completed at a cost of £220: 13s., but attempts at framing regulations governing the library on Smellie's foundations did not mature till February, 1803. In 1814, the trustees made a departure from the original regulations and agreed to purchase further books on subscription and to permit lending of books. We have, however, found evidence of lending volumes out from the library before this date, by discovering in one of the present books of the collection, a receipt for one volume of *The Critical Review*, the receipt being dated 31st March, 1809, and the book had been lent to J. A. Coats of the 71st Regiment. In 1816, the trustees approved of a motion that the new books purchased should be returned to the subscribers, but this was not carried into effect until 1819. From this time until very recent years, little further interest was taken by the trustees in Smellie's original library. The books were transferred from the old to the new school when this was opened in 1820, and there the books remained locked up in their presses until 1884, when the site of the grammar school was again changed. During this time, the books were grossly neglected and such neglect was commented upon by Davidson (1828), McClintock (1876), Glaister (1894), and Brown (1894). Probably during this time also the large reading desk, the "lether" chair and the "smoaking little cheir," with the high steps to take down the books were lost, for Glaister made no mention of them when he recounted his boyhood days at Lanark grammar school. He vividly described how, when a pupil at the school, he endeavoured to obtain a view of the books and later, as a medical student in the eighteenth-seventies, he renewed his interest in Smellie's books, and later still, made a catalogue of them. In 1872, the Education (Scotland) Act was passed and the library became vested in the School Board of Lanark, but this body took no more active interest in the books than its predecessors, and many valuable volumes were lost. In 1877, in a minute of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, dated 6th August, "Dr. Bruce Goff brought under notice of the Faculty that the Town Council of Lanark had in their custody the Library, chiefly of obstetrical works, of the late Dr. Smellie of that Town bequeathed them many years ago but apparently wholly useless to them and falling into a state of dilapidation and he suggested that an endeavour should be made by the Faculty to secure the books for the use of the medical profession, when it was unanimously agreed to remit the matter to the Council with the addition of Dr. Goff." There is no record of any report by this committee but

there is reason to believe that representations were made to Lanark Town Council for the safe custody of the books by the Faculty but that these efforts failed (Goodall, 1951). Glaister again, in 1892, publicly suggested that the library be removed from Lanark to the Faculty in Glasgow but nothing came of this suggestion.

On 18th February, 1888, the new school was damaged by fire but most of the books of the collection were saved and stored temporarily in a local hall (Robertson, 1951). On the restoration of the school, the surviving books were placed in new cases and the schoolmaster, in addition to taking some personal interest in the books, made a catalogue of them.

The books remained in this school until 1934, when an approach was made to the Education Committee of Lanarkshire County Council, into whose custody the library had now devolved, by a group of distinguished British obstetricians. They suggested that the remnants of the library be restored and removed to one of the bigger Scottish medical libraries, such as the Hunterian Library or that of the Royal Faculty at Glasgow, with a view to preserving the books from further neglect. This request was refused, but so appalled was the recently appointed County Librarian at the wreckage of the library as he saw it in a room in the grammar school, that, with the consent of the Town Council of Lanark, he had the books, such as they were, transferred with their bookcase temporarily to the Lindsay Institute at Lanark on 13th December, 1934. After negotiations between the Town Council and the Trustees of this Institute, the latter accepted the custody of the books, and before long, these treasured possessions of a famous man were accommodated in a handsome new bookcase in one of the main rooms of the Institute, and kept under lock and key. There the books remained until 1941 when the room was taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture for emergency war-time use. The books and their case were later transferred to a smaller room on the first floor of the Institute and there they remain to the present, jealously guarded. The late Professor Joseph B. de Lee of Chicago visited the library in November, 1938, and left funds and instructions for the purchase of two suitable chairs to be placed alongside the bookcase. Professor R. W. Johnstone of Edinburgh, acting on behalf of Professor de Lee, obtained two elegant mahogany armchairs and these, suitably inscribed, hold an honoured place beside the library bookcase. (Fig. 1.) Professor Phillips has obtained a photostat copy of a certificate granted by Smellie in 1752 to one of his pupils, James Lloyd, of Boston, U. S. A., and this has been framed and fixed to the side of the bookcase.

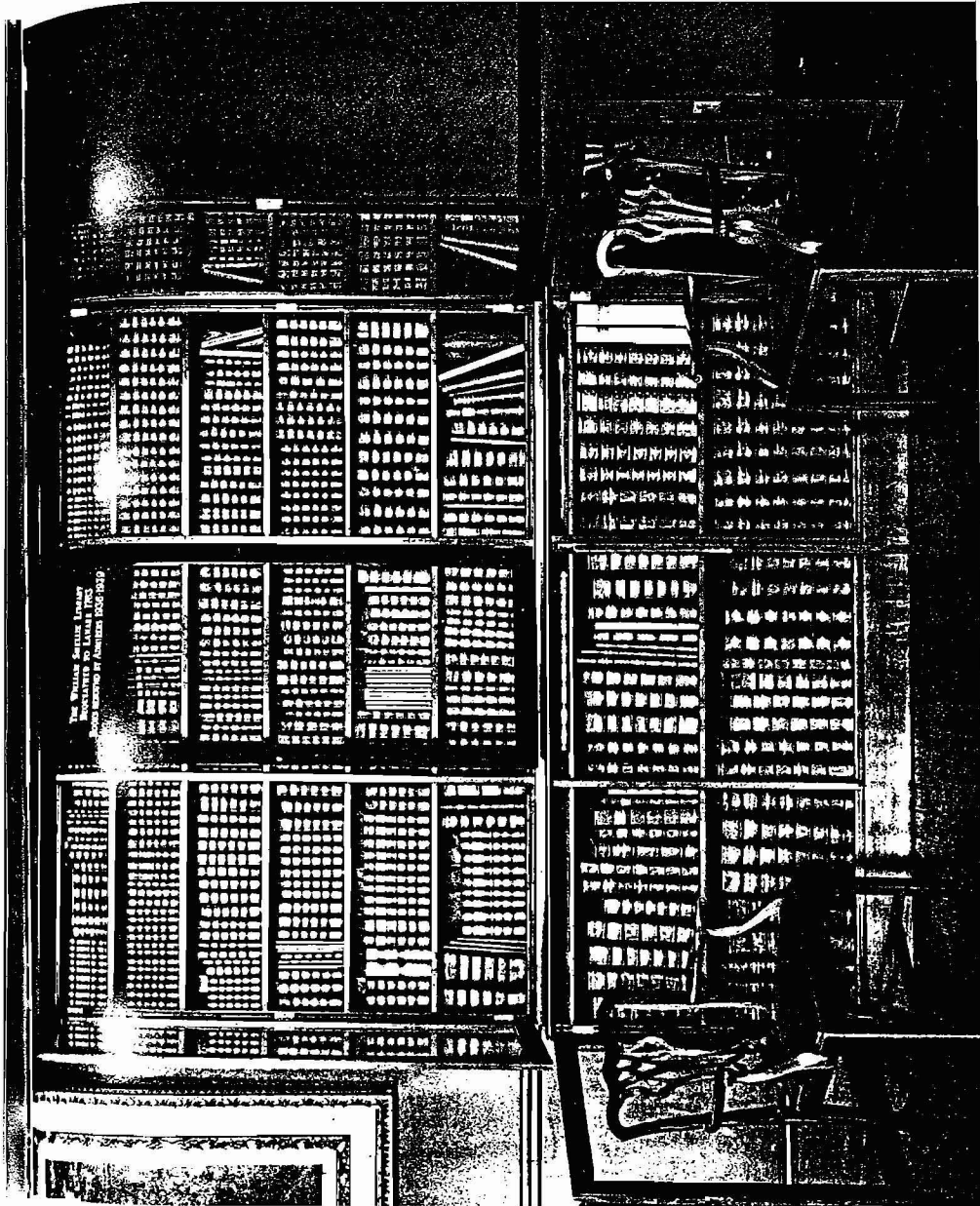


FIG. 1
The William Smellie Library,
Lindsay Institute, Lanark, Scotland.

THE RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF THE LIBRARY

This forms a most engrossing part to the tale of the library. The central figure in the undertaking is Professor Miles H. Phillips, Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Sheffield. He has described (1944) how his interest in the library was first aroused and how he determined to get the books remaining in the collection restored and cared for. To him does the profession owe so much for undertaking the responsibility of the renovation, for seeing it through to such a successful conclusion and for bearing the main expenses incurred. Under his constant care and the craftsmanship of Walter Slinn of the firm of J. W. Northend of Sheffield, the surviving books were beautifully restored and now form a worthy memorial to the Master of British Midwifery. The renovation of the books occupied nearly three years, from May, 1936, to March, 1939.

CATALOGUES OF THE LIBRARY

It will be recalled that Smellie in the second codicil mentioned that he had prepared an "Alphabetical List" of his books, and in the fourth codicil insisted upon the necessity of having a catalogue of the books made and printed. There are no indications that his trustees carried out this latter request. Glaister mentioned that after qualifying he paid many visits to the library and made a catalogue of the contents. This catalogue was apparently lost during the transfer of the books from the grammar school to the Lindsay Institute in 1934. There are also no traces of the catalogue made by the schoolmaster after the fire of 1888, nor of the catalogue consulted by McClintock and which may have been Smellie's own original list. There is an alphabetical list, in manuscript, of the books contained in the Smellie library in the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and this was probably compiled by or for Sir James Young Simpson in 1858, from some older catalogue, possibly Smellie's own list itself. In 1936, the late Hugh Davidson, Esq. (died 29th June, 1943), a retired lawyer, of Lanark, became interested in the library and undertook to make a new catalogue of the books. This he accomplished and the loose cards on which he made his entries now lie with the Lanarkshire County Librarian at Hamilton. To Davidson and Professor Phillips our present knowledge of the books is due. The former found, on comparing his catalogue with that of the Royal College of Physicians manuscript list, that there were some seventy volumes missing, of both medical and general literature, but that several other volumes were contained in his cata-

logue and absent in the College one. Professor Phillips has investigated the list of books offered in Dr. John Harvie's sale catalogue (1770) and found that some items there present might have been given to Harvie by Smellie himself, or indeed taken by Harvie from the collection at Lanark. Harvie, it will be remembered, was Smellie's successor in London and also his joint heir. The additional books found by Davidson may possibly have been acquired by Smellie after he drew up his alphabetical list or it may be that some of the books purchased by the trustees between 1814 and 1816 and returned to the subscribers in 1819, later found their way back to the library. The whole matter is so enshrouded in mystery as merely to emphasise the utter indifference of the trustees towards the library.

The investigation of the books as we have carried it out shows that the library at present contains four hundred and seven volumes, exclusive of copies of Glaister's *William Smellie* (1894) and Professor Phillips' presentation copy of Peter Camper's *Itinera in Angliam, 1748-85* (1939). Of the total volumes, one hundred and seventy-seven are medical (see Appendix), the remaining two hundred and thirty comprising general literature and transactions of learned societies.

NOTES ON SOME OF THE BOOKS

It is manifestly impossible to describe all the volumes contained in the library and only the more outstanding items or those with a story behind them will be noted. The books, as they lie beautifully bound in their handsome bookcase, flanked by the mahogany chairs form a worthy memorial to Smellie, and he himself would have a heart full of gratitude for the care now bestowed on his beloved "tomes," after almost two centuries of neglect.

That Smellie was a methodical man in keeping an "Alphabetical List" of the books in his collection is borne out on an examination of the volumes themselves. He had a propensity for inserting his name and the price that he paid for certain of the larger and more important works, on the fly-leaves of these volumes. Thus we learn that he paid three guineas for the two volumes of Stephanus (1567); the same sum for "3 Tom." of Hoffmann's *Opera Omnia* (1740); two pounds, twelve shillings and sixpence for three volumes of Bonet (1700); one pound, fifteen shillings and sixpence for two volumes of Mangetus' *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum* (1731); one pound and ten shillings for two volumes of the *Bibliotheca Anatomica* of the same author; one guinea for two volumes of Avicenna (1608); and a guinea for the *Tabulae*

Anatomicae of Eustachius (1722). Such are examples of some of the more interesting financial notices in the books. Most of the items in the collection bear, in an old hand, "Ex Bibliotheca Lanarka(e)," or "Ex B'ica L." or similar inscription. These were no doubt made by one or more of the various custodians of the books. The inscriptions were certainly not made by Smellie himself.

The medical works naturally form the main interest in the library and these are listed in the Appendix. It will be seen that there is a very representative gathering of obstetrical, medical, surgical, anatomical, and paediatric works. Of Smellie's own writings, there remains only one original copy. This is his *Sett of Anatomical Tables* (Figs. 2 and 3) with corrections by the author himself. A second copy of the *Sett* was presented to the library in 1948 by Dr. H. A. Gibb of Larkhall, Lanarkshire. The annotated copy of the first edition of Smellie's *Treatise* mentioned by both McClintock and Glaister, has been lost, but this work is represented by one volume of the second edition (1752) and two copies of the 1779 edition, all three having been presented by local admirers, the first by the late Mr. Hugh Davidson, and the two copies of the 1779 edition by Dr. W. V. Maxwell Adams of Lanark. A French edition translated by de Prévile (1754) completes Smellie's own works in the library. No German or Dutch editions are present. Sir Richard Manningham, Edmund Chapman, William Giffard, Giles Watts, Fielding Ould, Thomas Braithwaite, and John Maubray, contemporaries or pupils of Smellie, are all represented. Of foreign obstetricians, Mauriceau holds pride of place with seven volumes of his works, one, his *Aphorisms*, translated into English by Thomas Jones. Levret's three volumes come next, his *Observations sur les Causes et les Accidens de plusieurs Accouchemens Laborieux* (1747) bearing on the fly-leaf, "Donné par l'auteur au Dr. Smellie." The French school of obstetrics, indeed, is very well represented as evidenced by copies of the works of Portal, Saviard, Amand, Mauquest de la Motte, Dionis, and Mesnard. Palfyn represents Belgium, Heister represents Brunswick, and Noortwyk and Paulus de Wind, Holland.

Raynalde's *Birth of Mankynde* (1565) holds an honoured place on the shelves, as do works by Spachius, Rueffius, Guillemeau, Schenckius, Bonetus and others. Sydenham, Boerhaave, Harris, Astruc, with *A Full View* and Peter Shaw's *New Practice of Physic* provide the chief works on general medicine and paediatrics. Anatomical works are well to the fore with Vesalius, le Boe Sylvius, Eustachius and Ruysch. There are some beautiful folio volumes of Hippocrates, Galen, Zacutus, Mangetus,

S E T T
O F
ANATOMICAL TABLES,
W I T H
E X P L A N A T I O N S,
A N D A N
A B R I D G M E N T,
O F T H E
PRACTICE of MIDWIFERY,
With a View to illustrate a
T R E A T I S E
On that S U B J E C T,
A N D
C O L L E C T I O N of C A S E S.

By *WILLIAM SMELLIE*, M.D.

L O N D O N:

Printed in the Year MDCCLIV.

FIG. 2

Title-page of Smellie's *Sett of Anatomical Tables*.
Showing Smellie's alteration of the word *Sett*.

Paulus Aegineta, and Laurentius. Harvey's *De Generatione* is present in the 1662 edition, and the Pharmacopoeias of both Edinburgh and London are adequately represented.

P R E F A C E

AS in a long course of teaching and practice in Midwifery, I hope I may without vanity say, that I have done something towards reducing that Art, into a more simple and mechanical method than has hitherto been done, I have attempted to explain the same in my Treatise of the Theory and Practice of Midwifery and Collection of Cases, and finding that most of the representations hitherto given of the parts inservient to Uterine gestation and parturition were in many respects deficient, I have been induced to undertake the following Tables, with a view to supply in some measure the defects of others, and at the same time to illustrate what I have taught and written on the Subject. How far I have obtained those ends, it belongs to others to judge; I shall only beg leave to observe here by way of Preface, that the greatest part of the figures were taken from Subjects prepared on purpose, to show every thing that might conduce to the improvement of the young Practitioner, avoiding however the extreme Minutiae, and what else seemed foreign to the present design; the situation of parts, and their respective dimensions being more particularly attended to, than a minute anatomical investigation of their structure.

As these Tables may possibly fall into the hands of some who have not seen my former work I have added an abridgment of the Practice, which though far from being complete, may serve to illustrate several things which otherwise by a bare representation would be hardly intelligible.

References are made to Vol. I, II, and III. by Vol. I. I mean that which I first published in the year 1752, and contains a view of the Theory and Practice of Midwifery; Vol. II. is the Collection of Cases mentioned above just published; and Vol. III. is a continuation of the same, and is already far advanced. My first plan for these Tables confined them to the number of Twenty two, which Mr. Rymdyke had finished above two years ago; but I soon saw that a further illustration and consequently an addition to that number was necessary. In eleven of these Dr. Camper, Professor of Medicine at Franquer in Friesland, greatly assisted me, viz. Table XII, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XXIV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXXIV, and XXXVI. The rest were drawn by Mr. Rymdyke, except the thirty seventh and thirty ninth, which were done by another Hand. The whole of the Drawings are faithfully engraved by Mr. Gignion, delicacy and elegance however has not been so much consulted as to have them done in a strong and distinct manner, with this view chiefly that from the cheapness of the work it may be rendered of more general use.

A new Professor of Anatomy and Botany in Amsterdam

FIG. 3

Preface to *Sett of Anatomical Tables* showing Smellie's emendations.

Two volumes originally in Smellie's collection have fascinating stories connected with their disappearance and subsequent recovery and restoration to their proper place in the library. Professor Phillips (1944) has described the amazing recovery of the lost volumes and the part he played in finding them. The first concerned Sir Fielding Ould's *Midwifery*

This work, listed in the manuscript catalogue at the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, had since been lost but a copy was given to Professor Phillips by an old friend in 1937. Judge his surprise when he found on the title-page "Ex Bibliotheca Lanarkae"! It need hardly be said that the book was promptly returned to its rightful place among its original bedfellows, after suitable renovation. The second, equally fortuitous find, concerned Jacques Guillemeau's *Childbirth or The Happy Deliverie of Women* (1635). In 1944, when on a visit to Dublin, Professor Phillips had occasion to be searching in the Library of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland when he alighted on the lost copy bearing on its title-page the tell-tale inscription "Ex Bibliotheca Lanar." On representations being made to the Council of the College, it was agreed that *The Happy Deliverie* be returned to the Smellie collection at Lanark.



FIG. 4

William Smellie's Signature.

Glaister mentioned that in his time, John Freind's *Emmenologia* was one of the collection, but later it was missing, when Mr. Davidson made his catalogue in 1936. Professor Phillips made good the loss, but this time it was not the original copy which found its way into the library.

In general literature, the works of most of the classical Greek and Latin authors are present in the collection, together with Greek and Latin lexicons, while there is a particularly fine folio edition of Dioscorides (1598). A handsome, illustrated edition of Shakespeare in eight volumes (volume 7 missing), with the works of Milton and the later English poets form the basis of the section on poetry. The copy of Gray's *Odes* in the library is interesting and valuable in that this was the first book printed at Horace Walpole's Printing Press at Strawberry Hill (1757). Pliny's *Historie* (Holland's translation) in two volumes, *An Universal History from the earliest Account of Time* in twenty-one volumes, and shorter histories of Britain, with Maitland's folio histories of London (1739) and of Edinburgh (1753) figure prominently. Popular periodicals of Smellie's time are represented by sets of *The Spectator* and *The*

Tatler. *The Philosophical Transactions*, the *Essays and Observations Physical and Literary*, of an Edinburgh Society, form the bulk of the transactions of learned societies. Tobias Smollett, friend and contemporary of Smellie, is represented only by incomplete sets of *Peregrine Pickle* and *Count Fathom*.

Such is a short review of some of the more interesting items in this wonderful library. McClintock inclined to the view that Smellie was not endowed with the personal graces, that he was coarse in his person and awkward and unpleasing in his manners. Dr. William Douglas, a virulent opponent of Smellie, wrote of him in derogatory terms. A study of Smellie, his works and his accomplishments, together with an intensive acquaintance with his books, suggest that a force of character and a general culture which he undoubtedly possessed, laid the foundation of his merit as an obstetrician and assured him of the unswerving loyalty of his pupils and friends.

Acknowledgments: We are deeply indebted to Professor Miles H. Phillips for his constant and generous help in placing all his valuable notes at our disposal and in criticising this paper; to Professor R. W. Johnston for his kindly interest and to the many colleagues and friends who have provided us with information during the period of this study.

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APPENDIX

MEDICAL BOOKS IN WILLIAM SMELLIE LIBRARY, LANARK

The page in Glaister's book is given in parenthesis when an item mentioned as being present in the Collection in 1894 is still to be seen in the Library. Such items are indicated by an asterisk after the number.

1. ALPINO, PROSPERO (Alpinus). *The Presages of Life and Death in Diseases*. Translated by R. James, M. D. London. G. Strahan & J. Clarke, 1746. Volume 2 only.
- 2.* AMAND, PIERRE. *Nouvelles observations sur la pratique des accouchemens, avec la manière de se servir d'une nouvelle machine*. Seconde édition. Paris, chez Laurent d'Houry, 1715. (147)
3. ARANZI, GUILIO C. (Arantius). *De humano foetu*. Bononiae, ex officina Joannis Rubrii, 1564.
4. ARBUTHNOT, JOHN. *An Essay Concerning the Nature of Aliments*, etc. Dublin. S. Powell, 1731.
5. ———. *An Essay Concerning the Effects of Air on Human Bodies*. London. J. Tonson, 1733.
6. ASTRUC, JEAN. *A General and Compleat Treatise on All the Diseases Incident to Children*, etc. London. John Nourse, 1746.
- 7-8. AVICENNA. *Avicennae Arabum medicorum principii*. Venetiis, apud Iuntas, 1608. Two volumes.
9. BARKER, JOHN. *An Essay on the Agreement Betwixt Antient and Modern Physicians*. London. G. Hawkins, 1747.
10. BELLINI, LORENZO. *A Mechanical Account of Fevers*. London. A. Bell, 1720.
11. BIANCHI, GIOVAN B. *De naturali in humano corpore, vitiosa morbosaque generatione historia*. 1741.
12. BOERHAAVE, HERMANN. *Institutiones medicae*. Lugduni Batavorum, apud Theodorum Haak et Rotterdami, apud Joan. Dan. Beman, 1734.
13. ———. *Elements of Chemistry*. Translated by Timothy Dallowe. London. J. & J. Pemberton, 1735. Volume 1 only.
- 14-20. ———. *Praelectiones academicae*. Editio secunda. Gottingae, apud Abram Vandenhoeck et Amstaelodami, apud J. Wetstenium, 1740-44. Seven volumes.
- 21-22. BONET, THEOPHILUS (Bonetus). *Sepulchretum sive anatomia practica ex cadaveribus morbo denatis*. Genevae, sumptibus Cramer & Perachon, 1700. Two volumes.
- 23.* BRAITHWAITE, THOMAS. *Remarks on a Short Narrative of an Extraordinary Delivery of Rabbets (sic)*. London. N. Blandford, 1726. (37)
24. BROUZET (de Béziers). *An Essay on the Medicinal Education of Children*. London. Thomas Field, 1755.
25. BURNET, THOMAS. *Hippocrates contractus*. Londini, prostant venales apud Car. Davis, 1743.

26. CHAPMAN, EDMUND. *A Reply to Mr. Douglas's Short Account of the State of Midwifery*, etc. London. T. Cooper, 1737.
- 27.* ———. *A Treatise on the Improvement of Midwifery*. Third edition. London. John Brindley, 1753. (158)
28. CHEYNE, GEORGE. *An Essay of the True Nature and due Method of Treating the Gout*, etc. Sixth edition. London. G. Strahan, 1724
29. ———. *An Essay of Health and Long Life*, etc. Imperfect copy front page, title-page and first four pages wanting.
30. DARAN, JACQUES. *Chirurgical Observations on the Disorders of the Urethra*. Translated by Thomas Tomkyns. London. A. Millar, 1750.
31. DE GRAAF, REGNERUS. *Opera omnia*. Lugduni Batavorum, ex officina Hackiana, 1677.
32. DE SORBAIT, PAULUS. *Praxios medicae*. Viennae Austriae, apud Georgium Matthaenum Lackner, 1701.
- 33.* DIONIS, PIERRE. *A General Treatise of Midwifery*. London. A. Bell, 1720. (148)
34. DOD, PEIRCE. *Several Cases in Physick*, etc. London. C. Davis, 1746.
35. DU LAURENS, ANDREA (Laurentius). *Historia anatomica humani corporis*. Francoforti, apud Matthaenum Backerum, 1599.
36. EDINBURGH. *Pharmacopoeia Collegii Regii Medicorum Edinburgensis*. Edinburgi, apud T. & W. Ruddimanos, 1735.
37. ———. The same. Edinburgi, apud Hamilton, 1756.
- 38-39. ESTIENNE, HENRI (Stephanus). *Medicae artis principes*. Paris, 1567. Two volumes.
40. EUSTACHIUS, BARTHOLOMAEUS. *Tabulae anatomicae*. Amstelædam, apud R. & G. Wetstenios, 1722.
41. FABRICIUS, HIERONYMUS. *De formatu foetu, De locutione, De brutorum loquela*. Title-page wanting.
42. ———. *Opera chirurgica*. Patavii, impensis Francisci Bolzettae, 1647.
43. FOTHERGILL, JOHN. *An Account of the Sore Throat*, etc. Third edition. London. C. Davis, 1751.
- 44-45. FREIND, JOHN. *The History of Physick*. Second edition. London, J. Walthoe, junr., 1725. Two volumes.
46. ———. *Emmenologia*. Translated into English by Thomas Dale. London. T. Cox, 1729. (Presented by Professor Phillips, July, 1940, "to replace the missing copy.")
47. FULLER, FRANCIS. *Medicina gymnastica*. London. John Matthews, 1705.
48. FULLER, THOMAS. *Pharmacopoeia extemporanea*. Londini, impensis Sam. Smith & Benj. Walford, 1701.
49. ———. *Pharmacopoeia Bateana*. Londini, impensis Gul & Joh. Innys, 1719.
- 50-58. GALEN. *Hippocratis Coi et Claudii Galeni Pergamenii archiatron opera*. Lutetiae Parisiorum, apud Andream Pralard, 1689. Nine volumes.

- 59.* GIFFARD, WILLIAM. *Cases in Midwifry (sic)*. Revised by Edward Hody. London. B. Motte, 1734. (158)
60. GIRODAT. *Récherches critiques et historiques sur l'origine de la chirurgie en France*. Paris, chez Charles Osmont, 1744.
61. GLISSON, FRANCIS. *Tractatus de rachitide*. Editio novissima. Lugd. Batavor. apud Petrum Vander, 1711.
62. GOODALL, CHARLES. *The Royal College of Physicians of London*. London. M. Flescher, 1684.
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