EXTRAORDINARY OBJECTS-EXTRAORDINARY STORIES:

CELEBRATING THE NLM COLLECTIONS

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE
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Illustration fron Jan Cerny's `Knieha Lekarska Kteraz Slowe Herbarz...' (Nurnberg, 1517)

Extraordinary Objects - Extraordinary Stories: Celebrating the NLM Collections.
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As we near the end of the 20th century, we have a heightened sense of the past, as well as the present. Through the history of medicine we can see how fundamental concepts of knowledge about nature and the body have been redefined over the centuries. This exhibit of books, manuscripts, and ephemera from the National Library of Medicine's historical collections represents the diversity of medical thought and practice over time.

On display is a sampling of the Library's most valued acquisitions — treasures from the last five hundred years of Western medical history. These primary sources represent both the extraordinary moments of discovery, as well as the common and everyday practices of healing and health care. Unique in form and substance, these remarkable books and documents are artifacts of our cultural heritage, offering a glimpse into other times and places.

This exhibit is a celebration of the Library's rich and diverse historical collections, as well as a tribute to donors, the Friends of the NLM, and Library volunteers. Their contributions to the Library are warmly appreciated and acknowledged with gratitude.

Celebrating the NLM Collections.

Every great library has its treasure chest of rare and valuable books and manuscripts, carefully preserved and often protected from public view. Exhibits offer an opportunity to present some of these collections to the public, allowing viewers to appreciate their beauty, reflect on their meanings, and consider their connections to the present. In many ways, historical exhibits are about the creation of cultural memory through the preservation and presentation of history.

These treasures, collected from other times and places, reflect the long history of human cultural achievement. The objects on display in this exhibit are representative of the wide variety of published and unpublished sources collected by the Library--books, manuscripts, diaries, letters, reports, lecture notes, illustrations, photographs, and a range of ephemeral materials, such as broadsides, health certificates, and diplomas. The materials represent the major specialities of Western medicine since Gutenberg's invention of printing from moveable type in the mid-fifteenth century. One important story underlying the earlier items on display is the social transformation brought about by printing technology. With the invention of printed text and pictures, books became powerful vehicles of knowledge, validating and preserving the observations of their authors.

Historical sources can inspire us to understand our present through connections to, and contrasts with, the past. The field of medicine is continually remaking itself, challenging past assumptions and redefining its future goals. In the midst of these constant changes, medical concepts and practices, understood in the context of their period and culture, can provide a common lens through which to look at society. During all of human history, people have encountered traumatic injury, disease, and chronic illness; practitioners and their patients have found ways of responding to these problems. By studying the documents they leave behind (correspondence, diaries, newspapers, photographs, and songs, to name a few), we gain a feeling of kinship with them--and sometimes reach insights relevant to current medical problems.

Recognizing that human experience rests upon the daily round of seemingly ordinary activity, our definition of cultural treasures has expanded to include much that at one time would have been deemed unimportant. What we define today as gems of human culture may be objects that were never intended to be preserved for posterity. We cherish them all, ordinary and exceptional, because they are essential to our exploration and understanding of who we are and what we can become.

Building the Collections

The National Library of Medicine's historical acquisitions program is based on a broad interpretation of medical thought and practice. The NLM's goal is to collect medical history in its fullest--not only the exquisite and rare, but also the ordinary and commonplace, not only the "firsts," but also the everyday. Thus, the collection includes a wide variety of formats and literature types, from the great works, such as William Harvey's *De Motu Cordis* (1628), to biographical works, personal narratives, first-hand accounts, diaries, and ephemeral materials, such as broadsides and pamphlets. These primary sources are unique reflections of the times in which they were created.

Brief History of the Historical Collections

In 1865, when Dr. John Shaw Billings assumed the directorship of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office (now the National Library of Medicine), the Library already had a small medical collection, initially assembled by Surgeon General Joseph Lovell. But the pre-eminence of the history of medicine collection at NLM as we know it today, owes much to the creative spirit and tireless efforts of Dr. Billings. During his tenure (1865-1895), Billings acquired many early works, including incunabula (books printed before 1501), as well as manuscripts, prints, and photographs. By 1880, when the first volume of the *Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office* was published, the Library contained some 50,000 books and 60,000 pamphlets. As Principal Assistant Librarian, Fielding H. Garrison continued the Library's interest in the history of medicine. Garrison produced a list of classic texts in the history of medicine, which served as the basis for the famous Garrison and Morton bibliography, and in 1913, published his *Introduction*

to the History of Medicine.

In the summer of 1942, rare items in the collection were moved from Washington, D.C. to a safer wartime location in Cleveland's Dudley Allen Memorial Library. The history collection was referred to as the "Cleveland branch" until 1945, when it was renamed the History of Medicine Division. It remained in Cleveland until 1962 when the new building for the Library--now the National Library of Medicine--was opened in Bethesda. The historical collection was insured for six million dollars, packed into four vans, and sent to Washington in the company of Pinkerton detectives.

Scope of the Collections

The History of Medicine Division maintains a pre-eminent collection of the world's published medical literature, including books, journal volumes, pamphlets, and theses, printed from the 15th through the early 20th century; manuscripts ranging in date from the 11th century to the present; and fine prints, and other graphic materials from the 15th century to the present. The collection consists of more than 600,000 printed works, 3,000 linear feet of modern manuscripts, 3,000 historical audiovisuals, and 60,000 historical prints and photographs.

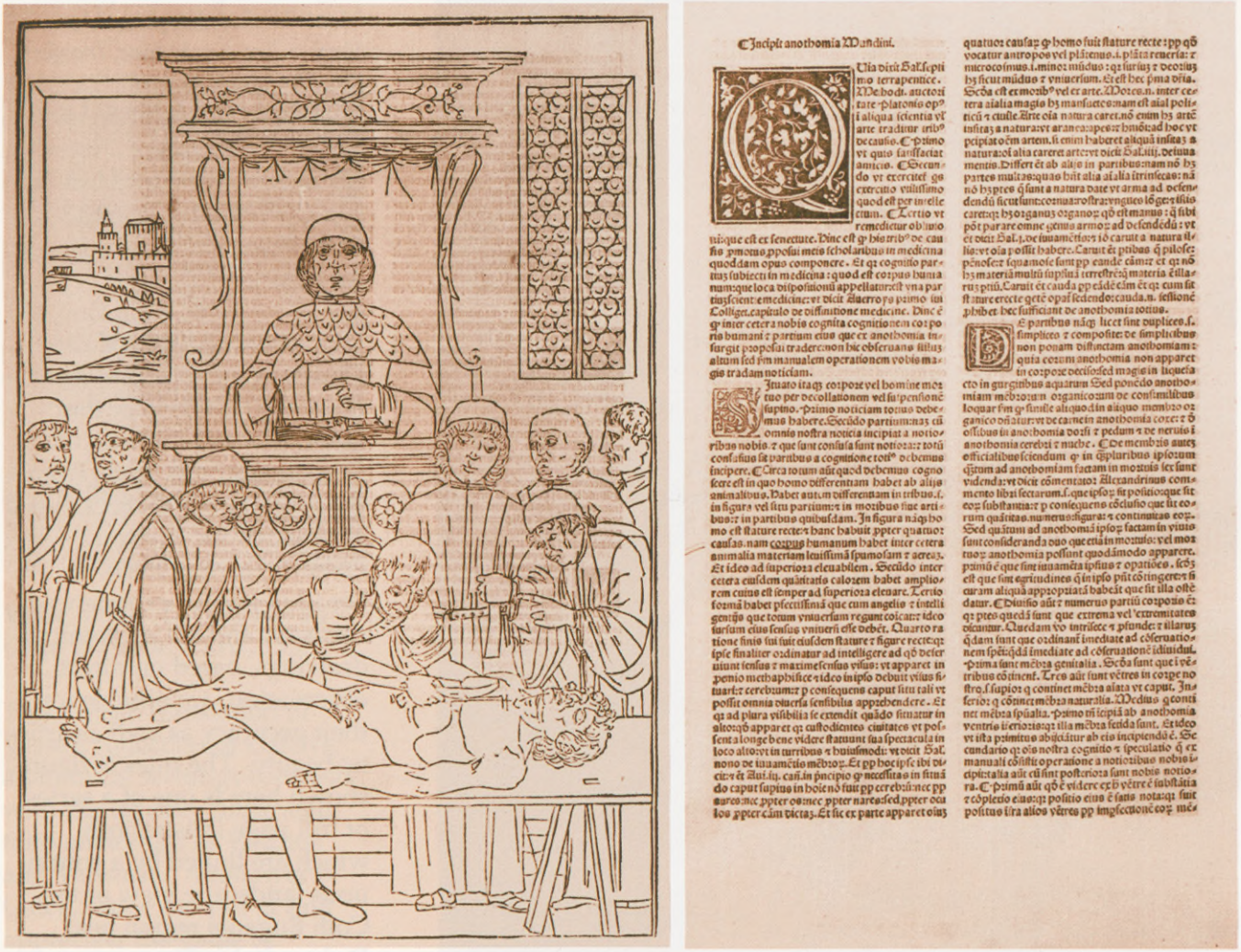
Preservation of the Collections

Special collections, by their very nature, represent a wide diversity in format, physical condition, and degrees of artifactual and informational value. The collections at NLM are drawn from one thousand years of history and have made their way to the Library often through circuitous routes. Some arrive in pristine condition, others in varying degrees of deterioration. The Library provides basic first aid and restoration onsite by way of cleaning and repair, and specialized rehousing. Microfilming, deacidification, and highly specialized treatment and repair are done offsite at a regional, state-of-the-art conservation center.

The National Library of Medicine's historical collections are a cultural repository that continues to be added to and preserved through an active acquisitions and conservation program. And as we move into the twenty-first century, we look forward to sharing our treasures with an even broader audience of users through the creation of digital collections on the World Wide Web.

ANATOMY

The study of human anatomy through dissection only began to be accepted in medical schools in the 15th and 16th centuries. Illustrated printed textbooks then became a necessary requirement for the teaching of anatomical dissection, and could be used even in the absence of a cadaver. Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564) was the first to meet this need with the publication of *De Humani Corporis Fabrica Libri Septem* in 1543. This classic medical text greatly influenced the acceptance of dissection in medical schools, which in turn played a central role in advancing anatomical knowledge of the human body in the 15th and 16th centuries.



Ketham, Johannes de. *Fasciculus Medicine*. Venice, 1500.

Fasciculus Medicine, first published in 1491, is the earliest medical treatise to include illustrations. The text is comprised of medical essays, including Mondino dei Luzzi's *Anothomia* (1316), the first known manual of dissection and the foremost text in the teaching of anatomy for more than two hundred years. This illustration of a dissection scene depicts the traditional role of the physician, elevated and seated, while a demonstrator performs the dissection.

ANATOMY

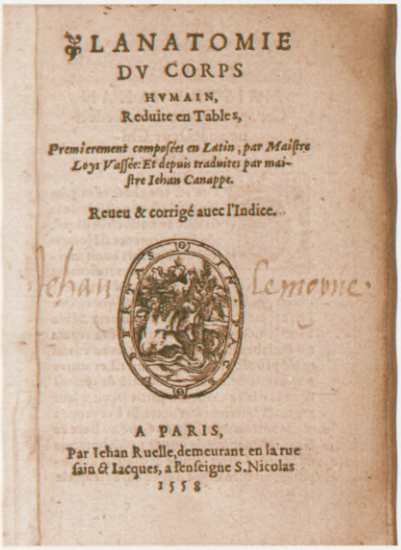
Picture printing in the 16th century permitted and encouraged anatomists and naturalists to invest care and skill in their illustrations as records of their own observations. Repudiations by authors of pirated or plagiarized editions made clear that control was an issue in the pictorial representation of one's own observations.

Vesalius, Andreas (1514-1564). *Zergliederung dess Menschlichen Körpers, oder Verfass der Anatomiae, insofern dieselbe Mahlern und Bildhauern, ja insgemein allen und jeden Kuenstlern... ingleichem auch denen der Medicin und Chirurgie zugethanen sehr dienlich und erwuenscht ist.* Augsburg, 1723.

This second edition of *Zergliederung dess Menschlichen Körpers* (Dissection of the Human Body) contains nineteen illustrations made from the original wood-blocks used in Vesalius' *De Humani Corporis Fabrica* (1543). Vesalius was an experienced dissector and his anatomical drawings, based on direct observation, are notable for their accuracy as well as artistic beauty. The muscle figure shown here is one of a series of full page illustrations which are linked by a continuous landscape view of the Colli Euganei region near Padua, Italy. The portrayal of "living" skeletons and muscle figures, used also by Leonardo da Vinci, presents anatomy in a visually animated form.

ANATOMY

A letter by Vesalius, printed at the beginning of the 1543 edition of the *Fabrica*, marks the first appearance of the problem of plagiarism in medical illustration. In the letter, Vesalius accuses particular authors and publishers of having stolen from his *Tabulae Anatomicae*.


L'ANATOMIE
DV CORPS
HVMAIN,
Reduite en Tables,

Premierement compoſées en Latin, par Maiſtre Loys Vaſſée: Et depuis traduites par maiſtre Iehan Canappe.

Reueu & corrigé auec l'Indice.

A PARIS,
Par Iehan Ruelle, demeurant en la rue ſain & Iacques, a l'enſeigne S. Nicolas
1558

Vasse, Loys. *L'Anatomie du Corps Humain*. Paris, 1558.

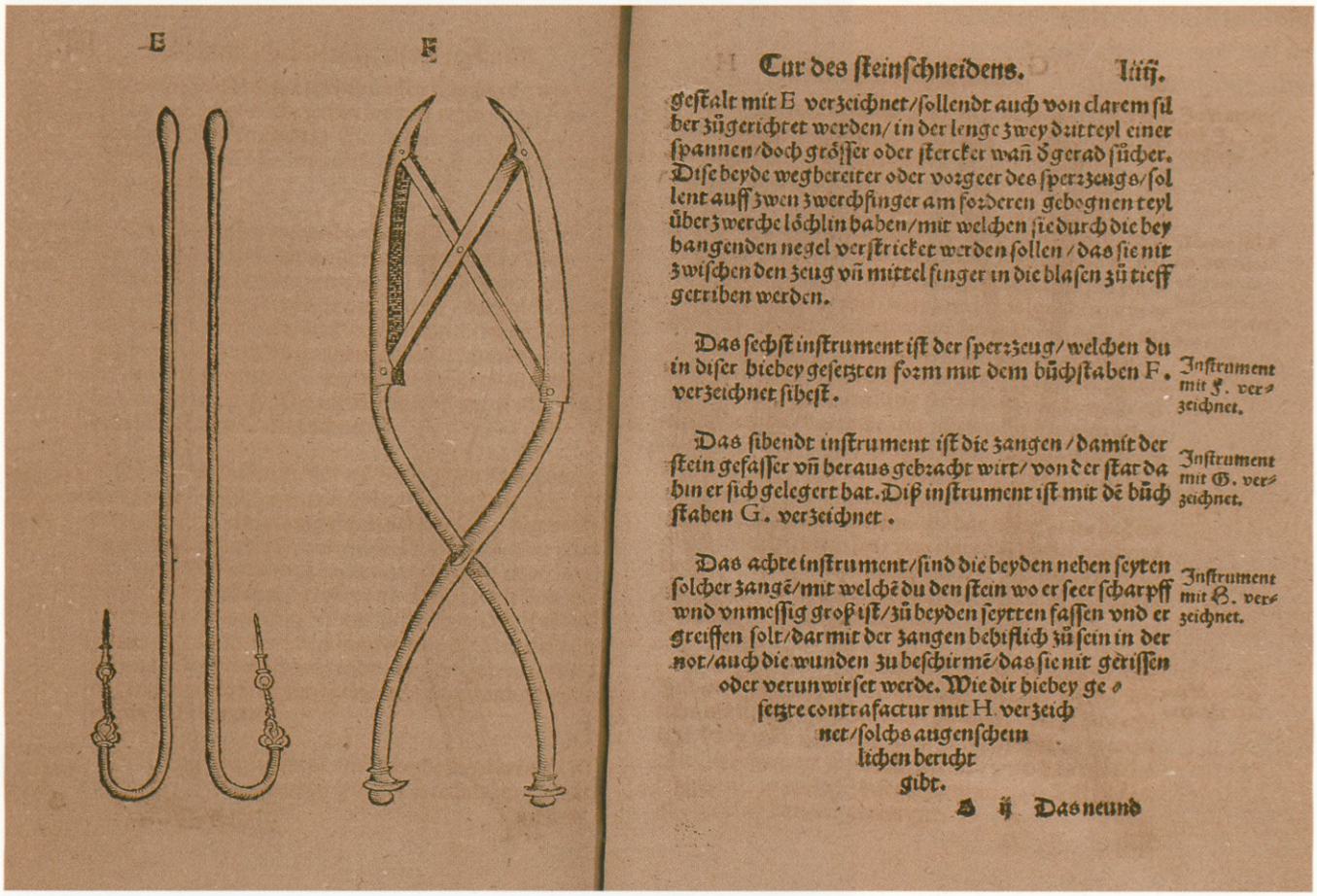
This French translation of Vasse's collection of Galen's anatomical writings contrasts with the lavishly illustrated folio anatomies of Vesalius and Valverde. A follower of Galen, Vasse did not at first appreciate the value of including illustrations in anatomical texts. Later, when he did publish a folio edition with four accompanying plates, he was accused of plagiarizing from the work of Vesalius.

Valverde, Juan. *Anatomia del Corpo Humano*. Rome, 1559.

The anatomical textbook, *Anatomia*, by Juan de Valverde de Hamusco, is the most successful of the Vesalian "plagiarisms." There are forty-two engraved plates, the majority of them borrowed from Vesalius' *De Humani Corporis Fabrica*. New features contained in the Valverde anatomy include the now famous "flayed figure" shown here, done by Valverde's friend, the artist Gaspar Becerra, who had worked with Michelangelo in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican.

SURGERY

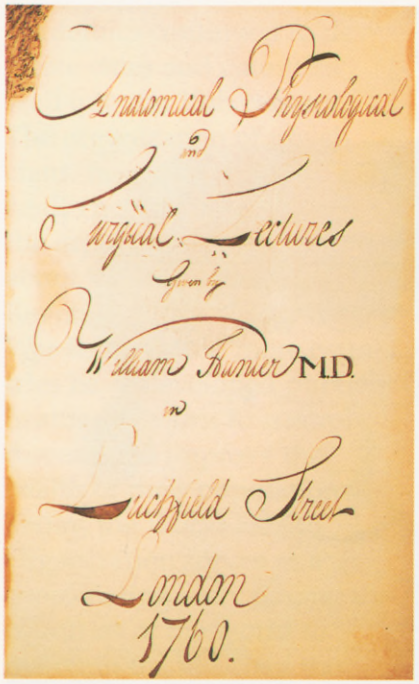
Up to the 19th century, surgery was still being performed by barber surgeons, for whom hair-cutting and shaving was their primary means of income. The growth of hospitals and spread of anatomy schools in the 18th century, boosted surgery's prestige. By 1800, surgery as a field of medical practice was no longer associated with the traditional barber and bleeder. The status of surgery continued to grow into the 20th century and the professional and social position of the surgeon today is one of considerable prestige.



Ryff, Walther Hermann (d.1548). *Die kleyner Chirurgi*. Strassburg, 1542.

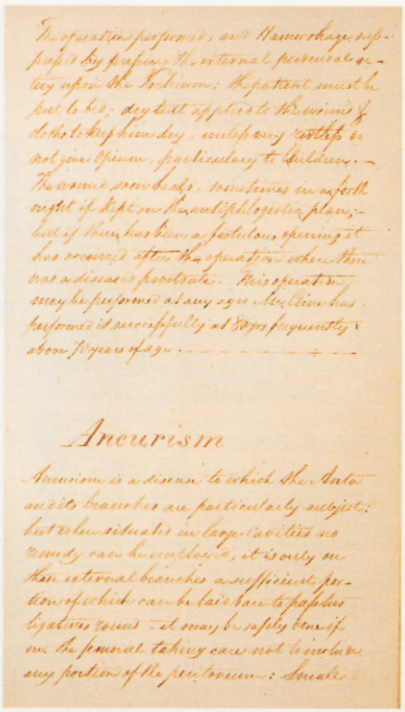
Ryff was a physician and surgeon of Strassburg and wrote books on distilling and anatomy. This is his first work on the topic of surgery. Surgery was regarded as manual labor and surgical illustrations show operations and implements. Surgical textbooks of the 16th century are full of such illustrations. Shown are two instruments used to remove a bladder stone by opening and stretching the urethra.

SURGERY



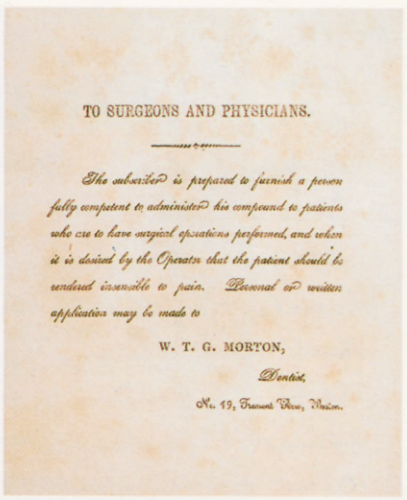
Hunter, William (1718-1783). "Anatomical, Physiological, and Surgical Lectures given by Dr. Hunter in Litchfield Street." London, 1760.

This manuscript contains William Hunter's detailed lectures given from his home in Covent Garden on physiology, surgery, anatomical preparations, and dissection. Hunter was considered an eloquent lecturer and his talks attracted large audiences, including medical practitioners, students, and members of the public. Hunter was a well-known proponent of dissection and his lectures were among the first permitted to be heard after the relaxation of the London surgeons' rules against human dissection in 1745.



Cline, Henry. "Lectures on Surgery." London, c. 1790.

This 18th century manuscript of surgical lectures, in pristine condition, covers an extensive range of procedures, including mastectomy, cataract removal, lithotomy, and tonsillectomy. Influenced greatly by the prominent London surgeon, William Hunter, Cline was described by students as "a cautious, sound, and successful surgeon, an excellent lecturer." Some considered him "the greatest the staff of St. Thomas' has ever known." Lecture notes such as these are extremely valuable sources of medical information.



Morton, William Thomas Green (1819-1868). *To Surgeons and Physicians.* Boston, 1846.

This printed letter from Dr. William T. G. Morton is a single page circular, folded and mailed to his Boston medical colleagues in November, 1846. The letter announces Morton's discovery of ether and represents his earliest public statement on its use. Ether had been successfully used as an anesthetic as early as 1842 by Crawford Long, but his findings were not published until after Morton had already announced the anesthetic effects of the compound.

18. the integument covering the left
groin have sloughed away, leaving
an open ulcer six inches in length
by about 4 in width. Cont. R. & poultice.

Feby. 23d. The fractures of the ulna,
clavicle and right malleolus, ~~and in deed~~
have all kindly united and in
deed the fracture of the left leg has
acquired considerable firmness, but the
ulcer over it though not communicating
with the bone, looks badly and has a
foetid and sanious discharge. A
sinus extends along the course of
the peroneal muscles from which this
same unhealthy discharge can be
squeezed. Directed compression to be
made over the track of the sinus
and a stimulating poultice to the
ulcer and surrounding the leg at that
point. R Pil. opii grs ij. m. & n. sumend.
Tonic bitters and stimulating diet.

Feby. 25.

No. 4.

John Thompson
Aet. 54 Years.

Brown, Joseph B. "Memoranda of Cases: Case Book, June 5, 1845 - June 15, 1849". Detroit, 1845-1849.

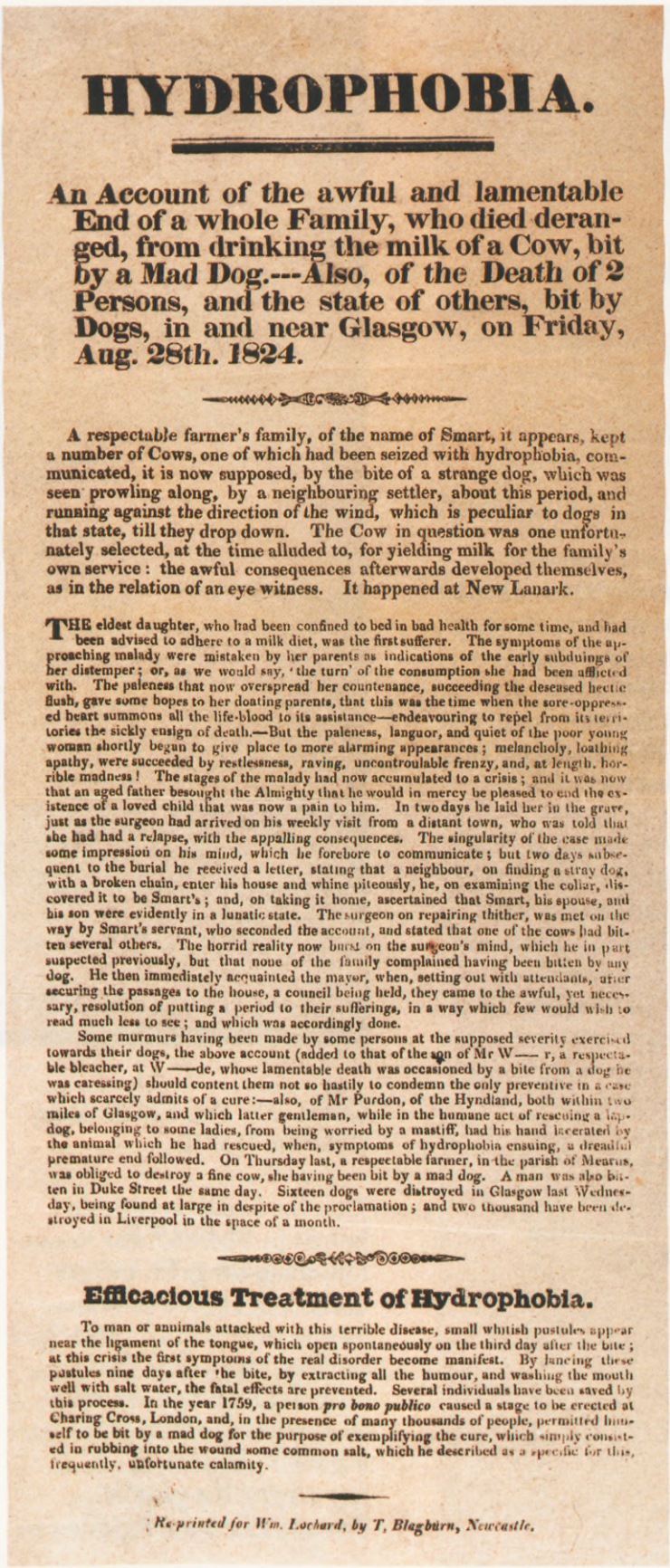
Joseph B. Brown's remarkable notebook chronicles surgical treatments of prison inmates with a variety of injuries and physical deformities. The notebook includes sketches by Brown and descriptions of patients, such as John Thompson, the patient shown here. This illustration drawn by Brown shows exactly how Thompson's harelip and cleft palate were repaired. Brown treated deformities with plastic surgery, which had been introduced as early as 1786.

Epidemics continued to devastate cities and countries well into the 19th century. The organization of physicians, hospitals, and public health activities arose out of the rapid changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution. Since World War II, more and more countries have developed public health programs to control disease and improve the health of their populations. Today, the World Health Organization serves as a coordinating body among the countries of the world to maintain the health of the world's population.

Hydrophobia. An Account of the Awful and Lamentable End of a Whole Family. Glasgow, 1824.

This broadside, printed in Newcastle, circa 1824, relates the story of the "lamentable end" of a family stricken with hydrophobia after drinking milk from a cow which had been bitten by a mad dog. Hydrophobia, or fear of water, was a symptom of rabies. An "efficacious" treatment for hydrophobia is provided for the readers' benefit. Broadsides such as this were a way for town officials to warn the public of health hazards.

A gift to the Library from Worth Daniels, Jr., M.D.



HYDROPHOBIA.

An Account of the awful and lamentable End of a whole Family, who died deranged, from drinking the milk of a Cow, bit by a Mad Dog.---Also, of the Death of 2 Persons, and the state of others, bit by Dogs, in and near Glasgow, on Friday, Aug. 28th. 1824.

A respectable farmer's family, of the name of Smart, it appears, kept a number of Cows, one of which had been seized with hydrophobia, communicated, it is now supposed, by the bite of a strange dog, which was seen prowling along, by a neighbouring settler, about this period, and running against the direction of the wind, which is peculiar to dogs in that state, till they drop down. The Cow in question was one unfortunately selected, at the time alluded to, for yielding milk for the family's own service: the awful consequences afterwards developed themselves, as in the relation of an eye witness. It happened at New Lanark.

THE eldest daughter, who had been confined to bed in bad health for some time, and had been advised to adhere to a milk diet, was the first sufferer. The symptoms of the approaching malady were mistaken by her parents as indications of the early subduings of her distemper; or, as we would say, 'the turn' of the consumption she had been afflicted with. The paleness that now overspread her countenance, succeeding the deseased hectic flush, gave some hopes to her doating parents, that this was the time when the sore-oppressed heart summons all the life-blood to its assistance—endeavouring to repel from its territories the sickly ensign of death.—But the paleness, languor, and quiet of the poor young woman shortly began to give place to more alarming appearances; melancholy, loathing apathy, were succeeded by restlessness, raving, uncontroulable frenzy, and, at length, horrible madness! The stages of the malady had now accumulated to a crisis; and it was now that an aged father besought the Almighty that he would in mercy be pleased to end the existence of a loved child that was now a pain to him. In two days he laid her in the grave, just as the surgeon had arrived on his weekly visit from a distant town, who was told that she had had a relapse, with the appalling consequences. The singularity of the case made some impression on his mind, which he forebore to communicate; but two days subsequent to the burial he received a letter, stating that a neighbour, on finding a stray dog, with a broken chain, enter his house and whine piteously, he, on examining the collar, discovered it to be Smart's; and, on taking it home, ascertained that Smart, his spouse, and his son were evidently in a lunatic state. The surgeon on repairing thither, was met on the way by Smart's servant, who seconded the account, and stated that one of the cows had bitten several others. The horrid reality now burst on the surgeon's mind, which he in part suspected previously, but that none of the family complained having been bitten by any dog. He then immediately acquainted the mayor, when, setting out with attendants, after securing the passages to the house, a council being held, they came to the awful, yet necessary, resolution of putting a period to their sufferings, in a way which few would wish to read much less to see; and which was accordingly done.

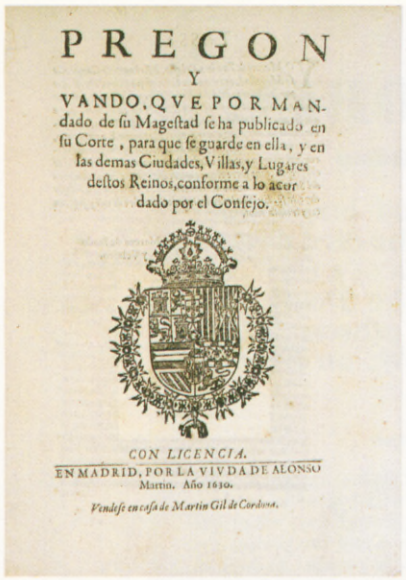
Some murmurs having been made by some persons at the supposed severity exercised towards their dogs, the above account (added to that of the son of Mr W—— r, a respectable bleacher, at W——de, whose lamentable death was occasioned by a bite from a dog he was caressing) should content them not so hastily to condemn the only preventive in a case which scarcely admits of a cure:—also, of Mr Purdon, of the Hyndland, both within two miles of Glasgow, and which latter gentleman, while in the humane act of rescuing a lap-dog, belonging to some ladies, from being worried by a mastiff, had his hand lacerated by the animal which he had rescued, when, symptoms of hydrophobia ensuing, a dreadful premature end followed. On Thursday last, a respectable farmer, in the parish of Mearns, was obliged to destroy a fine cow, she having been bit by a mad dog. A man was also bitten in Duke Street the same day. Sixteen dogs were distroyed in Glasgow last Wednesday, being found at large in despite of the proclamation; and two thousand have been destroyed in Liverpool in the space of a month.

Efficacious Treatment of Hydrophobia.

To man or animals attacked with this terrible disease, small whitish pustules appear near the ligament of the tongue, which open spontaneously on the third day after the bite; at this crisis the first symptoms of the real disorder become manifest. By lancing these pustules nine days after the bite, by extracting all the humour, and washing the mouth well with salt water, the fatal effects are prevented. Several individuals have been saved by this process. In the year 1759, a person *pro bono publico* caused a stage to be erected at Charing Cross, London, and, in the presence of many thousands of people, permitted himself to be bit by a mad dog for the purpose of exemplifying the cure, which simply consisted in rubbing into the wound some common salt, which he described as a specific for this, frequently, unfortunate calamity.

Re-printed for Wm. Lochard, by T. Blagburn, Newcastle.

PUBLIC HEALTH



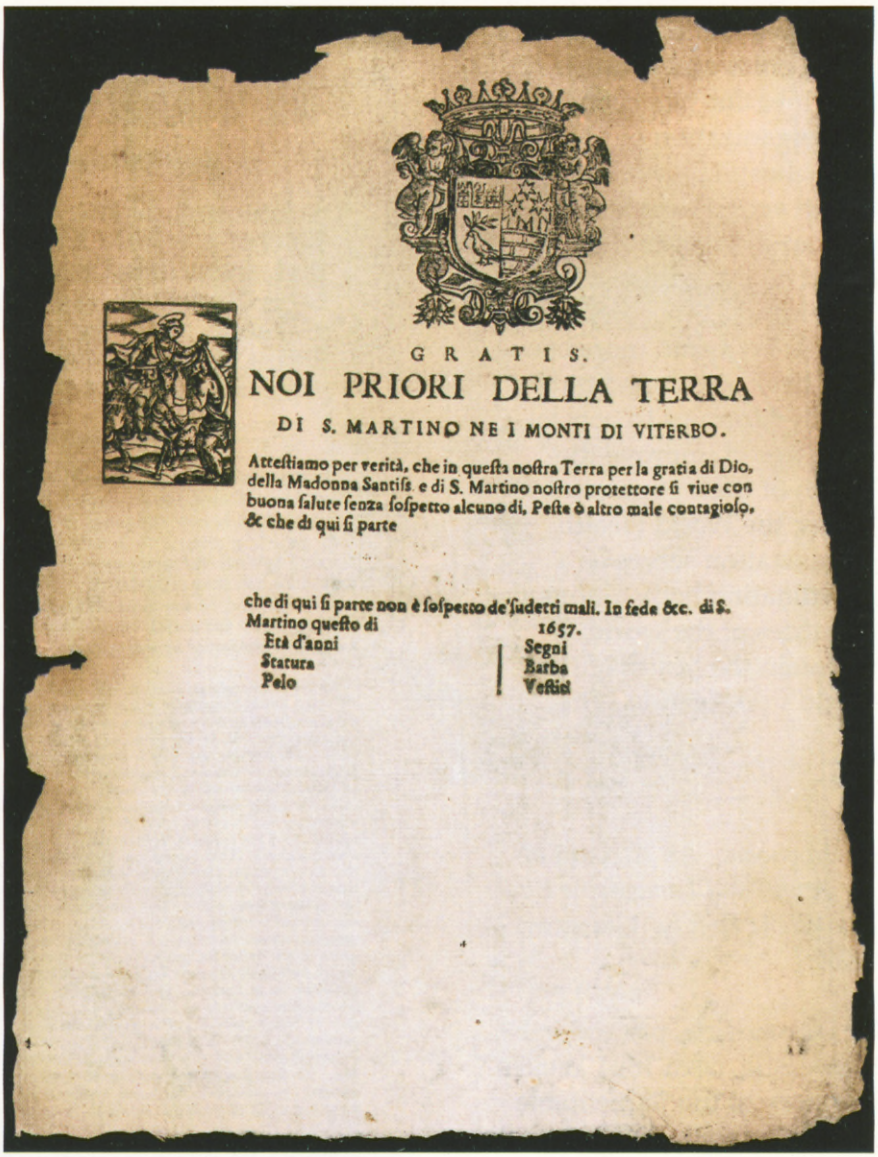
PREGON
Y
VANDO, QVE POR MAN-
dado de su Magestad se ha publicado en
su Corte, para que se guarde en ella, y en
las demas Ciudades, Villas, y Lugares
destos Reinos, conforme a lo acor
dado por el Consejo.

CON LICENCIA.
EN MADRID, POR LA VIVDA DE ALONSO
Martin. Año 1630.
Vendese en casa de Martin Gil de Cordova.

Pregon y Vando, que por Mandado de su Magestad se ha Publicado en su Corte, para que se Guarde en Ella, y en las Demas Ciudades, Villas, y Lugares Destos Reinos, Conforme a lo Acordado por el Consejo. Madrid, 1630.

In response to a plague outbreak ravaging Milan in the 1600s, strict measures were imposed. This extremely rare quarantine proclamation, issued in 1630 by Philip IV of Spain, restricts entry into Spain to those holding a certificate of health.

A gift to the Library from Sheldon G. Cohen, M.D. in memory of his parents, Samuel and Dorothy G. Cohen.



GRATIS.
NOI PRIORI DELLA TERRA
DI S. MARTINO NE I MONTI DI VITERBO.

Atteſtiamo per verità, che in queſta noſtra Terra per la gratia di Dio, della Madonna Santiſs. e di S. Martino noſtro protettore ſi viue con buona ſalute ſenza ſoſpetto alcuno di, Peſte ò altro male contagioſo, & che di qui ſi parte

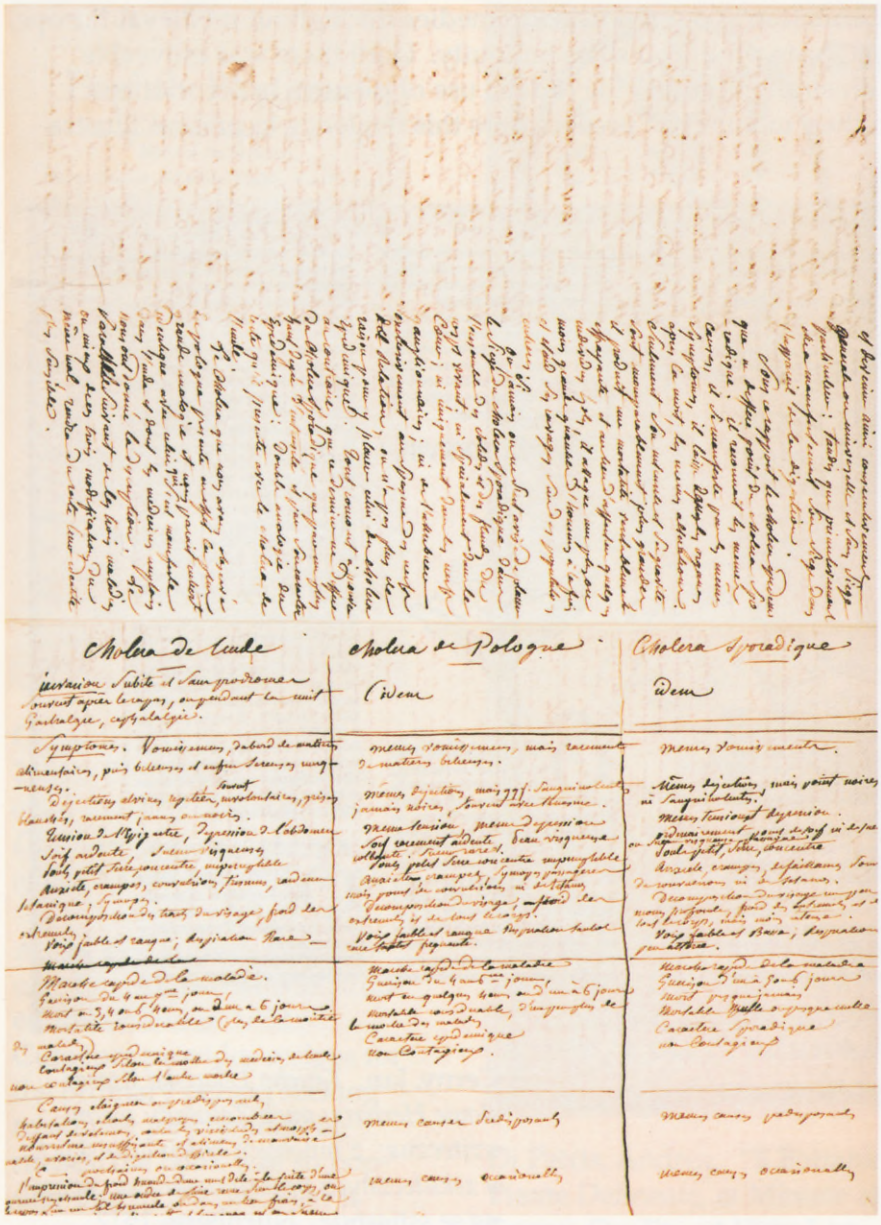
che di qui ſi parte non è ſoſpetto de'ſudetti mali. In fede &c. di S. Martino queſto di 1657.
Età d'anni
Statura
Pelo
Segni
Barba
Veſtiti

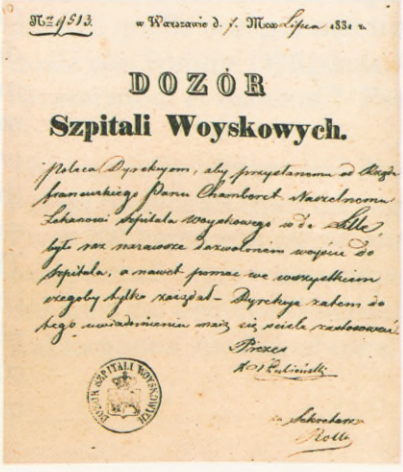
Gratis. Noi Priori Della Terra. [Viterbo, 1657?]

This is a health certificate issued in Viterbo, near Rome, following the great plague outbreaks of 1656 in Rome, Genoa, and Naples. Such certificates, carried by travelers, declared their bearers were free of contagion and permitted their travel from city to city during the pestilence. The traveler was identified by stature, clothing, hair, the presence of a beard, and any other distinguishing marks.

The quarantine, or the passive isolation of healthy people, was common after the 1450s and was one of the earliest public health practices.

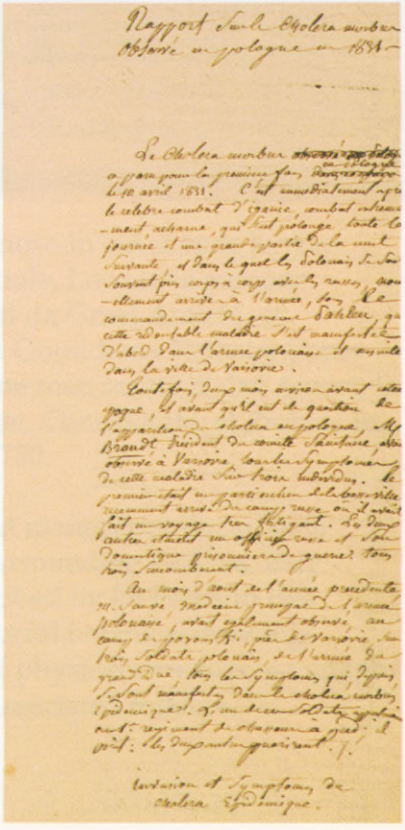
PUBLIC HEALTH





Chamberet, Jean-Baptiste-Joseph-Anne-Cesar Tybras de. Manuscript report, "Rapport sur le Cholera morbus observe en Pologne," a cholera passport, and map. 1831.

Between 1829-1830, cholera claimed more than 900,000 lives worldwide. In 1831, Jean-Baptiste de Chamberet, a highly distinguished military surgeon, was sent to Poland with a French medical team to study the cholera epidemic and develop a program to limit the spread of infection. A copy of his report is shown here, as well as the cholera passport he used to gain access to hospitals in the stricken regions. This small map is one of two included in the collection.

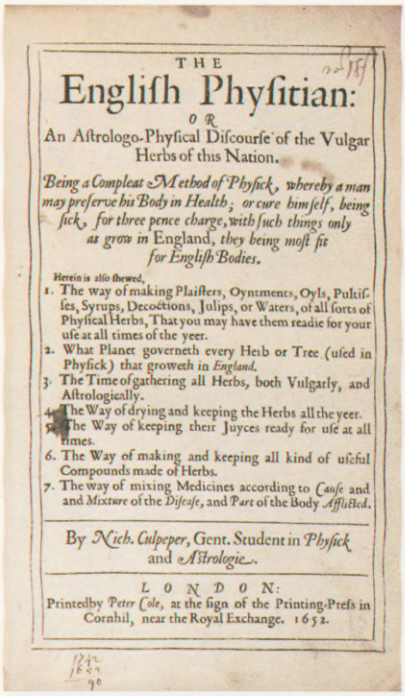


PHARMACY

Herbals were a popular source of information about medicinal remedies throughout medieval Europe, although works of medical botany had been produced since antiquity. Until there was moveable type, the variability of hand-copied illustration limited the didatic use of pictures in favor of text. Printed books in turn inherited from their manuscript predecessors this tendency to present illustrations subordinate to text.

Cerny, Jan. *Knieha Lekarska Kteraz slowe Herbarz: aneb Zelinarz: welmi uziteczna: z mnohych knieh latinskych. y zskutecznych praczij wybrana: poczina se sstiastnie.* Nurnberg, 1517.

Cerny was a master of botanical description; his work presents information on over 440 plant, animal, mineral, and chemical remedies. The woodcut illustrations were added by the editor who took them from an earlier work by Johann von Cube. This copy, one of only five known copies, has fifty leaves of manuscript pharmaceutical recipes. It is hand colored and includes extensive annotations.



THE
English Physitian:
OR
An Astrologo-Physical Discourse of the Vulgar Herbs of this Nation.

Being a Compleat Method of Physick, whereby a man may preserve his Body in Health; or cure himself, being sick, for three pence charge, with such things only as grow in England, they being most fit for English Bodies.

Herein is also shewed,
1. The way of making Plaisters, Oyntments, Oyls, Pultisses, Syrups, Decoctions, Julips, or Waters, of all sorts of Physical Herbs, That you may have them readie for your use at all times of the yeer.
2. What Planet governeth every Herb or Tree (used in Physick) that groweth in *England*.
3. The Time of gathering all Herbs, both Vulgarly, and Astrologically.
4. The Way of drying and keeping the Herbs all the yeer.
5. The Way of keeping their Juyces ready for use at all times.
6. The Way of making and keeping all kind of useful Compounds made of Herbs.
7. The way of mixing Medicines according to *Cause* and and *Mixture* of the *Disease*, and *Part* of the Body *Afflicted*.

By *Nich. Culpeper*, Gent. Student in *Physick* and *Astrologie*.

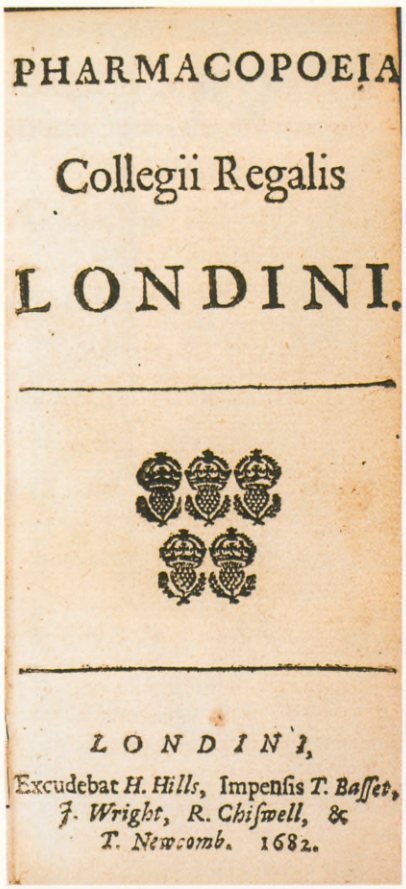
LONDON:
Printedby *Peter Cole*, at the sign of the Printing-Press in Cornhil, near the Royal Exchange. 1652.

Culpeper, Nicholas (1616-1654). *The English Physitian, or an Astrologo-Physical Discourse of the Vulgar Herbs of this Nation*. London, 1652.

A rare first edition, this popular English herbal was printed in London in 1652. Culpeper provides recipes for the ordinary person seeking treatment for common illnesses; the book was so popular that in the first year it was printed, two counterfeit editions were also published. Culpeper was an astrological herbalist who incurred the wrath of the Royal College of Physicians of London by publishing an unofficial translation of the *London Pharmacopoeia*. *The English Physitian* enjoyed large commercial sales, but did not win the acceptance of the London medical profession.

Di Petris, Andrea. "Il Bottanico Curioso in cui si vede le vive Piante Delineate, et Miniate al Naturale, Locodove nascono, Forma, Qualita, et Virtu Loro, Cavati da Gravi Antichi, et Moderni Autori, et dalla Esperienza Quotidiana Probata, Come anco di quelle non pui mai trovati, ne men scritte d'altri Autori, le quale con Somme Dilligenza, Gustate, Considerate, et Probate in diversi modi et maniere." Padua, 1730.

This carefully written and illustrated manuscript documents herbal medicines from the region surrounding Padova, Italy. Over 200 herbs and plants are described by Di Petris in this exceptionally rare manuscript. Colorful botanical drawings enhance the detailed descriptions of physical structure, geographical locations, medicinal uses, and associated folklore.



PHARMACOPOEIA

Collegii Regalis

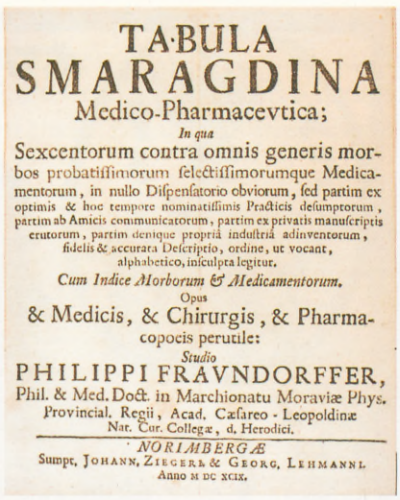
LONDINI.

LONDINI,

Excudebat *H. Hills*, Impensis *T. Basset*, *J. Wright*, *R. Chiswell*, & *T. Newcomb*. 1682.

Royal College of Physicians of London. *Pharmacopoeia Collegii Regalis Londini*. London, 1682.

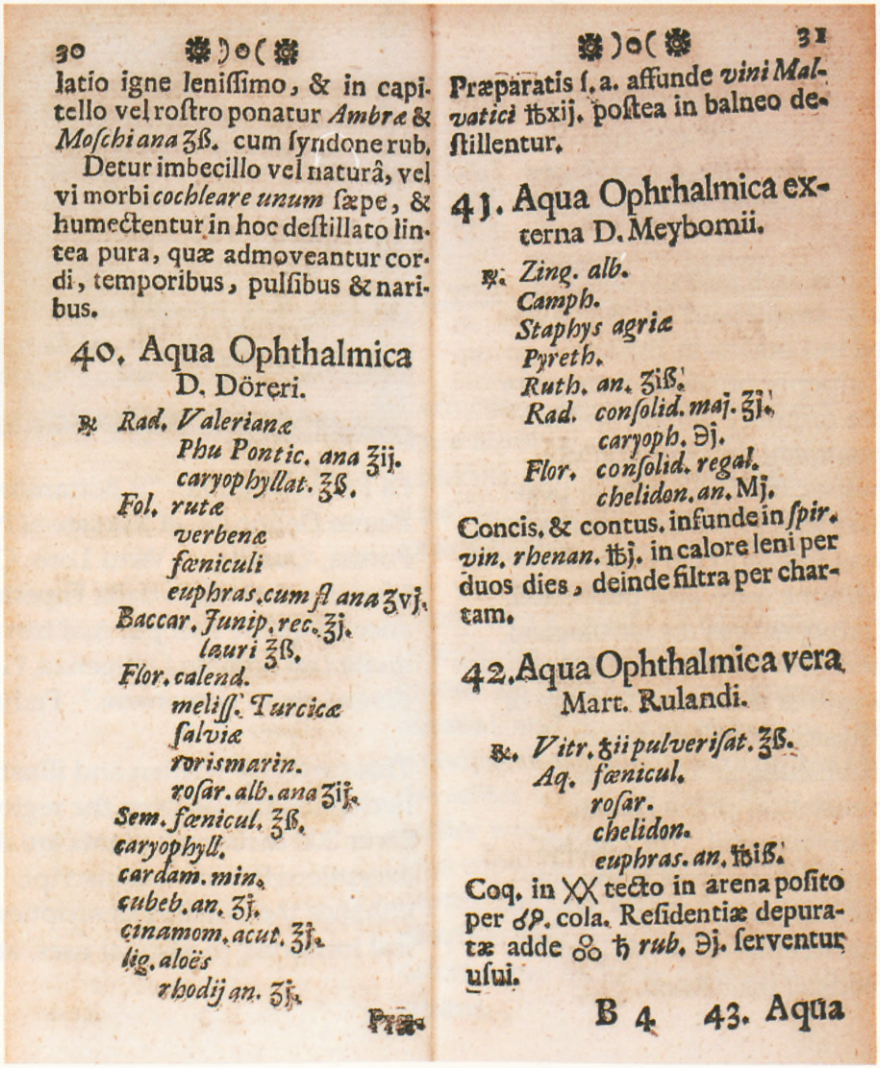
This *London Pharmacopoeia* was printed in 1682. This beautiful pocket edition is bound in contemporary black morocco, with spine gilt in compartments, gilt panelled sides with acorn ornaments, and silver clasps and corner pieces.



TABULA
SMARAGDINA
Medico-Pharmacevtica;
In qua
Sexcentorum contra omnis generis morbos probatiſſimorum ſelectiſſimorumque Medicamentorum, in nullo Diſpenſatorio obviorum, ſed partim ex optimis & hoc tempore nominatiſſimis Practicis deſumptorum, partim ab Amicis communicatorum, partim ex privatis manuſcriptis erutorum, partim denique propriâ induſtriâ adinventorum, fidelis & accurata Deſcriptio, ordine, ut vocant, alphabetico, inſculpta legitur.
Cum Indice Morborum & Medicamentorum.
Opus
& Medicis, & Chirurgis, & Pharmacopœis perutile:
Studio
PHILIPPI FRAVNDORFFER,
Phil. & Med. Doct. in Marchionatu Moraviæ Phys. Provincial. Regii, Acad. Cæſareo - Leopoldinæ Nat. Cur. Collegæ, d. Herodici.
NORIMBERGÆ
Sumpt. JOHANN. ZIEGERI & GEORG. LEHMANNI.
Anno M DC XCIX.

Frauendoerffer, Philipp. *Tabula Smaragdina Medico-Pharmaceutica*. Norimbergae, 1699.

Frauendoerffer, a physician and pharmacist, compiled this list of six hundred pharmaceutical preparations, drawn from ancient and more contemporary sources of the period. This edition, printed in Nuremberg in 1699, was the first of many editions of this popular work. It includes a list of diseases with their chemical treatments.



30 ❀)o(❀

latio igne leniſſimo, & in capitello vel roſtro ponatur *Ambræ* & *Moſchi ana* ʒß. cum ſyndone rub. Detur imbecillo vel naturâ, vel vi morbi *cochleare unum* ſæpe, & humectentur in hoc deſtillato lintea pura, quæ admoveantur cordi, temporibus, pulſibus & naribus.

40. Aqua Ophthalmica D. Döreri.

℞ *Rad. Valerianæ*
Phu Pontic. ana ʒij.
caryophyllat. ʒß.
Fol. rutæ
verbenæ
fœniculi
euphras. cum fl ana ʒvj.
Baccar. Junip. rec. ʒj.
lauri ʒß.
Flor. calend.
meliſſ. Turcicæ
ſalviæ
rorismarin.
roſar. alb. ana ʒij.
Sem. fœnicul. ʒß.
caryophyll.
cardam. min.
cubeb. an. ʒj.
cinamom. acut. ʒj.
lig. aloës
rhodij an. ʒj.

Præ-

❀)o(❀ 31

Præparatis ſ. a. affunde *vini Malvatici* ℔xij. poſtea in balneo deſtillentur.

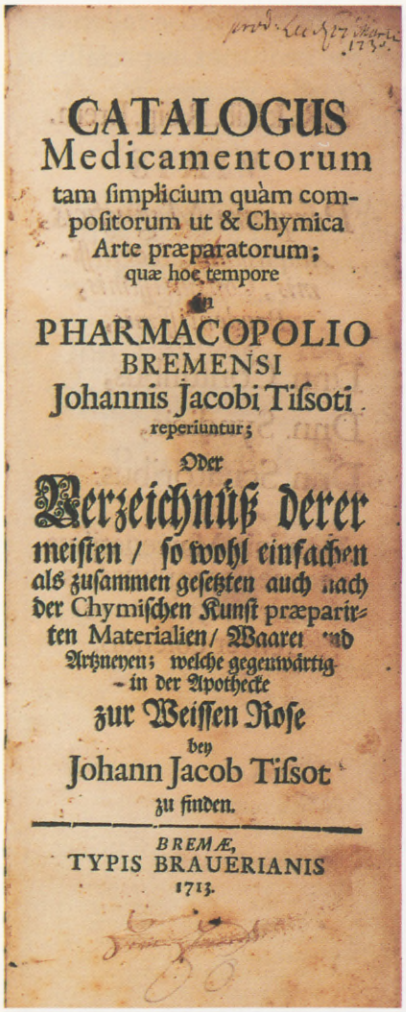
41. Aqua Ophrhalmica externa D. Meybomii.

℞ *Zinc. alb.*
Camph.
Staphys agriæ
Pyreth.
Ruth. an. ʒiß.
Rad. conſolid. maj. ʒj.
caryoph. ℈j.
Flor. conſolid. regal.
chelidon. an. Mj.
Concis. & contus. infunde in *ſpir. vin. rhenan.* ℔j. in calore leni per duos dies, deinde filtra per chartam.

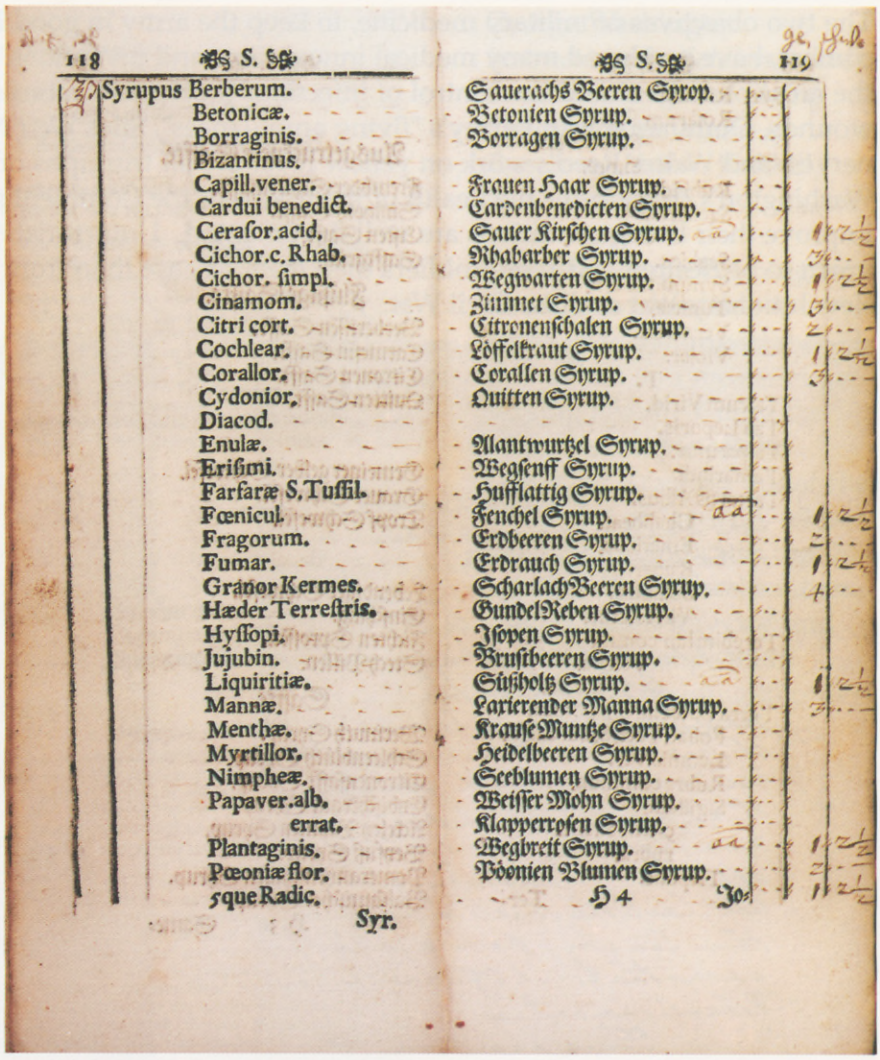
42. Aqua Ophthalmica vera Mart. Rulandi.

℞ *Vitr.* ʒii *pulveriſat.* ʒß.
Aq. fœnicul.
roſar.
chelidon.
euphras. an. ℔iß.
Coq. in ⳋ tecto in arena poſito per ☌. cola. Reſidentiæ depuratæ adde ♌ ♄ *rub.* ℈j. ſerventur uſui.

B 4 43. Aqua



CATALOGUS
Medicamentorum
tam ſimplicium quàm com-
poſitorum ut & Chymica
Arte præparatorum;
quæ hoc tempore
in
PHARMACOPOLIO
BREMENSI
Johannis Jacobi Tiſſoti
reperiuntur;
Oder
Verzeichnüß derer
meiſten / ſo wohl einfachen
als zuſammen geſetzten auch nach
der Chymiſchen Kunſt præparir-
ten Materialien / Waaren und
Artzneyen; welche gegenwärtig
in der Apothecke
zur Weiſſen Roſe
bey
Johann Jacob Tiſſot
zu finden.
BREMÆ,
TYPIS BRAUERIANIS
1713.



118 S. 119

Syrupus Berberum.	Sauerachs Beeren Syrop.
Betonicæ.	Betonien Syrup.
Borraginis.	Borragen Syrup.
Bizantinus.	
Capill.vener.	Frauen Haar Syrup.
Cardui benedict.	Cardenbenedicten Syrup.
Ceraſor.acid.	Sauer Kirſchen Syrup.
Cichor.c.Rhab.	Rhabarber Syrup.
Cichor. ſimpl.	Wegwarten Syrup.
Cinamom.	Zimmet Syrup.
Citri cort.	Citronenſchalen Syrup.
Cochlear.	Löffelkraut Syrup.
Corallor.	Corallen Syrup.
Cydonior.	Quitten Syrup.
Diacod.	
Enulæ.	Alantwurtzel Syrup.
Eriſimi.	Wegſenff Syrup.
Farfaræ S. Tuſſil.	Hufflattig Syrup.
Fœnicul.	Fenchel Syrup.
Fragorum.	Erdbeeren Syrup.
Fumar.	Erdrauch Syrup.
Granor Kermes.	Scharlach Beeren Syrup.
Hæder Terreſtris.	Gundel Reben Syrup.
Hyſſopi.	Iſopen Syrup.
Jujubin.	Bruſtbeeren Syrup.
Liquiritiæ.	Süßholtz Syrup.
Mannæ.	Laxierender Manna Syrup.
Menthæ.	Krauſe Muntze Syrup.
Myrtillor.	Heidelbeeren Syrup.
Nimpheæ.	Seeblumen Syrup.
Papaver.alb.	Weiſſer Mohn Syrup.
errat.	Klapperroſen Syrup.
Plantaginis.	Wegbreit Syrup.
Pœoniæ flor.	Pöonien Blumen Syrup.
5que Radic.	

H 4 Jo.

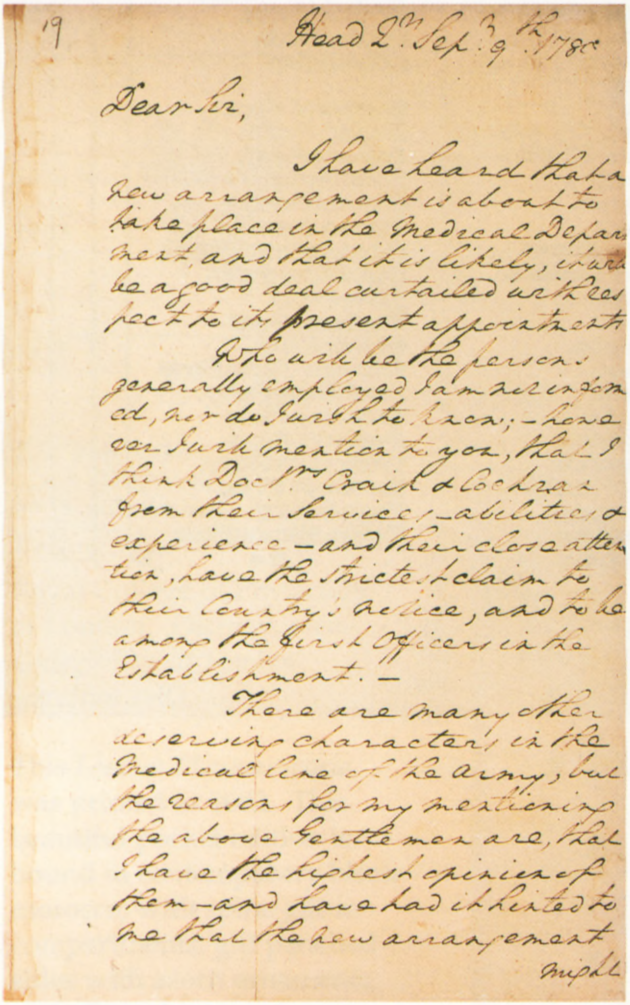
Syr.

Tissot, Johann Jacob.
Catalogus Medicamentorum tam Simplicium quam Compositorum ut & Chymica Arte Praeparatorum, quae hoc tempore in Pharmacopolio.
Bremen, 1713.

This is a list of pharmaceuticals offered for sale in Tissot's pharmacy in Bremen. The drugs are listed alphabetically, giving both the Latin name and its German equivalent. The prices have been added by an 18th century hand.

MILITARY MEDICINE

The two objectives of military medicine, to keep the army in good health, and to treat those fallen in combat, have produced many medical innovations and inventions through the centuries, especially in the areas of surgery and the control of infectious diseases. Ambroise Paré's treatise on gunshot wounds, Dominique Jean Larrey's "flying ambulances", Silas Weir Mitchell's work on injuries of nerves, and Walter Reed's work on yellow fever are all triumphs of military medicine. General Washington's concern for the health of the troops of the Continental Army and his attempts to improve their living conditions are well documented. Unfortunately, sanitation and hygiene left much to be desired and more soldiers died from disease than from battle in both the American Revolutionary War and the Civil War.


19

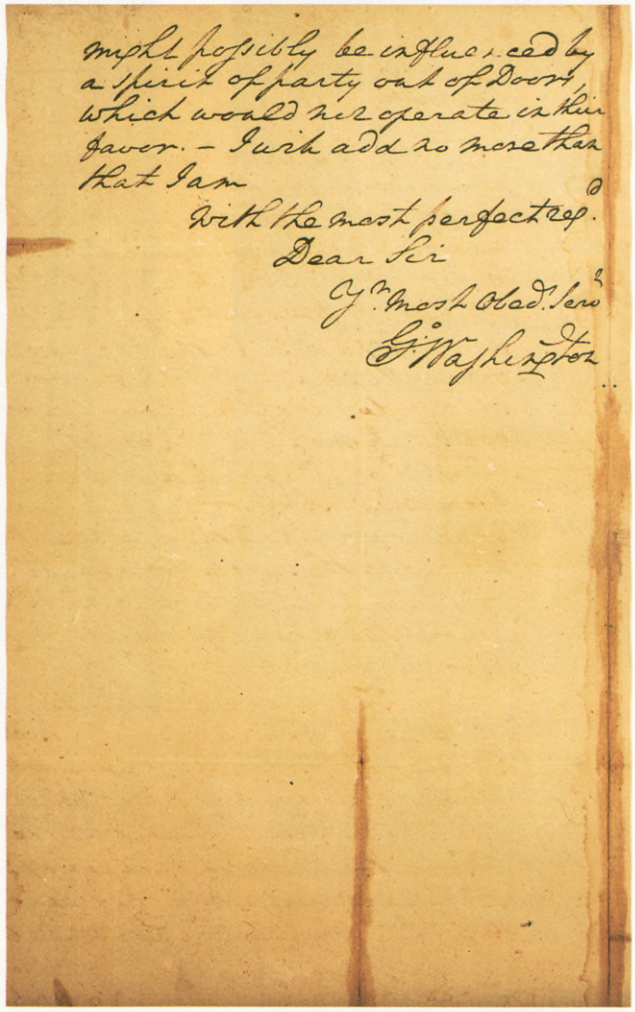
Head Qrs. Sept. 9th 1780

Dear Sir,

I have heard that a new arrangement is about to take place in the Medical Department, and that it is likely, it will be a good deal curtailed with respect to its present appointments.

Who will be the persons generally employed I am not informed, nor do I wish to know; — however I will mention to you, that I think Docrs. Craik & Cochran from their Services, abilities & experience — and their close attention, have the strictest claim to their Country's notice, and to be among the first Officers in the Establishment. —

There are many other deserving characters in the Medical line of the army, but the reasons for my mentioning the above Gentlemen are, that I have the highest opinion of them — and have had it hinted to me that the new arrangement might


might possibly be influenced by a spirit of party out of Doors, which would not operate in their favor. — I will add no more than that I am

With the most perfect resp.

Dear Sir

Yr. most Obedt. Servt.

G. Washington

Letter from George Washington to the Honorable Joseph Jones, Esq., written at Army headquarters in Bergen County, New Jersey, September 9, 1780.

General George Washington's letter to Congressman Joseph Jones recommends Doctors Craik and Cochran for continued service in the Army's Medical Department. The Department was being reorganized as a result of continued high rates of illness, lack of supplies, and professional jealousies between physicians. This letter, written thirteen months before the British surrender at Yorktown, indicates that General Washington "ha[d] nothing more at heart, than the health of the troops."

HEAD QUARTERS, PEEKS-KILL, . .

GENERAL ORDERS

For the ARMY under the Command of Brigadier General M^cDOUGALL.

THE Rank and File of each Company will be equally divided among the Serjeants; who are to take a Roll of their Diviſion or Squad, and be anſwerable that the Arms and Clothes of the reſpective Men given to them in Charge, be kept clean and in good Order.

A Copy of the Roll, with the Serjeant's Name, who has Charge of the Men, will be delivered to the Captains, or Commanding Officers of the Companies; and they are to furniſh the Field Officers of their Regiments with another Copy of the Roll of the Company, in the Order they receive it from the Serjeants.

The Troops will be regularly meſſed, Six in each Tent, and the Roll of Duty taken for each Regiment, by beginning with one Man out of each Tent of a Company, then a Second, and a Third, &c. till the Men in each Tent and Company are enrolled in this Order, which will always take them nearly equal out of each Tent, or Meſs for Duty, and leave ſome of their Comrades to take Care of their Clothes, cook their Victuals, and prevent either from being ſtolen, as well as leave ſufficient Room for each Meſs, in every Tent.

The Colonel, or Commanding Officer of each Regiment, will order a Copy of this Roll to be delivered to him; the Men paraded by Meſſes, oppoſite to their Tents, and cauſe the Roll of each Company to be called in his Preſence, that he maybe certain of theſe Orders being carried into Execution, which are ſo advancive of the Service, and the Comfort of the Troops. He ſhall anſwer for the Execution of theſe Orders in his Corps; for no Excuſe will be admitted.

INSTRUCTIONS for SOLDIERS in the Service of the UNITED STATES, concerning the Means of preſerving HEALTH.

OF CLEANLINESS.

IT is extremely difficult to perſuade Soldiers that *Cleanlineſs* is abſolutely neceſſary to the Health of an Army. They can hardly believe that in a military State it becomes one of the *Neceſſaries of Life*. They are either too careleſs to pay any Attention to this Subject, or they deceive themſelves by reaſoning from Caſes, that are by no Means ſimilar. Hitherto they have enjoyed a good State of Health, tho' they paid little or no Attention to ſuch Punctilios; hence they conclude, that, tho' in the Army, they ſhall continue to enjoy an equal Degree of Health, under the like Degree of Negligence: Such reaſoning has proved fatal to thouſands. They do not conſider the prodigious Difference there is in the Circumſtances of five or ſix People, who live by themſelves on a Farm, and of thirty or forty thouſand Men, who live together in a Camp. The former chiefly ſubſiſt on vegetable Food; they lodge warm and dry, and they breathe in pure Air, which is not contaminated by noxious Vapours: The latter in general ſubſiſt too much on animal Food; they ſleep frequently on cold and damp Beds, and they breathe in foul Air, that is conſtantly injured by the very Breath of a Multitude; and is frequently rendered much more dangerous by the Stench and Exhalations that ariſe from putrid Bodies. The Air is injured, as I have juſt ſaid by the Breath of a Multitude and the perſpirable Matter that comes through the Pores of the Skin helps to extend the Diſorder. But the Blood and Offals of Cattle that are killed near the Camp, with the different animal Subſtances that are daily throwa there by the Soldiers themſelves, muſt ſoon fill the Air with a peſtilential Smell, unleſs they are immediately removed or covered ſufficiently deep. When the Soldier pours out Water, in which Fleſh has been boiled; when in a peeviſh Mood he throws away Part of his Ration, becauſe it is too much roaſted, or becauſe it is not roaſted enough; or even when he throws away Bones that are not well picked; he ſeldom conſiders that ſuch Things muſt ſoon become putrid, and that he is ſowing the Seeds of Diſeaſe and Death for himſelf or his Companions. The Soldier ſhould burn his Meat rather than throw it away: Hiſtory informs us that great Armies have followed this Rule. Soldiers are not ſuppoſed to be acquainted with the Art of preſerving Health; they are little verſed in Books; but, to the Honour of American Soldiers, it is allowed that no men in Chriſtendom of the ſame Occupation are ſo well acquainted with their Bibles: Let them, once more, read the Hiſtory and Travels of the Children of Iſrael while they continued in the Wilderneſs, under the Conduct of Moſes; and let them conſider at the ſame Time that they are reading the Hiſtory of a great Army, that continued forty Years in their different Camps, under the Guidance and Regulations of the wiſeſt General that ever lived, for he was inſpired. In the Hiſtory of theſe People, the Soldier muſt admire the ſingular Attention that was paid to the Rules of Cleanlineſs. They were obliged to waſh their Hands two or three Times a Day. Foul Garments were counted abominable; every Thing that was polluted or dirty was abſolutely forbidden; and ſuch Perſons as had Sores or Diſeaſes in their Skin were turned out of the Camp*. The utmoſt Pains were taken to keep the Air in which they breathed, free from Infection. They were commanded, to have *a Place without the Camp, whither they ſhould go*, and *have a Paddle with which they ſhould dig*, ſo that *when they went abroad to eaſe themſelves, they might turn back and cover that which came from them*†.

Beſides theſe general Regulations, it is alſo neceſſary for the Preſervation of Health, that every Soldier be particularly attentive to his own Perſon. The Straw on which he ſleeps ſhould be frequently dried; and he ſhould never ſpread it on damp Ground, when he can get Hurdles, Bark, Boards, Leaves, or any other dry Subſtance to put under it. A Soldier ſhould change his Shirt and Stockings once every two or three Days: Though his Stock of Linen is ſmall, a Shirt is ſoon waſhed. Little Attention is due to the Colour, provided it be clean. Women are never wanting in a Camp for ſuch Offices. A Man is ſeldom aware of the Quantity of noxious Matter that comes through his own Skin and is depoſited on his Shirt; but if he takes up a Shirt that has been worn a few Days by another Perſon, he is frequently offended by the diſagreeable Smell.

Theſe are ſome of the Reaſons why CLEANLINESS of every Kind is neceſſary towards preſerving Health in an Army: They are Reaſons which every Soldier may underſtand; but ſhould he neglect to regulate himſelf accordingly, the Regimental Surgeon will doubtleſs attend to the Neglect, and his Officers will ſee that he does his Duty. For every Soldier by his Neglect not only endangers his own Life, but the Lives of his Companions. Nature, or the God of Nature, has commanded, that men who live in Camps ſhould be cleanly: Whoever proves too obſtinate, or too ſlothful to obey this Command, may expect to be puniſhed with Death, or ſuffer under ſome dangerous Diſeaſe.

W.

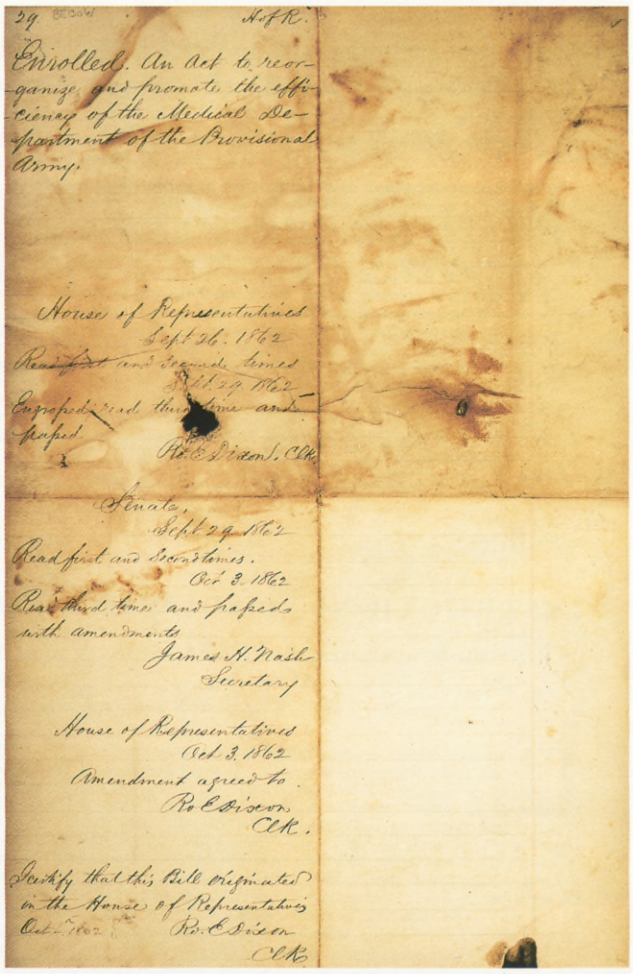
* *Numb. 5. 1.* † *Deut. 23. xii.*

George Washington, *Instructions for Soldiers in the Service of the United States, Concerning the Means of Preserving Health.* Fishkill, New York, 1777.

General George Washington issued this broadside to emphasize the importance of cleanliness as a means of preserving health. Citing the biblical example of the "army" of Israelites under the command of "general" Moses, Washington indicates that his soldiers, like Moses' soldiers, should wash, stay dry, and frequently change their clothes and bedding in order to prevent disease.

"Enrolled. An Act to Reorganize and Promote the Efficiency of the Medical Department of the Provisional Army." Signed by Thomas S. Bocock and Robert M. T. Hunter. October 4, 1862.

This very rare document shows the rank and financial compensation of medical officers in the Army of the Confederate States of America. Signed by the leaders of the Confederate House of Representatives and Senate, the document shows that medical officers' pay was equivalent to that of men of similar rank in the Confederate cavalry.



29 H. of R.

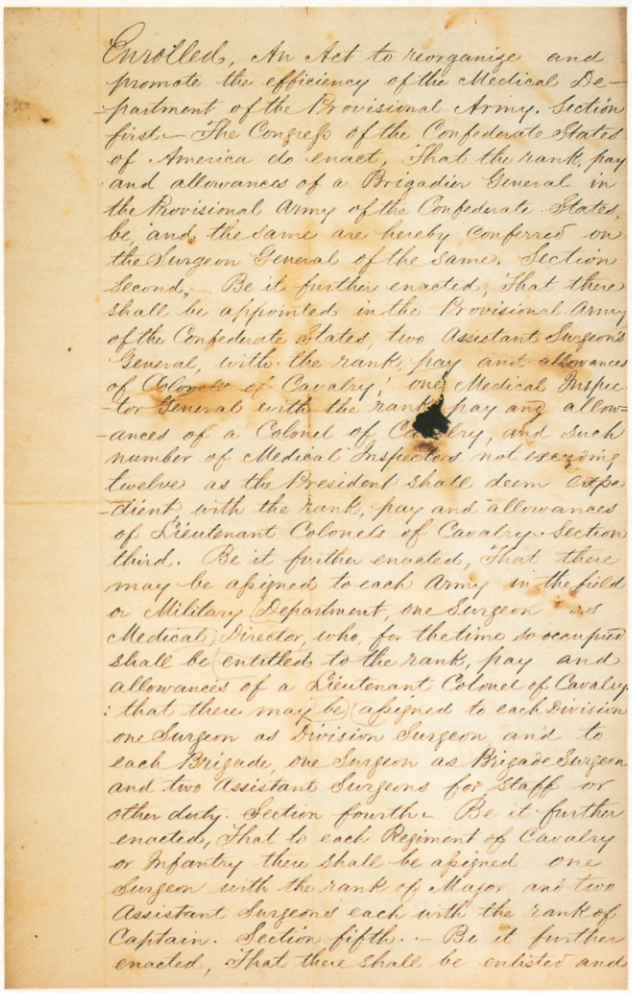
Enrolled. An Act to reorganize and promote the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Provisional Army.

House of Representatives
Sept 26. 1862
Read first and Second times
Sept 29 1862
Engrossed and third time and passed
Ro E Dixon. Clk.

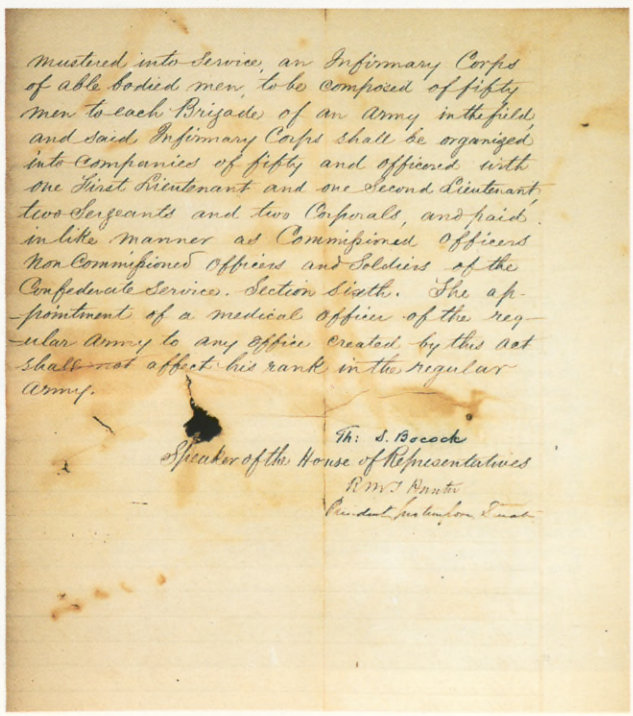
Senate,
Sept 29 1862
Read first and second times.
Oct 3. 1862
Read third time and passed with amendments
James M. Nash
Secretary

House of Representatives
Oct 3. 1862
Amendment agreed to
Ro E Dixon
Clk.

Certify that this Bill originates in the House of Representatives
Oct 1862
Ro E Dixon
Clk



Enrolled, An Act to reorganize and promote the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Provisional Army. Section first. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the rank, pay and allowances of a Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, be, and the same are hereby conferred on the Surgeon General of the same. Section Second. Be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, two Assistant Surgeon's General, with the rank, pay and allowances of Colonels of Cavalry, one Medical Inspector General with the rank, pay and allowances of a Colonel of Cavalry, and such number of Medical Inspectors not exceeding twelve as the President shall deem expedient with the rank, pay and allowances of Lieutenant Colonels of Cavalry. Section third. Be it further enacted, That there may be appointed to each Army in the field or Military Department, one Surgeon as Medical Director, who for the time so occupied shall be entitled to the rank, pay and allowances of a Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry: that there may be appointed to each Division one Surgeon as Division Surgeon and to each Brigade, one Surgeon as Brigade Surgeon and two Assistant Surgeons for Staff or other duty. Section fourth. Be it further enacted, That to each Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry there shall be appointed one Surgeon with the rank of Major and two Assistant Surgeons each with the rank of Captain. Section fifth. Be it further enacted, That there shall be enlisted and



mustered into Service, an Infirmary Corps of able bodied men, to be composed of fifty men to each Brigade of an Army in the field and said Infirmary Corps shall be organized into Companies of fifty and officered with one First Lieutenant and one Second Lieutenant two Sergeants and two Corporals, and paid in like manner as Commissioned Officers Non Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Confederate Service. Section Sixth. The appointment of a medical officer of the regular Army to any office created by this act shall not affect his rank in the regular Army.

Th: S. Bocock
Speaker of the House of Representatives
R M T Hunter
President pro tempore of the Senate

The first hospitals in Western Europe were essentially almshouses, providing refuge for the sick and the poor. In the 19th century, in response to population increases, there was a notable growth in the number of hospitals. By 1800, new anatomical and clinical approaches to medicine had developed and the hospital gradually ceased to be primarily a site of charity, care, and convalescence. The "clinic" became central to medicine as the principle site for bringing laboratory research and bedside observation together.

Nightingale, Florence (1820-1910). *Notes on Matters Affecting the Health, Efficiency, and Hospital Administration of the British Army, Founded Chiefly on the Experience of the Late War.* London, 1858.

This rare copy of *Notes* is considered to be one of the most significant printed reports on wartime hospital organization and administration, yet it is probably Nightingale's least known work. Prepared at the request of the British Secretary of State for War, the book includes an account of Nightingale's experience in the Crimean War and details her recommendations for the improvement of hospital administration and sanitation.

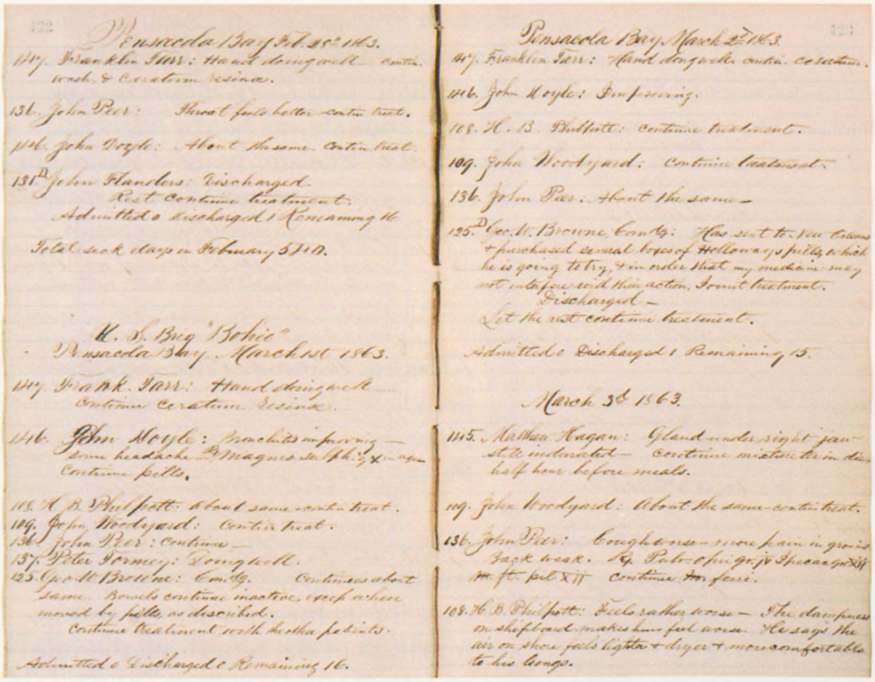
Der Pesthof
seufzet hier mit fast achthundert Armen,
Erbarmt diß Hamburg nicht, so wird es GOtt erbarmen.

Wann du / O Leser! wilt in einem Bilde sehen / Wie Jammer-voll der Mensch auf Erden werden kan;
So findest du es hier auf diesem Blatte stehen.
Ach! schaue doch die Schaar geplagter Seelen an!
Sie sind von deinem Fleisch; sie sind von deinen Beinen.
Sie rechnen sich mit dir auch zu der Menschen Zahl.
Kaum aber werden sie dir noch wie Menschen schienen/
Als bloß nach der Gestalt / und diß auch nicht einmahl.
Ach! möchten sie von Weh und von Vernunft was wissen/
So schätzte man sie auch bey ihrer Noth beglückt.
Ach! aber diese ist dem größten Theil entrissen.
Ihr Denken ist verkehrt; die Sinnen sind verrückt.
Dort steht ein Greis und schwärmt / und will dich überreden/
Es sey der wahre GOtt / der Richter aller Welt.
Er droht/ er habe Macht zu strafen und zu tödten /
Ihm sey ein ganzes Heer der Engel zugestellt.
Ein andrer plagt und quält sich mit der Kayser-Grufft.
Nach einer denckt ein Printz und Graf und Fürst zu seyn.
Der dritte spricht voll Muth aus einem Helden-Thone;
Der vierdte bildet sich des Cräsus Schätze ein.
Der fünffte rast und wütet/ daß er philosophiret;
Dem sechsten kommt es oft mit der Entzückung an.
Fast jeder hat ein Bild / worauf er phantasiret/
Wovon Vernunft und Rath ihn nicht abbringen kan.
O Christ! was dünckt dich hier! kanst du wohl dieses lesen/
Daß diese Armen dir nicht an die Seele gehn?
Ist ihre Noth nicht groß? Ach! lieber wie gewesen/
Als der Verstandes-Kraft sich so beraubet sehn.
Hierdurch vermögen sie nicht nur nicht zu ersinnen /
Was dem Gemüthe Trost und Ruh und Hoffnung schenckt.
Nein/ ihre Raserey will ihnen auch nicht gönnen /
Daß ihr elender Leib auf gute Pflegung denckt.
Da die Vernunfft gebricht/ die sonst ein scharffer Zügel
Für den entzückten Trieb und die Begierden ist;
So öffnen sie alsdenn der Wuth die Thor und Riegel/
So/ daß man Schaam und Scheu und Menschheit gar vergißt.
Der eine schreyet und brüllt mit einem wütten Rachen;
Der andre schlumt und kurscht/ und speyt/ und wirft und schitt.
Der dritte sucht sich selbst das Leben kurz zu machen;
Der vierdte ist mit Grimm und Blut-Durst angefüllt.
Erfordert nun die Noth/ um Unglück zu verhüten/
Daß man zur Sicherheit sie in Verwahrung bringt /
So stellt auch dieses sie nicht mit sich selbst zu frieden.
Sie sind/ als wie ein Thier/ das nur nach Unglück ringt.
Das Haar steht aufgerecht/ der Zorn schrirt das Gesichte.
Das starre Auge brennt und strahlet Feur und Gluth.
Der Zahn fällt an den Arm und reißt sich selbst zu nichte.
Die Nase raucht und schnillt und schnaubet lauter Wuth.
Die Zung ist nicht geschickt / geschwind genug zu sprechen;
Der Leib voll Gall und Zorn erzittert und erbebt.
Die Hand will/ was sie fasst/ zerreissen und zerbrechen.
Es tracht/ was nicht mit Macht der Sclave widerstrebt.
Der Fuß vermaint den Grund mit sürchterlichem Tritte/
Biß endlich sich der Leib/ mit Kleidern unbedeckt/
Wen Kräfften abgematt in seinem Koth und Hütte
Zur Unruh-vollen Ruh auf Mist und Erde streckt.
Ach! bloß die Möglichkeit hievon sich vorzustellen
Entsetzet und betäubt auch ein gesetzt Gemüth.
Was vor ein Urtheil soll der vollends hier nicht fällen /
Der diesen Jammer selbst mit seinen Augen sieht.
Doch / sich noch mehrer von den geplagten Seelen /
Die aus Erbarmung hier der Pesthof in sich schliest.
Da sind zu Hunderten / die sich mit Kranckheit quälen/
An denen überall fast nichts gesundes ist.
Da tausend Ach! und Weh! und Klagen harten Schmertzen/
Deckt ihnen Kleid und Stein und Stahl und schwer Bethe/
Verzehrung/ Wassersucht/ Schlag/ Lähmung/ Klagt am Herzen/
Geschwüre/ Wunden/ Krampf den Jammer-vollen Tod.
So schmlich mancher da um seine Glieder flehet/
Erfordert doch die Noth die Lösung/ Schnitt und Brand.
Ach! wehe/ denen es also / wie diesen gehet!
Was die Gesundheit sey/ wird hier bloß recht erkandt.
Noch die Gebrechlichen laß dir/ O Leser! zeigen/
So bald du Abend ganz auf Lebens-Zeit gesetzt.
So laß du überzeugt/ wie doch die Noth kan steigen /
Wenn GOttes Rathen erst recht an ein Straffen gehn.
Frag den einen an/ ob er dich sieht und kennt!
Ach! klagt er/ ich bin blind. Der Stab ist mein Gesichte
Sag jenem/ daß er dich bey deinem Nahmen nennet.
Die Zung ist ihm gelähmt/ er schweigt und kan es nicht.
Sieh dort dem einen Trost/ versprich ihm gröster Glücke.
Er achtet nicht darauf. Ihm fehlet das Gehör.
Ruff ihn zu die. Er kommt/ allein an einer Krücke.
Und was sind sonst nicht noch hier vor Gebrechen mehr!
Ach! jammern dich denn nicht/ O Leser! diese Armen!
Hast du denn nicht gesehn/ wie sie so elend sind!
Um GOttes willen doch gönn ihnen dein Erbarmen
So viel sich nur dazu in deinen Kräfften findt.
Du weist es ja noch nicht/ was GOtt vor Unglück schickt
Dir/ GOtt behüte doch/ und dich mit treffen kan.
Wer weiß/ wer dich ältern auch wiederum erquickt
GOtt schreibet gantz gewiß sich diese Wohlthat an.
Ach! Seele/ die du mit Recht die Miteleds-volle pr
Durch deine Mildigkeit steht dieser Lazareth.
So manchen haß du hier versorget und gespeiset/
Und dadurch deinen Nahm bey GOtt und Welt erhöht.
So / wie der Armen Zahl allmählig zugenommen/
Hat dein mitleidig Herz sich auch darnach gericht/
Und dieß viel reichlicher mit deinen Gaben kommen/
Daß deiner Pflicht nichts/ was nöthig ist/ gebricht.
So lange nun bey dir der Armen Elend währet/
So lange zeigt auch/ was die Erbarmung ist.
Vornemlich/ da sich jetzt die Zahl der Armen mehret/
Ach! so thu t sinahl auch/ wie du gewohnet bist.
Dein armes Weib steht schon und faltet seine Hände/
Indem du eben jetzt für sie die Wohlthat giebst.
Es setzt auf Dankbarkeit um Heil zum Regimente.
Es flieht um Fried und Ruh und alles/ was du liebst
Wie wird nicht ihr Gebet dir manchen Segen bringe
Barch/ Rathhauß/ Börse wird davon ein Zeuge sey
Auch Beck- und Brauerey und Schrangten werds gelingen.
So saß du wenig aus/ und endlich vielest ein.

Philipp Hinrich Sten
1746.

Der Pesthof. Hamburg, 1746.

This broadside is one in a series of appeals, written in verse, to encourage contributions for the construction of a new hospital in Hamburg, Germany. The Hamburg Plague Hospital had become a municipal hospital and poorhouse, and its resources were stretched to the limit. The broadside shows the hospital's severe over-crowding, as well as the variety of cases being treated at one time. In the background, mentally ill patients are shown housed in cells. In the foreground, a patient suffers from elephantiasis and a surgeon performs an amputation.



Pensacola Bay Feb. 28th 1863.
147. Franklin Farr: Hand doing well. Contin. wash, & Ceratum resinae.
136. John Peer: Throat feels better. Contin. treat.
146. John Doyle: About the same. Contin. treat.
131. John Flanders: Discharged.
Rest continue treatment.
Admitted 0 Discharged 1 Remaining 16.
Total sick days in February 510.

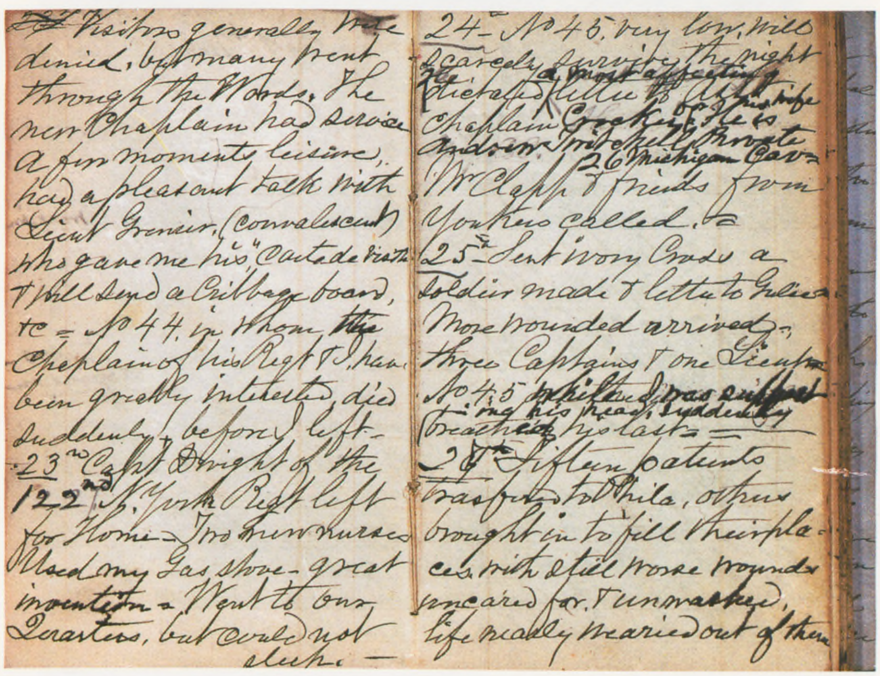
U.S. Brig "Bohio"
Pensacola Bay. March 1st 1863.
147. Frank. Farr: Hand doing well. Continue Ceratum resinae.
146. John Doyle: Bronchitis improving. Some headache. [illegible] Continue pills.
108. H. B. Philpott: About same. Contin. treat.
109. John Woodyard: Contin. treat.
136. John Peer: Continue.
157. Peter Forney: Doing well.
125. Geo. W. Browne: Conty. Continues about same. Bowels continue inactive, except when moved by pills as described. Continue treatment with [illegible] pills.
Admitted 0 Discharged 0 Remaining 16.

Pensacola Bay. March 2nd 1863.
147. Franklin Farr: Hand doing well. Contin. [illegible]
146. John Doyle: Improving.
108. H. B. Philpott: Continue treatment.
109. John Woodyard: Continue treatment.
136. John Peer. About the same.
125. Geo. W. Browne, Conty: Has sent to New Orleans & purchased several boxes of Holloway's pills, which he is going to try, & in order that my medicine may not interfere with their action, I omit treatment. Discharged.
Let the rest continue treatment.
Admitted 0 Discharged 1 Remaining 15.

March 3rd 1863.
115. Nathan Hagan: Gland under right jaw still indurated. Continue mixture [illegible] half hour before meals.
109. John Woodyard: About the same. Contin. treat.
136. John Peer: Coughs more, some pain in groin & back weak. [illegible] Continue [illegible]
108. H. B. Philpott: Feels rather worse. The dampness on shipboard makes him feel worse. He says the air on shore feels lighter & dryer & more comfortable to his lungs.

Medical Journal of the U.S. Brig *Bohio*, October 1, 1862 to February 22, 1864.

During the American Civil War, the U.S. Brig *Bohio* was stationed in the Gulf of Mexico on blockade duty. For nearly a year and a half, Surgeon's Steward, F. Higman, kept this medical journal. His daily entries describe symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of approximately 180 seamen. This very rare journal provides unique documentation on health conditions aboard a navy ship during the Civil War.



Visitors generally were denied, but many went through the Wards. The new Chaplain had service a few moments leisure, had a pleasant talk with Lieut Grenier, (convalescent) who gave me his "Carte de Visite" & will send a Cribbage board, &c — No 44 in whom the Chaplain of his Regt & I have been greatly interested, died suddenly, before I left. 23rd Capt Dwight of the 122nd N. York Regt left for Home — Two new nurses. Used my Gas stove — great invention — Went to our Quarters, but could not sleep. —

24th No 48 very low, will scarcely survive the night. Dictated a most affecting letter to his wife. Chaplain Crocker [illegible] Mr Clapp & friends from Yonkers called. 25th Sent Ivory Cross a soldier made & letter to Julia. More wounded arrived — three Captains & one Lieut. No 45 while I was sponging his head, suddenly breathed his last. 26th Fifteen patients transferred to Phila. others brought in to fill their places with still worse wounds uncared for, & unwashed, life really wearied out of them

Stearns, Amanda Akin. Amory Square Hospital nursing diary, 1848-1864.

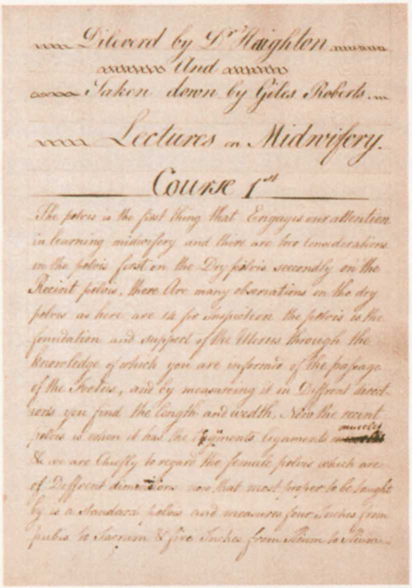
Nurse Stearns kept this diary while working in the Armory Square Hospital in Washington, D.C., during the spring and summer of 1864. She writes of hospital affairs and relates Civil War anecdotes told to her by soldiers recuperating in the hospital. In 1909, her diary was published as *The Lady Nurse of Ward E*. The many deletions and word changes throughout the diary suggest that Nurse Stearns intended her diary for publication.

MIDWIFERY

Traditionally reserved to females, the role of birth helper was known in England as "midwife". Male attendents had rarely been present at the birth of a child, but by the end of the 17th century male midwifery had become the fashion in certain parts of Europe. Obstetrical skills improved in the 18th century, bringing about a radical transformation of childbirth. In England, and later in North America, the traditional "granny midwife" became displaced by a male operator, the "man-midwife". Today, the American College of Nurse Midwives, with a membership of over 8,000, is an international organization committed to the improvement of maternal-child health care worldwide, with programs established in many underserved areas of the world.

Albertus Magnus, (1193-1280).
Secreta Mulieru[m] & Virorum Nuperrime Correcta & Eme[n]data.
Paris c. 1500.

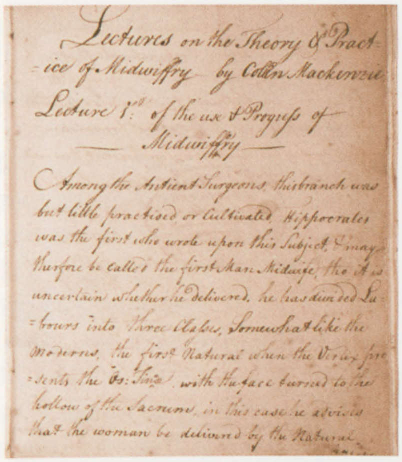
This extremely rare medieval treatise on gynecology is significant for its theories of conception, nutrition of the fetus, and the role of astrology in procreation. The text explores the influence of the planets on the fetus and its positions, as well as on stillbirths, signs of pregnancy, and sterility. Authorship of the treatise has been traditionally attributed to the 13th century Dominican philosopher, Albertus Magnus (Albert the Great, Bishop of Ratisbon).


Diliverd by Dr Haighton
Und
Taken down by Giles Roberts
Lectures on Midwifery.
Course 1st

The pelvis is the first thing that Engages our attention in learning midwifery and there are two considerations on the pelvis first on the Dry pelvis secondly on the Recent pelvis, there Are many observations on the dry pelvis as here are us for inspection the pelvis is the foundation and support of the Uterus through the knowledge of which you are informed of the passage of the Foetus, and by measuring it in Different directions you find the length and wedth, Now the recent pelvis is when it has the ligaments ligaments muscles & we are Chiefly to regard the female pelvis which are of Different dimentions one that most proper to be taught by is a standard pelvis and measures four Inches from pubis to Sacrum & five Inches from Ilium to Ilium

Haighton, John. "Lectures on Midwifery," delivered by Dr. Haighton and taken down by Giles Roberts. London, 1795.

Compiled by the apothecary and man-midwife, Giles Roberts, this text describes the anatomy and physiology of pregnancy. Known as "an excellent obstetric operator" by his admirers, Haighton's detractors called him "the Merciless Doctor" for his ruthless and numerous physiological experiments.


Lectures on the Theory & Practice of Midwiffry by Collin Mackenzie
Lecture 1st of the use & Progress of Midwiffry

Among the Antient Surgeons this branch was but little practised or Cultivated Hippocrates was the first who wrote upon this Subject & may therefore be called the first Man Midwife tho it is uncertain whether he delivered. he has divided Labours into three Clases, Somewhat like the Moderns, the first Natural when the Vertex presents the Os: Tinca with the face turned to the hollow of the Sacrum, in this case he advises that the woman be delivered by the Natural

MacKenzie, Colin (d. 1775) and Lowder, William (d. 1801). "Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery." London, c. 1775.

This well-preserved manuscript notebook contains the lecture notes of Doctors Colin MacKenzie and William Lowder, who were in the forefront of obstetrics in 18th century London. MacKenzie, a student of Smellie, was instrumental in the discovery of the relationship between the circulatory systems of mother and fetus. Lowder perfected the vectis, a forceps with a single blade.


THESE are to certify, That during the time of two Courses Mr John Mapples Surgeon hath carefully attended my LECTURES on MIDWIFERY, by which he has had the Opportunity of being fully instructed in all the different Operations and Branches of that Art. Witness my Hand this 10th Day of Decr 1750.

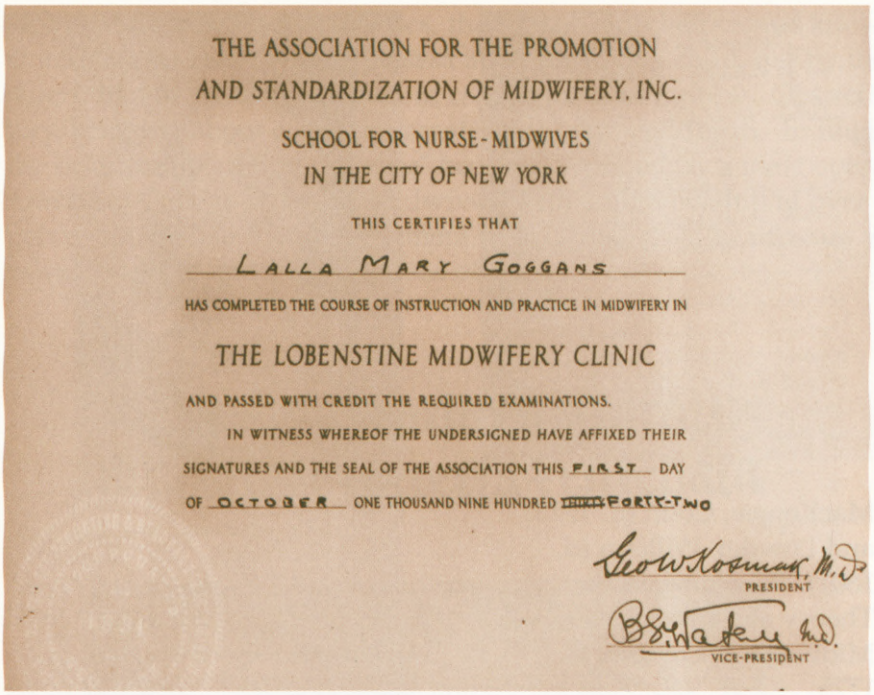
Wm Smellie, M.D.

& Teacher of Midwifery in London.

Smellie, William (1697-1763). Midwifery diploma. England, 1750.

This signed diploma certifies that John Mapples attended Doctor William Smellie's midwifery courses. Smellie was a dominant figure among 18th century obstetricians and a successful teacher of midwifery. Over a period of ten years, Smellie gave nearly 300 lectures and published, *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery* (London, 1752), in which he provides an accurate description of parturition and advocates the safe use of forceps in delivery.

MIDWIFERY



THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION
AND STANDARDIZATION OF MIDWIFERY, INC.

SCHOOL FOR NURSE-MIDWIVES
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

THIS CERTIFIES THAT

LALLA MARY GOGGANS

HAS COMPLETED THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AND PRACTICE IN MIDWIFERY IN

THE LOBENSTINE MIDWIFERY CLINIC

AND PASSED WITH CREDIT THE REQUIRED EXAMINATIONS.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE AFFIXED THEIR SIGNATURES AND THE SEAL OF THE ASSOCIATION THIS FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED ~~THIRTY~~ FORTY-TWO

Geo W Kosmak, M.D.
PRESIDENT

B. S. Walker M.D.
VICE-PRESIDENT

This diploma certifies that Lalla Mary Goggans successfully completed midwifery training in 1942. Goggans' early work was with the granny midwives in West Florida.

American College of Nurse-Midwives Archives (1946-1976).

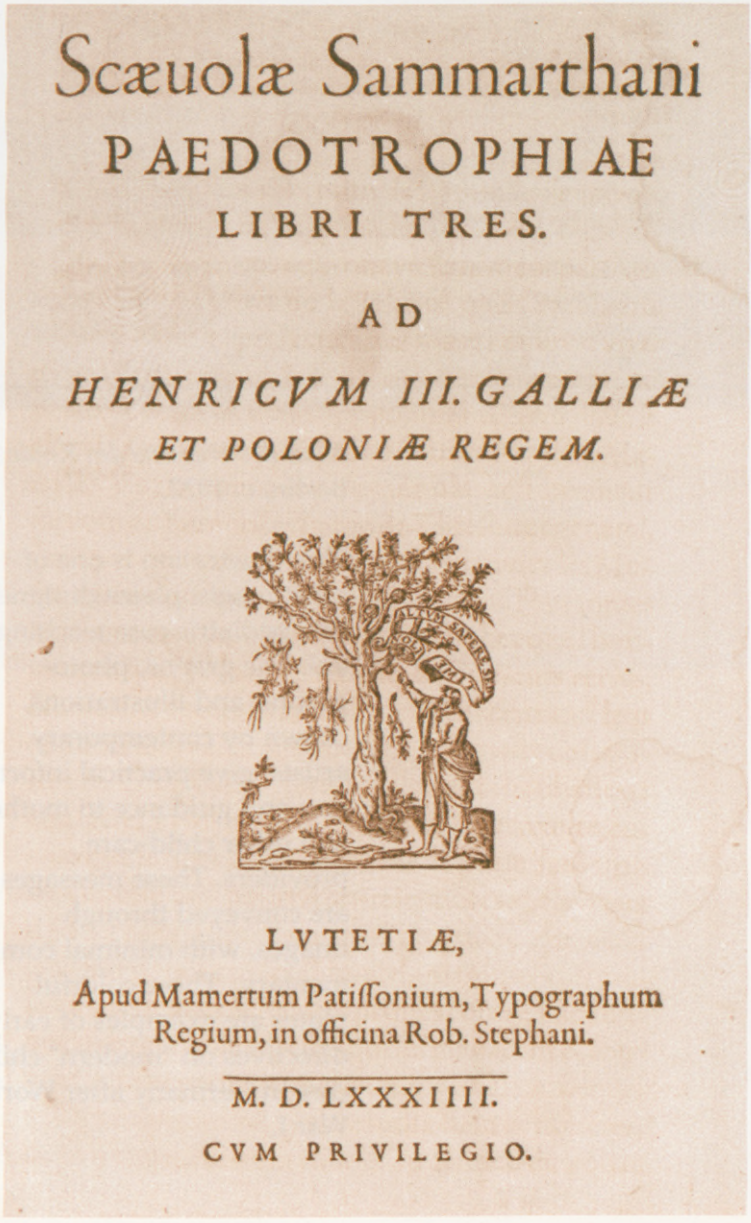
These items - a diploma and photograph - are from the archives of the College. The College is a professional organization representing certified nurse midwives practicing in the United States and internationally. It has established programs in many underserved areas of the developing world to improve maternal-child health care.

". . . Out in the tall and uncut trees of West Florida . . . they could not read or write, yet they did the very best they could . . . And while I'm sure that many babies were delivered into hands that were not sterile, there's one thing I am sure of, and that is that every baby was received into loving hands."

- Lalla Mary Goggans, speaking of the Florida granny midwives.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH

Until the latter half of the 19th century there was no distinction made between medical care for adults and children. For the most part, children of the poor had little or no access to medical attention. Epidemics of plague, measles, smallpox, scarlet fever, chicken pox, diphtheria, and other acute febrile illnesses took an especially heavy toll on the young. In America, in the years following the Civil War to the turn of the century, the subject of child health became a public health issue. In 1912, the Children's Health Bureau was created, marking the entry of the federal government into the general field of child health care. By 1931, when the American Academy of Pediatrics held its first meeting, the results of pediatric and scientific research had raised the general standards of child health care in America and lowered the rate of infant and child mortality.

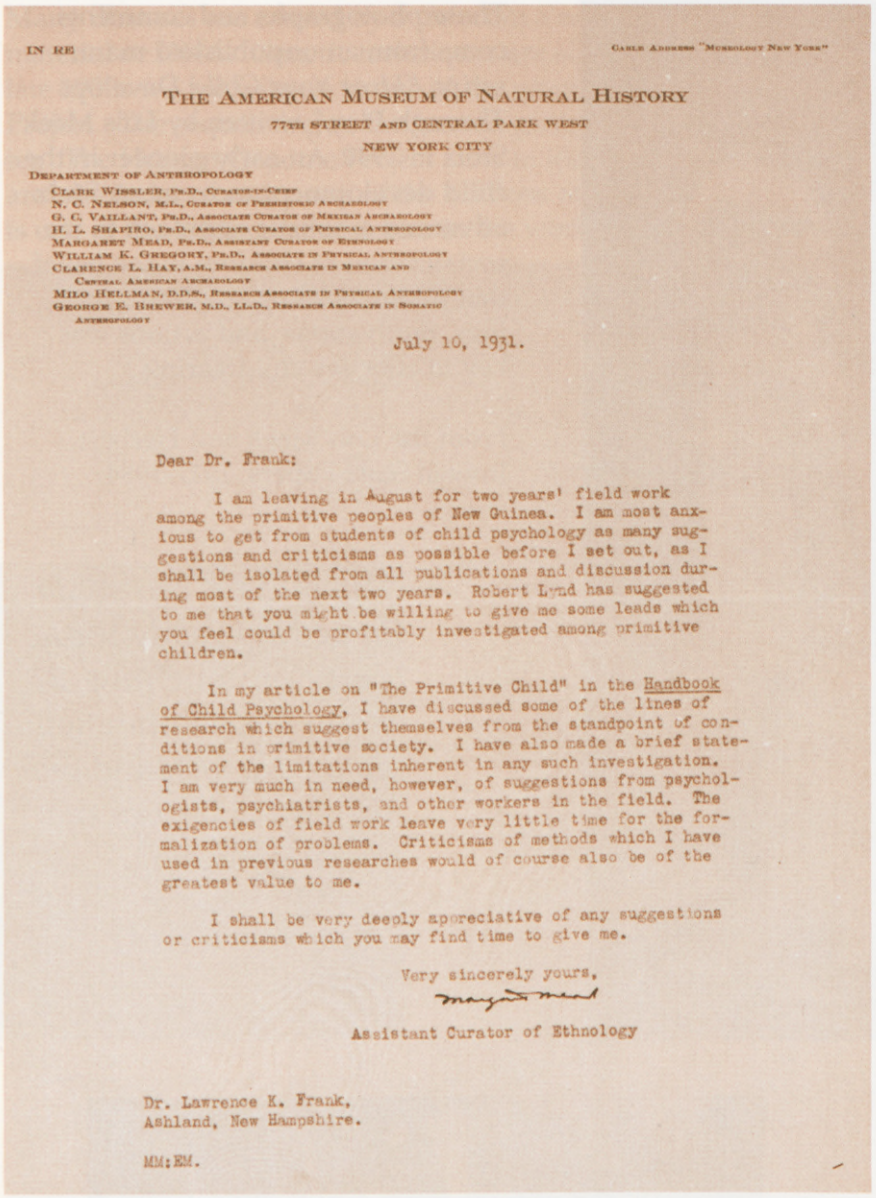

Scævolæ Sammarthani
PAEDOTROPHIAE
LIBRI TRES.
AD
HENRICVM III. GALLIÆ
ET POLONIÆ REGEM.
LVTETIÆ,
Apud Mamertum Patissonium, Typographum
Regium, in officina Rob. Stephani.
M. D. LXXXIIII.
CVM PRIVILEGIO.

Sainte-Marthe, Scevole de. (1536-1623) *Paedotrophiae Libri Tres*. Paris, 1584

This book, the first edition of a didactic poem about the care and feeding of children, was written by the poet Sainte-Marthe after his infant son survived a serious illness. The first part of the poem deals with prenatal care, the second with infancy, and the third with the common diseases of childhood.

Atlas der Hygiene des Kindes.
Berlin, c. 1922.

This illustration is one of ninety-eight plates designed as a pediatric care teaching aid. The graphs, photographs, and illustrations, drawn by contemporary artists, give practical information and guidance to mothers and other child-care providers. These messages are conveyed through images, with minimal commentary. These colorful plates are examples of early directives on "modern" child-care in Germany after World War I.



IN RE

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GEORGE E. BREWER, M.D., LL.D., RESEARCH ASSOCIATE IN SOMATIC ANTHROPOLOGY

July 10, 1931.

Dear Dr. Frank:

I am leaving in August for two years' field work among the primitive peoples of New Guinea. I am most anxious to get from students of child psychology as many suggestions and criticisms as possible before I set out, as I shall be isolated from all publications and discussion during most of the next two years. Robert Lynd has suggested to me that you might be willing to give me some leads which you feel could be profitably investigated among primitive children.

In my article on "The Primitive Child" in the Handbook of Child Psychology, I have discussed some of the lines of research which suggest themselves from the standpoint of conditions in primitive society. I have also made a brief statement of the limitations inherent in any such investigation. I am very much in need, however, of suggestions from psychologists, psychiatrists, and other workers in the field. The exigencies of field work leave very little time for the formalization of problems. Criticisms of methods which I have used in previous researches would of course also be of the greatest value to me.

I shall be very deeply appreciative of any suggestions or criticisms which you may find time to give me.

Very sincerely yours,

Margaret Mead

Assistant Curator of Ethnology

Dr. Lawrence K. Frank,
Ashland, New Hampshire.

MM:EM.

Letter from Margaret Mead to Lawrence K. Frank, July 10, 1931.

The influence of Freudian psychoanalytical theory on American anthropology resulted in the growth of culture and personality studies in the 1920s and 1930s. In this period, anthropologist Margaret Mead carried out her now famous studies in Samoa and New Guinea, in which she examined the enculturation processes by which children are brought into adulthood.

In this letter, Mead writes to Lawrence K. Frank, requesting guidance with her proposed research among the "primitive" children of New Guinea. Frank was a leading figure in child psychology and in the forefront of the movement in the 1920s and 1930s to establish child-study institutes in the United States.

From the Lawrence K. Frank Papers, 1914-74.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH

These photographs and comments come from an unpublished manuscript, "How Your Child Develops Through Play," written by Lois Meek Stolz in 1940. An early pioneer in the child development movement, Stolz advanced a holistic approach to the socialization of children in the belief that understanding children's feelings, motivations, and actions was key to effective childrearing.

From the Lois Meek and Herbert Rowell Stolz Papers, 1917-1984.

"If children can share in getting ready for a party or in helping to serve guests, they will enjoy the task and feel they are a part of the social gathering."

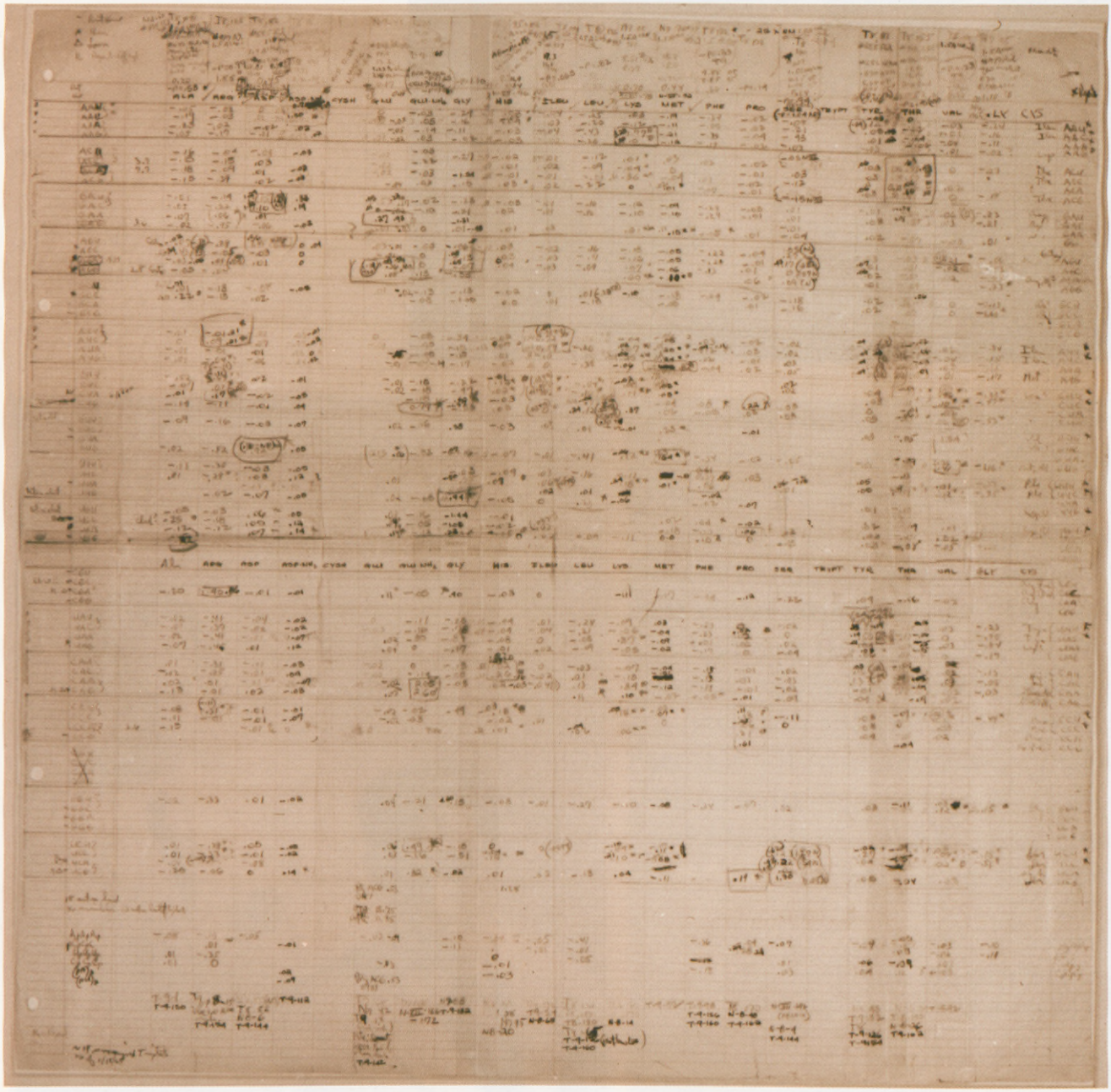
- Lois Meek Stolz (1940)

"We can understand much about what a child is thinking and feeling from the pictures he paints. Every child should have the opportunity to express himself with paints . . . "

- Lois Meek Stolz (1940)

GENETICS

Many illnesses are caused by a defect in a single gene: a single segment of the hereditary material or DNA. Genetic techniques are already used to diagnose and treat such disorders. In the late 1990s we are witness to one of the great adventures of human biology - The Human Genome Project. The sequencing of the human genome is the equivalent of exploring the fine structure of matter. The Human Genome Project aims to identify the position of every gene in every chromosome, and the order of every one of the millions of base pairs. The National Institutes of Health in Bethesda is one of the leading laboratories in the world carrying out this research.



Nirenberg, Marshall W. (1927--). Notes on the Genetic Code, ca. 1964-1966.

In 1968 Marshall W. Nirenberg shared the Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology with Robert W. Holly and Har Gobind Khorana. Nirenberg's work on the genetic code involved description of the mechanisms by which protein synthesis was directed in living cells. Deciphering the genetic code has allowed us to understand for the first time how life processes in all living things are governed.

King Gustav of Sweden presenting the Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology to Marshall W. Nirenberg. 1968.

"I thought this was really extraordinary, that I'd look out the window and I'd see a tree and maybe a squirrel sitting in the tree, and I'd think that the instructions in the plant and the squirrel are really the same . . . I thought that was just beautiful. I knew all about Darwin and evolution, but this was such a striking confirmation of the similar mechanisms being operative in different forms of life. That had a big emotional impact on me."

- Marshall W. Nirenberg. Unpublished interview with Dr. Ruth Harris of the NIH Historian's Office. Fall 1995.

Co-workers Heinrich Matthaei and Marshall Nirenberg in the laboratory. c. 1961.