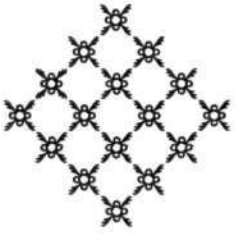
LANDMARKS IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

Auckland City Art Gallery

February 1961

Landmarks in the History of Medicine



MEDICAL BOOKS

ATLASES

PRINTS

JARS

Auckland City Art Gallery

February 1961

The engraving on the front cover is 'The Surgeon' by Lucas van Leyden. The engraving on the final page is taken from 'The Antiquarian Repertory,' Catalogue No. 43.

INTRODUCTION

This exhibition is presented by the Auckland City Art Gallery on the occasion of the 129th Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association, held at Auckland.

It displays such articles of medico-historical interest as could be found in public and private collections in New Zealand, augmented by two substantial and generous loans from Great Britain; one from the Royal College of Surgeons, London, the other from Messrs P & D Colnaghi & Co, London.

Our special thanks are due to Sir Douglas Robb, President-Elect of the British Medical Association; Mr Frederick Furkert, President-Elect of the New Zealand Branch of the British Medical Association; Sir Arthur Porritt, Past-President of the British Medical Association, and to Dr Peter Bartley and Mr Anthony Hunter, Honorary Secretaries of the 129th Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association. Also to Professor E. G. Sayers, Dean of the Medical School of the University of Otago, for permission to lend 48 valuable books and a number of paintings and prints from the Library of the Medical School; to the Librarian, Mr H. D. Erlam, who has been of the greatest assistance in selecting and forwarding loan exhibits and in preparing the annotated list of books which is incorporated in this catalogue; Miss E. M. Robinson, Librarian at the Central Medical Library, Auckland, for her interest and helpful suggestions; Mr P. A. Tomory, Director of the Auckland City Art Gallery, for permission to hold the exhibition; Mr Colin McCahon, Keeper at the City Art Gallery, for his unfailing assistance in the practical preparations for the exhibition, and his assistants, Mr Ross Fraser and Mr Hamish Keith; Mr C. L. Lloyd, Restorer at the City Art Gallery; Mr R. Duthie, City Librarian, Auckland Central Library; Miss D. Lyon, Reference Librarian, Auckland Central Library; Miss E. Evans, Librarian, Auckland Institute & Museum; Dr J. L. Newman for the loan of his collection of apothecaries' jars, and for the notes describing them; Mr H. J. L. Wright, of London, for his advice and help in arranging the loan of prints from P & D Colnaghi & Co.

Finally, to the generous lenders listed below, who entrusted their valuable books, pictures and other articles to our care, we are sincerely grateful.

LIST OF LENDERS

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Dr D. R. Goodfellow, Auckland
Surgeon Captain D. S. McPhail, Takapuna
Dr Stephen Moor, Auckland
Dr J. L. Newman, Auckland
Sir Douglas Robb, Auckland

REFERENCES

The compilation of this catalogue would have been impossible without frequent reference to 'Garrison and Morton's Medical Bibliography,' the standard work on this subject. Quotations from this and other reference books are printed in italics, wherever possible, with the source in parentheses: (Garrison-Morton) 'Choulant, Johann Ludwig': Handbuch der Buecherkunde fuer die aeltere Medizin etc. (Choulant) 'Leipzig,' 1828.

Postscript: This catalogue remains incomplete, mainly owing to the fact that a number of exhibits had not arrived at the time the manuscript went to press. It does not include paintings and prints.

The joint authors wish to tender their apologies for any errors and omissions.

W. S. Auburn

PART ONE

Books on loan from the Medical School Library University of Otago, Dunedin

Compiled by H. D. ERLAM, *Librarian*

1 ALBINUS, BERNHARD SIEGFRIED, 1697-1770

Tabulae sceleti et musculorum
corporis humani
Leiden, 'Verbeek,' 1747

His illustrations of the bones and muscles were noted for their beauty and accuracy and his work established a new standard in anatomical illustration. (GARRISON-MORTON)

Choulant describes at some length the methods which Wandelaar, his artist, used to preserve accuracy, and details the defence of Albinus for his artist against the criticisms of Camper.

Of the first twelve plates Choulant says:

These figures, although composed of many separate parts, appear as a whole and seem to be stepping out of the picture, if you look at them through your hollow hand from a distance of three to five feet.

He attributes this effect to the skilful use of accessories around the illustrations.

See also the English edition, following

2 ALBINUS, BERNHARD SIEGFRIED, 1697-1770

Tables of the skeleton and muscles of the human body
London, 'Knapton,' 1749

The first English edition of one of the finest anatomical atlases ever published (DAWSON)

Dawson goes on to say:

The plates are obviously derived from Vesalius, have fine landscape backgrounds and belong to the finest 18th century anatomical engravings, both for their beauty and accuracy

3 ALLAN, ROBERT 1778-1827

A treatise on the operation of lithotomy in which are demonstrated, the dangers of operating with the gorget, and the superiority of the more

simple operation with the knife and staff

Illustrated by plates
Edinburgh, printed for the author by
J. Ballantyne, 1808

4 ANATOMIA BRITANNICA: A System of Anatomy illustrated by upwards of three hundred copperplates, from the most celebrated authors in Europe. In six parts.

By Andrew Bell, FSAS engraver to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The work approved by Dr Alex Monro, Professor of Anatomy in University of Edinburgh, and conducted by Andrew Fyfe, his assistant.
Edinburgh; printed for Andrew Bell, Engraver, 1798
We show part III only of this chrestomathy

5 BAILLIE, MATTHEW 1761-1823

A series of engravings, accompanied with explanations, which are intended to illustrate the morbid anatomy of some of the most important parts of the human body; divided into 10 fasciculi.
London, 'W. Bulmer,' 1799-1802

The fine plates are by William Clift
Baillie was a nephew and pupil of W. Hunter. His is the first systematic textbook of morbid anatomy, treating the subject for the first time as an independent science. The work is well written and notable for its fine illustrations on copper-plates. . . Baillie was the last and most eminent owner of the famous goldheaded cane (GARRISON-MORTON)
The book differs from Morgagni's work in that it is the first attempt to treat pathology as a subject in itself, describing the morbid appearances of each organ in systematic succession, as in a modern textbook. In each instance the autopsy is correlated with a full case history (GARRISON)

6 BELL, JOHN 1763-1820

The principles of surgery
London, 'Longman,' 1808, vol. 3 only

Embellished with beautiful original engravings, full of unique historical and clinical matter (GARRISON)
John Bell is regarded as the founder of surgical anatomy. His illustrations were his own work, and were of a high standard

7 BREASTED, JAMES HENRY 1865-1935

The Edwin Smith surgical papyrus
Published in facsimile and hieroglyphic transliteration with translation and commentary.
Chicago, 'Univ. Press,' 1930
2 vols.
Edwin Smith, pioneer Egyptologist, purchased at Luxor in 1862 the papyrus which bears his name. It is now in the possession of the New York Historical Society. The original text was written about 3,000 B.C. and the present manuscript is a copy dating about 1,600 B.C. It is the oldest known surgical treatise and consists entirely of case reports; it describes 47 different cases of injuries and affections of the head, nose and mouth, together with methods of bandaging (GARRISON-MORTON)

8 BROWN, ALFRED JEROME 1878-

Old masterpieces in surgery
Being a collection of thoughts and observations engendered by a perusal of some of the works of our forbears in surgery.
Omaha, privately printed, 1928
This book is noteworthy because of its descriptions of the books of various old masters

9 BROWNE, JOHN 1642-1700

Myographia nova sive Musculorum omnium (in corpore humano hactenùs repertorum) accuratissima descriptio, in sex praelectiones distributa . . .
London, 'Redmayne,' 1684
The plates are very well engraved and have the names of the muscles printed on them (DAWSON)

10 BRUNSCHWIG, HIERONYMUS 1450-1533

Das Buch der Cirurgia des Hieronymus Brunschwig. Strassburg, Johan Grüninger, 1497
Begleit — text von Gustav Klein
[Facsimile]
Munich, 'Kuhn,' 1911
One of our most important early sources for our knowledge of the development of surgery in the 15th and early 16th century (DAWSON)
First important printed surgical treatise in German. It combines a compilation of the ancient and mediæval authorities with Brunschwig's own extensive experience. It contains the first detailed

account of gunshot wounds in medical literature and is notable for its woodcuts, some of the earliest specimens of medical illustrations (GARRISON-MORTON)

11 CAMPER, PIETER 1722-1789

Demonstrationum anatomico-pathologicarum liber primus . . . [and] liber secundus
Amsterdam, 'Schreuder and Mortier,' 1760-62
Camper illustrated his own work. He was *one of the masters of the theory of anatomic illustration in human and comparative anatomy* (DAWSON)
Bound with 'Walter: Tabulae nervorum' . . . q.v.

12 CHESELDEN, WILLIAM 1688-1752

Osteographia, or the anatomy of the bones
London, 1733
Considered the best production of the eighteenth century anatomists (GARRISON-MORTON)
Contains fifty-six splendid engravings which are said to have been drawn with the camera obscura. The title-page represents Cheselden himself in the act of making a drawing under the camera obscura. This is one of the finest of English works containing anatomic illustrations (CHOULANT)

13 COOPER, SIR ASTLEY PASTON, BART. 1768-1841

The anatomy and surgical treatment of inguinal and congenital hernia.
London, 'Cox,' 1804
and The anatomy and surgical treatment of crural and umbilical hernia
London, 'Longman,' 1807
Except for two papers this is the first great publication of Sir Astley Cooper, a monumental work on hernia, one of the most authoritative books on the subject (DAWSON)

14 COOPER, SIR ASTLEY PASTON, BART. 1768-1841

Observations on the structure and diseases of the testis. 2nd edition, edited by Bransby B. Cooper
London, 'Churchill,' 1841
Very finely illustrated (DAWSON)
Illustrations 'on stone' by Wm. Fairland or G. Childs, and printed by J. Graf

15 COWPER, WILLIAM 1666-1709

The anatomy of humane bodies, with figures drawn after the life by some of the best masters in Europe, and curiously engraven in one hundred and fourteen copper plates, illustrated with large explications, containing many new anatomical discoveries, and chirurgical observations: to which is added an introduction explaining the animal oeconomy.
Oxford, printed at the Theater for Sam. Smith and Benj. Walford, Printers to the Royal Society . . .
London. 1698

The engravings are attributed to Lairesse, but Choulant notes alternative possibilities, and says: *The first three anatomic plates are representations of the nude bodies of a man seen from the front, and of a woman seen from front and back. They all have a great many accessory designs in Lairesse's well-known style and are all spoiled by absolutely unnecessary letters engraved upon them. The drawing of the nude figures is entirely in French taste, revealing more affected than natural beauty. The other anatomic figures are correct . . . but they show the lack of expert anatomic guidance. . . The engraving is most elegantly done and is artistically perfect . . .*
One hundred and five of the plates were originally prepared for Bidloo, whose publishers gave three hundred copies subsequently to Cowper, who published them and nine further plates with a new text in English, over his own name.
Our copy has a copper-plate portrait of Cowper by John Closterman, engraved in mezzotint by John Smith.

16 CRUVEILHIER, JEAN 1791-1874

Anatomie pathologique du corps humain, ou descriptions avec figures lithographiees et coloriees, des diverses alterations morbides dont le corps humain est susceptible
Paris, Bailliere, 1829-42
2 vols.

Undoubtedly the most magnificent pathological atlas ever published (DAWSON)
Cruveilhier, first professor of pathological anatomy in Paris, gave the first description of disseminated sclerosis (in vol. 2)

17 FABRICIUS, HIERONYMUS AB AQUAPENDENTE 1537-1619

Opera omnia anatomica et physiologica . . . una cum praefatione Bernardi Siegfried Albini. Editio novissima
Leiden, 'Johannem van Kerckhem,' 1737

Fabricius, professor of anatomy at Padua, *wrote at great length on embryology, inventing many theories, some of which were false. His illustrations marked a great advance on previous work* (GARRISON-MORTON)
Fabricius was one of the greatest of all teachers of anatomy and taught Harvey. He invented several instruments and orthopædic apparatus shown on the plates (DAWSON)

18 GODLEE, SIR RICKMAN JOHN 1849-1925

An atlas of human anatomy
London, 'Churchill,' 1877

We present a folder of loose plates, drawn by the author himself to accompany the above work.

19 HEISTER, LORENZ 1683-1758

Institutions de chirurgie, où l'on traite dans un ordre clair et nouveau de tout ce qui a rapport à cet art: Ouvrage de près de quarante ans, orné d'un grand nombre de figures en taille douce, qui représentent les instruments le plus approuvés & le plus utiles, le manuel des opérations, les appareils & les bandages. Traduit du latin.
Avignon, 'Niel,' 1770
vol. 2 only

Heister is the founder of scientific surgery in Germany. His book contains many interesting illustrations and includes an account of tourniquets used in his time (GARRISON-MORTON)

20 HOOPER, ROBERT 1773-1835

The morbid anatomy of the human brain; being illustrations of the most frequent and important organic diseases to which that viscus is subject.
London, 'Longman,' 1826

At any time a selection of the best of the coloured drawings could be framed and put in the appropriate sections of the museum (OSLER)
The plates were drawn by G. Kirtland and engraved by J. Wedgewood among others

21 HUNTER, WILLIAM 1718-1783

Anatomia uteri humani gravidi tabulis illustrata. The anatomy of the human gravid uterus exhibited in figures
Birmingham, 'Baskerville,' 1774

Contains 34 copper plates depicting the gravid uterus, life-size. This is William Hunter's best work and one of the finest anatomical atlases ever to be produced, 'anatomically exact and artistically perfect' (CHOULANT)
Except for J. Dalby's little book, VIRTUES OF CINNABAR AND MUSK AGAINST THE BITE OF A MAD DOG, *1762, is is the only medical publication to come from the famous Baskerville Press. The letterpress is in both Latin and English* (GARRISON-MORTON)
All the plates except three were drawn by I. W. Rymsdyk. Two of them, plates iv and vi, were engraved by Robert Strange, who, the author says in his preface, not only
by his hand secured a sort of immortality to two of the plates,
but also gave
his advice and assistance in every part with a steady and disinterested friendship.
The representations are in life-size.

22 KETHAM, JOHANNES DE ??-1490

Fasciculus medicinae. Facsimile of the First (Venetian) edition of 1491, translated and adapted by Charles Singer.
Milan, 'Lier,' 1925

In this book we find the very first anatomic illustrations of any kind, and the first wood engravings. Ketham, a German physician living in Italy toward the end of the fifteenth century, edited a collection of current writings by medical men of his time for the use of practising physicians, and gave it this title (CHOULANT)

23 KETHAM, JOHANNES DE ??-1490

Fasciculo di medicina. Facsimile of the second (Italian) edition of 1493, edited and translated by Charles Singer.
Florence, 'Lier,' 1925
2 vols.

The first edition was essentially a mediæval product. Its whole atmosphere is of the Middle

Ages. . . The second edition exhibits a change in this respect. Humanism is astir and has deeply impressed itself on the drawings and the type which beautify the volume. . .
— from the preface by Charles Singer
Also with this work is Mundinus: Anothomia, q.v.

24 MASCAGNI, PAOLO 1752-1815

Vasorum lymphaticorum corporis humani historia et iconographia. Siena, ex typ. Pazzini Carli, 1787

This contained forty-one copper engravings in folio. . . Mascagni had been able to induce his artist and engraver, Ciro Santi (Cyrus Sanctius) of Bologna, to move to Siena to do work for him there. The plates show a fine and careful workmanship and a faithful and truly masterful representation of the lymphatics (CHOULANT)
His beautiful atlas . . . gained him lasting fame (GARRISON-MORTON)

25 MUNDINUS (MONDINO DE' LUZZI) ? 1275-1326

Anothomia. Facsimile of the edition of 1493, edited by Charles Singer
Florence, 'Lier,' 1925

The first book devoted solely to anatomy; it was written for his students in 1316. Mundinus re-introduced human dissection . . . he was the most noted dissector of his period (GARRISON-MORTON)
Mundinus has been recognised as the founder of anatomy in the Middle Ages. . . The Compendium remained famous until the beginning of the sixteenth century. . . It was without illustrations . . . and met a need universally felt just at that time and commended itself for its brevity, conciseness and completeness, as well as for the fact that it taught for each separate organ the necessary anatomic technique . . . (CHOULANT)
Our copy is bound with Ketham: Fasciculo di medicina, q.v.

26 Notomie di Titiano, dedicata all' Illmo Sigr Francesco Ghisilieri, Senatore di Bologna.
Also has the title: Liber anatomicus, Titianus inventor et delineavt, Dominicus de Bonavera sculptsit

This work is without any text and must have been published soon after De Piles' book [which appeared in 1668]. *The engraver and editor, Bonavera, was born in Bologna about 1640. . . The eighteen illustrations are the well-known Vesalian plates which, at that time, were still attributed to Titian* (CHOULANT)

27 PANTALEONI, MASSIMO, ed.

Disegni anatomici di Antonio Canova, Roma, 1949
Antonio Canova lived from 1757 to 1822. His illustrations of the muscles were very carefully prepared and have been as equally carefully reproduced for this edition

28 RAYER, PIERRE FRANCOIS OLIVE 1793-1867

Traité des maladies des reins, etudiées en elles-memes et dans leur rapports avec les maladies des uretères, de la vessie, de la prostate, de l'urètre, etc.
Paris, 'Bailliere,' 1837

Has 60 magnificent coloured plates
Rayer insisted on the exhaustive analysis of the urine as an aid to the diagnosis of renal lesions. His great treatise on diseases of the kidney is a milestone in the history of the subject (GARRISON-MORTON)
The engravings are by Ambrose Tardieu and Oudet

29 SAUNDERS, JOHN B DE C M & O'MALLEY, CHARLES D.

The illustrations from the works of Andreas Vesalius of Brussels
Cleveland, 'World Publishing Company,' 1950

An excellent modern study of the Vesalian illustrations, with a biographical sketch

30 SCARPA, ANTONIO 1747-1832

Sull' aneurisma; riflessioni ed osservazioni anatomico-chirurgiche
Pavia, 'Bolzani,' 1804

Scarpa distinguished true from false aneurysms. Like the Tabulae nevrologicae this work has the engravings done by Faustino Anderloni.

31 SCARPA, ANTONIO 1747-1832

Tabulae nevrologicae ad illustrandum historiam anatomicam cardiacorum nervorum, noni nervorum cerebri, glossopharyngaei et pharyngaei ex octavo cerebri
Ticini, 'Comini,' 1794

Scarpa was one of the most excellent men of his day, inventive and of untiring diligence. Finer anatomy, especially the anatomy of the nerves and operative surgery, owes to him most vital advancements. He was besides an admirable artist. . . He himself trained the famous Faustino Anderloni to become the engraver of his illustrations. . . His anatomic prints are therefore models of anatomic representation. . . The above is Scarpa's anatomic masterpiece (CHOULANT)
Executed with the force of genius and irreproachable accuracy of detail, Scarpa's illustrations are the crown and flower of achievement in anatomic pen drawing (GARRISON)
The figures are all life-size representations of the organs

32 SKEYNE, GILBERT 1522-1599

Tracts by Dr Gilbert Skeyne, medicinar to His Majesty
Edinburgh, 1860

Contains two tracts:
(I) *Ane breve descriptioun of the pest quhair in the cavsis, signis and sum speciall preseruatioun and cure thairof ar contenit. Set furth be Maister Gilbert Skeyne. Doctoure in Medicine. Imprentit at Edinburgh be Robert Lekprevik anno Do. 1568*
(II) *Ane breif descriptioun of the qualiteis and effectis of the vvell of the vvoman hill besyde Abirdene. Anno Do. 1580*

33 STIRLING, WILLIAM 1851-1932

Some apostles of physiology
London, privately printed by 'Waterloo,' 1902

This handsome volume contains biographical sketches of the important figures in the history of physiology, together with a fine collection of portraits (GARRISON-MORTON)
One of the best produced medical historical works (DAWSON)

34 SWAN, JOSEPH 1791-1874

A demonstration of the nerves of the human body
London, 'Longmans,' 1830

Swan was a pupil of Cline and Sir Astley Cooper. This was his chief work,
. . . a clear exposition of the course and distribution of the cerebral spinal and sympathetic nerves of the human body. The plates are admirably drawn by E. West and engraved by the Stewarts (DAWSON)

35 THOMAS DE CANTIMPRE fl. 13th century

Die Gynäkologie des Thomas von Brabant : ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der mittelalterlichen Gynäkologie und ihrer Quellen von Christ. Ferckel. [Facsimile].
Munich, 'Kuhn,' 1912

The text of this facsimile appeared first in 1240

36 VESALIUS, ANDREAS 1514-1564

Suorum de humani corporis fabrica librorum epitome. The epitome of Andreas Vesalius. Translated from the Latin with preface and introduction by L. R. Lind
New York, 'MacMillan,' 1949

The very rare 'Epitome' appeared in the same month as the 'Fabrica.'
It is incomplete in most of the existing editions, because it never was intended to be bound together, but rather for use in separate sheets . . . and the individual parts are intended to be cut out, and are to be pasted together into two whole figures. Elaborate directions for this procedure are given (CHOULANT)
(See also under 'Vivae imagines . . .')

37 VICQ D'AZYR, FELIX 1748-1794

Traité d'anatomie et de physiologie avec des planches coloriées représentant au naturel les divers organes de l'Homme et des animaux
Paris, 'Didot,' 1786

This fine Atlas was only vol. 1 and all that appeared of this work, as Vic d'Azyr died before completing a further volume. The author was the greatest comparative anatomist of the 18th century. The present work contains the anatomy of the brain in the first part and the pictures (drawn and engraved by Mlle Briceau) are probably the finest and most

minute representations of the organ published up to that time. They are of a remarkable quality, looking more like watercolour drawings than engravings. The second part contains a general treatise on anatomy and a glossary of anatomical terms. The plates were originally issued in five parts (DAWSON)

Our set, in two volumes, has obviously been wrongly bound at some time.

The coloured frontispiece has its own description: *Cette estampe représente la médecine conduite par l'étude à de nouvelles observations anatomiques. La peinture est prête à dessiner les divers organs du corps humain et des élèves viennent s'instruire à leur école. Au dessus on voit Apollos qui montre le portrait du Roi protecteur des lettres et des arts. Le Temps et le Génie des sciences soutiennent la draperie qui sert de cadre à ce tableau*

— All in a very ornate type-face

38 VINCI, LEONARDO DA, 1452-1519

Quaderni d'anatomia I-VI

Fogli della Royal Library di Windsor, Pubblicati da C. L. Vangensten [et al.]

Christiania, ' Dybwad,' 1911-16

6 vols. Edition of 250 numbered copies.

Notes and drawings reproduced in facsimile

Leonardo,*the greatest artist and scientist of the Italian Renaissance, was the founder of iconographic and physiologic anatomy* (GARRISON). *He made over 750 sketches of all the principal organs of the body, drawings which were adequately reproduced only in recent times. His notes accompanying the drawings are in mirror-writing. Text in Italian, English and German* (GARRISON-MORTON)

39 Vivae imagines partium corporis humani aereis formis expressae.

Antverpiae, ex officina Christophori Plantini, 1572

Valverde, a Spaniard, studied anatomy in Padua. He published a manual of anatomy in Spanish which was translated into Latin. He himself says he merely copied Vesalian figures. This copy shows the series of 42 plates re-engraved on copper. They were first published by Plantin in 1566. At the end of the volume is the complete text of Vesalius' ' Epitome ' with the Valverde plates re-engraved. Choulant says they were ' less beautifully done ' however for this edition.

40 WALTER, JOHANN GOTTLIEB 1734-1818

Tabulae nervorum thoracis et abdominis
Berlin, ' Deckeri,' 1783

The author was professor of anatomy in Berlin and will always be remembered for the formation of his magnificent anatomical Museum. . . The present work is an important contribution to the subject (DAWSON)

Bound with Camper: Demonstrationum anatomico-pathologicarum liber . . . q.v.

PART TWO

Books on loan from various sources

Compiled by W. S. AUBURN

41 SYDENHAM, THOMAS 1624-1689

The Whole Works Of that Excellent Practical Physician, Dr Thomas Sydenham: WHEREIN Not only the HISTORY and CURES of acute Diseases are treated of, after a new and accurate Method; but also the shortest and safest way of curing most Chronical diseases.
The NINTH EDITION: Corrected from the Original Latin, by John Pechey, MD Of the College of Physicians in London.
London, 1729

Sydenham is one of the greatest figures in medicine. He has been called 'the Father of English Medicine.' His reputation rests on his first-hand accounts of malaria, gout, scarlatina and measles. He stressed the clinical study of medicine and kept careful case records. His name is best remembered by his classical description of chorea minor ('Sydenham's Chorea') (GARRISON-MORTON)
Lent by Dr W. S. Auburn

42 WILLIS, THOMAS 1621-1675

Pharmaceutice rationalis, or an Exercitation of the Operations of Medicines in Humane Bodies, shewing the Signs, Causes and Cures of most Distempers incident thereunto, in Two Parts. As also a Treatise on the Scurvy, and the several sorts of Symptoms, Causes and Cure.
London, 1679. Englished by S.P. Esq.

A collection of the writings of Willis, originally published in Latin, translated by S. Pordage. It includes 1) his magnum opus on the origin, composition and mode of action of drugs, 2) a 'Tract on the Scurvy' which mentions as one of the remedies 'The Orange Tablets sold in the Apothecaries Shops in Oxford Street: Take of the Rinds of Oranges, Limons and Citrons preserved, of each one ounce . . .', 3) 'Of Fermentation,' which contains the suggestion that 'fermentation is an intestinal motion of particles', 4) 'Of Feavours' gives, amongst other epidemics, a description of Typhoid fever and Cerebrospinal

Meningitis, recognising them as infectious diseases, 5) 'Of Urines': Willis states that the ancient method of divining diagnosis by 'Urinoscopie' and 'Uromancie' should be replaced by diligent observation. 'Wherefore the contemplation of this excrement (as vile as it is) hath grown to a Science, and hath exercised the ingenuities of the most excellent physicians, . . .' He describes the sweet taste of urine in Diabetes. 6) 'Of the Accension of the Blood.' Here William Harvey's recent discoveries are mentioned. 7) 'Of Musculatory Motion': Willis bases his discourse on his knowledge of anatomy and physiology. Some of his conclusions are remarkably accurate: 'That the power or virtue by which a muscle is moved proceeds from the Brain, is conveyed through the Nerves and is performed by the fleshy fibres contracted . . .' 8) 'Of the Anatomy of the Brain' *contains the most complete and accurate account of the nervous system hitherto published. The book includes the first description of the 'circle of Willis' and of the 11th cranial nerve* (GARRISON-MORTON) Willis accepted the brain as the organ of thought and recognised the sympathetic system. He regarded the cerebellum as the centre of all involuntary functions which he calls 'the animal spirits.'
Lent by Dr W. S. Auburn.

43 GROSE, FRANCIS and ASTLE, THOMAS

The Antiquarian Repertory etc. Volume II. London, 1808

This curious volume contains a miscellaneous collection of monuments and documents pertaining to history. One item of medical interest is a reprint of the statistics of morbidity and fatalities in the city of London for 1664, the year of the great plague, chronicled week by week. The summary for the year contains, amongst others, the following items:

Abortive and Stillborne	617
Aged	1545
Ague and Fever	5257
Appoplex and Suddenly	116
Bedrid	10
Bleeding	16
Bloody Flux, Scowring and Flux	185
Collick and Winde	134
Consumption and Tissick	4808

Consumption and Mother	2036
Drowned	50
Executed	21
Grief	46
Griping in the Guts	1288
Jaundies	110
Kings Evill	86
Murthered and Shot	9
Overlaid and Starved	45
Plague	68,596
Stopping of the Stomack	332
Surfet	1251

Lent by Mrs Brenda Gamble

44 GREW, NEHEMIAH 1641-1712

Musaeum Regalis Societatis, or a catalogue and description of the natural and artificial rarities belonging to the Royal Society and preserved at Gresham College. Whereunto is subjoyned the comparative anatomy of stomachs and guts. London, 'H. Newman,' 1681

Grew, Secretary to the Royal Society, compiled this great illustrated catalogue of its museum, then housed at Gresham College. The second part of the book is a collection of lectures delivered by Grew before the Society in 1676. It is one of the best comparative studies undertaken in the 17th century; Grew himself introduced the term 'Comparative Anatomy' (GARRISON-MORTON)
Lent by the Auckland Medical Library

45 TURNER, DANIEL 1667-1742

De Morbis Cutaneis. TREATISE OF DISEASES incident to the SKIN. In Two Parts with a short APPENDIX concerning the Efficacy of local Remedies, and the Manner of their Operations. London, 1723

Turner may be regarded as the founder of British Dermatology. His book, the first English text on the subject, gives a good idea of the contemporary knowledge of Dermatology. Yale College conferred an honorary medical degree on Turner in 1723. (GARRISON-MORTON)
Lent by Surgeon Captain E. S. McPhail, RNZN

46 TURNER, DANIEL 1667-1742

Siphylis. A Practical Dissertation on the Venereal Disease, in Two Parts. The Fourth Edition, still farther improved by many curious Observations;

with an Alphabetical Index prefix'd, of all the ancient writers upon the same. To which, After the Remarks upon Monsieur Chicoyneau's Method by Mercurial Friction, is added, The Author's Discourse of Gleets.
London, 1732

This book, which is not mentioned in Garrison-Morton's 'Medical Bibliography,' is a companion volume to Turner's 'De morbis cutaneis.' It fully describes the contemporary practices and the abundant malpractices in common use. It also contains a history of the subject and a bibliography. The author's style is unusually lively and entertaining. He does not mince his words and freely engages in polemics with his colleagues when their practices do not meet with his approval. There is an amusing chapter devoted to the various methods of quacks who relieved many an unwary client of large sums charged as 'fees' for urinoscopy, which the public regarded as an infallible method in the diagnosis of venereal disease.
Lent by Dr W. S. Auburn

47 RADCLIFFE, JOHN 1650-1714

Dr Radcliffe's Practical Dispensatory, edited by Edward Strother, MD. London, 1721.

'Radcliffe was the first of a succession of court physicians. He contributed nothing of lasting value to medical literature, but his liberality to Oxford and to St Bartholomew's Hospital will suffice to preserve his memory when others, greater than he, are forgotten' (G. C. Peachey in 'The gold-headed cane').
Radcliffe's name lives on in the Radcliffe Library, the Radcliffe Infirmary and the Radcliffe Observatory.
Lent by the Auckland Medical Library

48 PEACHEY, GEORGE. The gold-headed cane. London, 1923

A re-edition of a book originally published anonymously in 1827. The author was William McMichael, MD. It contains short biographies of six fashionable physicians, the successive owners of the famous gold-headed cane. Radcliffe bequeathed it to Richard Mead, who inherited his practice and became a man of fabulous reputation and wealth.
Lent by Sir Douglas Robb

49 DOVER, THOMAS 1660-1742

The ancient physician's legacy to his country, etc. Designed for the use of private families.
London 1733

Not listed in Garrison and Morton.
Dr Dover was a pupil of Thomas Sydenham, whose name is frequently mentioned in this little book. His name has survived in Dover's Diaphoretic Powder, the formula of which is given in the book. He was evidently not on good terms with his professional brethren nor with the apothecaries whose excesses and abuses he describes to his readers.
'In the meantime I would caution unwary people against one thing; which is not to mistake every Graduate for a Physician, nor a clan of prejudiced gentlemen for oracles.'
Lent by Dr J. J. Crawshaw

50 CHEYNE, GEORGE 1671-1743

An Essay of Health and Long Life. London. Printed for George Strahan, at the Golden Ball over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill; and J. Leake, Bookseller at Bath, 1725.

This little Vademecum is addressed to Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, at whose request it was written. It contains the essence of the author's life-time experience of medical practice, expounded to the general public. It is a quaint mixture of common sense, simple philosophy and contemporary medical opinion, translated into plain English.
Lent by Sir Douglas Robb

51 GERARDE, JOHN 1545-1612

The Herball or General Historie of Plantes.
Second edition, published in London by Thomas Johnson, 1633

Gerarde is perhaps the best remembered of all the English herbalists. The most important edition of his book is the second, published by T. Johnson in 1633. Johnson greatly enlarged the book, correcting many errors and bringing the number of plants included to a total of 2850 (GARRISON-MORTON)
Lent by Dr W. S. Auburn

52 CULPEPER, NICHOLAS

The English Physician enlarged, with 369 medicines made of English Herbs.
This famous book has seen many editions. It

contains, in addition to a description of most herbs in common usage in England, an extensive account of their 'Government and virtues,' and of their astrological connotation. Culpeper was a herbalist and quacksalver who poked fun at the physicians and apothecaries and copied their prescriptions.
Lent by Sir Douglas Robb

53 DIONIS, PIERRE 16....-1718

Cours O'Opérations de Chirurgie, Demontrées Au Jardin Royal, Par Mr. Dionis, Premier Chirurgien de feue Madame la Dauphine, à présent de Madame la Duchesse de Bourgogne, & Juré à Paris. A Bruxelles 1708.

This book describes in ten chapters the standard operations practised by the author, a leading surgeon at the court of Louis XIV. His style is distinguished by clarity and precision. It is not surprising that Dionis gained great influence and that his book was translated into several languages, including Chinese. (Garrison). His lectures are both instructive and entertaining, describing the methods of unorthodox practitioners and quacks as well as those of the licensed physicians and surgeons, and subjecting them to serious discussion. One of these was Frere Jacques, an itinerant monk, who traversed the country offering to demonstrate his novel methods of lithotomy and herniotomy to surgeons and to the lay public. The merits of his method of lithotomy are commended by Dionis. He concludes that Frere Jacques, after demonstrating his manual dexterity, would leave each city, armed with testimonials and leaving the after-care of his cases to the local surgeons. He left a large number of complications behind him, often with fatal results.
Lent by Dr W. S. Auburn

54 SAUNDERS, JOHN CUNNINGHAM 1773-1810

A treatise on some practical points relating to the Diseases of the Eye, by the late John Cunningham Saunders, Demonstrator of Anatomy at Saint Thomas's Hospital, Founder and Surgeon of the London Infirmary for curing diseases of the eye. To which is added a short account of the author's life, and his method of curing the congenital cataract, by his friend and colleague,
J. R. Farre, MD.

London, 1811

This book is not mentioned in Garrison and Morton, where a work by the same author on the anatomy of the human ear is listed. It contains a fine engraved portrait of Saunders and a number of delicate coloured engravings of eye diseases and instruments.
Lent by the Auckland Medical Library

55 BELL, JOHN 1763-1820

The Principles of Surgery as they relate to Wounds, Ulcers and Fistulas; Aneurysm and wounded Arteries; Fractures of the Limbs; and the duties of the Military and Hospital Surgeon. In three Volumes, illustrated by one hundred and sixty plates. Vol. I.
London, 1815

John Bell, the Scottish Anatomist and Surgeon, is regarded as the founder of surgical anatomy. He was first to ligate the gluteal artery and tied the common carotid and internal iliac. Volume 1 deals mainly with vascular surgery. It demonstrates, by means of case histories, the author's methods of ligation of large arteries in cases of gunshot wounds and accidental injuries. It deals with the surgery of aneurysms and discusses earlier attempts of controlling vascular haemorrhage. . . The illustrations were Bell's own work and are of a high standard. (GARRISON-MORTON)
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56 BELL, CHARLES 1774-1842

Observations on injuries of the spine and of the thigh bone: In two lectures, delivered in the School of Great Windmill Street. The first in vindication of the author's opinions against the remarks of Sir Astley Cooper, Bart. The second on the late Mr John Bell's title to certain doctrines now advanced by the same gentleman.
Illustrated with nine plates.
London, 'Thomas Tegg,' 1824

This volume, which is not mentioned in 'Garrison-Morton,' consists of two lectures to students, both of a polemical nature. The first lecture deals with fractures of the spine and their treatment. Sir Astley Cooper, who was the foremost surgeon of his day in London, had stated that the best method of dealing with injured vertebrae was trepanation. The author vigorously attacks this method and states that trepanation, which is

necessary in dealing with fractures of the skull, has no place in the surgical treatment of fractures of the spine. In the second lecture Bell accuses Cooper of having copied the work of John Bell, the author's brother, without mentioning his name.
Lent by the Auckland Medical Library

57 SIR ASTLEY PASTON COOPER 1768-1841

Principles of Surgery

Cooper was one of the pioneers in the surgery of the vascular system in experimental surgery and in the surgery of the ear. In 1808, he successfully ligated the common carotid and the external iliac arteries for aneurysms, and made post mortem dissections of his cases in 1821 and 1826 respectively. In 1817 came his celebrated feat of ligating the abdominal aorta. (GARRISON)

Cooper was attached to Guy's Hospital as a surgeon from 1800 onwards, and exerted a lasting influence on the development of surgery in England during the first half of the nineteenth century.

(See also the exhibits on John and Charles Bell, 'The Lancet,' 1828-29.)

58 THE LANCET 1828-29

Edited by Thomas Wakley, Surgeon

This early volume of the Lancet contains the full report of the celebrated Law case: 'Cooper v. Wakley.' Mr Bransby Cooper, a nephew of Sir Astley Cooper, claimed £2000 damages from Mr Wakley for libel and defamation, alleged to be contained in an article in the Lancet reporting an operation for lithotomy carried out by Mr Cooper in the presence of about 200 spectators. The operation lasted over one hour, and the article alleged that the surgeon lacked the skill that could be expected from a surgeon on the staff of Guy's Hospital. The patient, who had been in good health, died 29 hours after operation. Whilst Mr Cooper was represented by Sir James Scarlett and three other counsel, Mr Wakley conducted his own defence.

After plaintiff's counsel had asked for heavy damages, the sum of £100 was awarded to Mr Cooper.

Wakley considered this verdict a vindication of his report and published a leading article to that effect.

Lent by Sir Douglas Robb

59 HEBERDEN, WILLIAM SENIOR 1710-1801

Commentaries on the history and cure of diseases.
London, 1803

English translation of a work originally published in Latin in 1802. This work includes most of Heberden's important papers which earned him his great reputation in England and abroad. The chief merit of these short essays lies in the fact that they are based on Heberden's own observations and are free from all traditional medical lore copied from earlier writers. This volume contains an article on 'Digitorum nodi,' now known as Heberden's nodes, and a masterly essay on endemic goitre in which he writes: 'The cause of this malady is most probably to be found in the peculiar nature of the water in those places where it is common, a judicious examination of which is greatly needed.' He prophetically recommends the use of sea water.
Lent by the Auckland Medical Library

60 BRIGHT, RICHARD 1789-1858

Reports of Medical Cases, Volume I
London, 1827

This volume, beautifully printed and illustrated with coloured engravings of great accuracy, contains Bright's original observations establishing the causal connection between dropsy and albuminuria seen intra vitam and well-defined post-mortem changes in the kidneys. The condition thus described became later known as 'Bright's disease.' He wrote in the preface: 'Amongst the observations contained in this volume, there are some of which I must bear the responsibility alone. Such are the statements and conjectures regarding the dependence of a peculiar class of Dropsies on disease and irritation of the kidneys . . .'

Bright, a native of Bristol, studied in London and was for twenty-three years physician at Guy's Hospital and one of the foremost medical men of his day.
Lent by Dr J. L. Newman

61 BRIGHT, RICHARD

Reports of Medical Cases, Volume II
Diseases of the Brain and Nervous system

Like the previous volume, this book is printed by Richard Taylor and published by Longman and

patrners, who set a high standard of production in format, type-setting and quality of illustrations. Bright correlates clinical observation with post-mortem findings in lucid language, often in collaboration with John Bostock, his senior colleague at Guy's.
Lent by the Auckland Medical Library

62 CARSWELL, SIR ROBERT 1793-1857

Illustrations of the elementary forms of disease
London, ' Longman,' etc, 1838

Carswell was professor of morbid anatomy at University College, London. . . His great pathological atlas, containing plates from 2,000 water-colours painted and lithographed by himself, has never been surpassed. (GARRISON-MORTON)
Lent by the Auckland Medical Library

63 ADDISON, THOMAS 1793-1860

A collection of the published writings
London, ' The New Sydenham Society,' 1868

This collection of important articles published after Addison's death includes his classical treatise: ' On the constitutional and local effects of disease of the supra-renal capsules.' In it, Addison gives a clinical description of the syndrome which became known as ' Addison's disease.' It could hardly be bettered today, more than a hundred years after its discovery: ' The leading and characteristic features of the morbid state to which I would direct attention are, anaemia, general languor and debility, remarkable feebleness of the heart's action, irritability of the stomach, and a peculiar change in the skin, occurring in connection with a diseased condition of the ' supra-renal capsules.' Thomas Addison, with his two brilliant colleagues at Guy's Hospital, Richard Bright and Thomas Hodgkin, laid the foundations for the progress of clinical medicine in England in the nineteenth century.
Lent by Dr Michael Gilmour

64 LITTLE, WILLIAM JOHN 1810-1894

1) A treatise on the nature of clubfoot and analogous distortions.
2) On Ankylosis or Stiff Joint.
London, 1839

Little was the first eminent orthopaedic surgeon in the British Isles. He studied under Stromeyer

at Hanover. In 1838 Little founded the (Royal) Orthopaedic Hospital, London. His classical description of congenital cerebral spastic diplegia resulted in the condition being named 'Little's disease.' (Garrison and Morton). Little himself had been a sufferer from clubfoot and underwent a successful operation for its correction at the hands of Stromeyer, who was one of the leading German surgeons of the day.
Lent by the Auckland Medical Library

65 ORMEROD, W. P. and E. L.

1) Clinical collections and observations in surgery.
2) Clinical observations on the pathology and treatment of continued fever.
London, 1846

The surgical part of this volume relates the authors' experiences at St Bartholomew's Hospital. This is W. P. Ormerod's personal copy, annotated by him with numerous corrections and additions to the text. He was the original owner of a large number of early nineteenth century medical books, now in the Auckland Medical Library. His standard of scholarship is shown by the fact that he owned a number of books written in French and German, amongst them early editions of Laennec, Bichat and von Soemmerring.
Lent by the Auckland Medical Library

PART THREE

Apothecaries' Jars

By J. L. NEWMAN

The introduction into ceramics of white tin glaze and heat-resistant pigments about the middle of the fifteenth century more or less coincided with the rise of painting in Italy. It is not surprising therefore that the artists should have explored to the full the new medium in pottery and that the early products of Italian potters should always have been valued. From the very beginning they were concerned with making containers for drugs and these have always had two characteristic shapes, those for dry drugs being biconcave cylinders called 'albarellos' and those for syrups having the shape more or less of a teapot on a stand. Many aristocratic and religious houses had their own private pharmacies which can be recognised by the crests on the surviving jars. Other specimens were either in daily use or stood on shelves as advertising articles. The display shows several Italian jars from the beginning of the sixteenth to the end of the eighteenth century, illustrating the classical shapes and some of the different kinds of glaze and decorations in common use.

Spain was the cradle of the potters' art, but the best period came before the expulsion of the Moors, and after that date the art of producing lustre glaze was lost and the Spanish potter made jars of the same general shape and type as the traditional styles which were then being favoured in Italy. The display shows two specimens of 'albarello' and without the name of the drug.

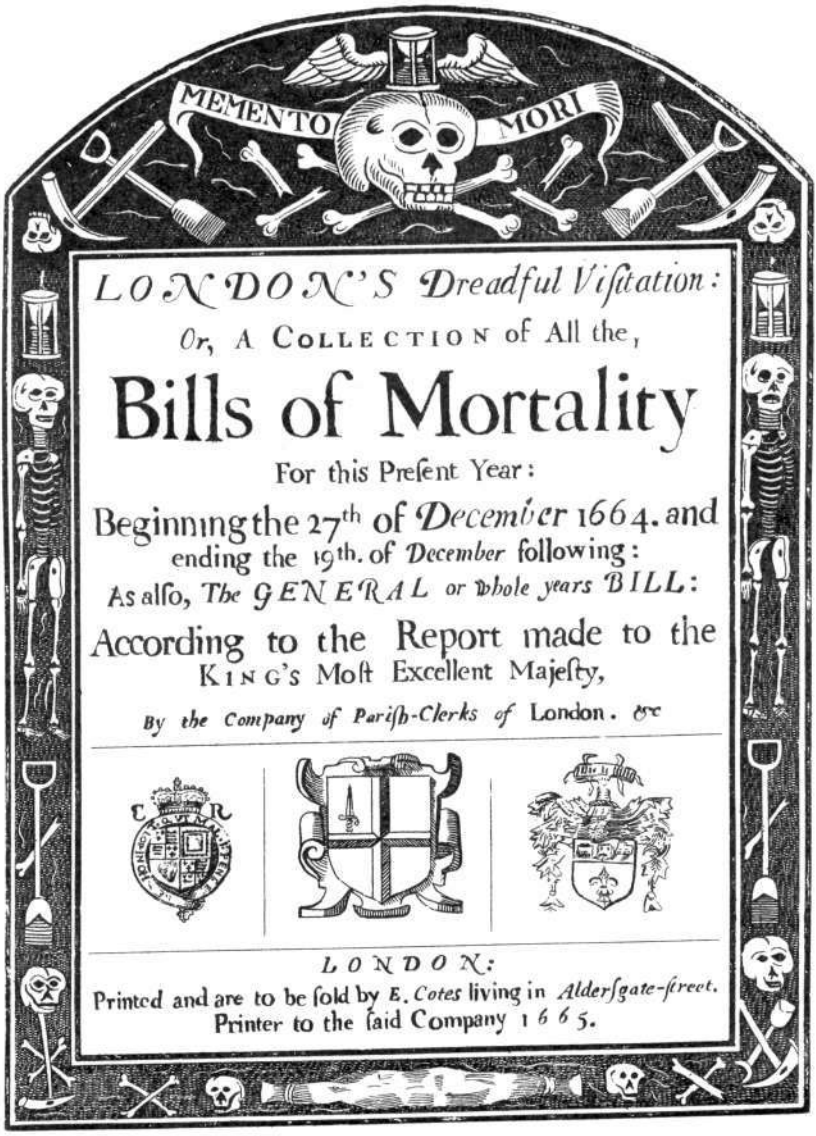
Holland: Inevitably Italian craftsmen left their own country to carry the new techniques into other centres, and with their techniques they carried the designs and type of decoration then in use. The first Dutch specimen is one of these more primitive jars, no doubt produced by an Italian as it has all the characteristics of an early Italian work. It was not long before the Dutch potters developed their own styles and decorative motifs, and the other two specimens on display show a characteristic Dutch dry drug jar with the original brass lid and a syrup jar which still retains the same sort of characters as those of its

predecessors. The specimens shown belong to the first half of the eighteenth century.

England: The establishment of English Delft type of pottery began in the Commonwealth period and is represented in the display by a single drug jar which has a characteristic grotesque figure smoking a pipe at both ends of the drug label. From then to the end of the century English potters experimented with different designs, each of them having a short vogue. This stage is represented by two specimens which carry English pottery almost to the end of the seventeenth century. By this time the Dutch influence was very strong and English drug jars took on the same sort of characteristics as the Dutch with local modifications which remained standard practice until the middle of the eighteenth century, when the making of this type of jar came to an end.

Other European countries: The original Italian shapes and decoration were taken to other centres as well as Holland, notably to France, where pottery making in Provence followed closely the lines of the potters just across the frontier. Many centres developed their own potteries, some with strong local characteristics. But as time passed these features tended to disappear and only the characteristic and traditional shapes remain, the ware being decorated with floral and similar motifs, which make identification of the origin of the ware speculative. One specimen illustrates this type of product.

The making of drug jars faded out towards the end of the eighteenth century as the increasing use of glass ware gradually displaced earthenware with its obvious disadvantages.


MEMENTO MORI
LONDON'S Dreadful Visitation:
Or, A COLLECTION of All the,
Bills of Mortality
For this Present Year:
Beginning the 27th of December 1664. and
ending the 19th. of December following:
As also, The GENERAL or Whole years BILL:
According to the Report made to the
KING'S Most Excellent Majesty,
By the Company of Parish-Clerks of London. &c
LONDON:
Printed and are to be sold by E. Cotes living in Aldersgate-street.
Printer to the said Company 1665.

FINIS