

MISCELLANEOUS



WRIGHT

SCHEFFEL H., 86, of Miami Shores, passed away October 12, 1991. Born in Louisville, Ky., he was raised in Daytona Beach and Miami, graduating from Miami High School in 1923. A graduate of the University of Florida and the University of Louisville Medical School, he practiced medicine in Miami from 1931 until his retirement in 1972. He was a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, a Diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine and Past President of the Dade County Medical Association, the Florida Society of Internal Medicine and the Heart Association of Greater Miami. He was formerly an Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine at the University of Miami School of Medicine and a member of the Florida Board of Medical Examiners, the Board of Directors of Blue Shield of Florida, the Kiwanis Clubs of Miami and Miami Shores, the Miami Pioneers Club, Miami Central Baptist Church and Miami Shores Presbyterian Church. Survived by his daughters, Ann (Donald) Stobs, of Miami Shores and Jenny (Rick) Boatright, of Keystone Point, four grandchildren, Donald W. Stobs, III, Beth Ann Stobs, John H. Gerken, IV, and Mary E. Gerken, his brothers, Robert C. Wright and Jack L. Wright, his sister-in-law, Beryl W. Wright, his nephews, Robert S. Wright and his nieces, Melanie F. Wright and Mona W. Schultz. Friends may call Monday, 6-8 p.m. at **JOSEPH B. COFER MIAMI SHORES FUNERAL HOME, 10931 N.E. 6th Ave.** Funeral Services will be held Tuesday, 1:30 p.m. at the funeral home, with interment at Woodlawn Park Cemetery.

Mia. HEARLD 10/13/91 P 4B

WRIGHT, SCHEFFEL H.

Quinan, Pascal A., Acting Asst. Surgeon

Jan. 1855

Ref: Notes Relating to Ft. Dallas

In a list of officers serving at Fort Dallas, 8 Jan. 1855,
is the above man listed as "Actg. Asst. Surg. Medical Dept."
No other detail.

In an article entitled "Some Historical Data" that appeared
in the Miami Metropolis (?) Nov. 20, 1896, p. 6, et. seq.,
he is listed on p. 8 but his name is spelled "Quinan."

Baldwin, J.H., Asst. Surg. U.S.A.

Feb. 1839

Ref: Notes relating to Ft. Dallas, Fla. p. 3.

"On the 5th of February 1839, Company B. 3d Artillery, 39 men under the command of Captain J.R. Vinton, arrived at Key Biscayne and same date moved to and took post at Fort Dallas. With these troops were 1st Lieutenant Geo. C. Rodney and Assistant Surgeon J.H. Baldwin." No other detail given.

Lynde, Richard D. , Asst. Surg. U.S.A.

Nov. 1856

Ref: Notes Relating to Fort Dallas, Fla.

In a list of officers serving at Fort Dallas, Nov. 1856, appears the name of the above physician. Serving at the same time at that post was Edward W. Johns, Asst. Surg., Med. Staff. No other detail given.

Johns, Edward W., Asst. Surg. U.S.A.

Nov. 1856

Ref: Notes Relating to Ft. Dallas, Fla.

In a list of officers serving at Ft. Dallas, Nov. 1856, appears the name of the above physician. Serving at the same time at that post was Richard D. Lynde, Asst. Surg. No other detail given.

Robertson, John, Asst. Surgeon, U.S.A.

Dec. 1841

Ref: Notes Relating to Ft. Dallas

In a list of officers serving at Fort Dallas, Dec. 1841,
is the name of the above man along with that of Asst. Surg.
J.W. Russell. No other detail given.

A man of the same name is listed in Sprague: The Florida War,
p. 548, as as having died at sea from disease contracted in
Florida. Date of death: May 20, 1842.

Russell, J.W. - Asst. Surg. U.S.A.

1841

Ref: Notes Relating to Fort Dallas, Fla.

In a list of officers serving at Fort Dallas, Dec. 1841
is the name of the above man and also John Robertson, Asst.
Surg. USA. No other detail given.

Dr. Estevao

This is the doctor who left Miami having
married a Cuban ♀ "plenty of piastros."

There is a note of this, I believe, on the front
page of one of the issues of the Metropolis
on the 1st or 2nd reel in the Public Library.

I saw it but didn't record it. This
date (4/11/63) I scanned the front pages
from July 29 to Nov 4 5 finding it.

Possibly this is Dr. Emilio Diaz - see Du Puis p 15
List of physicians 1881-1903

The Sunday Times - Union and Citizen
Vol 36: Jan 20, 1901

Devotes 3½ pages to many pictures to
the development of Miami. It is difficult
to read as this is a faded copy
lists 3 doctors - Jackson, Skaggs & Huddleston
Copy referred to is in Mia. Pub. Library.

Snyder: Ponce de Leon @ First Operation in Florida
(See manuscript file under "P")

Juan Ponce de Leon left Puerto Rico for Florida shortly after Feb. 25, 1521, and sometime thereafter dropped anchor in Estro Bay. An attempted landing was repulsed and Ponce de Leon received an arrow wound in his inguinal area (See page 493). Without prof. Dr. Snyder contends that the "mediciner" treated his wound, removing the deeply penetrating arrow. He was carried aboard his ship and returned to Havana where he died. Above article contains references but apparently there is no documentation for the treating of the wound or the removal of the arrow on Florida soil--it is Dr. Snyder's presumption that such did occur.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

HISTORY

Bibliography

The Tropical Sun
The Tropical Sun Publishing Co.

~~Lake Worth~~
Initially Juno, Florida, later West Palm
Beach, Fla

Jan 21, 1892 to Apr. 6, 1893

loaned me by S. Fla Historical Society,
Jack Porter, Custodian 373-6913
NE 20th Ter. and Bay (over)

~~Also saw special ~~two~~ editions of this paper
for ? Christmas 1902 and ? Christmas 1903.
at Mr. H.J. Burkhardt's, West Palm Beach.
of under R.B. Potter + Dr. Hood.
In Error~~

Tropical Sun was founded in 1887 as
Indian River News, Melbourne
Later Moved to Juno then West Palm Beach

Author Clark, Elizabeth Cron: Subject
Early Recollections of Miami,
Privately printed as a mimeographed pamphlet
and undated
Title

Location: Saw a copy at the historical museum

Journal

This is an account of her experiences coming to Miami via the train and her early reminiscences of Miami. There is little mention of doctors and hospitals in here. In fact, no doctor is mentioned but there is on page 9 a note that she saw the Florida East Coast Hospital (now Baldwin Hall) on the Boulevard above 6th Street. This is not a particularly well done literary masterpiece.

Author ^{PP} ~~Trapp~~, Mrs. Harland: Subject
My Pioneer Reminiscences, privately
printed, copyrighted 1940. No mention of the printer.
Title 11 pages

Location: Saw a copy at the historical museum

Journal

This is an excellent account of early Coconut Grove as she remembered it. She came to Coconut Grove in 1895 by train to Palm Beach, by boat to Ft. Lauderdale, by wagon to Lemon City and finally by fish boat from Lemon City to Coconut Grove. In the course of this pamphlet she implies that the road from Coconut Grove to Miami was built about 1897. She mentions that her husband's uncle, Dr. Samuel Rhodes, the first treasurer of Dade County, donated \$1,000 toward the building of this road. She further states, "We made the trip from Coconut Grove by sailboat, the only mode of travel during my first two years, to the home of Mrs. Julia Tuttle on the Miami River at old Fort Dallas." This pamphlet contains no mention of physicians or medicine but does note that during the Spanish American war the soldiers had a practice rifle

range near their house and an improvised hospital to which they donated some material.

Blackman, Ethan V.: Miami and Dade County, Florida, Its
Settlement, Progress and Achievement, Washington, D.C.,
Victor Rainbolt, 1921.

Location: Otto G. Richter Library, Univ. of Miami

Call letters: f F

319

M6B8

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Photocopies of medical information and physicians'
biographies in manuscript file.

Bibliography:

JUETTNER, OTTO: Daniel Drake And His
Followers, Historical And Biographical Sketches,
Harvey Publishing Co, Cincinnati, 1909

(Used in biography of R.B. Patten)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

WOOD, J. B. & TSACHE, F.

THE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA, 9th Ed.

PHILADELPHIA, LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., 1851

Bibliography

The Miami Metropolis, The Metropolis Publishing
Co. Miami, Florida.

Vol 1 + 2 May ~~15~~ 15, 1896 to Apr 30, 1897
and ~~A~~ Vol 3 Apr 30, 1897 to May 14, 1897
(Read at the Miami Daily News)

Vol 3 from May 14, 1897 and thereafter
(Read at the Miami Public Library)

Hollingsworth, Tracy; History of Dade
County, (Title page Missing)

Copy I saw was in the Miami Public Library
Florida Collection # Fla 975.938
H 741 h

(N.B. a reprinted edition is in the collection
of the Florida Historical Society).

Bibliography

TRAVERS

Travers, J. Wadsworth: History of Beautiful Palm
Beach, 1927, (? Palm Beach) Printer
not stated

Copy I saw in possession of Mrs. Ben Cornell
Stewart, Palm Beach, Fla.

Photocopy of a portion of it in Tetter file folder
Apparently was tourist item sold on newsstands

Bibliography

Gearhart, Ernest G., Jr.

South Florida's First Industry

Tequesta #XII, 55-57, 1952

Excellent terse & factual article on starch making

Reprint in the Potter file.

Bibliography

THE FLORIDA STATE GAZETTEER AND
BUSINESS DIRECTORY, 1883-1884,
Jacksonville, Fla., Cushing and Appleyard,
Dec. 1, 1883 492 pages.

"Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year
1882, by Monroe D. Cushing and J. T.
Appleyard, in the office of the Librarian
of Congress at Washington, D.C."

Loaned to me on 4/18/64 by W.L. PHILBRICK, Sr
660 W. Flagler St

Phone: FR 3-6363 (office)
MO 7-9911 (home)

Lists & briefly describes each town often giving
population. Lists residents county by county
noting acreage owned. Under towns lists
prominent inhabitants.
Under Physicians in State of Fla. for copy
of all physicians listed in state in 1883

Bibliography

Maritt, Webster; A Century of Medicine in
Jacksonville and Duval County, U of Fla Press,
Gainesville, Fla, 1949

U of M Med School Library #

F.C.

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Me, 1

1949

Bibliography:

The East Coast of Florida, A History, Vol I,
Dr. Elwood C. Vance,, Southern Publishing
Co., ~~Atto~~ Delray Beach, Fla, 1962

(loaned me by Mrs. Carl Demourey)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

TOWNSHEND, F. TRENCH: Wild Life in
Florida with A Visit to Cuba,
London, Hurst and Blackett, 1875, pp 235-
243.

cf Description of Miami, Apr. 1874 under
Potter file.

Bibliography

Woodman, Jim: Key Biscayne, The
Romance of Cape Florida, Miami,
The Miami Post Publishing Co., 1961

BIBLIOGRAPHY

DuPuis, John G., History of Early Medicine, History of Early Public Schools, History of Early Agricultural Relations in Dade County, Some of the Experiences and Activities of the Author, (privately printed) 1954.

U. of M. Med. School

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1954

Bibliography

Tequesta, The Journal of the Historical
Association of South Florida
Published @ Miami.

Have reviewed entire file 1941 to 1962

Bibliography

The Tropical Sun, Guy I. Metcalf, Editor
and Publisher, Juno, Fla
Vol V # 48 Jan 21, 1892

to
Vol VII # 7, April 6, 1893

loaned me by the South Florida Historical
Association - this is on microfilm
(over)

Jack Porter, Curator
N.E. 20th Terr. @ the Bay

phone: 373-6913

Open 9:30-5:30 pm daily except weekends

Writers Program, WPA in the State of Florida:
American Guide Series, Miami and Dade
County, Bacon, Percy and Daggett,
Northport, N.Y., 1941

(Mia Public Lib = Fla 917.5938, W956P)

Gardner, C.M. and Kennedy, C.F.:

Business Directory, Guide and History of
Dade County Florida, 1896-97,

The Tropical Sun Print, West Palm Beach,
Fla., (No publication date)

(copy I saw was in the possession of
H.J. Burkhardt, W. Palm Bch.)

The Palm Beach Post-Times

Saw one issue: Vol 16: #41, Nov 6, 1949,

at home of ^{PID} Mr. H. J. Burkhardt, W. Palm Bch
(This paper was established in 1894)

Menroe, Ralph Middleton and Gilpin, Vincent
The Commodore's Story, Ines Washburn, 1930

Men of the South, A work for the Newspaper
Reference Library, Southern Biographical
Association, New Orleans, La, 1922.

Cohen, Isidor: Historical Sketches and
Sidelights of Miami, Florida, Revised Edition,
Privately Printed, Miami, 1925.

Bibliography

Clipping file "Dado #1" at Miami
Public Library

Bibliography

The Weekly Lake Worth News,
Christmas 1900

Seen at H. J. Burkhardt's, West Palm Beach
of under R. B. Potter & Dr. Hood

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Jackson, James M., President's Address, Sixth Annual Meeting
of the Southern Medical Association, S. Med. J. 3:733-735,
Dec. 1912. (Reprint in the possession of Dr. Clifford
Snyder)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Loranz, C.P., A History of the Southern Medical Association, Birmingham, Ala., Southern Medical Association, 1960.

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Packard, Francis R., History of Medicine in the United States,
Paul B Hoeber, Inc., New York, 1931, pp 751-752.

Gifford, John C.

Five Plants Essential to the Indians
and Early Settlers of Florida

Tequesta # 4: 36-44, Nov 1944

See notes under Potter card file

Lecture on History of Medicine to Library ①
Staff of Med. School 10/27/66

Tinglit
Shaman
1-3

Pre history

Life short in Paleolithic times,
90% died before they reached age 40

Medicine man was "called" to his
profession - "Vision", studied under older
shamans

Family used herbs,

Shaman used herbs, blood letting, ritual,
amulets, sylectitition, sent his soul
searching for lost soul, removed intruders

JAN 25, #1568
←
Earliest letter from Miami area from
Jesuit priest, Francisco Villareal, describes
mal. man squeezing body of a child
when the father had failed to cure per c
prayer. Child died + Father V. blamed
Cause of disease: Intusion of malevolent spirit,
Soul loss, Spirit sickness.

(2)

Sumerian Medicine

Map
1-6

Advanced civilization in Tigris Euphrates
Valley by 4000 BC

Hammurabi
1-8

Both priestly & lay physicians
Used about 250 herbs, water, ritual, etc

CADEUCEUS
VS
STAFF of A.
1-6A

Physicians notebook 2100 BC Nippur

Gave us the Caduceus
Invented by Amontes 1950 BC - HAMMURABI

Physicians rigidly controlled by law

Surgeons practiced under a strict and effective penal law:
The code of Hammurabi:

"If a physician shall produce on anyone a severe wound with a bronze operating knife and cure him, or if he shall open an abscess with the operating knife and preserve the eye of the patient, he usually shall receive ten shekels of silver; if it is a slave, his master shall usually pay two shekels of silver to the physician.

"If a physician shall make a severe wound with an operating knife and kill him, or shall open an abscess with an operating knife and destroy the eye, his hands shall be cut off."

Castiglioni, 1941, page 40.

Egyptian Medicine

Advanced civilization in Nile Valley by
3000 BC

ImHOTEP grand vizier to DOZIER,
Architect of step pyramid (1st pyramid)
author of Song of the Harper

"Spend the day happily and weary not
thou of!
Thou, none can take his goods with him.
Thou, none that hath departed can come
again."

Imhotep
~~204~~
2-5

? Author of The Book of the Dead - (5)
Edwin Smith Papyrus

Born about 3000 B.C.

One of only 2 laymen to be deified

Demigod until about 525 B.C. when
deified

His temples closed by Justinian 550 A.D.

Greek Medicine

(6)

Aesculapius

lived perhaps 700 BC - mentioned in Homer

Myth:

Reconstructed
Aesculapius
@
Epidaurus
3-1B

Born of Apollo (god of healing) & mortal maiden Coronis; Coronis unfaithful; Apollo kills Coronis, delivers unborn son, gives him (Aesculapius) to Chiron (kindly centaur) to raise; Aesculapius becomes skilled - to skilled-physician; angry Pluto inveigles Zeus to kill him; Zeus remorseful deifies him

Cult of Aesculapius - Aesculapiae

Hippocrates (460 - 370 BC)

Hippo.
of
Heracleion
3-6A

Knowledge of him from writings of his pupils
Great teacher - peripatetic

Taught rational approach, observation
Noted effect of: heredity, Constitution, climate,
diet

Brain the seat of the emotions

High medical ethic - Hippocratic ~~the~~ code
of Pythagorean origin - he subscribed to it

Humors
3-5A

Doctrine of 4 Humors - required until 1858
Black bile, yellow bile, blood, phlegm

~~Over~~ Roman Medicine

(8)

Initially transplant from Greece -
beneath dignity of a Roman citizen

Galen the great Roman Physician (138-201 AD)
Came from Asia Minor

Hippocratist - Emphasized: observation,
experience, experimentation, rational thought

Body acted \bar{c} perfect wisdom

Body merely house of the soul

Catholic church approval - heresy to disagree

\bar{c} Galen for 1300 yrs.

Used herbs, baths, surgery; Egotist

Galen
4-7

Instruments
from
Pompeii
4-4

Arabic Medicine

Revered learning
Founded great hospitals, libraries, schools

Mainwides
4-13

Avicenna - "Canon of Avicenna"
Abul Kasim - Albulcasis - Surgery -

Caution

Mainwides (1135-1204 AD) "Physicians' Oath"

High medical ethic -
Scholar, Alchemist, Physician

"A doctor must be a whole man, observant,
cautious and attentive to each patient on
the presumption that his case is individual
and special."

Renaissance Medicine

(10)

Leonardo Da Vinci - artist, scientist, geologist,

physicist
Dissected 30 bodies - left drawings

Vesalius
Frontispiece
6-3

Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564)

Galenist - recognized errors in Galen
Restudied anatomy (Dissected anatomy)

Tabula

De Fabrica 1543

Attacked + driven from Padua to
Court of Spain for refuge @ age 29

Ambrose Pare' (1510-1590)

Pare' +
instruments
6-14

Barber surgeon - Rose to professor
Industrious + intelligent observer
Surgeon to Kings of France - Huguenot -
hid in Kings bedroom
Discussed simple dressing of wounds
c 1536

Become quite wealthy - owned sizeable
chunk of Paris

Greek Medicine

(6)

Aesculapius

Born of ~~Leto~~ Apollo (god of healing) + mortal
maiden Coronis; Coronis unfaithful;
Apollo kills Coronis, delivers Pegasus and
gives him to Chiron (kindly Centaur); learns
medicine; too effective as physician; Pluto
angered; Zeus kills Aesculapius then deifies
him.

William Harvey (1578-1657)

(12)

Son of ~~not~~ wealthy English Merchant
Educated @ Oxford & Padua
Practised and taught in London

Aubrey:

"I never heard of any that admired his therapeutic way. I knew of several practisers in London that would not have given three pence for one of his bills; and that a man could hardly tell by one of his Bills what he did aime at."

Harvey
Age 40
17-0

Description of Harvey as a young man - Aubrey

"He was not tall; but of the lowest stature, round faced, olivaster complexion; little Eie, round, very black, full of spirit; his haire was black as a Raven, but quite white 20 years before he dyed... He was...very cholérique; and in his young days wore a dagger (as the fashion then was) but this Dr. would be too apt to draw-out his dagger upon every slight occasion."

Harvey described by Aubrey:

(13)

In teaching anatomy in London he discoursed
the concept of the "circulation" 1615
"His practice fell off mightily"
wrote + investigated in Embryology

Circ. +
Concept
Galen +
Harvey
7-5A

The 18th century was the heyday
of the Puking, Purging and Bleeding
school of therapy.

Paddy on John Coakley Lettson

"I puker them, purges them and bleeds
them.
And if they dies, I Lettson."

18th Century Medicine

John Hunter (1728-1793)

Born on farm in Lanarkshire Scotland

Could neither read nor write at age 17 - genius
School dropout

Studied medicine to become one of the 3
greatest surgeons of all times
(Pare, Hunter, & Lister)

Urged Jenner: "Don't think, Try!"

Experimental surgeon - Collateral circulation
Theraped for money - "Chasing damned guinea"

Pathology Museum - Giants skeleton
Died of coronary (Welsh)

John
Hunter
8-3

19th Century Medicine

Louis Pasteur (1822-1895)

Chemist searching for cause of "vine disease"
founded microorganismal cause of disease

Crawford Long (1815-1878)

First used sulfuric ether as anesthetic
in 1842 - America's greatest
contribution to surgery

Amputations \bar{c} anesthesia - Revolutionary war
two men's views

Amputation \bar{c} anesthesia - Amazing quiet
and order - No screaming & struggling

Diagrams
operation vs
Venable
9-28A

Jos. Lister (1827-1912)

Perhaps the greatest figure in Surgery
Studious Quaker family - father a Microscopist
Studied medicine & practiced & taught.

Lister
9-24

Donkey
Engine
9-25

Surgery in Edinburgh
Appalled by surgical mentality
Read of Pasteur's work & value of Carbolic acid
to disinfect sewage.

Tried Carbolic mist + donkey engine
Mentality of mid thigh amputations

5 antiseptics (but clean)	43%
2 antiseptics	15%

(17)

Virchow (Rudolf) (1821-1902)

German pathologist - exceedingly industrious
Founded cell doctrine of pathology 1858
Coupe de grace of doctrine of 4 humors

Wilhelm Osler (1849-1919)

Finest representative of English medicine
Prof. @ McGill, ~~PA~~ Pennsylvania, ~~St~~ Hopkins &
Oxford

wrote ably on several diseases
Best known as a teacher & inspiration
Married @ 40 - only son, Rasmus, killed in WWI
died of "the old man's friend."

Osler
dissecting
10-18A

Osler
10-18

a calling, not a business; a calling in which your heart will be exercised equally with your head. Often the best part of your work will have nothing to do with potions and powders, but with the exercise of an influence of the strong upon the weak, of the righteous upon the wicked, of the wise upon the foolish. To you, as the trusted family counsellor, the father will come with his anxieties, the mother with her hidden grief, the daughter with her trials, and the son with his follies. Fully one-third of the work you do will be entered in other books than yours. Courage and cheerfulness will not only carry you over the rough places of life, but will enable you to bring comfort and help to the weak-hearted and will console you in the sad hours when, like Uncle Toby, you have 'to whistle that you may not weep.'

From "The Master Word in Medicine", quoted in Camac, C.N.B.:
Counsels and Ideals From the Writings of William Osler, Houghton,
Mifflin & Co., 1905. Also appears in Aequanimitas and Other
Addresses

The Three Great Lessons of Life - Osler

A conscientious pursuit of Plato's ideal perfection may teach you the three great lessons of life. You may learn to consume your own smoke. The atmosphere is darkened by the murmurings and whimperings of men and women over the non-essentials the trifles that are inevitably incident to the hurly-burly of the day's routine. Things cannot always go your way. Learn to accept in silence the minor aggravations, cultivate the gift of taciturnity and consume your own smoke with an extra draught of hard work, so that those about you may not be annoyed with the dust and soot of your complaints. More than any other the practitioner of medicine may illustrate the second great lesson that we are here not to get all we can out of life for ourselves but to try to make the lives of others happier. This is the essence of that oft-repeated admonition of Christ 'He that findeth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for My sake shall find it,' on which hard saying if the children of this generation would only lay hold, there would be less misery and discontent in the world. It is not possible for anyone to have better opportunities to live this lesson than you will enjoy. The practice of medicine is an art, not a trade

Medicines to take west

"A little blue mass, quinine, opium, some cathartic medicine, put up in doses for adults, will suffice for the medicing chest."

MARCY, Randolph B: The Prairie Traveller, Handbook for overland Expeditions; New York, Harper & Brothers, 1859

Author

Jordan, Sara M.

Subject

History

Title

Medicine And The Doctor In Word and Epigram

Journal

N. Eng. J. Med. 248: 875-883, 5/21/53

Interesting excursions into philology and epigrams.

Quotes Billroth:

"The pleasure of a physician is little, the gratitude of patients is rare, and even rarer is material reward but these things will never deter the student who feels the call within him."

Quarta Regimen Sanitatis Sabniticum 1607
Essentials of good hygiene Dr. Quist, Dr. Merryman
and Dr. Dyet.

Author Gilman, C M B

Subject ~~History~~
Revolutionary Surgery

Title Military Surgery in the American Revolution

Journal J. of Med Soc. N.J. 57: 491 - 496, August 1960

A disorganized but interesting article giving excerpts from diaries of several surgeons of the Revolution - bibliography should be of use. Claims he knows of no factual evidence that wounds were sutured - edges held together by bandages. Mentions a \odot whose abdomen was slashed open \bar{c} evisceration by Indians -

abd. chped = "clothes" she survived to bear
14 children and live to age 94. Good gawtation
my amputation & ~~some~~ comments in the case
of Geo. Washington's aching gums.

Author Sennewald, L.F.G.

Subject History

Title Instruction in the History of Medicine

Journal Canad. M. A. J. 83: 446-448, 8/27/60

Gives reasons for it being a required course -
No new ideas - advises lectures - at least 15 hrs -
slides - term papers - discussion groups.

Author Bean, Wm B

Subject History

Title Caritas Medici

Journal AMA. Arch. Int. Med 92: 153-161, Aug. 1953

This is an inspirational (and somewhat deorganized) address at the installation of the AOA chapter at the U of Okla. It has some interesting thoughts on medical education & related topics and several suitable quotes.

Author Krause, Louis A.M.

Subject Geriatrics
Bible

Title Old Age In Bible And Poetry

Journal Ann Int. Med. 36:152-156, Jan '52

Krause's reading from Ecclesiastics

Author Mackey, W. Arthur

Subject ~~History~~
Hunters

Title Three Great Scots William & John Hunter
and Joseph Lister

Journal

Ann. Arch. of Surg 80: 151-161, Jan '60

An interestingly written but cursory account of these
men's lives - most valuable are the excellent
illustrations.

Author Graham, Harvey

Subject History

Title The Story of Surgery

Journal Doubleday, Doran & Co. Inc. NY 1939

Very interestingly written.

Author Cockayne, Rev. Oswald

Subject ^{History}

Title Reveries, Wonts and Starcraft of
Early England

Journal

Longmans, Green, Reader and Dyer, London, 1866 3 vol

(In Hof. Mia. Med. Sch. Rare Book Collection)

In the introduction to each volume is discussion of the
Customs of Saxon England. Altho several manuscripts
are translated the principle one was written in the
early 9th c. Apparently the author was well read
of Hippocrates, Galen, Alexander Tralles & others.

In the 2nd volume p 99 is a discussion of the pathology of diseases of the liver mentioning 5 holes.

On p 341 the following "recipe":

"If thou be not able to staunch a blood letting incision, take a new horses turd, dry it in the sun, rub it to dust thoroughly well, lay the dust very thick on a linen cloth; wrap up the wound with that."

In the books are given recipes for falling sickness, rickets, mores, womens diseases, eyetumblers, weariness, etc

Author Moll, Aristides A.

Subject History

Title Aesculapines in Latin America

Journal W.B. Saunders Co. Phila - Indon, 1944

This is an exhaustive study of medicine, surgery, pharmacy, dentistry and hospitals in S. America

U of Min \neq R 464 .5 .M6

Author Robertson, A.J. & Coupe, Holt.

Subject History

Title Rales, Ronchi and Jaenec

Journal Inset 273: 417-423, 8/31/57

Supposedly a discourse between Jaenec and various other contemporaries explaining why he wrote his book and why he used such terms as rales, ronchi, etc. This is ponderous & boring

Author Proc. of Bicentenary Celebration Subject History
of the Building of the Philadelphia Almshouse
Title "Old Blockley"
Journal Lib. No. W.C. AA 79 01, I, 1935

Collection of papers about Philadelphia General
Hospital & the men who made it great
Notes on Shippen, Gross, Osler, et al.

Author Woodbury Lowery Subject ^{History} Early Florida

Title The Spanish Settlements within The Present
Limits of The United States 1513-1561, G.P.

Journal G.P. Putnam's Sons, NY & London, 1911
Obtained U. of Minn Library 973.16 L 9175

Excellent account of Vespucci's "conjectural" voyage -
author doubts he came to the new world & cites
references. Then a good brief account of Ponce de Leon's
1st (1513) and second (1515) ^(didn't reach Fla.) expeditions. On the
1st trip ~~two~~ two wounded on east coast & one killed
at ^{St.} Charlotte Harbor by the Calusa Indians.

1517 - Feb. Francisco Hernandez de Cordova sailed from
Havana - 3 ships, 110 men - at Charlotte Harbor? they too
were attack - Antonio de Alaminos wounded in throat &

Look up expeditions started for
early surveying.

Cordova gave an account to the governor Diego Velazquez
+ died 10 day later of his wounds

I note that all of these are in Barcia - will
note further only the ones that aren't

Pineda (1519) commissioned by Francisco de Gansy
ALONZA ALVAREZ DE PIVEDA (cites reference in Herrera +
NAVARRETE p 150) (Navarrette COLECCION) - No account
of any wounded

Pineda
Pineda
Pineda

1521 Ponce's 3rd trip (2nd to Fla) - ~~killed~~ wounded @ Charlotte Harbour
died few days later in Havana

1526 LUCAS VAZQUEZ DE AYLLON - required by the King to provide
his expedition w/ a "doctor, a surgeon + an apothecary" (p 162 of Henry)
(Barcia dates this 1524 - Journey 1526) This expedition
settled in GA - after a few months of hardship 350 had died
incl. Ayllon - they abandon it to return to Puerto Rico -

Excell. Guide who gives the details.
Excell. Book - many reference notes

Author Campbell, Edridge

Subject History

Title Walter E. Dandy - Surgeon 1886-1946

Journal J. Neurosurgery 8: 249-262 1951

Brief biography & extensive discussion of his
contributions. Introduced ventriculography in 1918
while resident surgeon at JHH - saw a film of
pneumoencephalogram following rupture of a typhoid ulcer
& this gave him the idea.
Spinal encephalography was introduced the following
year.

Author Hayward, O.S.

Subject History

Title Dr. Nathan Smith (1762-1829) - American
Physician

Journal N. Eng. J. Med 261: 489-493, Sept 3, 1959

Interesting article about this author's search for material about Smith - he is writing a biography of Smith. Gives a number of useful references but little factual information about Smith.

Author Jassek, A.M.

Subject History of Med.

Title Human Dissection Its Drama And Struggle

Journal Chas. C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. 1958

U of Min Lib. = B49 LA I, 1958

Scanned the summary - seems interestingly written. Among facts claims Burke was hanged before 25,000 spectators, and his body dissected by court decree. (Hanged Jan 28, 1829)

Claims Herophilus and Erasistratus made the
1st unequivocal human dissections. Herophilus
may have dissected from 200-600 human bodies.
(Celsus accuses him of vivisection)

Author Dameshek, Wm

Subject ^{history}

Title Hematology - Record of a Century 1856-1956

Journal Ann A 165: 28-31 7/7/57

Reviews the development of hematology dividing it into the eras ~~before blood counting,~~ ~~after staining and~~ I morphology 1856-1926,

II Cytopathology 1926-1945 III chemistry 1945 to present. Useful reference for highlights on history of hematology.

Author Major, Ralph H

Subject History

Title Antonio di Pagolo Benivieni

Journal Bull Hist Med III: 739-755, 1935

There is little or nothing in this article
that isn't present in the biographical sketch
of Singer & Swaps translation of "De Medici".
Chas. C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1954.

Latin Epigram by
Ennius Cordus (1486-1535)

From Ann. Med. History 1917,

Vol 1, p 53

Three faces wears the doctor:
When first sought an angel! -
And a god's the cure half
wrought: But when, that
Cure complete, he seeks his
fee, The Devil then looks
less terrible than he.

History

Author Rouse, Wm Henry D

Subject ~~History~~
Votives

Title Greek Votive Offerings, An Essay In The
History of Greek Religion

Journal Cambridge Univ. Press 1902

Scanned this on approval from Argosy
Deals in votives, in general - very little
related to medicine per se.

p 350: Began 9-10th cent BC - ceased
about 4th cent. BC - fullest expression 5th +
6th cent. BC.

Votives were offered for a wide range of
reasons. Did not buy the book.

Author Apple, Wm S, et al

Subject History

Title Problems in Prescription Order Communication

Journal JAMA 185: 291 7/27/63

"The basic safeguard for the patient of having one practitioner prescribe and another dispense was recognized by law as early as 1240 A.D."

Author Richter, Julius

Subject ^{History} Barber Surgeons

Title The Barber Surgeons

Journal Surgery 30, 1049-1061, Dec 1951

Surgery banned by church for monks: Council of Tours 1163, Nimes (1284) and Bayeux (1300). Monks required to be clean shaven (1092) thus many barbers trained in monasteries. Ecclesiastic law required each monk to be shaven yearly. They monks did the medicine and brought along a barber to do the blood letting & surgery. Gradually a few educated (university educated surgeons arose). Barber-Surgeons guild in England 1462. Because they were in the minority the surgeons (not more than 12 at any early time)

They finally combined in the Barber Surgeons
in an uneasy union 1493, however, jealousies
and antagonisms arose and each guild soon went
its own way until the "Uniting Act" of 1540 forced
upon them by popular resentment of their prolonged strife.
(Of this Holbein painted a picture). This finally ended
the founding of the Royal College of Surgeons 1800.
As long as Surgeons + Barber Surgeons was of one
guild the physicians treated all as barbers.
William Cheselden and his pupil John Hunter were
leaders in organizing College of Surgeons.
Membership in the Guild by patrimony (father a member)
by redemption (purchase) or by servitude (apprenticed
to a member 7 yrs).

Author The Luca, Garcilaso de la Vega Subject History
Title The Florida of The Luca, A History of the
Adelantado, Hernando de Soto, Governour and
Journal Captain General of the Kingdom of Florida,
and of other heroic Spanish and Indian
Cavaliers

Translated by: John Grier ^{Vanner} and Jeannette
Johnson Vanner
University of Texas Press, Austin, 1951

Author

Thomdike, Townsend W.

Subject

^{History}
Bloodletting

Title

A History of Bleeding and Leeching

Journal

Best. M. & Surg. J. 1917: 473 - 477, 7/22/27

Bloodletting - popular thruout the ages suddenly declined about 1830 -

Beginning prior to dawn of history - as old as trephining
Ancient ^{Podalirius}, son of Aesculapian, performed it on dtr. of King of Coira according to Homer. Greek vase of circa 480 BC depicts it
Hippocrates mentions it. in his Aphorisms. Celsus mentions it so do Galen & Orbasias

Medieval period: 1096 - 1438

Recommended for all diseases - Sotanzas of Requinon San-tatis of Sabmo mentions it - author Gupton. 1290 AD guild of Barber Surgeons organized - did the leeching. Shaving became the style after 1082 when monks forbidden to wear beards

Renaissance 1438-1600

Paracelsus advocated it \bar{c} astrological restrictions - "Calendar for Blood Letting" Mainz 1462 - one earliest printed documents
Hippocrates & Galen had recommended bleeding the arm nearest the lesion \bar{c} gradually profane custom of pricking the toe in all cases was adopted but Bristot 1514 revised the ancient technique
Interesting quotes

Modern Period (18th Cent)

Sydenham - used it in almost every disease - toward end of his life he doubted its efficacy. - quote.

Rush - copious blood letter - introduced it to America

Cornisart - advocated it. Interesting quote from Letterson

Follows: a brief discussion of the origin of the barber's pole and leeching.

Quote from Dr. Letterson - Quaker physician
When people's ill, they comes to I,
I physics, bleeds and sweats em;
Sometimes they live, sometimes they die,
Whats that to I? I lets em.

Author Randolph, B.M.

Subject ^{History} Bloodletting

Title The Blood Letting Controversy In The
Century Nineteenth

Journal Ann. Med Hist 7: 177-182, Mar, 1935

Describes the demise of bloodletting under the
or disciples of Skoda, ^{Loius, et al (John Hughes Bennett)}
The English physician Marshall Hall, M.D., F.R.S. 1839
recommended: "Place the patient upright and looking
upwards, and bleed till incipient syncope."

Statistics: by Pneumonia Mortality

	Venesection	Tartar Emetic	Diet
Dietl (Vienna)	20.4% (85 cases)	20.7% (106)	7.4% (189)
Louis (Paris)	36% (78)		
Rasini (Milan)		24% (648)	
Grisolle (Paris)	10% (50) 1st stage		
	18% (182) 2nd stage		
Royal Infirmary Edinburgh		34.7% (648)	(1 or more bleedings + Tartar emetic)
Bennett	5 anti-phlebotomies	78 cases	Mortality 4%

Osler advocated bleeding in his 8th edition, 1912

Author Trimpson, H.N.

Subject History

Title The Impact of Disease On American History

Journal N. Eng. J. Med 250: 679-687 Apr. 22, 1954

An excellent account from Colonization through
the Spanish American War.

Author Caritas Medical Medici Subject History

Bean, Wm B

Title Caritas Medici

Journal Am A Arch, Int. Med 92: 153-161, August 1953

Relates to the importance of things other than scientific knowledge in the make up of the physician. References to morals, kindness, patience, industry and character. He mentions this as a "time of scattered attention" — his article aptly illustrates this.

Author Jimpson, H. N.

Subject History

Title The Impact of Disease on American History

Journal N Eng J. Med 250: 679-686, Apr. 22, 1954

Excellent and interesting article

Author

Smith, Homer

Subject

History
Renal Disease

Title

De Urina

Journal

JAMA 155: 899-902 2/3/54

Review of the history of development of
knowledge of the urine.

Author *W. C. Gowen, Chester* Subject *Archeology*
Title *The Ladder of Progress In Palestine* *Palestine*

Journal

An excellent and readable account of the results of archeological labors in Palestine. Evidence of habitation there as far back as the Neolithic age 50,000 B.C. was discovered. "Cities" as far back as 10,000 B.C. were uncovered.

Author Wagner, Charles
Title The Simple Life

Subject Philosophy

Journal McClure, Phillips & Co New York 1904
(Loaned to me by Dr. Edward C. Wance, President,
Tampa Univ.)

Exhortation to seek the true values in life and
divest one self of show, avarice, ostentation,
superior pride, etc. Excellent homespun
philosophy of life.

① Author Hamilton, Edith
Title The Prophets of Israel

Subject Hebrew Religions
Old Testament

Journal W.W. Norton Inc. N.Y. 1936

worship was born of fear yet other emotions play a part. With time man's attitude toward the various phases change and what is important is not whether there is reality in belief but how the people hold to and act upon their belief. With the advent of walled cities and an easier & safer life the bloodthirstiness of worship decreased and was replaced by ritual that tended to become fixed and often the end in itself - worship and life ceased to be connected.

Aeneas - circa 760 B.C. Exhorted the people to live
righteously; denounced the fancy, ritual & luxury &
inhumanity & wickedness; Exhorted against a comfortable
and profitable religion.

Hebrews didn't expect religion to make life easier but it was
to require men to act so as not to injure other men. They
were not primarily interested in what made the
universe function as Greeks or in the escape of romance
& heroics as the Romans but an intellectual interest in
human beings as neighbors. They first championed
equal rights for women. Knowledge for them must
discover intelligent ways of living. The Hebrews
first changed the motive of worship from fear to love.
At first - Abraham & Moses - their great men attempted
by their own pity to move God to mercy and God
was held as a ruthless power to be worshiped in
heaven but pity and kindness must be fostered in
men; God was for veneration - never for imitation.
Later to the prophets the humanity of God was
emphasized more and more.

②

Author Hamilton, E.

Subject

Title The prophets of Israel

Journal

Hosea - circa 600 B.C. First presented the concept of a loving God - a suffering God who loves mankind and suffers when mankind persists in doing evil and fails to love him in return. First believed in a single standard of behavior for both men & women.

Isaiah circa 722 B.C. an important statesman; Exhorted Jerusalem not to revolt against the Assyrians and trust to Egypt who he rightly saw as weak and unable to protect them; he opposed the rich and championed the poor; His God was merciful yet powerful and vengeful; God would forgive the repentant.

Jeremiah - First pacifist who opposed the entire people in advocating they submit to the Babylonians and later the Chaldeans and live as slaves rather than die heroes - a strict rationalist for the Hebrews were too few and too weak to long oppose such powerful forces.

His God was also vengeful and punished the Hebrews for their wickedness by aiding the attackers.

Ezekiel

First organizer of religion and founder of the supremacy of the Hebrew race doctrine - By exile in Babylon he believed the Hebrew God had not fallen in the fall of the Hebrews and set about to organize the Hebrews (Judeans - only remained) so as to preserve them. Using rituals (circumcision, fasts, etc.) he separated them from the Babylonians, and taught them they were superior to all others - the chosen race. He also hints at their future place as retailers of cultural objects. He overcame the exhortations of Isaiah & Jeremiah who preached against ritualism & he exhorted his people to care for the unclean dog.

Amos, Micah & Isaiah all preached to one generation the idea that riches are wickedness - wealth is synonymous with wickedness - God's charge were the poor. About 50 yrs after Isaiah's death the priests purportedly found a scroll (one they no doubt composed) in

3.

Author Hamilton, E

Subject

Title The Prophets of Israel

Journal the temple which they sent to the king as a scroll written by Moses. This scroll praised wealth and viewed it as Gods reward to the good. It also reaffirmed and fixed ritualism and the priesthood. Poverty was not to be abolished but the wealthy were to be liberal in their donations to the poor. This book is now known as Deuteronomy and was obviously written long after Moses.

As exiles in Babylon the Hebrews found it difficult to explain their suffering which seemed out of all proportion to their misdeeds and which was administered by an obviously much more wicked race. The God of Deuteronomy who rewarded for the obedience rendered him was behind and no longer sufficient.

They reacted in 3 ways: Jeremiah & Habakkuk
remonstrated God and showed him they had not kept
his promise of Deuteronomy. The submissive blamed
themselves - c.f. Lamentations; Some screamed to God
to pay attention and rouse himself in their defense and
tried to arouse His pride - c.f. some Psalms; Finally
the author of the main part of Job shows Job as
bitterly resentful of his sufferings which he feels are
evidence of God's injustice - Finally in black despair
he writes, "Let them slay me; I have no hope. But
mine integrity I will maintain in his very face."

In 539 B.C. Cyrus, leading the Medes & Persians
(50 yrs after fall of Jerusalem) conquered Babylon and assisted
the Hebrews in regaining their freedom and the rebuilding
of Jerusalem. Then arose the "second Isaiah" - anonymous
poet who praises God and attributes to Him infinite
mercy, kindness and justice. c.f. Psalm & Isaiah latter
part.

④ Layton, E.

The Prophets of Israel

Minor Prophets:

1. Jonah - doesn't belong to the prophets
 2. Joel - dates obscure - of little importance today
 3. Obadiah - vague; dating varies 600 yrs
 4. Habakkuk - contemporary of Jeremiah - may be the first to ask why God allows wickedness to prosper
 5. 6. Zephaniah & Nahum - for the preoccupied - full of Nineveh
- Three remaining lived in Jerusalem after the Exile ended and life was difficult - they - Ezra & Nehemiah describe life after the 2nd Exile.
7. Haggai - urges the building of the temple as the key to prosperity in the wasted Jerusalem.
 8. Zechariah - preoccupied - visions & magical doings, symbols & portents
 9. Malachi circa 400 BC - The temple had been built but none of the good things promised by Haggai had come. The

Priesthood had become base and contemptible; the people
weary of going to the temple & ceased to support it.

Finally whereas Isaiah had insisted man must bring
God's word to pass on earth, Malachi maintained that
God must end wickedness for men's benefit.

In recapitulation the prophets are the spokesmen of mankind
in their day and their purpose was to improve the lot
of mankind and bring about the accomplishment of
the ideals of justice for all. Altho they believed in
God's omnipotence and mankind's baseness still they
felt it was only man that could bring about justice
on earth and it was his sole responsibility. They
did not consider themselves as saints nor did they
deal in miracles. The truth and reality of the concepts
justice, mercy, goodness, faith etc depends on how men act
toward them - if men live these they become true.
The prophets set up the goal for which mankind must strive.

① Author Breasted, James Henry Subject Ancient History
Title Ancient Times, A History of The Ancient World

Journal Guin & Co 1916

Not less than 50,000 yrs

Paleolithic

Early Stone Age - in 3rd warm interval
Tools made by percussion

Neolithic

Middle Stone Age - in 4th ice descent
Tools made by chipping

Late Stone Age 8000-10000 BC

Tools made by grinding

3000 BC Beginning of recorded history (oldest recorded date is on Egyptian calendar 4241 BC)

Egyptian Civilization

3000 - 2500 BC Pyramid Age - long before this time
hieroglyphic writing started - by 3000 BC had alphabet of
24 symbols = pen & papyrus
2000 BC Feudal Age

1580 - 1150 BC Empire

Civilization in Fertile Crescent - Tigris Euphrates Valley

3100 - 2100 BC

3000 BC Semite tribes from Arabian desert land settled
at eastern mouth of Tigris & Euphrates at Plain of
Shinar | Starting the Sumerian civilization.
(It was to Ur a Sumerian city that the nomads
Jot & Abraham - born in Shinar - took the Hebrews
on their trek to Palestine) introduce cuneiform
2750 BC First Semitic Triumph - Sargon I conquered &

② Ancient Times - Breasted
ruled the Sumerians until 2500 BC when Sumerians
again gained control

2100 B.C. Second semitic triumph - Hammurabi - new
semitic tribes from Euphrates valley; Seat of govt @
Babylon - thus called Babylonia; well organized
gov't - laws written - Code of Hammurabi

3000 BC Semitic nomads from desert bay settled Assyria
(Assyria) Close contact - Hittites on west - Babylonia
on east.

1400 BC Semitic nomads from desert bay settled Palestine
(Hebrews), Syria (Arameans) and Phoenicia (great
traders - Phoenicians)

750-612 BC Assyrian Empire - Sargon II; By 700 BC
included all the Fertile Crescent, Egypt (Lower Nile
valley - didn't keep this long) and northern mountain
Nimrud built as the capital, made first use
of iron weapons. By matching their

concepts of god to the war god Assur of the Assyrians the Hebrews developed their lofty conceptions of God.

612 B.C. Conquered by the Chaldeans - nomads from the desert

612-539 B.C. Chaldean Empire

604 B.C. Nebuchadnezzar began a reign of 40 years. Punished the Hebrews taking them to Babelonia as captives and destroying Jerusalem 586 B.C. They absorbed the Babylonian culture, contributed the signs of the Zodiac and to astronomy. With their decline came the fall of Semitic influence in the world and the rise of Indo European influence (Medo-Persian Empire)

3. Ancient Times - Breasted

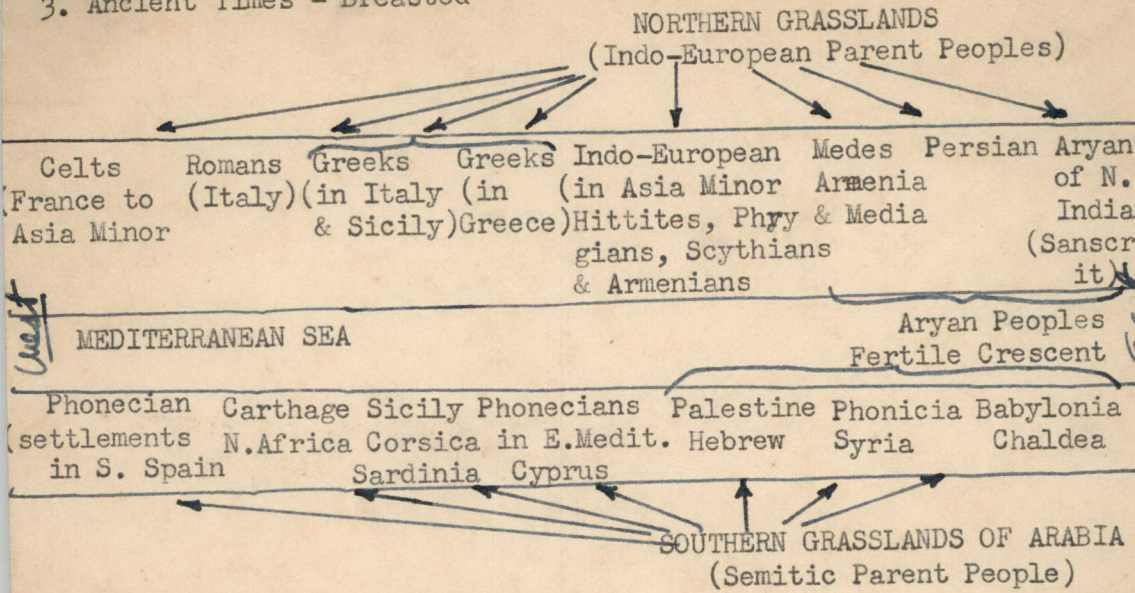


Diagram suggesting the two lines of semitic and indo-european dispersion

- 3000 B.C. Indo European peoples dwelling in inner
asia from which a group, the Aryans & later the
Iranians, left and settled in the steppe just east
of the Caspian sea
- 1800 B.C. The Aryans split one group going to India &
the other the Iranians founded two tribes
The Medes & the Persians
- 1000 B.C. Zoroaster - Iranian founded a religion viewing
life as a struggle between good & evil; Mazda
was God & Ahriman evil (imitated by Jews
and his as Satan) Also founded the first Asian
belief in the final judgement.
- 700 B.C. Zoroastrianism well entrenched as the religion
of both the Medes & Persians - written down later
as the Avesta

47. 530-330 BC Persian Empire - 1st settled north of Persia
- 552-528 BC. Cyrus united the Persians & overthrew their Median masters then in turn Lydia & Asia Minor, to the Mediterranean shore and Chaldea (Belshazzar - crown prince - see Dan. 5)
- 525 BC Cyrus son, ^{Darius} Conquered Egypt rounding out the empire to include all of the then known world.
- Introduced coined money and the first strong "one man" government; Underwent slow decline
- United Hebrew Kingdom
- 1400-1200 BC Nomads (Semitic) from desert lay were moving into Palestine - another group of the same tribes were being led out of bondage in Egypt by Moses about this same time they found the land occupied by the Canaanites (also Semitic who had come from the desert lay about 2900 BC and had by

this time developed a high civilization living
in fortified cities) and in the Southern part
the Philistines, (Emigrants from Crete about 1200 BC -
gave Palestine its name) established a colony

1000 BC Jair - Hebrew leader - tried unsuccessfully
to route the Philistines - fell on his sword &
David his lieutenant rose to leadership & captured
a fortress on the hill of Jerusalem - the richer
north then joined him and established a
United Kingdom driving out the Philistines -
lasted < 100 yrs.

Solomon son of David succeeded to power - was
rich merchant & law giver - He taxed the people
too heavily & under his son the North
pulled away

900 BC Two Kingdoms:

③ Israel - Northern kingdom - rich land, prosperous
merchant - city life
Judah - Southern kingdom - sterile land, poverty,
stricken people - nomadic life - only city
was Jerusalem.

Conflicts born of the 2 different ways of life arise
850 BC? Elijah ~~reproached~~ rebuked Ahab for his evil ways
& his followers slew the Northern royal family
God then a way like God

750 BC Amos denounced luxurious life - social reformer
Predicted the destruction of Israel by Assyria

722 BC Assyrians destroyed Israel taking many captives
Isaiah - statesman & prophet - warned Judah
to accept the Assyrians rather than trusting in
Egypt. Taught that Assyrians were
God's rod punishing the Hebrews
Pestilence from the marshes destroyed the Assyria
(under Sennacherib) at gates of Jerusalem

612 BC Chaldeans conquered the Assyrians and became rulers of Hebrews.

586 BC Chaldeans under Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Jerusalem & carried the Hebrews to exile in Babylonia ending the 450 yrs of the Hebrew nation.

Jeremiah - Among a group of the Hebrews who fled to Egypt - Melancholy prophet - first pacifist taught that the temple of God was in the heart
Unknown prophet (Isa 40-55 incl) - taught that suffering & exile were best possible training for the Hebrew role in civilization; first declared Yahveh to be the sole creator and ruler of the universe.

539 BC Cyrus the Persian entered Babylon conquering Persia, Babylonia & permitting the Hebrews to go back to Palestine & rebuild Jerusalem

6. European Civilization

3000 BC Introduction of bronze: Progress slow; Norsemen good navigators by 1500 B.C.; however most of the progress was made around the Aegean Sea.

Aegean Civilization -

3000 B.C. Peoples settled around the Aegean sea - origin in doubt - perhaps from Egypt or North Africa - borrowed bronze, alphabet, and pottery from the Egyptians.

1600 - 1500 B.C. Cretan Grand Age - Art was very accomplished; the vassal of Egypt they were a seapower.

1500 - 1200 B.C. Mycenaean Age - rise of civilization on the Greek mainland

3000 B.C. Beginning of Troy

2500 - 1500 B.C. Troy flourished and became the rival of Knossos (on isle of Crete)

1450 - 1200 B.C. Cretan Empire - Hittites at this time acted as a go between for Aegean civilization and the fertile crescent; they introduced iron (1300 B.C.); borrowed cuneiform and hieroglyphic writing from the Egyptians and Babylonians; borrowed architecture from Assyrians, Babylonians and Egyptians and religion from Egypt and Babylonia. Hittites introduced the horse and helped to bring the fall of Egypt.

2000 B.C. Greeks (part of Indoeuropean peoples) moved into Greece to find a flourishing civilization. First group, the Achaeans infiltrated the Aegean civilization.

1500 B.C. Second group, the Dorians, subdued the Achaeans and Aegeans

1400 B.C. Dorians seized Crete and other southern islands

1200 B.C. Greeks captured Troy after a long siege

1000 B.C. By this time Greeks had conquered the entire Aegean world and were divided into: Achaeans in north, Ionians in middle, and Dorians in south.

1200 B.C. By this time indoeuropeans were invading asia minor - the Hittite country - particularly the Phrygians and Armenians. Aegeans fled across the Mediterranean to southern Palestine where they became the Philistines and almost upset the Hebrew civilization. Meanwhile the Greeks developed city states with kings at their heads.

1000 - 750 B.C. Greek Age of Kings

By 1600 B.C. the western semitics near Egypt devised an alphabet of 22 symbols(all for consonents - vowels not written) which the Phoenicians introduced into Europe about 1200 B.C.. The Greeks now borrowed it; hero songs grew up and were finally recorded about 700 B.C.; Greek religion started out as a worship of the elements then came to call this Zeus after an old indoeuropean word for Sky. The greeks

The first attentions to virtue and personal life appeared; Hesiod first sang of the lot of the poor and slowly democratic institutions arose to correct the situation - in Palestine the similar stimulus lead to religious beliefs.

700 BC Introduction of lumps of silver stamped with a design by Lydians in Asia Minor Greeks adopted it (Mina 18-20 ¢; Talent \$1125)

600-500 BC Age of Tyrants - nobles feuded among themselves; peasants sorely oppressed lined up behind different nobles enabling individuals to rise to dominance. These tyrants looked after public needs and culture and first wrote down Greek law. Athens was a commercial economy.

594 BC Solon - elected archon of Athens - set up the first laws permitting equal justice to all free men and increased the voice of the people in government.

540-528 BC Pisistratus returned from exile and became ruler of Athens ~~finally~~ by force.

500 BC Athens finally ruled by elected men ~~with kings~~; Sparta meanwhile a farming economy with kings formed the Spartan League. Pindarus and Sappho belong to this age - lyrics and tragedies (goat plays) started. Stone temples (Doric) first built; first belief in Isle of Blessed and Hades became prominent. Also idea that Both Gods and men must

7. Age of Kings continued:

borrowed from the Ageans various gods including an Earth-Mother. List of the Greek Gods - principle ones:

Zeus - sky god and king of the gods; Apollo - sun god and archer of the gods; could foretell the future; musician; protected shepherds and plowmen; Athena - ruled the air; protectress of Greek cities, born from the brain of Zeus; Poseidon - ruled the sea; Demeter - ancient earth mother
Dionysus - god of wine; Hermes - moon spirit and messenger of the gods; patron of trade and commerce; Artemis - god of the hunt; Hera - wife of Zeus; protectress of marriage; Aphrodite - goddess of love (counterpart of semitic Ishtar)
Pluto - king of Hades; Persephone - Pluto's wife; Hestia - goddess of the hearth.

750 B.C. Age of Nobles

Athens and Sparta (Thebes) rose to dominance and rivalry; The kings were slowly displaced and the appearance of the first democracy but the powerful nobles deprived the people of power and wealth. Greek seapower increased and the impoverished farmers settled around the Black sea before 600 B.C. and lower Italy, Sicily, and Southern France and northern Egypt. About 776 B.C. Olympic games started.

8.

do right. Thales (astronomy); Heracatus (history and geography) and Pythagoras (mathmatics) belong to this age.

546 BC Lydians conquered all Ionian Greek cities of Asia Minor then in turn were conquered by Cyrus the Persian.

490 BC Fleet of Darius the Persian repulsed at Marathon by Militiade

480 BC Fleet of Xerxes destroyed at Athens by Greek fleet and army forced to retreat. Themistocles chiefly credited.

Cathargenians defeated at Sicily by Gelon of Syracuse. Part of Xerxes army returned the following year under Mardonus but were again defeated and never again tried while the Spartans and Athenians gained control of the Ionian Cities and Hellespont. Rivalry arose between Athens and Sparta. Athens prepared against further invasions under Themistocles Formed the Delphian League ~~ex~~ for common protection.

471 BC On false charges Themistocles ostracized and fled for this life to Persia.

460-430 BC Pericles arose to power as military leader and attempted to reestablish the Athenian empire Themistocles had planned.

459-446 First Pelponnesian war - Athens vs Sparta - Pericles leader of Athens.

450 BC Rise of Sophists (private teachers) in Greece who taught philosophy, grammar, astronomy, natural sciences, oratory.

Herodotus (historian) 484-425 BC

Hippocrates (physician) 460-359 BC Athens

431 BC Sparta and other greek states attacked. Under Pericles, Cleon, Nicias, and Alcibiades war prosecuted poorly. Aristophenes writing comedies.

404 BC Complete surrender of Athens which was then forced to join the Spartan League. Athens remained the most important industrial city. Banking and large farms started. Professional military cast started.

399 BC Socrates drank the hemlock at his trial.

395 - 387 BC Corinthian War - Sparta vs Persia

371 BC Thebes threw off the Spartan yoke and again restored the democracy under Epaminodas.

362 BC Epaminodas died in battle and since he was the only leader the power of Thebes collapsed.

360 BC Phillip of Macedon rose to power through a highly ~~sick~~ skilled war machine and slowly engulfed the neighboring countries. At the excitation of Demosthenes despite the warning of Isocrates Athens fought him and lost in 338 BC.

336 BC Phillip of Macedon assassinated and his son ~~thrown~~ Alexander (the Great) acceded to ~~throne~~ throne. Alexander had been taught by Aristotle (Socrates taught Plato and Alciebades; Plato taught Aristotle)

9. Ancient History

334-325 BC Alexander vs Persian King Darius III. Peace concluded at the Euphrates river then Alexander conquered the Phoenician cities and Egypt (had himself deified) and returned to fight Darius whom he put to flight and who was assassinated by his own followers in 330 BC. Alexander then marched as far East as the Ganges setting up cities. He furthered scientific expeditions and sent biological specimens to Aristotle. Thru his deification he introduced the idea of the divine right of Kings from Egypt into Europe.

323 Alexander died at the age of 33 after ruling 13 years. Macedonian Empire divided:

Europe - under Antigonus - weak and disorganized

Persia - Seleucus - largest and republican - not well organized

Egypt - Ptolemy - strongest - kingdom with three Nile city states.

Author Woolley, C. Leonard

Subject Sumerians

Title The Sumerians

Journal

Oxford at The Clarendon Press

At the mouths of the Tigris & Euphrates rivers these rivers produced and alluvial plain slowly. Into this before 3500 BC moved a people of Semitic stock to form Akkad - a well developed civilization. Then came the ancestors of the modern Beduin from Arabian desert to form the Sumerians. Lived first in independent communities in reed & mud huts. Story of Creation probably related to the settlement of this area.

Flood of Noah was probably a flood of this area which only the walled cities and cities on pilings of the Sumerians with stood, while the Semitic tribes were washed away. Noah may have been an isolated settler in Akkadian district. The Deluge Epic is recorded

in Sumerian literature. This civilization was acquainted
with the arch, vault & dome. Copper in everyday use -
gold & silver in frequent use. In the ancient (3500 BC or
greater) royal graves are many human sacrifices.
In historic times this doesn't persist. Art & metallurgy
were well advanced - even over the Egyptian civilization.
Sumerian art at its peak 3000 - 4000 BC. After 3500 BC
Sumerian art began to decline till it was stereotyped
and lifeless when the Babylonians inherited it.
Metals for this civilization all imported - from Caucasus,
1st, Elam.

This civilization also had a highly
organized military - at first all citizens participated
5, exception but by 2500 BC (3rd Dynasty of Ur)
had a standing army and a mercenary population
exempt from service.

Sargon of Akkad first conquered the lands north
and west then Sumer. For many years
he and his successors ruled in peace and

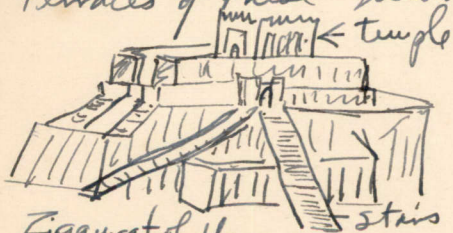
② Sumerian prosperity was maintaining. Briefly the Sumerian
over threw him but his line was reestablished
Sargon was a semite. Finally the Guti
from the north and west conquered Sargon's successors
invading Akkad and Umma. Through all these
occupations the Sumerian civilization persisted and
~~was~~ ^{was} assimilated by the invaders.

Sumerian Society - woman was generally equal to
man - could own property, slaves or business. She claimed
an equal share of the children of a man's property.
She could be divorced under certain conditions.
If barren she had to allow the man a second
wife. If she refused coitus she could be drowned.
were 3 classes of society; aristocracy (military,
governors, priests) middle class (businessmen, artisans,
etc) and slaves. Men could be readily made
slaves but easily re-enslaved - a slave
could own property, business, marry or buy his

freedom. The code of Hammurabi was the
organizing and setting down of what had been
local laws (circa 2100 BC) Under it the aristocrats
were punished more severely than the others and
intemperate crimes against the aristocrats were
punished more severely. For administration of the
law had local arbitrators, lower courts, higher courts
and final appeal was to the king or governor.
Religion was polytheistic and at first superstitious - always
much magic. Temples maintained priestesses who
were prostitutes except for the high priestess who was
always the daughter of the king. Sacrifices of animals
by this time symbolically replaced the human
sacrifices of prehistoric times. Commerce was very
active. Sumer being the manufacturing center of the
times - Tools were made in grain, gold or silver -
no coins but used the weight shekel, as unit.
Govt taxed people & attempted to place rent and wage
ceilings. Medicine chiefly mystical - disease thought
due to demons which were exorcised.

3. The Sumerians
 The Third Dynasty of Ur (2278 - 2170 BC) was
 the last great period of peace & prosperity of the
 kingdoms of Sumer - Akkad. Under Ur-Nammu and
 Dungi 4th & 5th much building done & wars.

Tower of Babel was a temple built at this time
 in Babylon - ~~B~~ tried to simulate the mountain
 from whence they came. Even planted trees on the
 terraces of these monuments. The one at Babylon
 was destroyed but a replica
 of it persists at Ur.



Peoples houses were two story
 with central patio & dead
 were buried beneath the floor.

Ziggurat of Ur
 at the end of the 3rd Dynasty of Ur the Amorites
 invaded Akkad & West Sumer while the Elamites overran
 Sumer proper. City states rose of which Larsa & Isin

were the chief and Sarsa organized a large part of
Summer. It was at this time as the civilization was
decaying that historians and priests wrote down the
history of Summer - AKKAD and the King lists which
are our sources of information. Sarsa finally
Hammurapi then ruler in Babylon conquered Sarsa
and became undisputed ruler of Summer. Thus ended
Sumerian ~~culture~~ ^{nation} though other civilizations have
perpetrated parts of it. Thus the arch, dome and
vault stem from these people (circa 3000 BC) as well as
many of the laws and stories of religion - the laws
of Moses, the flood, the tower of Babel and other
Biblical stories - come from the Sumerians.
The author believes they preceded the Egyptian
civilization and influenced them - he thinks much
of early Egyptian culture is traceable to the Sumerians.
According to him they are the first civilized people.

Author Nowood, Wm F. Subject History

Title American Medical Education from the
Revolutionary War to the Civil War

Journal J. Med. Educ. 32: 433-448 June 1957

Excellent article - many statistics and data
relative to the founding of several medical
schools. Good reference.

Author

Rose, T. F.

Subject

History

Title

Medical Men And Creative Writing

Journal

Canad. Med. Assn. J. 72: 308-314, 2/15/55

An excellent and extensive discussion of physicians who distinguished themselves in the field of literature with remarks upon why.

① William Helder 1710-1801

"A typical practitioner of the period whose life time
covered nearly the whole century." - Garrison p 369

Dr. Johnson called him "the last of our great
physicians." Ibid. major says "learned."

later rebuked him for "probably wise caution -
timidum timidissimus" - Rollaston 414
(Helder present at Johnsons autopsy - had emphysema
Rollaston p 571)

② William Haldden

Born in London

Early education in London

Age 14 Entered St. John's Coll. Cambridge
MA 1732 MD 1739

Because he showed promise
in the classics his mother
was persuaded to enter him
in Cambridge

172x Robtson P 411

Age 20 Elected Fellow @ St. John's 1730

Studied Medicine - partly @ Cambridge "Dr. of Physic"
MD 1737

Partly @ London (worked in London
Hop - which one unknown - Robtson P 412)

- Life in London 1748 & thereafter
was now attached to a London Hospital the new
pts. in hospitals (Kolleston p 422)
- Munk states Heberden did not at once succeed in
practice at London & debated returning to Cambridge
(Kolleston p 422)
- 1752 - Married 1st wife - bore 2 sons - 1 died in infancy
she (Elizabeth Martin) died 1754 after birth of 2nd son
- 1758 Married Mary Wallston - reputation for "learned"
bore him 5 sons & 5 daughters (one of the sons was "Wm the
younger")
- 1759 - wrote & paid for printing of Franklin - Heberden
pamphlet on inoculation (Kolleston 423)
- 1761 - Rejected post of physician to Queen Charlotte
Held many offices in RC Physicians (Kolleston p 425) -
good quote on observation vs authority

③ William Heberden
Bacch. degree Do. of Physic - presumably Cambridge

Practised "in the University 10 yrs" (Major, CDD p 455)

Read lectures on ^{at Cambridge} Materia Medica annually for 10 yrs

1745 Essay on Mithridatum & Theriaca - banished these concoctions
of Lower

1746 Became Fellow of Royal Coll. of Phys.

1748 Removed to London to engage in private practice
"Very soon got into great business"

1749 Elected & elego, Royal Soc - cont. to Philosophers (Polliston p 12)

1749 gave Goulstonian Lectures - August

1750 Hornerian oration

1760 Croonian lecture

1766 Recommended to Coll. of Physicians the publications
of observations of its members - i.e. Medical
Transactions

1767 description of Variella
1767 Night blindness
1768 Angina pectoris

← prior to this called CHRYSTALLINE
a variety of small pox - Mead's p. 74

Med. Tr. Coll. Phys. Londn.
(See Polliston p. 425 ff for
his many contributions)

1802 Heberden's nodes - Commentaries

1746 Fifth London Pharmacopoeia revised by Mead, Heberden
& others (Garrison p. 408) - lists quinine things
dropped but Mithridates (formula found in King
Mithridates tomb - it is quinine here) & Theriac retained
They disappear in the 6th Pharmacopoeia (1758)
colorful quote

④ William Haselden

1778 - Associate of Royal Society of Medicine of Paris

Age 68
1783 - Began to reduce his practice
Recommended cows horns sucking bottle - cf Garrison 420

Retired to house at Windsor during the summer
1796 - ^{months} Broke his thigh - took it philosophically

Declined all professional business several years
before his death

Age 91
Died 1801 - full possession of his faculties 48 hrs before
death - R p 574
Commentaries published 1802

1782 digested
his notes into
commentaries

Sam^l H^m Heberden, Jr. an able classical
scholar (1767-1854) - Gamsin p 370-1

⑤ William Hebraer

cf quote on his character by his son - Major p 455+
was one of the best latin & Hebrew scholars of
his day

Note on his generosity re Cole's manuscript - Rollston 415

Description (Rollston p 416) "a tall, thin, spare man,
was perfectly well made and of a florid good countenance..."
distilled the air of Judaea

Hebraer's reticence to publish Rollston p 417 bottom st.
good quote

Quote on value of observation vs authority - Rollston p 25

Excellent quote on his character (Rolliston, 568)

Note on development of his commentaries Rolliston p 571

Quote against card playing at Cambridge Rolliston p 573

Amusing SIXAINE (Davidson p 337)

Transect quote on him on gout Davidson p ~~337~~³⁴³

Note on pulse & A7⁴ & PVC's Davidson p 344 - also in Rolliston
they called "intermittent pulse".

Note d. diabetes not renal dis? Davidson p 344

Hysteria not imagninry

Quote on computing dying pt. Davidson 345

Excellent summation statement concerning Davidson p 346

Mithridates the Sixth (~~120-163~~ 120-63 B.C.)

King of Pontus (Country in Asia Minor adjacent to Cappadocia) - noted for his readiness to administer poisoning - fear of his own act led him to concoct the universal antidote the formula for which was found in his tomb - cf Mettler p 177

Andromachus the elder added squills, viper's flesh + opium to Mithridatum producing Theriaca
an antidote & preservative of greatest reputation but
also recommended for blindness, rabies, dropsy & phthisis
Also known as THERIACA ANDROMACHI or VENICE TREATLE
cf Mettler p 178

Angina Pectoris

The term "Angina Pectoris" was in use as early as
1772 - of Mettler p 408

She gives a brief quote of Heberden's account

Mithridatum:

Composing Emperor Marcus Aurelius' ~~Mithridatum~~

Theriac was an important duty of Galen.
Antromachus formula by then ~~all~~ called for
50 ingredients - but Galen included 100
Mettler p 198?? (next to last reference)

Theriacum or triacum the Rx in greatest
vogue during the middle ages - Castiglioni p 383

Mithridatium - varied in composition -
" its fundamental basis was the flesh of vipers."
Castig. p 383

Author Mott, Jacob Rhatl
Edited by Sunderman, Jas F

Subject Fla. Hist

Title Journey into Wilderness

Journal Univ. Fla. Press, 1953, Gainesville

An account of the travels of an ~~Confederate~~ Army Surgeon
in Fla. during the Seminole Indian War
1836-38. This was his diary.

He came ~~so~~ to Cape Fla. light, camped near
the Spanish punch bowl - explored inland from
Black Pt. pp 229-233.

Excellent writer - good descriptions - Many footnotes

ELSEWHERE IN
FLORIDA

A

Abdominal Surgery

Initiated by EPHRAIM McDOWELL,
OVARICTOMY, 1809

FOUNDED Modern Abdominal Surgery,
C.A. THEODOR BILR ROTH (1829-94)

A

Ambulance, LARREY^o, 1792

A

Anatomist, First worthy name, MUNDINUS
(1270 - 1326)

ANESTHESIA

DAVEY DISCOVERS Anesthetic properties
of nitrous oxide 1799

Ether Anesthesia used in surgery
Crawford Long 1842
Wm Morton 1846

Infiltration Anesthesia, introduced,
SCHLEICH, 1890

Spinal Anesthesia, introduced, BIER, 1900

Intratracheal positive pressure respiration
introduced, MELTZER AND AUER, 1909

A

Antiseptic properties of carbolic acid
described, LENAIRE, 1860

Antiseptic Surgery Introduced, ~~Joseph Lister~~
JOSEPH LISTER, 1865 (Published 1867)

A

Anatomy

First introduced into medical curriculum
by Mondino (1270-1326)

MORGAGNI'S PATHOLOGY, "DE SEDIBUS
ET CAUSIS MORBORUM PER
ANATOMEN INDAGATIS", 1761,

AUENBRUGGER, "INVENTUM NOVUM", 1761

13

Books, Epic Making, Published:

VESALIUS ANATOMY - "DE HUMANI CORPORIS
FABRICA LIBRI SEPTEM" - 1543

HARVEY'S CIRCULATION CONCEPT -
"DE MOTU CORDIS", 1628

HALLER'S PHYSIOLOGY, "ELEMENTA PHYSIOLOGIAE
CORPORIS HUMANI", 1747

RH factor, discovered, Philip LEVINE, 1941

B

Blood Transfusion

First Attempted - Dog to Dog, Richard Lower, 1665

Hemolysis from alien blood discovered,
LANDOIS, 1875

BLOOD GROUPS discovered, LANDSTEINER, 1901

Stored Human blood used, O.H. ROBERTSON, 1918

Blood Banks, initiated @ Cook County Hosp. 1937

B

Blood Pressure
First Measured, Stephen Hales (1677-1761)

MEASURED \bar{c} Sphygmomanometer,
VON BASEH, 1878

Mercury Sphygmomanometer introduced
J. RIVA ROCCI, 1903

~~B~~ C

Circulation:

lesser circulation - 1st description

AKNAFIS C 1288

C
Consciousness, seat of
~~Heart~~ Aristotle 384-332 BC

Brain
~~Erasistratus 310-250 BC~~
HIPPOCRATES 460-370 AC

C
Cesarian section - first performed on
women dying in labor c. ⁷¹⁵~~715~~ BC

First successfully performed on a living
person - JACOB NUFER, surgeon
1500

c

College of Physicians, ~~London~~ ^{England} 1518

College of Surgeons, ~~London~~ ^{England} 1800

College of Surgeons, Edinburgh 1505

AD

Dissection

Animals - Alcmaeon - c 500 BC

Human

Public - Herophilus - c 300 BC

Routine before Medical Students

Annually two bodies @ Montpellier after 1304

D

Disease, site of:

Humors - Empedocles 510-430 BC
Alcmaeon c 500 BC

Tissues + Vessels - Erasistratus 310-250 BC

Tissues - Bischoff

Cells - Virchow 1858

D

Digitalis, Introduced by W^m Withering, 1785

D

Dental Journal, First, New York, 1839

D

DIAGNOSTIC INSTRUMENTS - SCOPES

MICROSCOPE, COMPOUND, JANNSONS, 1590

STETHOSCOPE, LANNAEC, 1815

OPHTHALMOSCOPE, HELMHOLTZ, 1851

LARYNGOSCOPE, GARCIA, 1855

CYSTOSCOPE, ~~THE~~ NITZE, 1876

BRONCHOSCOPE, KILLIAN, 1898

GASTROSCOPE, FLEXIALE, R. SCHINDLER, 1932

Diagnostic Procedures

Blood Pressure

Temperature

Pulse

Arterial Puncture, QUINCKE, 1891

Electrocardiograph, EINTHOVEN, 1903

Roentgenograms, ROENTGEN, 1895

Cardiac Catheterization, FORSSMAN, 1924

PSP test, ROWNTREE + GERAGHTY, 1910

Electroencephalogram, H. BERGER, 1929

C

Cauduceus, use of - Herald's wand
Sumner ~~is~~ c 2000 BC

H

Hospital, First public hospital
established at Caesarea 378 AD

Hospital, First in Americas 1504

Hospital, First in ~~United States~~
American Colonies, Long Island, 1663

H

Humoral Doctrine ~~announced~~ (Four Humors)

announced:

Empedocles - ~~ca~~ 500 - 430 BC

Alcmaeon - \bar{c} 500 BC

I

Inflammation, Cardinal signs of
described by Celsus @ 35AD

L

legal regulation of physicians -
Code of Hammurabi

L

Lithotomy

1st



Suprapubic, PIERRE FRANCO, 1555

M

Medical Schools - known to exist,
Sais & Heliopolis, Egypt c 4000 BC

First in ~~UNITED~~ AMERICAN COLONIES,
U. of PENNSYLVANIA, 1765

M

Microscope, Compound, invented by
Hans and ZACHARIAS JANSSEN, 1590

First applied systematically to Human Body,
MARCELLO MALPIGHI, (1628-1694)

Reflector Microscope invented, LIEBERKUHN,
1738

Oil Immersion Lens, introduced, ABBE', 1872

Electron Microscope, invented, H. Busch, 1926

M.

Medical text

Most ancient known - Smith Surgical
papyrus - transcribed c 1550 BC
from source before 3000 BC

First to be printed - ALBULCASIS'
"ALTASRIF" (Surgical text) 1471

Medical Journal, First

ACTA MEDICA ET PHILOSOPHICA HAFNIENSA,
COPENHAGEN, 1646

Medical Specialty Journal, first:

"ARCHIV FÜR PATHOLOGISCHE
ANATOMIE," VIRCHOW'S ARCHIVES,
1847

M

Medical Statistics

First used by PAC Louis, 1835

7

Pathology
First Study of - *Enasistratus* - 310-250 B.C.

P

Pulse
Counted by water dock, Hemphills

Counted by watch, FLOYER, 1690

#1. ^PPopulation

~~Medical~~ Statistics, Began in John GRAUNT

ENGLAND, 1659

P

Parasitologist, first - AETIUS of AMIDA
~~500 AD~~ 525-605 AD

5

Stethoscope, invented, R.T.H. LAENNEC
1815-16

5

Separation of surgery, medicine and
pharmacy began with AVENZOAR
(1113-1162)

Spontaneous Generation, Disproved:
FRANCESCO REDI (1626-1698)
LAZZARO SPALLANZI (1729-1799)
LOUIS PASTEUR

5

Small pox
Inoculation (Variolation) practiced in
Constantinople, 1701

Inoculation, practiced in Poland, 1668

Inoculation, introduced into England,
Lady WORTLEY MONTAGUE, 1718

VACCINATION, INTRODUCED BY EDWARD JENNER,
1796

5

Spectacles, first used

Spectacles, Prismatic ~~for~~ & Cylindrical
introduced for Astigmatism, Donders, 1860
DONDERS

5

Journey

First use of citrus juice in therapy, 1601,
LANCASTER

Spectacles, first came into use, ~~the~~ c

T

Thermometer

Invented by Galileo - 1593-1597

Used to measure human temperature,
JANTORIUS (1561-1636)

FAHRENHEIT constructs 212°
thermometer, 1714

CELSIUS, invents the 100° scale, 1742

ROUTINELY USED IN THE CLINIC, DETHAEN,
1758

Thompson, Jas, establishes absolute scale
of temperature, 1849

Wunderlich publishes treatise on clinical
thermometry.- 1869