

LIBRARY NOTES

A newsletter for patrons of the Galter Health Sciences Library

Fall 2007 New Series #45

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Welcome New Students

Stephanie Kerns, MLS, Head of Education and Outreach/Curriculum Librarian, *Email Stephanie*

Galter Health Sciences Library staff would like to extend a warm welcome to all new students who have just joined us here at Northwestern University. Here are a few facts about the library:



Quiet study zone on Level 2

- **Study areas** are available throughout the library, including the Reference Room and Learning Resources Center (LRC) on Level 1, the East and West Reading Rooms and Dollie's Corner on Level 2, and the study bars on Level 1 and the Mezzanine
- **You can access the wireless network** from many places in the library, including Levels 1 and 2
- **Printing** is available in the Reference Room and LRC and costs 6 cents a page

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Milestones in Dermatology, 1572-1808: Selected Treasures in the Galter Library's Special Collections

Ron Sims, MA, Special Collections Librarian, *Email Ron*

The recorded dawn of dermatology can be traced to the *Ebers Papyrus*, a work of the Ancient Egyptians,

Library Classes

October 9 and 23

EndNote

Do you need to organize your references and create quick and easy bibliographies? Join us for one of our EndNote training sessions. No experience is necessary.

October 11

Creating Posters with PowerPoint

Learn how to use PowerPoint to create professional-looking conference posters.

October 16

Basic Ovid MEDLINE

An introduction to basic searching of MEDLINE, using the Ovid search interface, including how to access full-text articles.

October 25

Basic PubMed

An introduction to basic searching of MEDLINE, using the PubMed search interface, including how to access full-text articles and create a personal account for saving searches.

See our [Classes](#) page to register or to view our complete schedule. We also offer all our classes on a by request basis.



**Title page of Mercuriale's
De morbis cutaneis (1572)**

which dates to the 16th century B.C. The papyrus is a

miscellaneous collection of extracts and scraps of medical information from at least forty sources and was found in a tomb in Thebes in 1862. The ancient manuscript describes many kinds of skin diseases, cosmetic problems, and therapies. The Galter Library has one German and two English translations of the Ebers Papyrus.

Among the printed materials in the Library's Special Collections are a number of landmark texts, which include: *De morbis cutaneis* (1572) by **Girolamo Mercuriale**; **Jean Liebault's** *Trois livres de l'embellissement et ornement du corps humai* (1595); Daniel Turner's *A Treatise on Diseases incident to the Skin* (1714); *Tractatus de morbis cutaneis* (1777) by Anne-Charles Lorry; Joseph Jacob Plenck's *Doctrina de morbis cutaneis*, ed. 2. (1783); and, *Description and treatment of cutaneous diseases*, issued in four parts from 1798-1808 by **Robert Willan**.

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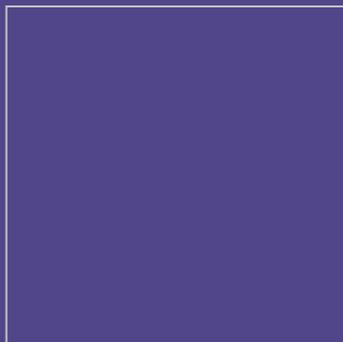
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Milestones in Dermatology, 1572-1808: Selected Treasures in the Galter Library's Special Collections

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This article was featured in *Library Notes*, #45 (Fall 2007).

Written by: [Ron Sims, MA, Special Collections Librarian](#)



The recorded dawn of dermatology can be traced to the *Ebers Papyrus*, a work of the Ancient Egyptians, which dates to the 16th century B.C. The papyrus is a miscellaneous collection of extracts and scraps of medical information from at least forty sources and was found in a tomb in Thebes in 1862. The ancient manuscript describes many kinds of skin diseases, cosmetic problems, and therapies. The Galter Library has one

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Though better known for his *De Arte Gymnastica* (1569), Mercuriale's *De morbis cutaneis* (1572) is a compilation of Greek and Roman philosophical ideas on the causes and cures for various skin conditions. This work is based on his lectures in Padua, where he was chair of practical medicine.

Liébault's treatise on the beauty of the human body (*Trois livres*) describes cosmetic as well as practical advice for the preservation and restoration of skin. Remedies run the gamut of folklore as well as reasonable approaches to keeping the skin healthy.

Daniel Turner's *Treatise* provided one of the first classifications of skin conditions. His anatomical and clinical observations were accurate, providing a good summary of the state of knowledge at the time. He is considered the father of British dermatology.

Across the Channel, the French father of dermatology, Anne-Charles Lorry provided a more thorough classification of diseases on the basis of essential relations, their physiological, pathological and etiological similarities. In *Tractatus de morbis cutaneis*, a scholarly and impressive volume at more than 700 pages, he described the skin as a living organ, noting the interactions with other organs. This contrasted with the previous view that skin was merely an enclosure for the body.



Plenck's "Teachings on the diseases of the skin," (*Doctrina de morbis cutaneis*) established him as the originator of the modern classification of skin diseases and the first to develop a practical system of terminology (1776). His classification is based on the

morphology of the dominant lesion, naming 115 skin diseases, dividing them into 14 categories.



Psoriasis diffusa from Willan's *Description and treatment of cutaneous diseases* (1805)

Robert Willan's text (*Description and treatment of cutaneous diseases*) provides another classification of cutaneous diseases based on the morphology of the lesions. He had read Plenck's text and further developed dermatological nomenclature.

These and additional treasures from the Library's Special Collections will be on exhibit in the Eckenhoff Reference Room beginning the

second week of October 2007.

Updated: May 7th, 2014 22:00



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Patty Sekirka, BPhil, Program Assistant, Email Patty

Ramune Kubilius, MALS, Collection Development / Special Projects Librarian served as compiler of a Lithuanian language memoir with letters and correspondences, published in Kaunas, Lithuania in Spring 2007. The typewritten manuscript, *About Events, People and My Life* ("Apie įvykius, žmones ir save"), was written by post- World War II Canadian immigrant, agronomist and plant geneticist, Bronius Povilaitis, and was completed before the author's death in 1985. The idea began as an outgrowth of the author's participation as an interviewee for a Multicultural History Society of Ontario (Canada) project. The book was published in 2007, marking the 100th anniversary of his birth. Compiling the book took up quite a bit of free time outside of work, collecting photographs and corresponding with persons in Canada, Lithuania, Brazil, and the United States. Ramune hopes to share insights on the interesting journey into publishing during the Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies (AABS) conference at Indiana University in 2008.



Congratulations!

On June 30, library staff member **Abebi Pendleton** gave birth to a beautiful boy named Kymani (which means "Adventurous Traveler"). Congratulations Abebi!

Upcoming Events

Ron Sims, M.A., Special Collections Librarian, and **Ramune Kubilius**, MALS, Collection Development / Special Projects Librarian, are members of a local group, **Chicago Area Medical Archivists** (CAMA). CAMA is an informal group of archivists, librarians, healthcare professionals, and others interested in research and promotion of medical history about the Chicago area. Ron Sims is the primary coordinator of CAMA's 6th annual Symposium on Medical History to be hosted at the Galter Health Sciences Library on Friday, October 26, 2007. Some featured speakers are affiliates of Northwestern University and its affiliated hospitals, and in some cases, the presenters have obtained research information assistance at Galter Health Sciences Library, particularly from its Special Collections Librarian, Ron Sims. Topics will include: the **Northwestern University translation project of Andreas Vesalius' work, De Humani Corporis Fabrica**, early Chicago-area medical advertisements, the gland transplant experience in Chicago, the history of Prentice Women's Hospital and other interesting medical history findings.



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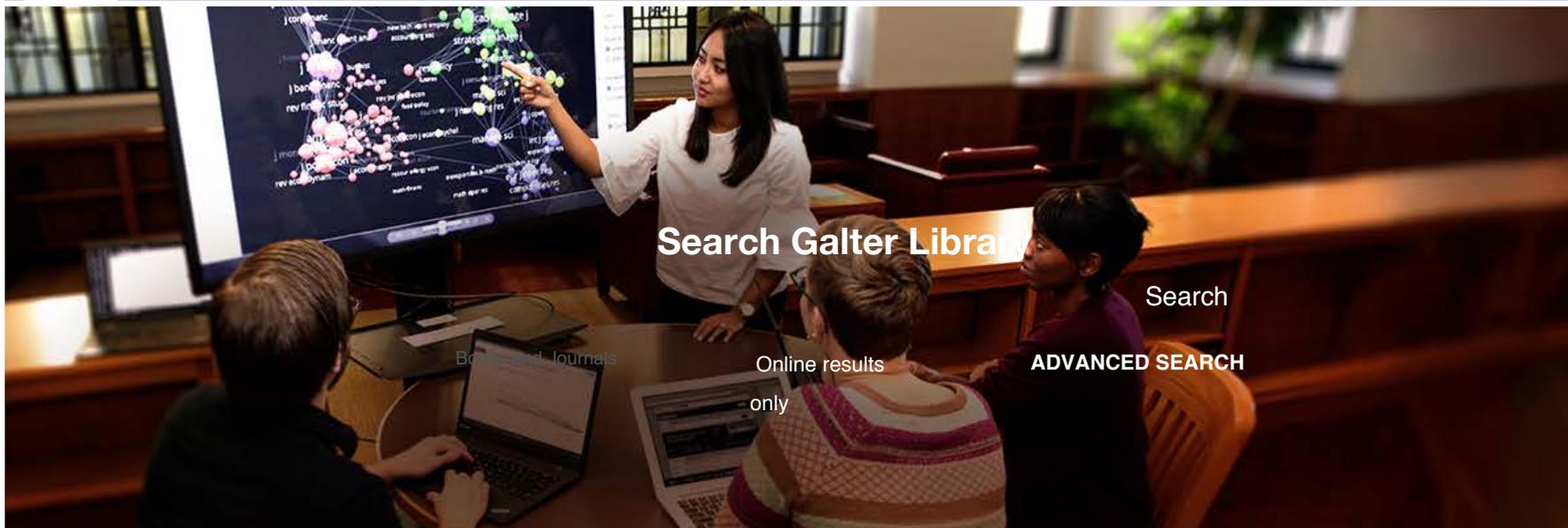
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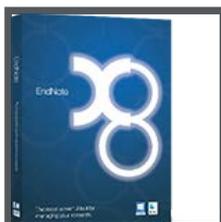
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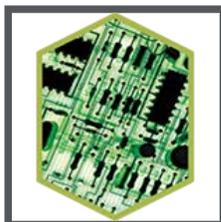
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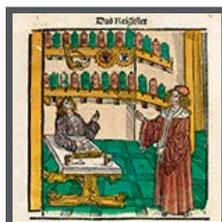
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Ebers Papyrus

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
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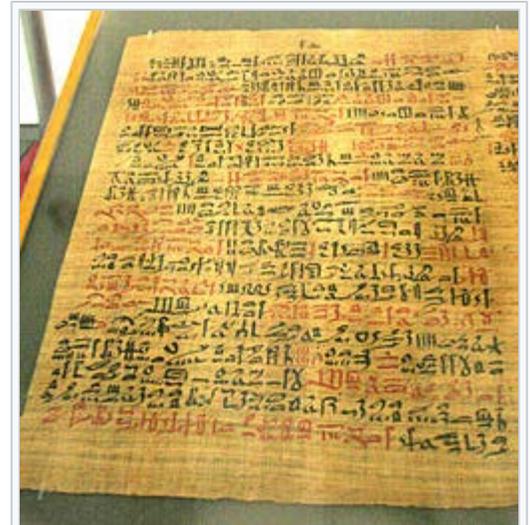


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The **Ebers Papyrus**, also known as **Papyrus Ebers**, is an [Egyptian medical papyrus](#) of [herbal knowledge](#) dating to circa 1550 BC. Among the oldest and most important medical papyri of [ancient Egypt](#), it was purchased at [Luxor \(Thebes\)](#) in the winter of 1873–74 by [Georg Ebers](#). It is currently kept at the [library](#) of the [University of Leipzig](#), in Germany.

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The **Ebers Papyrus** (c. 1550 BC) from Ancient Egypt 

The manuscript [edit]

The papyrus was written in about 1500 BC, but it is believed to have been copied from earlier texts. The Ebers Papyrus is a 110-page scroll, which is about 20 meters long.^[1] Along with the [Kahun Gynaecological Papyrus](#) (c. 1800 BC), the [Edwin Smith papyrus](#) (c. 1600 BC), the [Hearst papyrus](#) (c. 1600 BC), the [Brugsch Papyrus](#) (c. 1300 BC), the [London Medical Papyrus](#) (c. 1300 BC), the Ebers Papyrus is among the oldest preserved medical documents. The [Brugsch Papyrus](#) provides parallel passages to the Ebers Papyrus, helping to clarify certain passages of

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Edit links

the latter.

Medical knowledge [edit]

The Ebers Papyrus is written in **hieratic** Egyptian writing and contains the most voluminous record of ancient Egyptian medicine known. The scroll contains some 700 magical formulas and remedies. It contains many incantations meant to turn away disease-causing demons and there is also evidence of a long tradition of **empiricism**. The papyrus contains a "treatise on the **heart**". It notes that the heart is the center of the blood supply, with vessels attached for every member of the body.

The **Egyptians** seem to have known little about the **kidneys** and made the heart the meeting point of a number of vessels which carried all the fluids of the body—blood, tears, urine and semen. Mental disorders are detailed in a chapter of the papyrus called the Book of Hearts. Disorders such as **depression** and **dementia** are covered. The descriptions of these disorders suggest that Egyptians conceived of mental and physical diseases in much the same way. The papyrus contains chapters on contraception, diagnosis of pregnancy and other **gynecological** matters, intestinal disease and parasites, eye and skin problems, dentistry and the surgical treatment of abscesses and tumors, bone-setting and burns.



The Ebers papyrus suggested treatment for **asthma** is a mixture of **herbs** heated on a brick so that the sufferer could inhale their fumes.

Examples of medical remedies [edit]

Examples of remedies in the Ebers Papyrus include:

Cancer

Recounting a "**tumor** against the god Xenus", it recommends "do thou nothing there against".^[2]

Birth control

To prevent conception, smear a paste of dates, acacia, and honey to wool and apply as a **pessary**.^[3]

Diabetes mellitus

Drink a mixture including **elderberry**, asit plant fibers,^[*clarification needed*] **milk**, beer-swill, cucumber flowers and green **dates**.^[4]

Guinea-worm disease

Wrap the emerging end of the worm around a stick and slowly pull it out. 3,500 years later, this remains the standard treatment.^[5]

Medicinal use of ochre clays [edit]

One of the more common remedies described in the papyrus is **ochre**, or **medicinal clay**. It is prescribed for intestinal^[6] and eye complaints.^[7] Yellow ochre is also described as a remedy for **urological** complaints.

Modern history of the papyrus [edit]

Like the **Edwin Smith Papyrus**, the Ebers Papyrus came into the possession of **Edwin Smith** in 1862. The source of the papyrus is unknown, but it was said to have been found between the legs of a **mummy** in the **El-Assasif** district of the **Theban necropolis**. The papyrus remained in the collection of Edwin Smith until at least 1869 when there appeared, in the catalog of an antiquities dealer, an advertisement for "a large medical papyrus in the possession of Edwin Smith, an American farmer of **Luxor**." (Breasted 1930) The Papyrus was purchased in 1872 by the **German Egyptologist** and novelist **Georg Ebers** (born in **Berlin**, 1837), after whom it is named.

Translations [edit]

In 1875, Ebers published a **facsimile** with an English-Latin vocabulary and introduction, but it was not translated until 1890, by H. Joachim. Ebers retired from his chair of Egyptology at **Leipzig** on a pension and the papyrus remains in the University of Leipzig library. An English translation of the papyrus was published by **Paul Ghalioungui**. The papyrus was published and translated by different researchers (the most valuable is German edition Grundriss der Medizin der alten Ägypter, and based on the Paul Ghalioungui edition).

See also [edit]

- History of medicine**
- Medical literature**



Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***Ebers Papyrus***.

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Physicians	Hesy-Ra Merit-Ptah Penthu Peseshet Qar Psamtikseneb Udjahorresnet Harsiese son of Ramose Peftuaneith Iwti
Dubious physicians	Imhotep

Egyptian medical papyri

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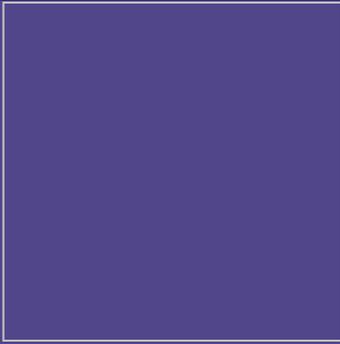
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Girolamo Mercuriale

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
 (Redirected from [Geronimo Mercuriali](#))

For Saint Mercurialis of Forlì, see [Saint Mercurialis](#). For the plant genus see [Mercurialis \(plant\)](#).

Girolamo Mercuriale (**Italian:** *Geronimo Mercuriali*; **Latin:** *Hieronymus Mercurialis*, *Hyeronimus Mercurialis*) (September 30, 1530 – November 8, 1606) was an [Italian philologist](#) and [physician](#), most famous for his work *De Arte Gymnastica*.

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Biography [[edit](#)]

Born in the city of [Forlì](#), the son of Giovanni Mercuriali, also a doctor, he was educated at Bologna, [Padua](#) and Venice, where he received his doctorate in 1555. Settling in Forlì, he was sent on a political mission to Rome. The pope at the time was [Paul IV](#).

In Rome, he made favorable contacts and had free access to the great [libraries](#) where, with sweeping enthusiasm, he studied the classical and medical literature of the Greeks and Romans. His studies of the attitudes of the ancients toward [diet](#), [exercise](#), and [hygiene](#) and the use of natural methods for the cure of disease culminated in the publication of his *De Arte Gymnastica* [ⓘ] (Venice, 1569). With its explanations concerning the principles of [physical therapy](#), it is considered the first book on [sports medicine](#). The illustrations which accompanied the second edition of the work (1573) proved incredibly fertile to the

Girolamo Mercuriale



Girolamo Mercuriale

Born	September 30, 1530 <div>Forlì</div>
Died	November 8, 1606 (aged 76) <div>Forlì</div>
Nationality	Italian
Alma mater	University of Padua , University of Bologna
Known for	<i>De arte gymnastica</i>
Scientific career	
Fields	Medicine , Botany
Doctoral students	Gaspard Bauhin

Western imagination regarding the nature of [athletics](#) in the Classical world. Modern scholarship has recognized that these illustrations were largely speculative creations of Mercuriale and his collaborators.^[1] (It was not however the first Renaissance book about the benefits of exercise; Cristobal Méndez's *Libro del Exercicio* (1553), which was rediscovered in 1930, predates it by 16 years.)^{[2][3]}

The book *De Arte Gymnastica* brought Mercuriale fame. He was called to occupy the chair of practical medicine in Padua in 1569. During this time, he translated the works of [Hippocrates](#), and, armed with this knowledge, wrote *De morbis cutaneis* (1572), considered the first scientific tract on skin diseases; *De morbis muliebribus* ("On the diseases of women") (1582); *De morbis puerorum* ("On the diseases of children") (1583); *De oculorum et aurium affectibus* ("The eyes and ears and emotions"); and "Censura e dispositio operum Hippocratis" (Venice, 1583). In *De morbis puerorum*, Mercuriali observed contemporary trends in child-rearing. He wrote that women generally finished [breastfeeding](#) an infant exclusively after the third month and entirely after around thirteen months.

In 1573, he was called to Vienna to treat the Holy Roman Emperor [Maximilian II](#). The emperor, pleased with the treatment he received (although he was to die three years later), made him an [imperial count palatine](#).

He returned home in the following years; in 1575, the Venetian Senate awarded him a six-year contract as a professor at the [University of Padua](#). Although he was largely hailed as a hero of the city, his reputation would take a sharp turn downwards after his inept handling of the [outbreak of plague in Venice in 1576-1577](#). Mercuriale was summoned by the Venetian government to head a team of medical professionals who would advise about the disease. Arguing against the [quarantining](#) and use of [lazarettos](#) by the Board of Health, Mercuriale maintained that the disease infecting Venice could not possibly be plague. He and another medical professor, [Girolamo Capodivacca](#), offered to personally treat the sick in Venice on the condition that the quarantines and other precautions put in place by the Board of Health be lifted. The professors and their assistants traveled freely between infected and safe houses, administering treatment, to the horror of the Board of Health and officials in Padua and surrounding cities, who worried the disease would spread. When Mercuriali and Capodivacca began their treatment of the sick in Venice, the death toll had come to a near halt—this was one of the reasons they believed it could not be the true plague. However, by the end of June, the month when they began their work, it rose at an incredible rate. By the beginning of July, the Senate ordered Mercuriale and Capodivacca to be quarantined themselves and it was largely believed that their questionable methods were the reason for the spread of the plague, which eventually claimed 50,000 Venetians.^[4]

However, Mercuriale salvaged his own reputation in the following years with the 1577



De morbis muliebribus 

publication of *De Pestilentia*, his treatise about the plague, which had been delivered as a series of lectures at the University of Padua.

Mercuriale was a prolific writer, though many books were ascribed to him that were compiled from the works of others. He remained in Padua until 1587, when he began teaching at the University of Bologna. In 1593, he was called by **Ferdinando de' Medici**, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to Pisa. Cosimo wanted to increase the prestige of the university there and offered a record salary of 1,800 gold crowns, to become 2,000 gold crowns after the second year.

Mercuriale returned to Forlì in 1606 and died there a few months later.

Among his many disciples was the Swiss botanist **Gaspard Bauhin**.

On 11 March 2009, the Olympic Museum in Lausanne hosted a colloquium given by the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Geneva commemorating the 400th anniversary of the death of Girolamo Mercuriale.^[5]

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- Artis gymnasticae apud antiquos celeberrimae, nostris temporis ignoratae, libri sex*. Venice, 1569. Critical Edition: Girolamo Mercuriale: *De arte gymnastica. The Art of Gymnastics*, ed., Concetta Pennuto; English trans. **Vivian Nutton**, Florence 2008 ISBN 978-88-222-5804-5
- De morbis cutaneis, et omnibus corporis humani excrementis tractatus locupletissimi...*, Venice, 1572
- De pestilentia*, Venice, 1577
- De morbis puerorum tractatus locupletissimi...*, Venice, 1583
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Title page of *Artis gymnasticae apud antiquos celeberrimae, nostris temporis ignoratae, libri sex*

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- ↑ Vivian Nutton (2010) "Girolamo Mercuriale" in *The Classical Tradition* ed. **Anthony Grafton** et al. Cambridge: Belknap press. 583: "That almost all of this material can now be shown to be the result of imaginative reconstruction, or straightforward forgery, was unknown to his readers . . ."
- ↑ *Libro del Ejercicio Corporal y de sus Provechos por el cual cada uno Podra entender que Ejercicio le sea Necesario para Conservar su Salud*
- ↑ *Book of Bodily Exercise*
- ↑ Richard Palmer, "Girolamo Mercuriale and the Plague of Venice," in *Girolamo Mercuriale*:

Medicina e Cultura nell'Europa del Cinquecento, ed. Alessandro Arcangeli and Vivian Nutton (Florence: Leo S. Olschki, 2008).

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External links [edit]

- [Catholic Encyclopedia article](#)
- [DE HIERONYMI MERCURIALE VITA ET SCRIPTIS](#)*
- Full text *De arte gymnastica* from Wielkopolska Digital Library
- [Works of Mercuriale at the Munich Digitization Center](#)
- [Online Galleries, History of Science Collections, University of Oklahoma Libraries](#) High resolution images of works by and/or portraits of Girolamo Mercuriale in .jpg and .tiff format.



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Jean Liebault

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Jean Liébault (1535 – 21 June 1596) was a [doctor](#) and [agronomist](#), born in [Dijon](#).

He married [Nicole Estienne](#), who published several writings about marriage, in which she condemned domestic violence and a large age difference between spouses.^[1] His father-in-law was [Charles Estienne](#) who authored the *Prædium rusticum*. Liébault substantially altered and extended Estienne's book, resulting in a French text *La Maison Rustique* (translated into English by Richard Surflot "The Country Farme"). He translated or authored the medical textbook [Trois Livres appartenans aux infirmitéz et maladies des femmes](#) (Lyons, 1597).

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Notes [[edit](#)]

- ↑ Robin, Larsen and Levin. pp. 133–134. **Missing or empty |title= (help)**

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Robert Willan

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Robert Willan *FRS* (12 November 1757 near [Sedbergh, Yorkshire](#) – 7 April 1812, [Madeira](#)) was an English physician and the founder of [dermatology](#) as a medical specialty.

Life [\[edit \]](#)

Willan was educated at [Sedbergh School](#), and received his M.D. at [Edinburgh](#) in 1780 From 1781 he practised medicine in [Darlington](#) and then moved to London in 1783 as physician to the new **Carey Street Public Dispensary**, where he remained until 1803 teaching alongside [Thomas Bateman](#). He was elected a Fellow of the [Royal Society](#) in 1809.

Works [\[edit \]](#)

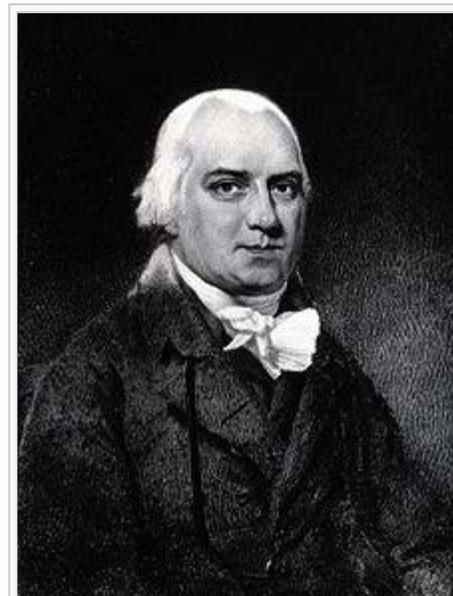
Following the example of [Carl Linnaeus](#), Willan attempted a taxonomic classification of skin diseases, describing [impetigo](#), [lupus](#), [psoriasis](#), [scleroderma](#), [ichthyosis](#), [sycosis](#), and [pemphigus](#). Willan's portrait was reproduced on the cover of the [British Journal of Dermatology](#) for many years.^[1] Willan and Bateman working together provided the world's first attempt to classify skin diseases from an anatomical standpoint.

In 1790, Willan received the [Fothergill Gold Medal](#) from the [Medical Society of London](#) for his classification of skin diseases. In the same year he published an account entitled "A Remarkable Case of Abstinence", which detailed the case of a young Englishman who died in 1786 after fasting for 78 days - one of the earliest accounts of [eating disorders](#) in males.

A copy of one of his works was translated into German and published in Breslau in 1799. The English version has been lost.^[2]

In 1798, Willan described the occupational disease psoriasis diffusa, which affects the hands and arms of bakers, and in 1799 first described the exanthematous rash of childhood known as [erythema infectiosum](#).

Willan's 1808 book, *On Cutaneous Diseases* is a landmark in the history of dermatology and in medical illustration and contains the first use of the word "lupus" to describe cutaneous [tuberculosis](#).^[3]



Robert Willan



His study of the sulphur water at [Croft-on-Tees](#), published in 1782 London, has recently been republished.^[4]

See also [edit]

- [William Cullen](#)

Notes [edit]

- ↑ [NNDB](#)
- ↑ Fagge, C. Hilton. *On Disease of the Skin by Ferdinand Hebra, N.D.* The New Sydenham Society, London.
- ↑ Site to view online *Delineations of Cutaneous Diseases: Exhibiting the Characteristic Appearances of the Principal Genera and Species Comprised in the Classification of the Late Dr. Willan; and Completing the Series of Engravings Begun by that Author* by Thomas Bateman, London, 1817.^[1]
- ↑ Robert Willan, M D, Observations on the Sulphur-Water, at Croft, Near Darlington ^[2]

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- [Robert Willan's Description and Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases 1797/1798 A Bicentennial](#)

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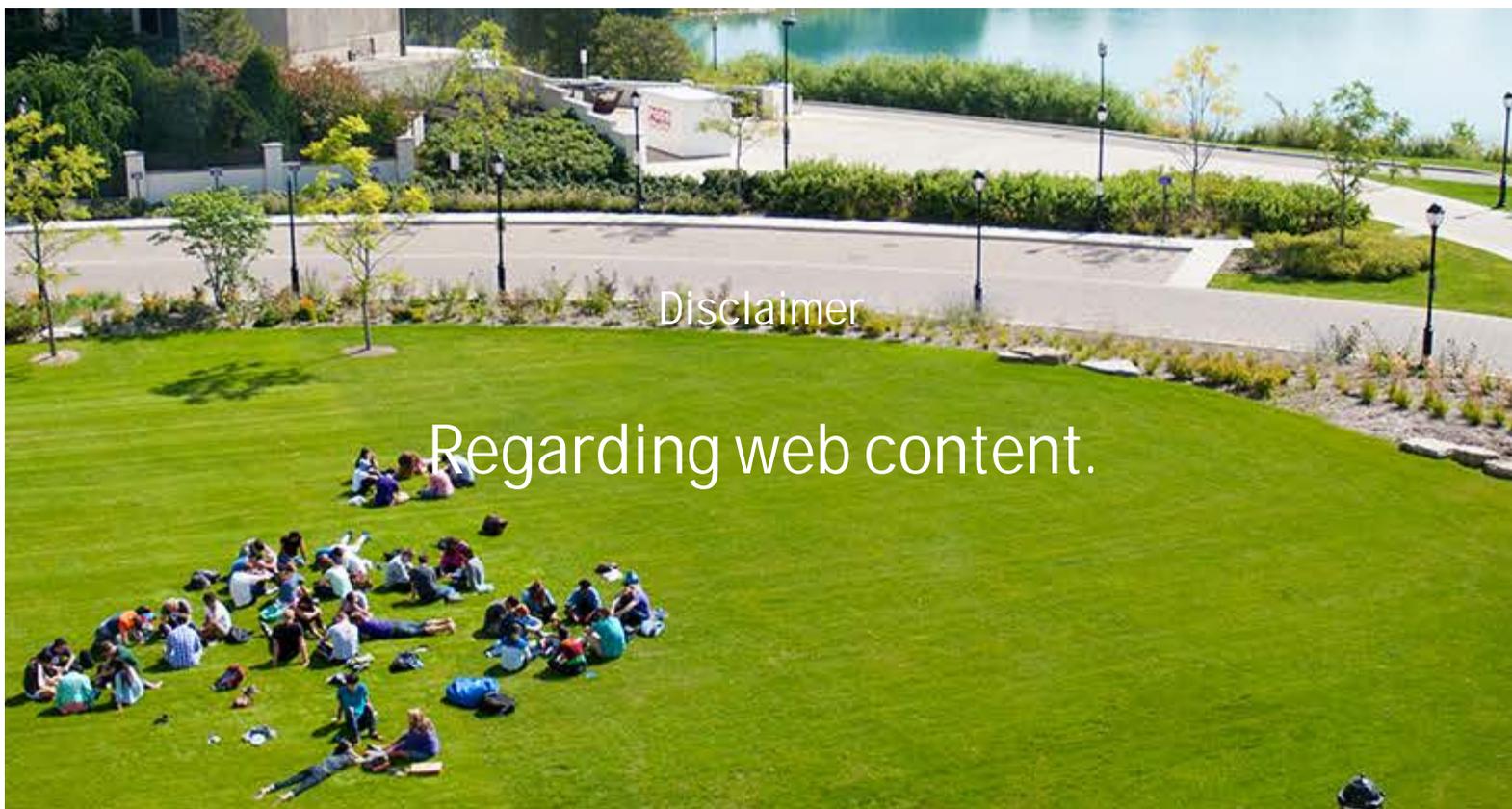
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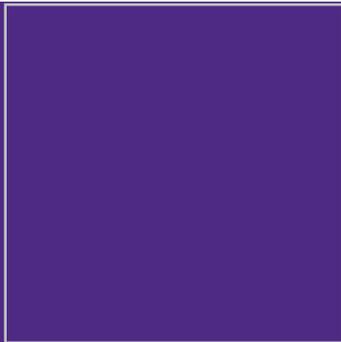
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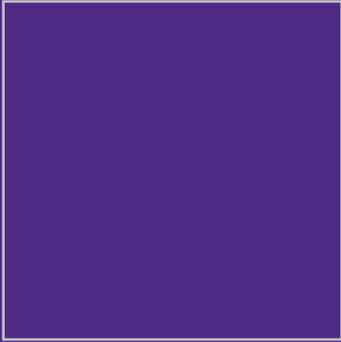
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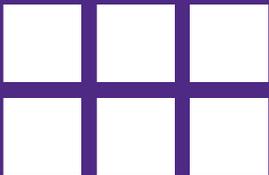
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