



Exploring the History of Medicine

Or, five thousand years of medical history in five weeks ... to which is added appropriate commentary on a vast array of other subjects including the invention of writing, clay tablets, papyrus & palm leaves & paper along with the printing press and movable type, with a brief history of bookbinding including descriptions of the various materials used in the art with fine examples from many ages, plus the conservation and restoration of a handsome volume ... all of this and much more to inform & stimulate interest in the subjects presented ...

Presented for the distinguished members of the M2 Class in the year MMXII of the Common Era by their Special Collections Librarian, [Ron Sims], Distinguished Lecturer, Seer of the Past, All knowing (with the aid of 21st century technology ...)



GALTER

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

of Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine

PART THE FIRST

www.galter.northwestern.edu

Medical School Library



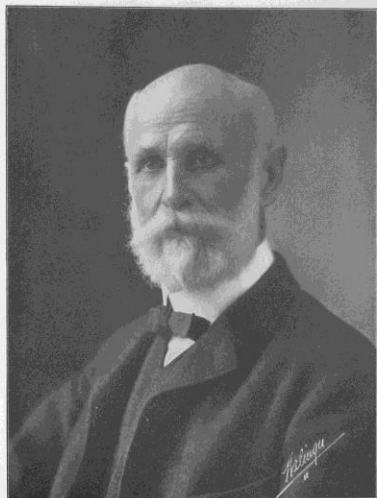
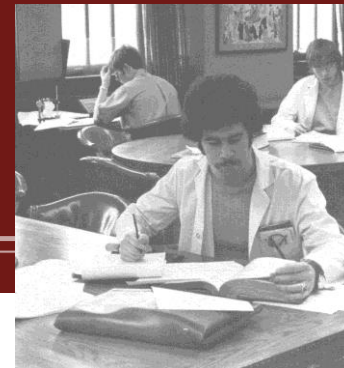
Dr. Irving Cutter (1875-1945), Dean of the Medical School from 1925 to 1941, was responsible for the library's extensive collection development.

He began his working life as a book salesman for the Ginn Company and remained a "bookman" all his life. Dean Cutter saw the Medical Library as his personal project, and during his tenure expanded its holdings from 13,000 to nearly 92,000 volumes.

Most importantly for the historical collections, Cutter capitalized on the Great Depression by purchasing European rarities at bargain prices. Dean Cutter was a noted rare book collector in private life, specializing in obstetrics & gynecology and William Harvey.

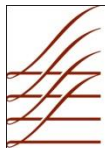
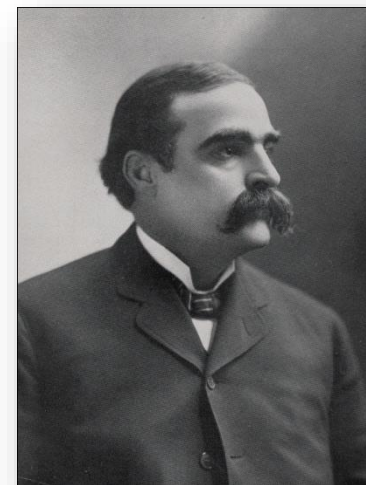


Dental School Library



G.V. Black M.D., D.D.S., S.C.D., F.A.C.S.

In 1896, Dr. G.V. Black and Dr. Theodore Menges purchased personal libraries of many different American dentists to establish a dental collection at Northwestern University Dental School. William H. Trueman, an avid collector of pre-1800 dental literature, donated his collection to the Dental School in 1925. Books, prints, and paintings by the French, English, Dutch, and Flemish were collected by Dr. William Bebb during two European visits in the early 1920s. A special effort was made to collect early works on anesthesia, a topic of particular interest to the founders.



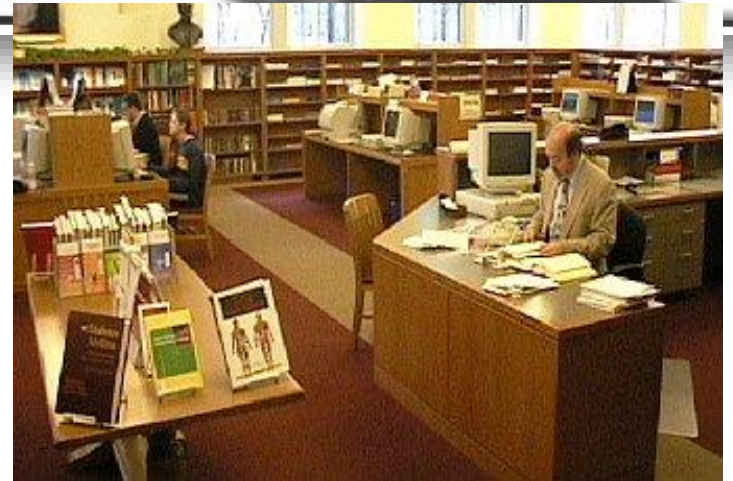
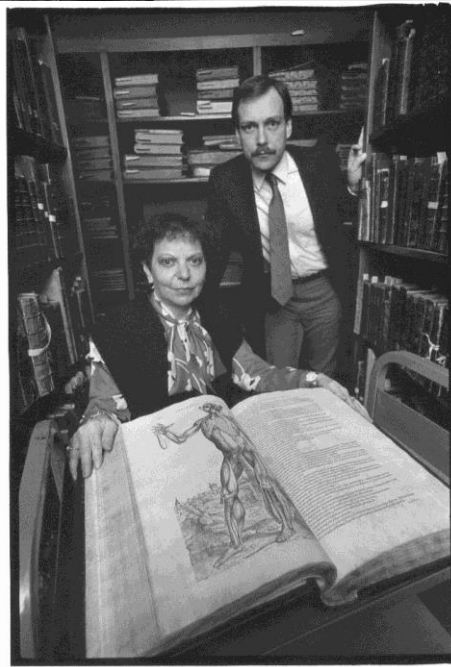
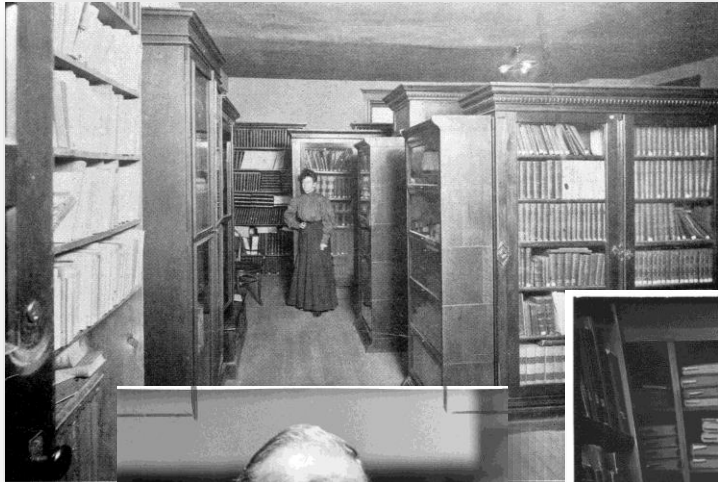
GALTER

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

of Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine

www.galter.northwestern.edu

Dental & Medical Librarians



GALTER

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

of Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine

www.galter.northwestern.edu

Dental School Library 10th Floor Ward, 1926-1996



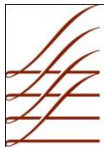
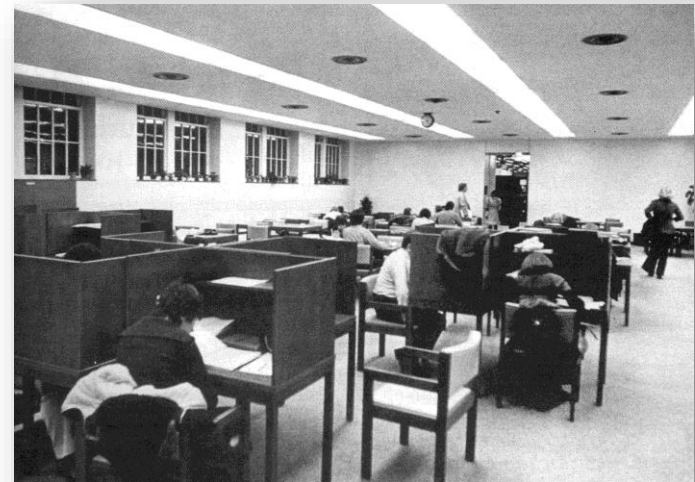
GALTER

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

of Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine

www.galter.northwestern.edu

Medical School Library 1926-1996



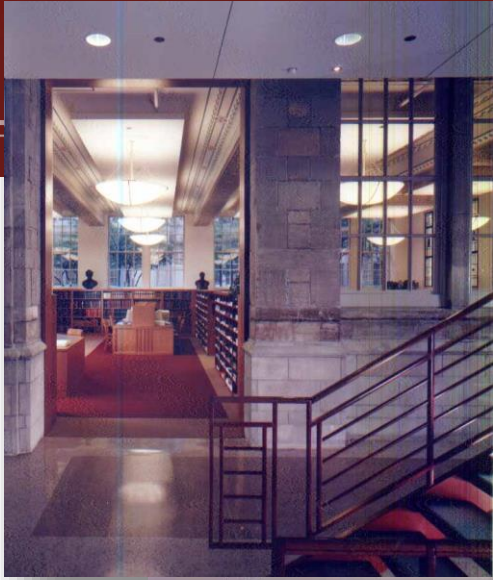
GALTER

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

of Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine

www.galter.northwestern.edu

Galter Health Sciences Library, 1996 to date



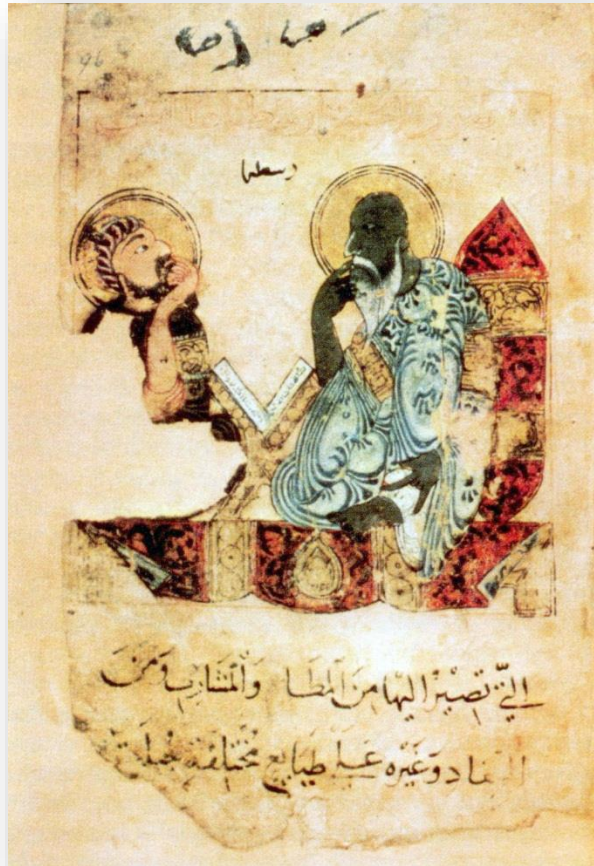
GALTER

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

of Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine

www.galter.northwestern.edu

Ἀριστοτέλης, (384 BC – 322 BC)



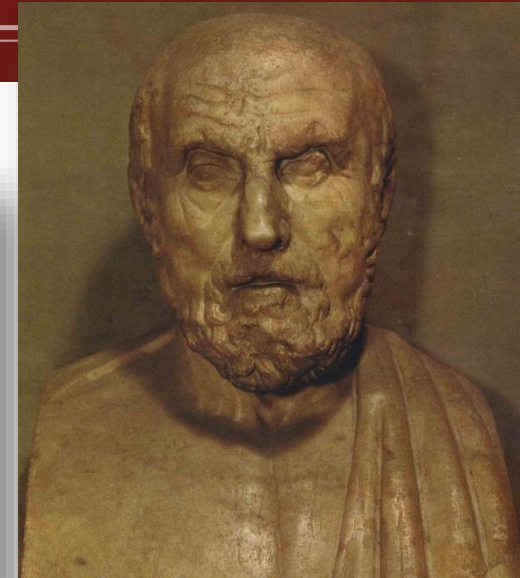
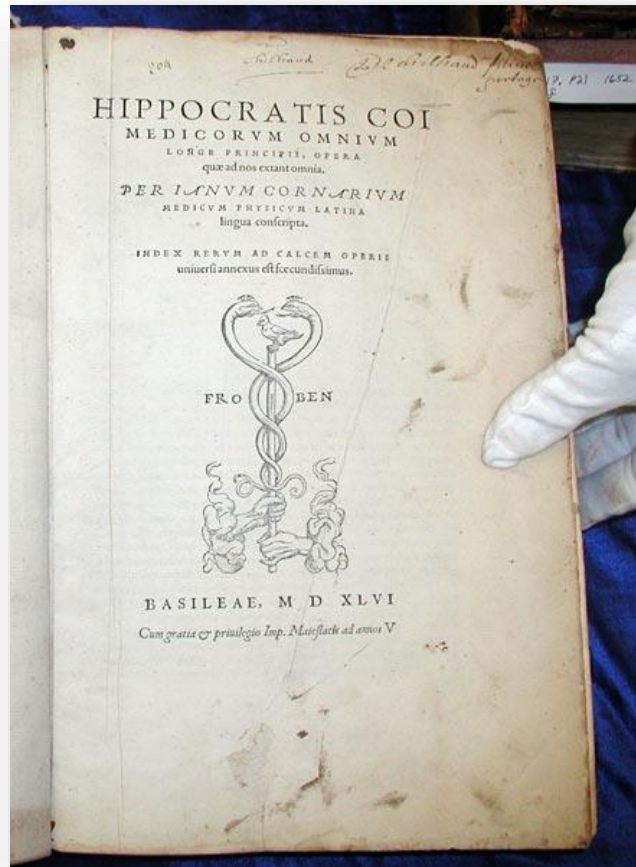
GALTER

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

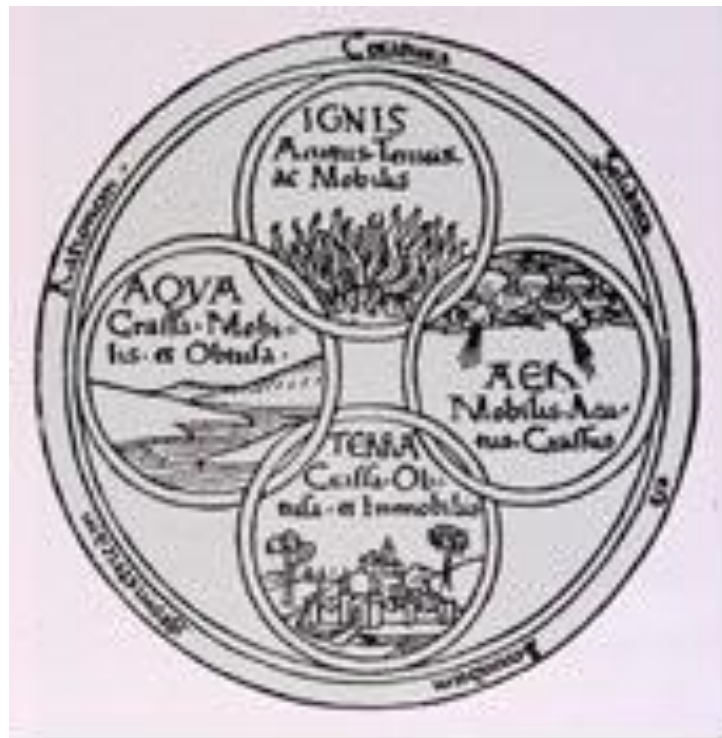
of Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine

www.galter.northwestern.edu

Ίπποκράτης (c. 460 BC – c. 370 BC)



Humoral System as adopted by Hippocrates from Aristotle



The four elements

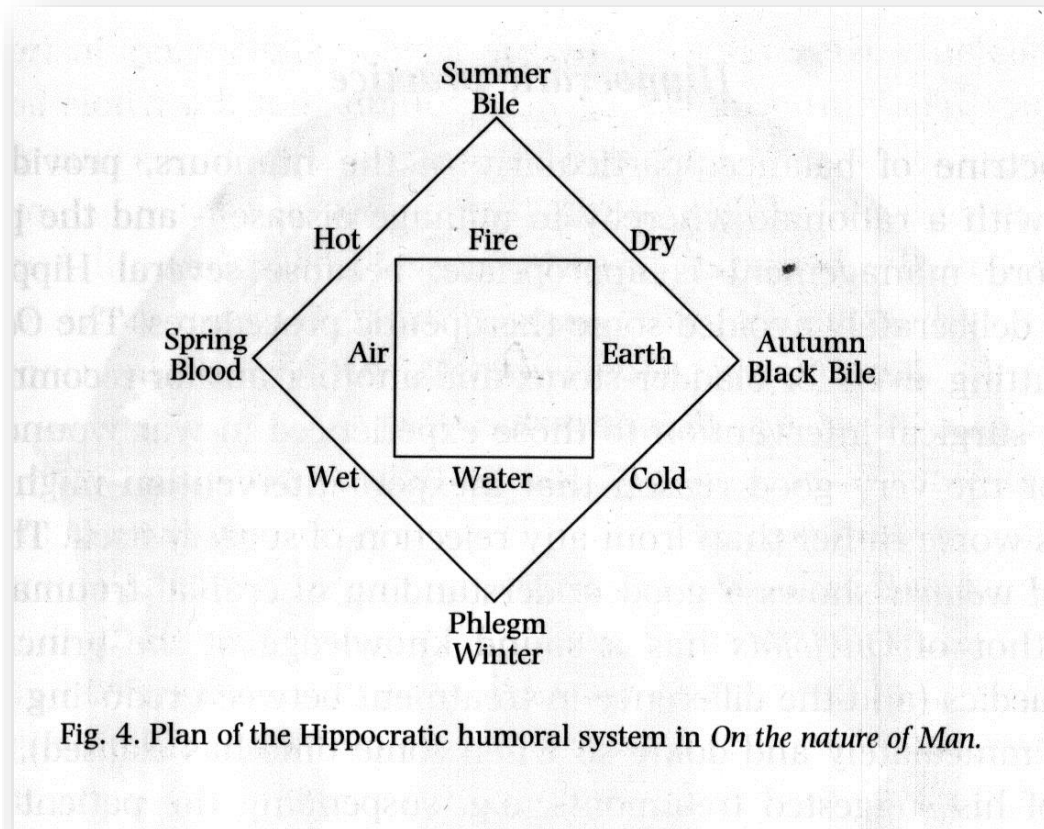


Fig. 4. Plan of the Hippocratic humoral system in *On the nature of Man*.

Western medical tradition: 800 BCE-1800 CE (1995) p. 25

Roman-Greek Medicine



GALTER

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

of Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine

www.galter.northwestern.edu

Γαληνός

Aelius Galenus or Claudius Galenus
(September AD 129 – 199/217)

Incredibly prolific writer ...

Physiology and Anatomy

Hygiene

Etiology

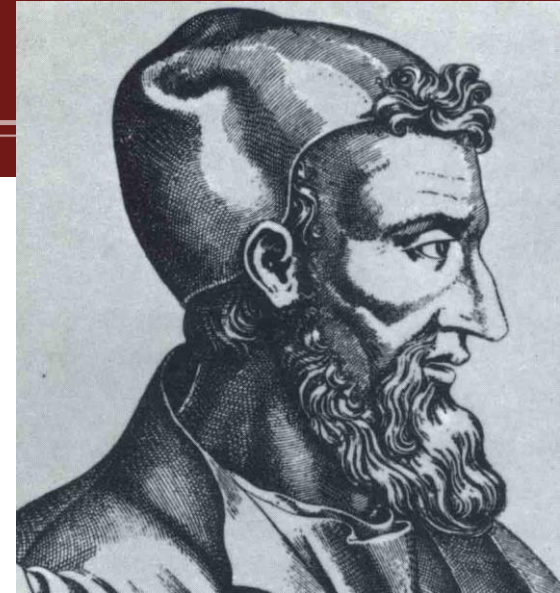
Semeiotics

Pharmacy

Instruments of Clinical Practice

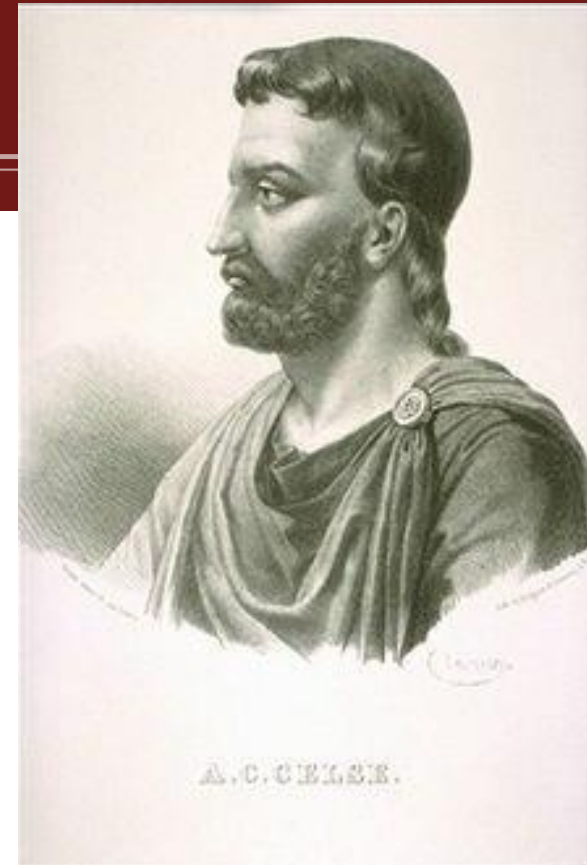
Therapeutics

Commentary on Hippocrates' Aphorisms



Galen of Pergamon

Aulus Cornelius Celsus (ca. 25 BCE—ca. 50 CE)



De medicina ...1st-century medical treatise

Book I – Diet, hygiene, and the benefits of exercise.

Book II – The cause of disease, its symptoms and prognosis.

Book III – Treatment of diseases, including the common cold and pneumonia.

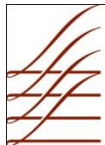
Book IV – Anatomical descriptions of selected diseases.

Book V – Medicines, including opiates, diuretics, purgatives and laxatives.

Book VI – Ulcers, skin lesions and diseases.

Book VII – Classical operations, such as lithotomy and removal of cataracts.

Book VIII – Treatment of dislocations and fractures.

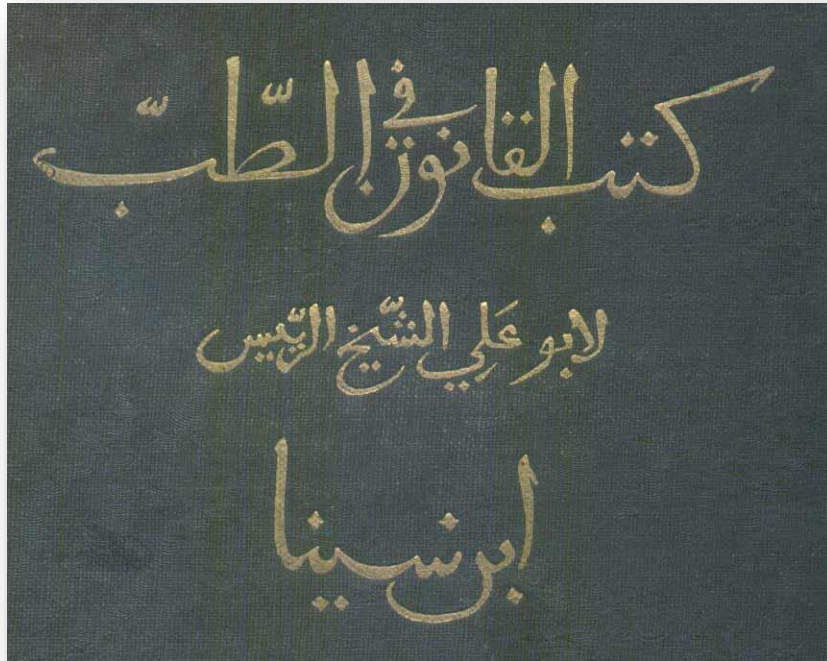


GALTER

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

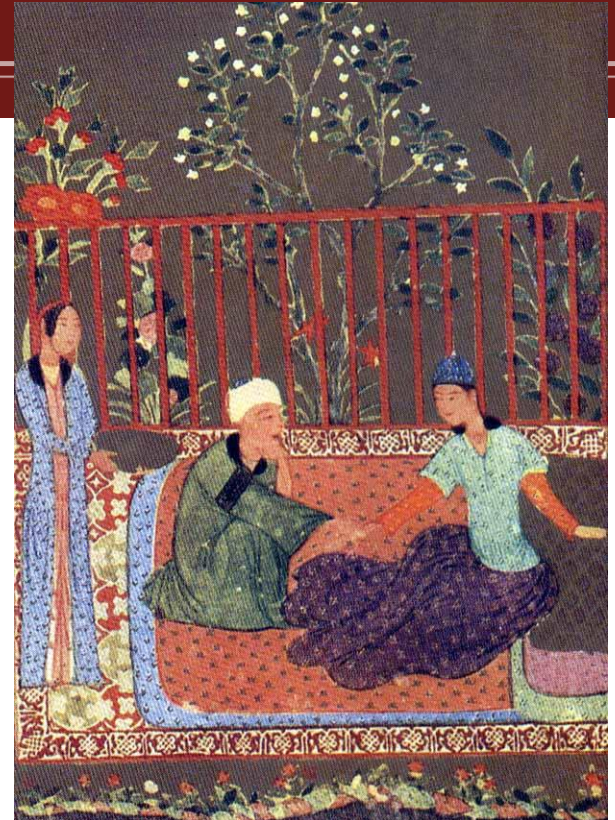
of Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine

Persian & Islamic medicine



c. 980

ابن سينا



GALTER

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

of Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine

www.galter.northwestern.edu

پورسینا قانون در طب



The opening decoration and invocation to Allah from a 16th century manuscript of Avicenna's Canon (Yale, Medical Historical Library, Cushing Arabic ms. 5, copied in 1006 H./1597-98 A.D.)

Avicenna's four primary temperaments

Evidence	Hot	Cold	Moist	Dry
Morbid states	inflammations become febrile	fevers related to serious humour, rheumatism	lassitude	loss of vigour
Functional power	deficient energy	deficient digestive power	difficult digestion	
Subjective sensations	bitter taste, excessive thirst, burning at cardiac	lack of desire for fluids	mucoid salivation, sleepiness	insomnia, wakefulness
Physical signs	high pulse rate, lassitude	flaccid joints	diarrhea, swollen eyelids, rough skin, acquired habit	rough skin, acquired habit
Foods & medicines	calefacients harmful, infrigidants beneficial	infrigidants harmful, calefacients beneficial	moist articles harmful	dry regimen harmful, humectants beneficial
Relation to weather	worse in summer	worse in winter		bad in autumn

Jewish Medicine

רמב"ם

Rambam (Hebrew acronym for "Rabbi Moshe ben Maimon")

Moses ben-Maimon, called Maimonides and also known as Mūsā ibn Maymūn Arabic:

موسى بن ميمون

1135 CE-1204 CE



GALTER

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

of Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine

nem leib viel·d3 teten die dierer·
vnd da sy es getan hetten da für
ten sy in zu seinen 3 wain bräde-
ren vnd legten in auch zu in in de
herker· Darnach an dem andern
tag ward dem tichter gefaget es
wären 3 wai frawen die glaubten
auch an Jesum cristū do ward
er zornig vnd hieß si für in prin-
gen das tet man· Do sprach er zu
in· Ir frawen ir sölit euren vngel-
lauben lassen vnd sölit den abgöt-
teren opfferen ob ir müste grosse
pein vnd marter darumb leyden
vnd zu letst den tod· die dzo half
mit dawon kund sy nyemad prin-
gen· do ward er zornig vñ hieß
einen rost machen vnd glüent ho-
len darunder thun· vnd hiesse die
3 wai frawen dar auff legen· d3 te-
ten die dierer· Vnd da sy dar auff
kamen· do lobten sy got vñ wa-
ren geduldig in irem leiden· vñ in
dem gabent sy ir leben auff· Vnd
füren ir selen zu den ewigen freu-
den· Darnach nam mā Neas wi-
der auß dem herker vnd leget in
auch auff die glüt vnd prenet in
so lang das er auch starb· do fürte
sein sel zu den ewigen freude· dar-
nach nam man Claudium vnd
Castorium auß dem herker vnd
marteret sy so lang bis das sy ge-
starben· da fürte ir selen zu de ewi-
gen freuden· Darnach hieß d tich-
ter die heilige leichnā in ein was-
ser werffen das sy die cristen mit
füren vñ in mit bestreuen dar-

fundten die cristen ir heilig leich-
nam vnd begräben sy alle drey
heimliche mit grosse andacht vñ
wirdigkeit· Nun bitten wir die
heyligen drey brüder das sy got
für vns bitten vñ vñ vñ got
erwerle das wir auch künem zu
den ewigen freuden Amen

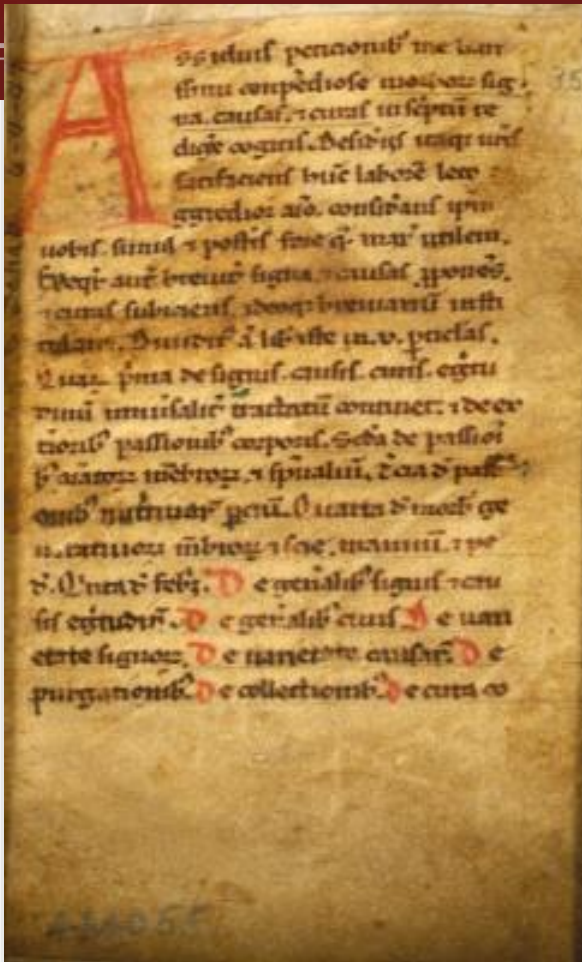
¶ Von sant Basilio·



Sant Basilius der was
ein cristen vñ het got
lieb vñ dientt im mitt
fleisch tag vñ nacht
mit beten· vasten· wachen· vñ mit
vil andern gütten übungen· vñ
was ein bischof vnd tet sei ampt
got zu lobe vnd was demütig vñ
lebet selikhlichen· Nun w3 ein alt
uater zu der zeit der hieß Effeem
dem tet got sant Basilius heplig-
heit kunt· ¶ Eines mals betet
Effeem mit andacht do ward er

Ephrain, a Jewish
physician attending St.
Basil, Scobsser (1487)

School at Salerno



The cradle of Western medical education was the medical school in Salerno, Italy, on the Amalfi Coast. Christian, Islamic and Jewish medicine flowed together creating a medical renaissance. The school, probably in existence as early as the 10th century, was famous throughout the Western world by the 13th century. At the center of medical training was the knowledge of herbs, both their medicinal and “magical” properties. The school at Salerno possessed the oldest academic botanic garden in Europe.

Today, only ruins of an ancient citadel may be seen above the modern Salerno.

The school is remembered for *Regimen Sanitatis Salernitanum*, or the Salerno Book of Health. First printed in 1484 and regularly reprinted in various forms, this influential poem, in Latin, set forth the Salernian rules for hygiene and medical treatment. The text, in rhyme, is filled with practical suggestions for maintaining health, at a time when medicine was largely ineffective in curing illness.

The National Library of Medicine has created an online exhibit of its collection of Salernian manuscripts at:

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/medieval/salerno.html>



GALTER

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

of Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine

www.galter.northwestern.edu

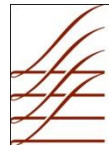
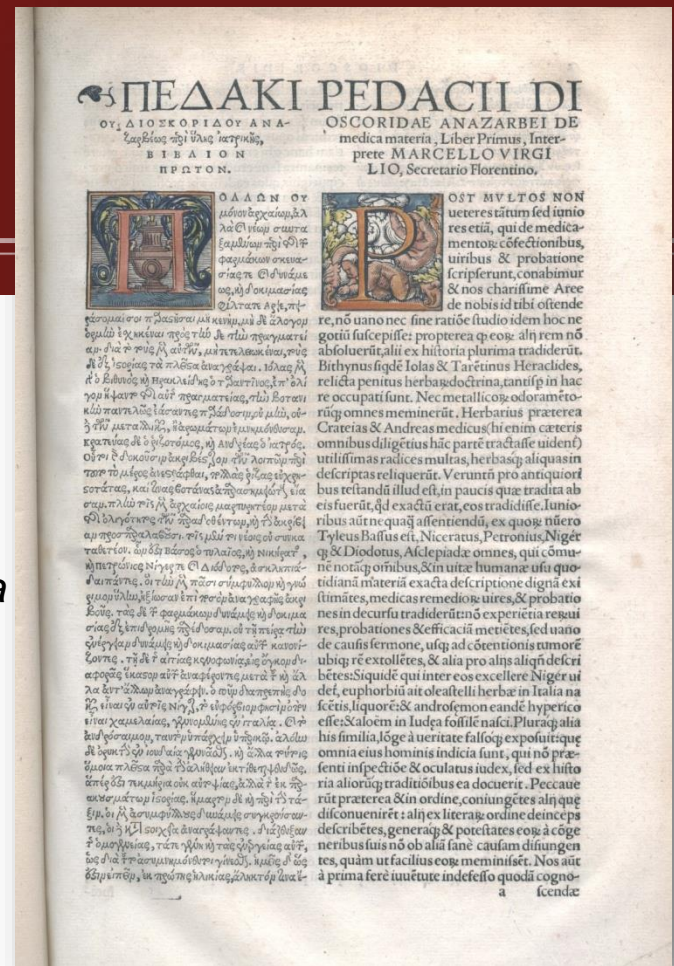
Botanicals ...

The first printed herbals, as well as other texts in medicine, science, literature and the arts appeared after the invention of the printing press by Gutenberg (about 1450) and relied on ancient authors for texts. The accessibility and standardization of these works perpetuated the influence of these venerable authors. The most famous in *materia medica* was the Greek, Dioscorides, who lived at the beginning of the Common Era, circa 60.

His medicinal plants formed the basis of modern botany, establishing the link between botany and medicine, and giving rise to the herbal.

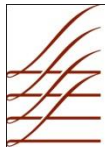
It was the medieval physician's duty to fear God and know his Dioscorides!
The term 'botany' is coined from Dioscorides, who used the Greek term *botane*, meaning herb.
Modern pharmacology stems from his attempts to systematize medicinal plant knowledge.

His text *De medica materia* was published in 1529 by Joannes Soter, though originally compiled circa 60 AD. The text, in parallel columns in Greek and Latin, is based on



GALTER the 1518 edition published by Aldius Mantius [Medical Rare Book 615.1
HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY D62v 1529]
of Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine

Medieval Western Medicine



GALTER

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

of Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine

Physician's handbook

www.galter.northwestern.edu

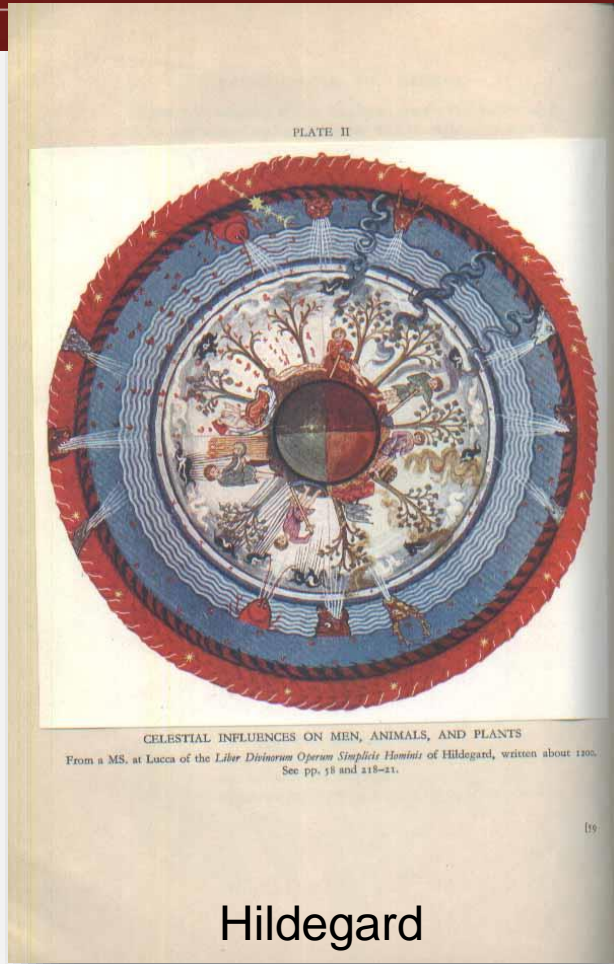
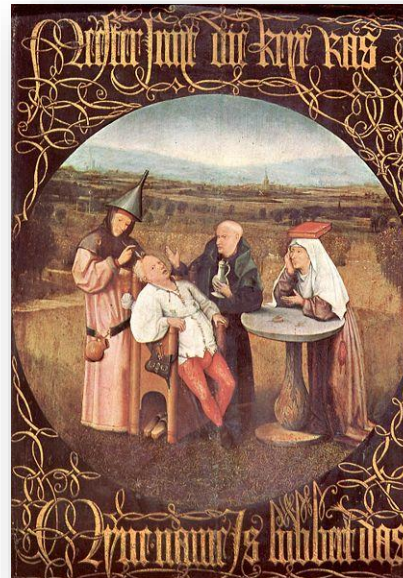
Medieval Medicine



Bosch



Guido da Vigivano



Hildegard

Medieval Medicine

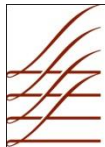


Miniatura del libro di preghiere « Les Grandes Heures » di Anna di Boemagna
Manoscritto del secolo XV (Biblioteca Nazionale di Parigi)

Sts. Cosmas & Damian



Manuscript depicting healing



GALTER

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

of Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine

Early Herbals

2000 B.C. “Here, eat this root.”

1000 A.D. “That root is heathen, say a prayer.”

1850 A.D. “That prayer is superstition, drink this potion.”

1940 A.D. “That potion is snake oil, swallow this pill.”

1985 A.D. “That pill is ineffective, take this antibiotic.”

2000 A.D. “That antibiotic is artificial, here, take this root.”—Anonymous

Among the Galter Special Collections rare books in *materia medica* is *Hortus sanitatis, germanice* subtitled *Gart der gesundheit* (Garden of health) dating from 1515. [Medical Rare Book 615 H78] Originally published in 1485, *Hortus sanitatis* in its many editions and translations, was the most popular and influential herbal of its time, serving as an encyclopedia of the plant, animal and mineral kingdoms and the medical applications of their products.

The Library’s German language edition is filled with quaint hand-colored woodcuts depicting life in the late Middle Ages and early Renaissance period.

This text was printed by Renatus [Reinhard] Beck in Strasbourg (Alsace).

Gutenberg Press circa 1440



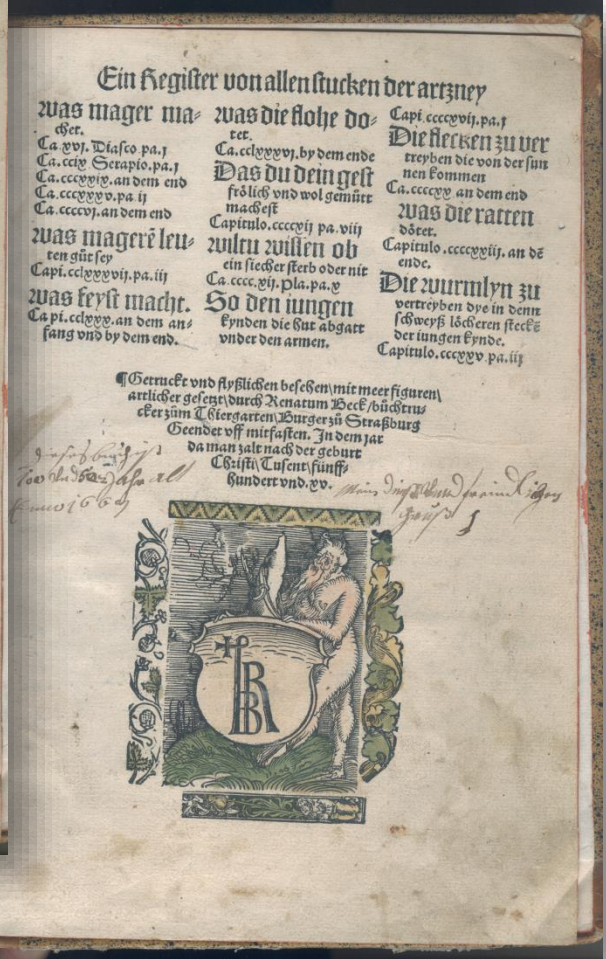
GALTER

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

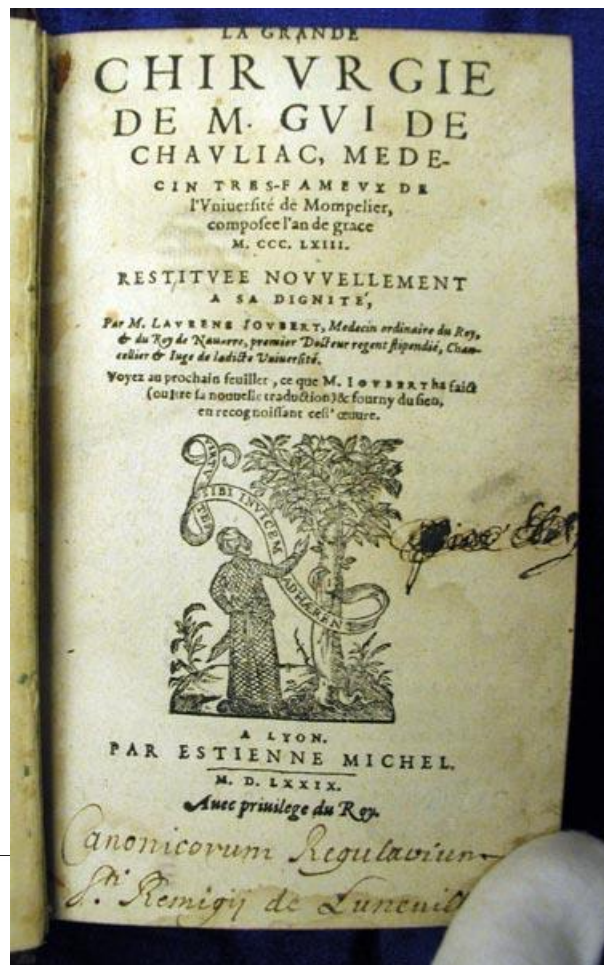
of Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine

www.galter.northwestern.edu

Hortus sanitatis, germanice 1515



Guy de Chauliac ca. 1300-1368



ut rini ad fore ut nidebis. et bec oia
 fut dicta s; ferentia. Quice. de nirtu
 tibus aialibus. Et licet s; ferentia
 Da. et. Ariabi tati fit sensus coio q
 diuersimode pot dici z fantasia et i
 imaginatio ut alias dechraui. Et ex
 bis possit patere inuameta hui⁹ ue
 tricali quia inuameta fut ut imagia
 tioni l'fantasie et sensu coio defuiat
 z ut oibus sensitiuis siue organo se
 sui tribuat spii aiale ut sentiant et
 ex bis apparet nocumeta que in h⁹
 uentriculo z cerebro anteriori coim
 gnt. quia i eo possit oes egritudies
 fieri solo coimutato mala coeplexio
 que si sint in panticulo doloro cant z
 si rotu circudat panticulu uocat' ouu
 si media pte emigranea. pot' et pati
 egritudie q; e apa et si fit impanicu
 lis calido no catur s; rfen q; frequet
 coingit si fit frigidu uocat' litragia
 si nero fit i sba cerebi pessimu est et
 mortale. z pot' pati egritudie co
 ponale que fit est oppilao non ex toto
 aut est substatia uaporata z sic est
 uertigo et scotomia aut est humo
 ralis z sic est stupor paralisis z but'
 modi si fit oppilao ex toto aut op
 plat uentriculos z s; am simul aut
 uentriculos tati. si uentriculos z sub
 stantia sic est apoplefia. si uentriculos
 tati sic est epilepsia. ueru est q; bec
 oppilatio est oppilao uentriculos
 alios siue occupao licet non tati q; z
 tu anterior. Defectia uero est de ge
 nere male coeplexiois ante aut qua
 procedas ad uentriculu mediu cois
 ra intermedia inter huc et mediu et
 fut tria ane q; fut sicut basis huius
 modi anterior uentriculi dextri et
 sinistri z substatia cerebri ad for
 maz z figura anchaz z a latere uni⁹
 cuiusq; intra uentriculos iam dictos
 sba una z sanguinea facta ad mo;

uermis oblogi siue subterranei liga
 ta ligamento z neruulis alterutrin
 que que ad sui elongationem cois
 git z claudit anchaz z uia siue tras
 tu ab anteriori ad mediu z ecotra et
 quado homo uult cessare a sui cog
 itatioe z consideratioe eleuat parietes
 z dilatat anchaz ut possit spio tras
 ex uno uentriculo ad alios z io uoca
 tur ueris tunica quia assimilat uerml
 s; terranco i substatia z figura z et
 i motu coistractio z extensio. post h⁹
 descende i ferius paulatine z primo
 tibi occurrit lacuna que e quedam
 cocauitas rotunda z obloga in cuius
 medio e forame tendens i fer' ad pa
 latu diagonal' z eidem occurrit uia
 directa que a medio uentriculo desc
 dit directe ad colatoriu et bec lacu
 na cuiusq; eminentias habet ro
 tundas magnas factas ad sustentan
 du uenas uel arterias ad ascendu
 a recte mirabil' ad uentriculos cere
 bri dictos et ideo in basi eius appa
 rent glandule que sunt iuxta rete mi
 rabile eminentes et per istaz lacuna
 uentriculi anteriores et cerebru qua
 tuz ad mediu eius expurgant suas
 superfluitates z s; cecebrus quantum
 ad partes anteriores magis expurgat
 suas superfluitates. per colatoria
 narius. Et bis expeditis istam nbi
 apparet uentriculus medius qui est
 sicut quedam uia et transitus ab an
 teriori ad posteriorem partem et i
 isto locata est uirtus cogitativa et
 merito ga bec utuo operat' copone
 do fantasia z memorata ut ex se
 eliciat no sefata. It' ga ipsa e uirt'
 regitua toti' aialio. regimie aut totu
 us aialio consistit i app' beseioe p'futu
 memoria p' teritoz z p'noticatione
 futuroz. et ideo debuit esse i medio
 baz uirtutum apprehensiuar et in

Pietro d'Argellata, d. 1423

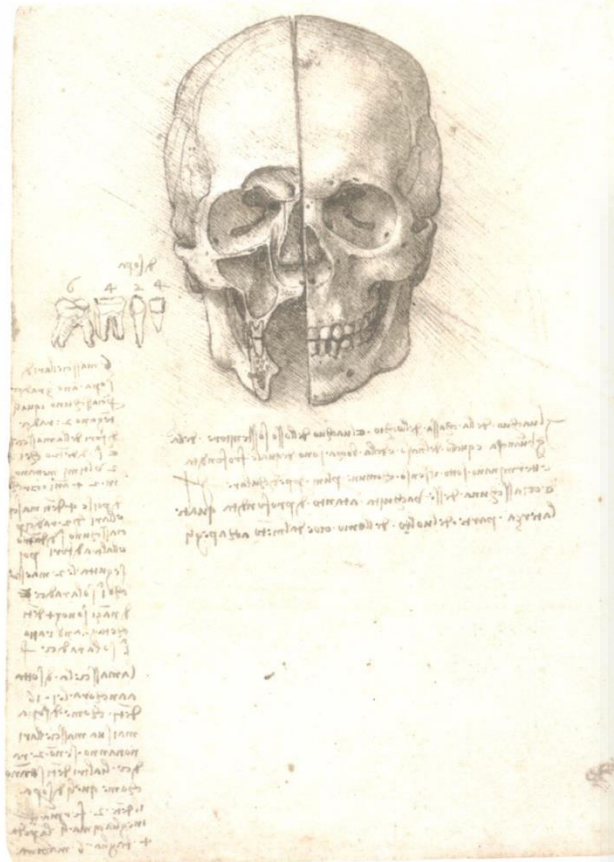
Chirurgia Chirurgia magistri Petri de argelata. Uenetijs : [Printer of Argellata, "Chirurgia" 1499 die 12 Septembris]

This treatise on surgery by **Pietro d'Argellata** was first printed in 1480. The text was derived mainly from earlier authorities but it does also contain much that was based on d'Argellata's personal experience and observations. D'Argellata was chosen to perform the *post mortem* on Pope Alexander V (d. 1410), when poisoning was suspected.

Argellata was Professor of Medicine at Bologna.



Leonardo da Vinci



GALTER

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

of Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine

www.galter.northwestern.edu

Bibliography ...

Western medical tradition : 800 B.C.-1800 A.D. / members of the Academic Unit, the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, London: Lawrence I. Conrad ... [et al.]. Cambridge, Eng. ; New York : Cambridge University Press, c1995. *Temporary Location* Galter Health Sciences Library: Special Collections WZ 40 W5274 1995

Western medical tradition, 1800 to 2000 / W. F. Bynum ... [et al.]. New York, NY : Cambridge University Press, 2006. *Temporary Location* Galter Health Sciences Library: Special Collections WZ 59 W527 2006

Storia della medicina / Arturo Castiglioni. Edition: Nuova ed., riveduta e ampliata. Milano : A. Mondadori, c1936. Galter Health Sciences Library: Special Collections WZ 40 C351s 1936

Exploring the History of Medicine

To be continued ...



GALTER

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

of Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine

www.galter.northwestern.edu