

**THE PRINTS
AND PHOTOGRAPHS
COLLECTION OF THE
NATIONAL LIBRARY
OF MEDICINE**





Pictorial Resources

OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE



The Prints and Photographs Collection includes all graphic media: woodcuts, engravings, etchings, mezzotints, lithographs, photographs, halftones, and other mechanically produced images. There are some drawings and watercolors and a few oil paintings, mostly portraits. They range in age from 15th century woodcuts to photographs of the latest Nobel prize winners in medicine. In size, they vary from 35 mm. slides to full-size portraits.

There are over 30,000 individual portraits, representing physicians, anatomists, botanists, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, chemists, and others who have contributed through the centuries to the health sciences and professions. Many are engravings and mezzotints after commissioned paintings. There is also a great variety of group portraits, showing meetings of societies, conventions, clinical groups, and informal gatherings.

All the individual portraits, and all identified medical persons in other pictures, are indexed in the portrait catalog. This catalog also includes citations to selected portraits from many books, and is constantly being enlarged by the addition of cards for portraits in journals indexed at the Library for *Index Medicus*. Totalling 80,000 entries, the catalog is an invaluable tool for the location of portraits in publications. To supplement this, catalogs and guides to the resources of other libraries are available for reference.

Pictures of buildings, including medical schools, societies, guildhalls, hospitals, and libraries, also form a substantial portion of the collection. U.S. military hospitals, including many from the Civil War and World War I, are particularly well represented, as are hospital facilities and allied services, such as transport of the wounded, nursing, sanitation, and field services.



Over 600 of the finest prints in the collection are caricatures, many of them beautifully hand-colored, from the 18th and 19th centuries. Vaccination, dentistry, the evils of quackery, the effects of over-indulgence in food and drink, misguided attempts to ward off the plague by special clothing, and other topics are treated in masterly fashion by such artists as Daumier, Gillray, Hogarth, and Rowlandson.

Many artists, on the other hand, have faithfully and sometimes with drama and beauty portrayed the activities of medical practitioners and the suffering of the sick or injured. From the 16th century on, there was an extensive trade in skillfully engraved versions of paintings by the masters, and the Library is fortunate to possess many of medical interest.

While portraiture and the history of medical professions and institutions are clearly revealed in prints, illustrations of scientific advances may best be found in books and journals. Medieval manuscripts may contain illustrations of anatomical knowledge, but in other fields, such as anesthesia, one must turn to periodical articles of the 19th century for some of the earliest pictures of equipment and techniques.

Photocopies and slides of pictorial material in the Library's collections will be prepared for a fee on request. For further information or reference assistance, write to:

HISTORY OF MEDICINE DIVISION
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE
8600 ROCKVILLE PIKE
BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20014



TAB. XLV. XXIX.

Depressio in basi enim crani vel jungitur crania, vel non. Si nulla, os depressum elevatur, sia clypeus in crebra Tab. precedens Fig. IV. Si aliqua, illa vel in modo, vel ad latius depressio apparet, raspe sic lata, aut angusta. Lata scilicet ad elevandum idoneus mos locum concedit. Angusta vero, quia nullam vectis gemam admittit, prius beneficio trypani & ferrule dilatanda est, ut per ipsum cranium depresso commodus vectis submitti possit. Vid. Tab. preced. Fig. VVI, VII, VIII & IX.

Fig. VII. rostro plattacco, Fig. V. rostro vulvarino, & Fig. VI. iterum rostro plattacco abscinditur partim, partimque abstrunguntur ossicula crani, quae membranas cerebri vel pungunt, vel leprimur.

Fig. VIII. officulo forcipibus abscindendo fabricatur instrumentum, membranae cutos distant, ne illorum acumine ledantur membranae cerebri involventes.

Fig. VIII. officulum crani acutum magno abscinditur forcipe, qui superiorem, si debet, aut si sine fabulato, Menlo gophylaceo prius submittit.

Fig. IX. separatur officulum crani modo ve crani, quem recedentes Chirurgi merito vocant, quia scalpel & malleus cerebrum nimis commoveat.

Fig. X. monstrat vulnus capitis cum lesione crani, quam de colationem vocant. Ut autem Operationes chirurgicas, quas in Tabulis quatuor antecedentibus monstravi, tyone scilicet intelligant, morbos solent unicus in traxio, membranis & ipso cerebro breviter perstringam, eorumque curandi rationem XXII. Paragraphis tradam.

I.

De vulnere capitis simplicissimo.

Vulnus capitis ex sola & simplici crani incisione ad pericranium, atque hujus de-
tinentum, & ductum, quoniam symphoniam de siturum, vel unum, unumque
conservatur aut futura, aut medicamentis agglutinantibus, vel carne de novo genita
impletur. Posterior curandi modus proxi-
mior videtur, quoniam cure per integrum
incisi ferè impossibile est, quia ob eandem causam pericranium ledatur.

I I.

De vulnere capitis cum lesione pericranii.

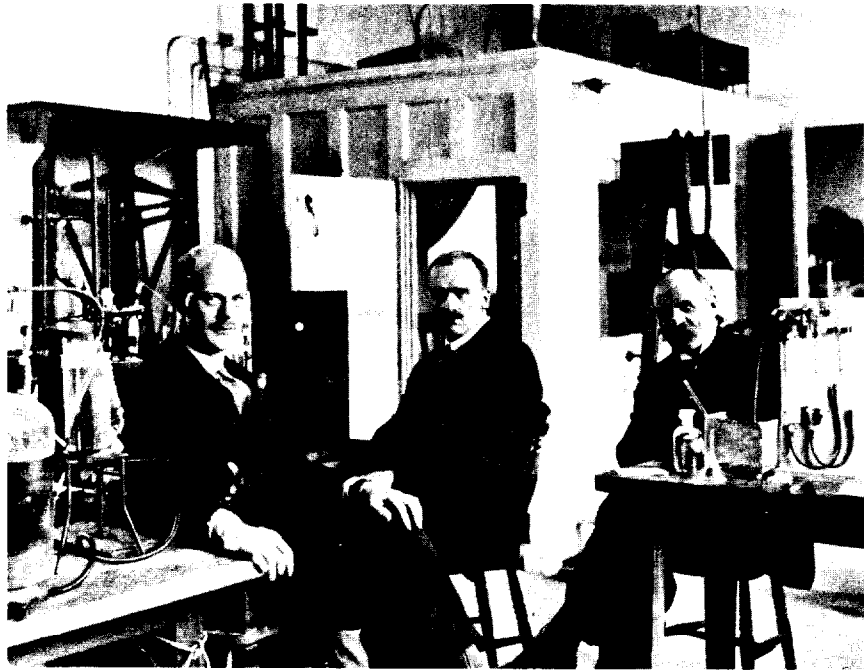
Vulnus capitis cum solius pericranii lesione, non tunc agglutinatur, quia dicitur, quia
labia vulneris adducta retinent, pericranium potest inflammari, ut patet, &
inflammatio dicitur matri facile communicari. Non consistit rito ob tres causas, quas
Hieronym. Fabricius ab Aquap. l. 2. Pentateuch. c. 16. adducit. Superè dicitur, ut tale
vulnus per generationem carnis curatur. Quare Chirurgus prima lesione huiusmodi ad vul-
neratum ex solius pericranii incisione vocatur, itaque ea pilos in aeternum ab radice, vulnus
que pliqua ex supra canabina confectis. Et dicitur, quod eorum agitato imbutum im-
plexat, ad vulnus labia deducenda, & sanguinis fluxum comprimendum; partes etiam
vicinas, ad praecavendam inflammationem, oleis refrigerantibus & adstringentibus
modice





AMBROISE PARÉ.

*Né à Laval au premier Dimanche 1^{er} Christian
du Roi Henri II François II, Charles IX et Henri
III. Mort le 20 Décembre 1580.*



3



C. S. Sherrin, 1911

6



7



10





HISTORY OF MEDICINE DIVISION
 8600 ROCKVILLE PIKE
 BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20014

- Fig. 1. Illustration from a text, showing trephining techniques. The book is *Armamentarium Chirurgicum Bipartitum* by Johannes Scultetus (1595-1645), published in Frankfurt and Ulm in 1666.
- Fig. 2. U.S. Army. Base Hospital No. 9, Châteauroux, France, 1919. Operating room, showing operation for the removal of a bullet.

Fig. 3. Group photograph, ca. 1850. Left to right: J. B. S. . . . cist; H. Whitridge Da . . . father, John Scott Ha . . . outstanding contributi . . . tion.

Fig. 4. Caricature by Gaudiss . . . early 19th century.

Fig. 5. Portrait of Ambroise . . . great surgeons of al . . . Ficquet (1719-1794)

Fig. 6. Photograph of Sir Cl . . . (1952), Nobel prize v . . . his work on the integra



1913, taken at Oxford, England. Haldane (1892-1964), genetics, of Australia; and Haldane's dane (1860-1936), who made as to the physiology of respira-

rt. Engraving, colored, of the

Paré (1510-1590), one of the time. Engraving by Etienne after a portrait by "W."

arles Scott Sherrington (1857- inner in physiology, 1932, for ve action of the nervous system.

Fig. 7. Young Lady with a Sore Throat. Engraving by Francesco Bartolozzi (1725-1815) after a painting by Pietro Longhi (1702-1785).

Fig. 8. Dissection scene. An unsigned wash drawing of the early 17th century. Preliminary design for Thomas Willis, *Cerebri Anatome*, Amsterdam, 1666.

Fig. 9. Anatomical amphitheatre constructed during the reign of Louis XIV, for the Compagnie Royale des Messieurs Chirugiens de Paris. Engraving by Simonneau and Perelle after a drawing by Antoine Dieu (1662-1727).

Fig. 10. U.S. Army. Harewood Hospital, Washington, D.C. Lithograph in color, by Charles Magnus, 1864.



Woodcut decorative device designed by Jean Beugnet (d. 1803),
for *Expériences sur les végétaux . . .*
by Jan Ingenhousz, published in Paris, 1780.

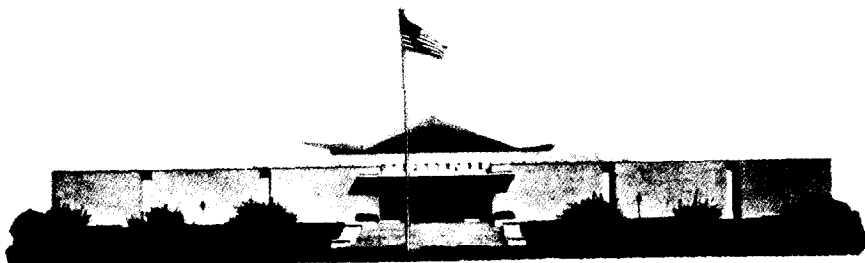


The collection was started in 1836 as the "Library of the Surgeon-General's Office" (Army) and developed as a national resource under John Shaw Billings, M.D., Librarian from 1865 to 1895. Named "Army Medical Library" in 1922 and "Armed Forces Medical Library" in 1952, it became part of the Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1956.

The National Library of Medicine is the world's largest research library in a single scientific and professional field. The Library's holdings total nearly 1,300,000 books, journals, theses, pamphlets, prints, and microfilms. More than 70 languages are represented in the collection.

The History of Medicine Division acquires, catalogs, and maintains medical materials of historical importance. There are approximately 60,000 printed works in its collection, as well as manuscripts, prints, and other pictorial material.

The Prints and Photographs Collection originated with the acquisition of a large group of portraits in 1879. The collection has since been enlarged through the generosity of many donors, transfers from other government agencies, and purchase. It now comprises some 55,000 pictures of nonclinical medical interest.



NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE
Bethesda, Maryland



U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Public Health Service
National Institutes of Health