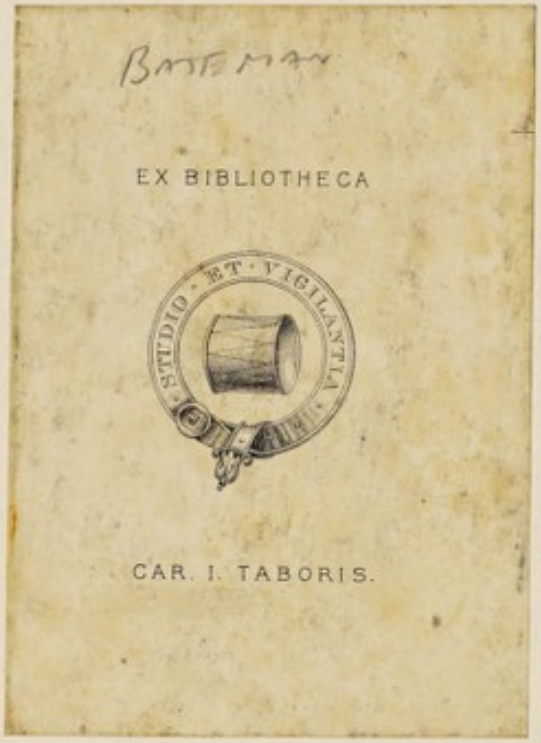

D.

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.

SEVENTY-TWO COLOURED PLATES.

BY THOMAS BATEMAN, M.D. F.L.S.

LIBRARIAN OF THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, HONORARY MEMBER OF THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, AND PHYSICIAN TO THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, AND TO THE LONDON HOUSE OF RECOVERY.

NEW EDITION,

IN WHICH THE COLOURING HAS BEEN MOST CAREFULLY EXECUTED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDANCE OF AN EMINENT PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN.

LONDON:

HENRY G. BOHN, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

From the many urgent representations, that were made to me, while I was preparing my synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases for the press, respecting the deficiencies of a mere descriptive treatise, unaccompanied by any graphical illustrations,—and from the obvious advantages which an ocular view of these external maladies affords, in conjunction with verbal description,—I am induced to suppose that a publication, like the present, will be acceptable to most of the readers of the Synopsis. With a view to their convenience, these plates will be published separately from the text of that work, of which they are intended as an illustration ; a few words of description and diagnosis only being annexed, for the purpose of rendering the plates not altogether unintelligible alone ; but which will add nothing to the *cost* of the work.

Upon this subject, I may observe, that it would have been more satisfactory to myself, if the Fasciculi could have been published at a lower price : but it would have ill answered the purpose, either of the editor or the purchasers, to sacrifice accuracy to cheapnes ; or to incur the risk of misleading, and being misled, by imperfect and ill-executed representations of the diseases attempted to be pourtrayed, merely to facilitate the sale of the work. I trust, however, that the appearance of a Fasciculus four times in the year, for three successive years, will not be deemed too frequent, nor prevent my professional brethren from taking a share in the necessary expenses of such a work.

The copper plates, belonging to Dr. Willan's Treatise, having come into my possession, together with several drawings, prepared for the subsequent Orders, upon which he had not published any thing; and many original drawings, relative to the whole classification, having also been procured; I propose to publish twelve Fasciculi, containing six plates each, illustrative of all the principal genera and species, described in the Synopsis. The first four Orders, consisting of Pimples, Scales, Rashes, and Blebs or Blains, (Bullæ) will be illustrated chiefly by the republication of Dr. Willan's plates, improved at a considerable expense by the able hands of Mr. Stewart, and tinted with every possible care. The syphilitic eruptions, being a distinct class of diseases, and being, in fact, very insufficiently ascertained or characterized, will be, for the present, omitted; and a few additions, illustrative of other varieties, more immediately belonging to the arrangement, will be made. The last four Orders, comprising the Pustular, Vesicular, Tubercular, and Macular diseases, will be illustrated by a series of new engravings, executed from the original drawings above mentioned. This collection of drawings is nearly completed, and a few of them already engraved; so that punctuality in the completion of the publication may be confidently promised.

T. B.

14, Bloomsbury Square,
20th December, 1814.

PREFACE.

In pathology, as well as in other departments of science, the advantages of methodical arrangement and a definite nomenclature, in aiding the progress of inquiry, have been generally acknowledged; but no branch of nosology appears to be so necessary or amenable to practical utility, as the classification of those diseases, which, being external, exhibit palpable differences of character, and are subject, like other objects of natural history, to the examination of our senses. From this circumstance alone, cutaneous diseases are, therefore, peculiarly capable of illustration by nosological arrangement; and, in fact, nothing but the want of such an arrangement can account for the general confusion of language and indiscriminate practice which have heretofore prevailed in this branch of medicine. Among the various attempts which have from time to time been made to class these diseases, the method proposed by Professor Plenck has alone any pretensions to accuracy. It is founded upon the proper basis of external character; and, indeed, appears to have been the model adopted by Dr. Willan for his own classification: but it was not followed out in its various parts with the same correct adherence to the fundamental principles, nor supported by the same extensive practical observation, the same perspicuity of diagnosis, and the same clear detail of symptoms belonging to each

genus and species. Hence it was not calculated, like the more correct system devised by Dr. Willan, to fulfil all the purposes of nosological investigation.

There is another circumstance, however, which renders the diseases of the skin equally capable of methodical classification with the other objects of natural history, namely, the facility of representing them by drawings. This was first attempted by Dr. Willan, and the engravings annexed to his work contributed greatly to the elucidation both of the general principles of the classification and nomenclature, and of the forms and progressive changes of various species of cutaneous disease. It was a source of considerable regret and disappointment, therefore, to the profession, that this work, and especially its excellent illustrations, should have been but half completed by its lamented author. Many intimations of this feeling reached me soon after the publication of my Synopsis, in consequence of its acknowledged deficiency in respect to the plates, which should have accompanied the work as completed by the hands of its author. The publication of the whole system in a compendious and accessible form, has, however, probably been the means of diffusing a knowledge of it through a much wider field, and thus, I trust, of contributing to extend this part of pathology beyond the limits which it would have reached under the more costly form in which it originally appeared. For I have the satisfaction to state, that within the space of three years four large impressions of the Synopsis have been called for; and that it has been translated into the French and German languages, (into the latter under the direction and with the annotations of the learned Professor Sprengel,) and republished in America. In order, however, to fulfil the wishes of the profession by the completion, as far as it was in my power, of the series of engravings

begun by Dr. Willan, I have purchased the copy-right of that work, together with the drawings and engravings procured by him, and have now brought that series to a conclusion.

It remains for me to say a few words respecting the mode in which this has been accomplished. The first four Orders, *Papulæ*, *Squamæ*, *Exanthemata*, and *Bullæ*, have been illustrated by the reprinting of Dr. Willan's engravings, improved by Mr. Stewart, with the following exceptions. Plate XII, representing the *Psoriasis gyrata*, was re-engraved. In Plate XIII, which is new, a very accurate portrait of *P. inveterata* is substituted for Dr. Willan's confused and indistinct representation of that disease; and another variety of *P. diffusa* is superadded. Plates XVIII and XXX are also new: the former, exhibiting the disease *Ichthyosis* when it affects the face; and the latter, a variety of *Purpura* unnoticed by Dr. Willan. The second figure was added to Plate XXXII, from a drawing left by Dr. Willan, illustrating a species of *Erythema*, which he had omitted to represent. With Plate XXXIV the new series of engravings commences; and the superiority of execution by the able hand of Mr. Stewart will be very evident through the remainder of the series, with the exception of Plates XLVIII, LXIII, LXVII, and LXIX, which were already rather coarsely engraved by another artist by Dr. Willan. I think it but justice to Mr. Stewart to point out this circumstance. With the exception of the representations of *Impetigo. Porrigo*, *Ecthyma cachecticum*, *Varicella* (P. XLVI.), *Herpes præputialis*, *Rupia Eczema impetiginodes & mercuriale*, the carbuncle of the plague, *Vitiligo Molluscum contagiosum*, *Sycosis barbæ*, and *Elephantiasis*, all the new engravings were made from drawings found in Dr. Willan's collection, with their names written by his own hand, and obviously intended to illustrate his work, had he

lived to complete it. I stated, in the advertisement prefixed to the first Fasciculus of this work, some reasons for omitting the engravings representing those varieties of the different genera, which were reputed syphilitic. Further observation has confirmed the propriety of that omission: for the subject has been rather perplexed than elucidated by the most recent experiments; and it would be presumptuous, in the present state of our knowledge, to attempt to determine the character of the eruptions of true syphilis.

T. B.

14, *Bloomsbury Square,*
Oct. 1*st*, 1817.

INDEX.

Strophulus intertinctus.

Published June 1, 1813 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

This Fasciculus contains a representation of the principal species of the first Order of Cutaneous Eruptions, which are characterized by Papulæ or *Pimples**. The three Genera of this Order are Strophulus, Lichen, and Prurigo.

PLATE I.

The Strophulus *intertinctus*; popularly termed the *Red Gum*, or *Gown*; a pimply eruption of a vivid red colour, rising sensibly above the level of the skin, and intermixed often with dots and red patches which have no elevation. It is peculiar to very young infants; and often consistent with good health.

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Published June 1st 1838 by Longman Hurst Rees Orme & Brown

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The STROPHULUS *albidus*; which has been denominated by some writers the *White Gum*. It exhibits numerous little, hard, whitish pimples, that remain a long time, on the face and neck, and, like the red gum, is frequently unaccompanied by any indisposition, but, like it, is occasionally the indication of disturbance in the alimentary canal.

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Fig. 1.

Strophulus confertus.

Fig. 2.

Strophulus volaticus.

Fig. 3.

Strophulus candidus.

Published June 1st 1815 by Longman Hurst Rees Orme & Brown

PLATE III.

Fig. 1.—The STROPHULUS *confertus*; commonly called the *rank Red Gum*, and also, from its frequent occurrence in children a little older, during the commencement of dentition, the *Tooth-Rash*. It is remarkable for the more extensive crop of *papulæ*, which are smaller, and more crowded, than in the other species; and, in children of seven or eight months, of a higher colour, exhibiting a general redness in each patch. It spreads along the fore-arm, cheeks, and forehead, which are its most common seats, as represented in the plate.

Fig. 2.—The STROPHULUS *volaticus*; or *Feu volage*; a less common eruption, which is distinguished by its small circular clusters of *papulæ*, each patch containing from three to ten, which as well as the interstices between them, are of a high red colour. They rapidly appear in succession, turn brown, and exfoliate.

Fig. 3.—The STROPHULUS *candidus*; differing from the preceding in the larger size of the *papulæ*, which are smooth and shining, and without any surrounding redness, and stand at a considerable distance from each other.

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Fig. 1.

Lichen simplex.

Fig. 2.

Lichen agrius.

Published Jan. 1. 1838 by Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, & Longman.

PLATE IV.

Comprises two species of LICHEN, a non-contagious, papular eruption, affecting adults.

Fig. 1.—The LICHEN simplex; which is characterized by a scattered eruption of distinct red *papulæ*, with a very moderate inflammation surrounding their base, terminating with a slight scurfy exfoliation of the cuticle. It is liable to be mistaken for the itch, the eruption of which, however, is usually less red, and more humid, being vesicular or postular, but seldom purely papular. The distinct and distant papulæ distinguish it from the measles and scarlatina, for which it has been mistaken.

Fig. 2.—The LICHEN *agrius*; which is a more inflammatory form of the disease, and marked by the highly red hue of some of its patches, the skin of which becomes at length harsh, thickened, chapped, and excoriated. This tendency, and the diffuse redness, connecting the *papulæ*, distinguish this Lichen from the other species.

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Fig. 1.

Lichen pilaris

Fig. 2.

Lichen lividus

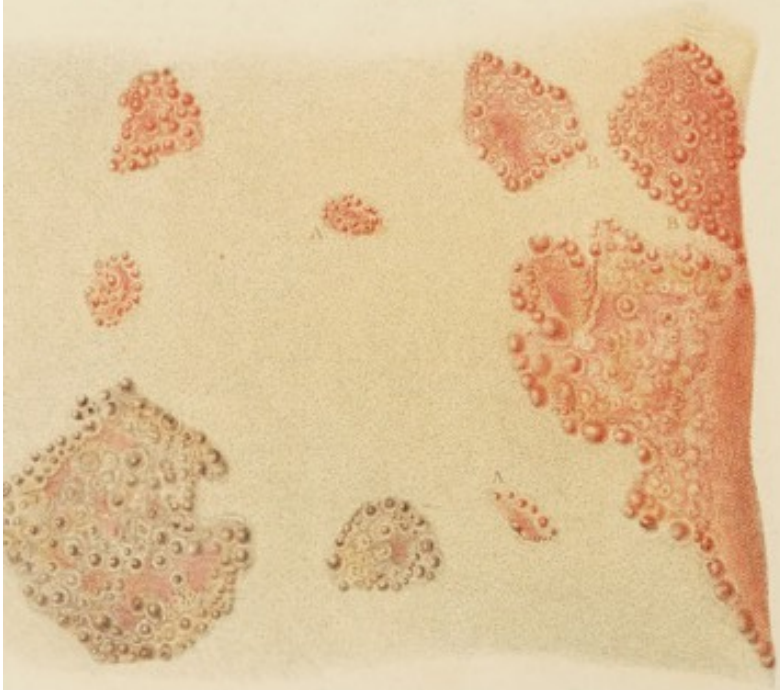

Fig. 3. *Lichen circumscriptus*

Published Jan. 1, 1811, by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, & Brown

PLATE V.

Fig. 1.—The LICHEN *pilaris*; in which the *papulæ*, chiefly appear at the roots of the cutaneous hairs.

Fig. 2.—LICHEN *lividus*; which is in fact a modification of Purpura, consisting of a sort of papular or elevated petechiæ.

Fig. 3.—The LICHEN *circumscriptus*; an annulated form of the eruption, less common than the two first, in which the *papulæ* are arranged in circular clusters, which have a well defined margin. They are apt to extend themselves by this papulated border, while the central surface becomes even, but continues slightly red and rough. This species was neither figured nor described in the first edition of Dr. Willan's work.

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Fig. 2. *Prurigo formicans.*

Fig. 1.

Prurigo mitis.

Fig. 4.

appearance through a Magnifier.

Natural size.

an enlarged Claw.

Fig. 3. *Prurigo senilis.*

Published June 1st 1845 by Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans

PLATE VI.

Contains the three species of PRURIGO, the only remaining disease of this Order, which is characterized by nearly colourless *papulæ*, with intense itching.

Fig. 1.—PRURIGO *mitis*: which is distinguished from LICHEN *simplex* by its soft and smooth *papulæ*, of nearly the same colour as the rest of the skin, and which seldom appear red, except when violently rubbed. As in the following species, minute black scabs become the most visible objects, which form upon them by the concretion of a little watery humour and blood, which ooze out, when their tops are abraded.

Fig. 2, and 3.—PRURIGO *formicans* and *senilis*; which differ little from each other, or from the preceding species, except that the *papulæ* are larger in the last: these eruptions are more visible from the formation of the little dark scabs just mentioned, than from the appearance of the *papulæ* themselves, which are apt to escape observation from their hue. The combination of these colourless *papulæ*, with the little dark central specks upon those which have been abraded and inflamed, as is well represented in the plate, serve to determine the diagnosis between this disease and the contagious itch.

Fig. 4.—Represents an insect, of which a great number were detected on the skin of an old man, affected with PRURIGO *senilis*, by Dr. Willan, who never met with a second instance of the same occurrence. Neither the disease nor the insect was communicated to the patient's wife, or to any of his family. It is obviously not a *pediculus*; but, both from the structure of its hind legs, and the rapidity of its jumping motion, it was deemed to belong to the genus *pulex*.

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Lepra Vulgaris.

Published April 1, 1835 by Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green

FASCICULUS II.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

THIS Fasciculus contains delineations of several species of the two principal genera of the *second* Order of Cutaneous Eruptions, which are distinguished by the formation of *Scales**. There are four genera of *scaly* diseases, which are denominated LEPRA, PSORIASIS, PITYRIASIS, and ICHTHYOSIS.

PLATE VII.

LEPRA *vulgaris*, the common *Leprosy*; which is characterized, like all the species of this genus, by "scaly patches, of different sizes, having always nearly a *circular* form." It appears, first, in small, distinct, red, and shining elevations of the cuticle, on the centres of which thin white scales are speedily formed (as at A). In the course of three or four days, these spots are flattened and dilated, and become more scaly, equalling in size a silver penny (as at B); and they continue to enlarge, still retaining their circular form, to the size of a shilling or half a crown, or sometimes larger (as at D). Occasionally, though rarely, the scales accumulate into a thick crust (as at C). The patches are commonly surrounded by a red and slightly elevated border, which generally remains scaly after the central area has recovered its texture in the progress of cure. The leprous patches often appear first at the elbow, or immediately below the knee (as at E).

* See Definition 2. Synopsis, p. xx.

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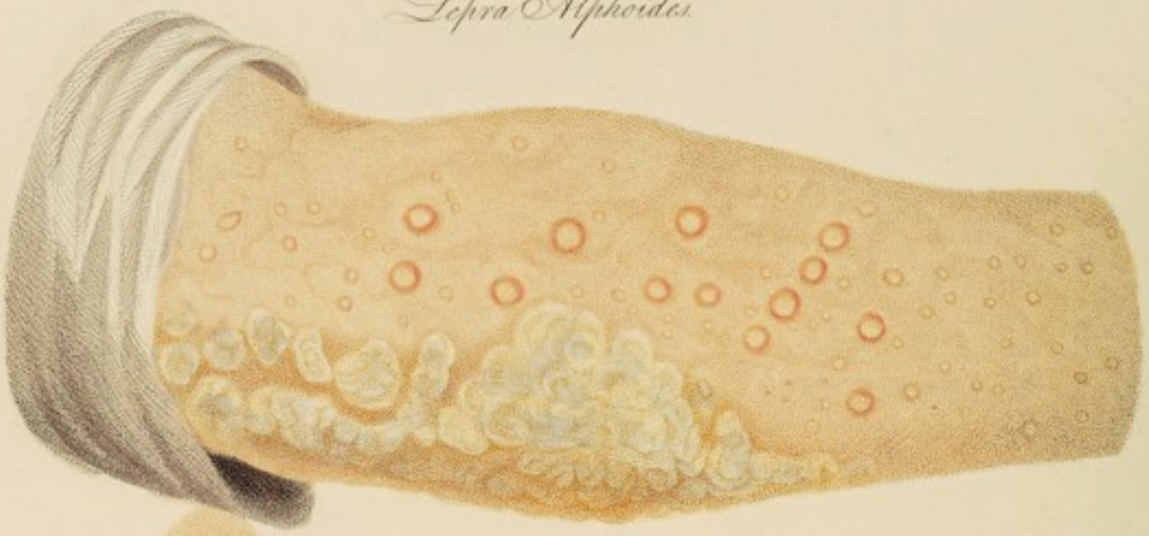
Lepra Alphoides.



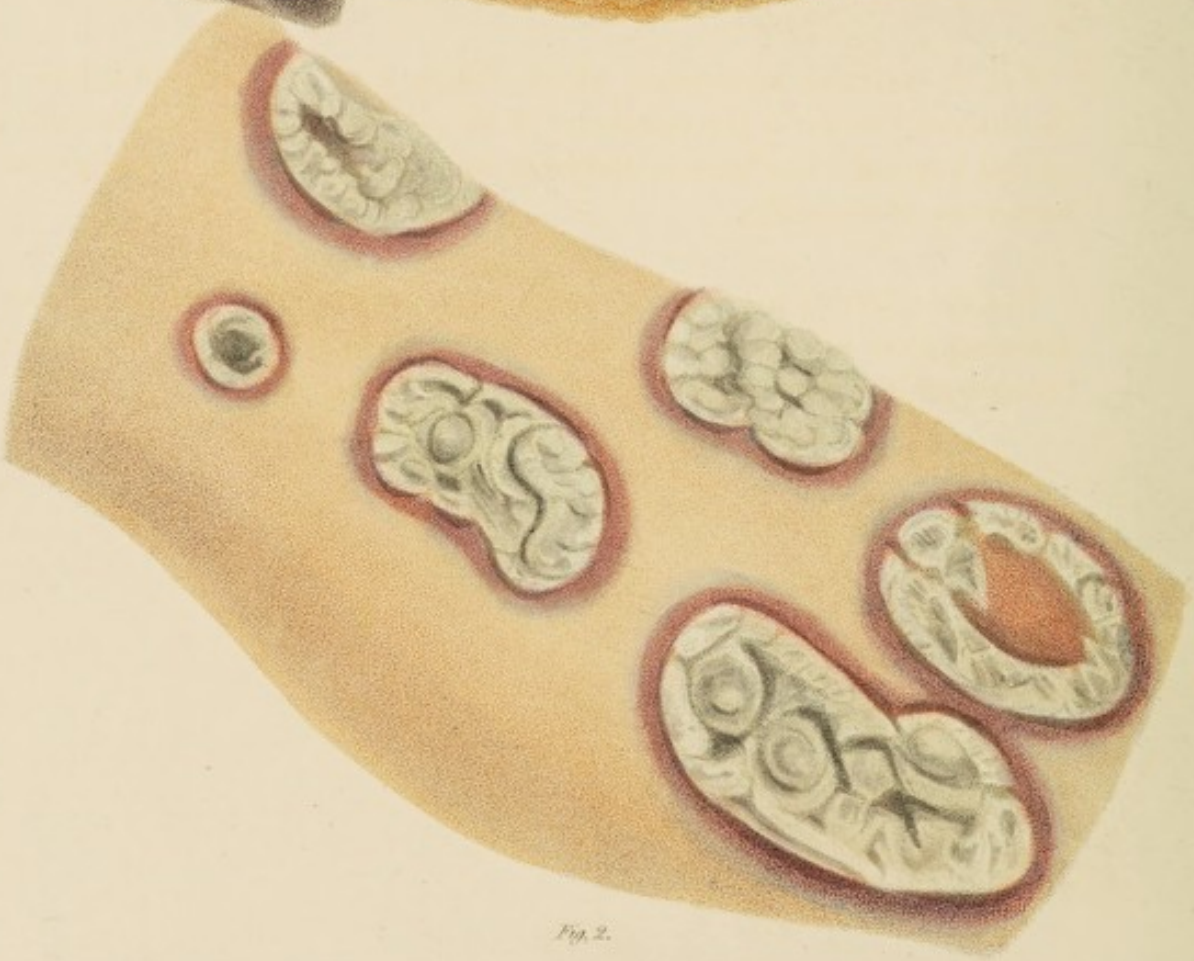


Fig. 2.

Lepra nigricans.

Published April 1, 1837 by Longman, Rees, Orme, & Brown.

PLATE VIII.

Fig. 1.—Lepra *alphoides;* which differs from the preceding form of the disease chiefly in the small size of the circular patches, which seldom extend beyond a few lines in diameter, and in the minuteness and greater whiteness of the scales.

Fig. 2.—Lepra *nigricans;* which is a more rare form of the disease, differing from the L. *vulgaris* in the dark and livid colour of its patches, but resembling it in regard to its form and distribution.

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Fig. 1.

Psoriasis guttata.

Fig. 2.

Psoriasis diffusa, in separate patches.

Published April 1, 1855 by Longmans, Green, Reed, Brown & Green.

PLATE IX.

Fig. 1.—PSORIASIS *guttata*; a form of the *scaly tetter* most nearly allied to the Lepra, and characterized by small, distinct patches of thin scales, with little or no inflammation round them, and without the regular circular figure, or the elevated border of Lepra. Their circumference is often angular, and sometimes slightly serpentine.

Fig. 2.—PSORIASIS *diffusa*; which consists of irregular, rough, and reddish patches, of various sizes, interspersed with chops and scales, the surface of which is exceedingly tender and irritable. In this variety, the patches are separate; but they are apt to expand till they become confluent.

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Fig. 1. Plate V.

Psoriasis diffusa

Fig. 2.

Psoriasis diffusa, peculiar to Washer Women.

Published April 1 1833 by Longman, Rees, Orme & Brown.

PLATE X.

Fig. 1.—Psoriasis *diffusa*. Another specimen of the same species, in which the scales are more minute, and more readily exfoliate.

Fig. 2.—Psoriasis *diffusa*; a variety of the same species, which occurs chiefly about the hands and arms of washerwomen, in consequence of the irritation of soap, and which is generally more highly inflamed, chopped, and tender, than any other variety of the disease. The scales separate in large irregular flakes.

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Psoriasis diffusa — peculiar to Bakers.

Published April 1, 1833 by Longman, Rees & Brown.

PLATE XI.

Psoriasis *diffusa;* a variety of the disease which often affects the back of the hand of bakers, and has been thence called the *Baker's itch.* It is accompanied with numerous chops and fissures about the knuckles, and the surface is a little tumefied, and the scaliness slight.

In his second edition of this plate, Dr. Willan had introduced a figure of the Psoriasis *inveterata;* but the representation was so totally inadequate to convey any idea of the disease, that it has been deemed necessary to expunge it, and to restore the engraving to its original state. A new representation of this form of Psoriasis will be given in the next Fasciculus, Plate XIII.

Element of Bone — peculiar to Perkins

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Psoriasis gyrata.

Published April 1, 1813 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

PLATE XII.

Psoriasis *gyrata*; which is chiefly distinguished by the singular form and distribution of the scaly patches. These are tortuous and vermiform, or circular and semicircular with tortuous appendages, and are often arranged in a similar manner on each breast, or on each side of the spine. Slight scales are separated from the surface of the patches.

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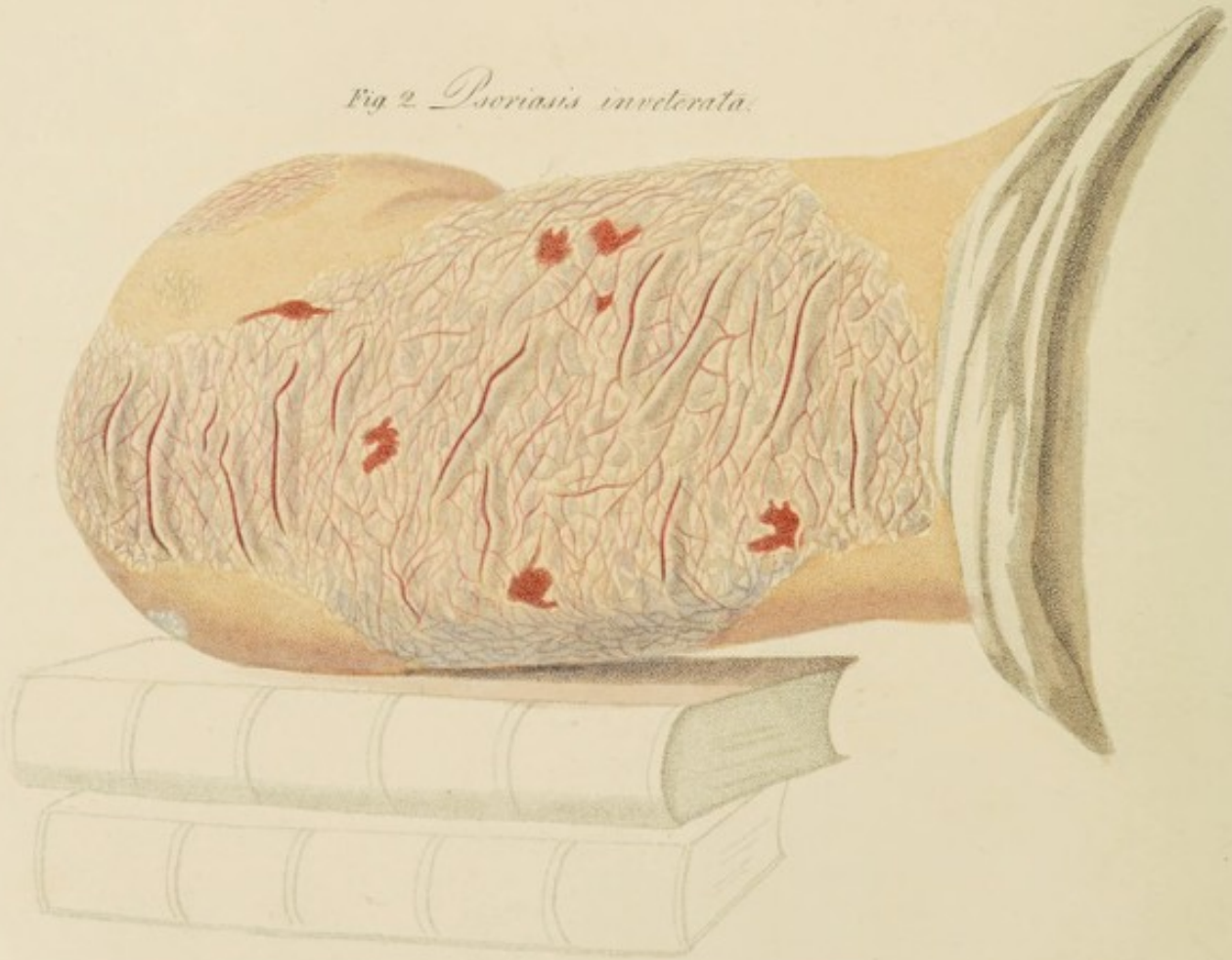
Fig. 1. *Psoriasis diffusa.*

Fig. 2. *Psoriasis inveterata.*



Drawn by T.H.

Engraved by J. Stewart.

Published July 1, 1835, by Longman, Rees, Orme, & Brown.

FASCICULUS III.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

THIS Fasciculus comprises the remainder of the specimens of the *second* Order, or *scaly* diseases of the skin; namely, two additional varieties of PSORIASIS, and the principal modifications of PITYRIASIS and ICHTHYOSIS.

PLATE XIII.

Fig. 1.—PSORIASIS *diffusa*; a variety of the eruption, not figured by Dr. Willan, which occurs almost exclusively in young subjects, affecting the whole surface of the body, and producing a considerable degree of itching and irritation, but without any material derangement of the health. The scales and patches are both more numerous and more minute on the trunk than on the extremities. This drawing was taken from a boy about nine years of age.

Fig. 2.—PSORIASIS *inveterata*; the most extensive and severe form of the disease, "is characterized by an almost universal scaliness, and a harsh, dry, thickened state of the skin:" it begins in separate patches on the extremities, and rapidly spreads over nearly the whole surface of the body. The scales are quickly produced and thrown off, and the skin is red, deeply furrowed, thickened, and rigid, so that motion is often painful and difficult.

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Psoriasis palmaria.

Published July 1st 1815 by Longman Hurst Rees Orme & Brown

PLATE XIV.

Psoriasis *palmaria*; an obstinate form of the *scaly tetter*, which is nearly confined to the palm of the hand, but sometimes appears slightly on the inside of the fingers and wrist. The cuticular furrows are deep, and even fissured at the bottom, so as to bleed when the fingers are strongly extended; and the whole surface of the diseased patch is rough, in consequence of the detached and elevated edges of the scaly cuticle. The complaint is troublesome from the heat, pain, itching, and stiffness which attend it.

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Pityriasis.

Plate IV.

Fig. 1.

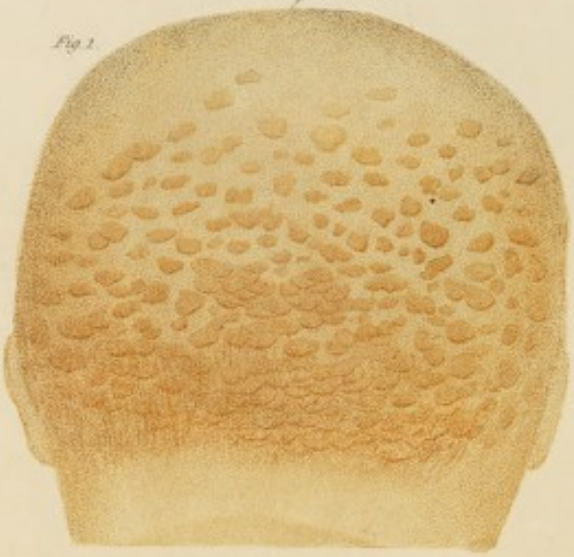

Fig. 2.

Agd. Edwards del.

Published July 1st 1833 by Longman, Rees, Orme & Brown.

Terry sculp.

PLATE XV.

Fig. 1.—PITYRIASIS *capitis*; which, when it occurs in young infants, as here represented, is called *the Dandriff*. On the upper part of the forehead and temples, it appears as a slight whitish scurf; but on the other parts of the head there are large, flat, semitransparent scales.

Fig. 2.—PITYRIASIS *versicolor*; a chequered discoloration of the skin, of a brown or yellowish hue, appearing chiefly about the breast, abdomen, shoulders, and upper arms. The discoloured patches are slightly rough with minute scurf or scales, which, however, are not always very conspicuous. Sometimes there is a slight redness in the patches, and then the eruption is accompanied by some degree of itching.

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Ichthyosis Simplex.

Published July 1st 1826 by T. Hurst, Paternoster Row & Brown

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Ichthyosis *simplex*; the *fish-skin* disease, which is characterized by a permanently harsh, dry, rough, thickened, and slightly scaly texture of the integuments, generally of a brown or mud-colour. The scales are not deciduous, as in Lepra and Psoriasis.

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Ichthyosis cruris

Published July 1822 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

PLATE XVII.

ICHTHYOSIS *cruris*; a variety of the disease, which occurs in the lower extremities, in some cases of anasarca, forming a rugged coating, which ultimately cracks, and permits a discharge of the effused lymph through innumerable crevices.

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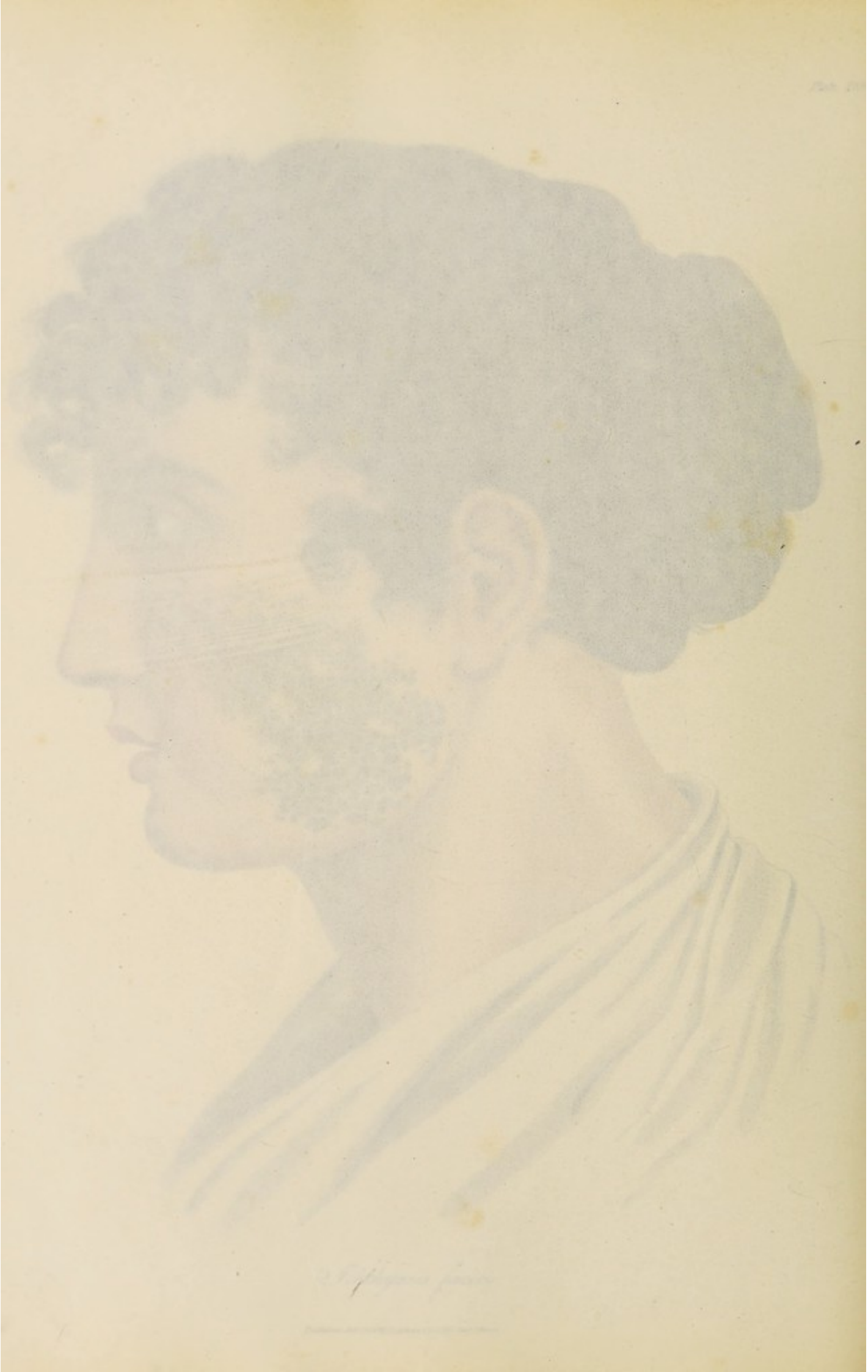
Ichthyosis faciei.

Published July 1st 1823 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown

PLATE XVIII.

Ichthyosis *faciei*. The face is often free from the disease, while the rest of the surface is affected with it; but in the case from which this drawing of the eruption was made, it was confined exclusively to the cheeks, the two patches uniting at one time across the nose. The head is imitated from one of M. Alibert's engravings.



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Rubeola vulgaris.

Published Feb.y 1st 1815 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

Stewart Lith.

E. Smithies sculp.

FASCICULUS IV.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

THIS Fasciculus comprehends the three most important genera of the *third* Order of cutaneous diseases, the *Exanthemata*, or *Rashes** ; namely, RUBEOLA, SCARLATINA, and URTICARIA.

PLATE XIX.

RUBEOLA *vulgaris* ; the common form of measles, as it appears on the fifth day of the fever, and the second of the efflorescence, consisting of an intermixture of small, distinct, and nearly circular spots (A) ; and of little irregular patches, formed by the coalescence of these, which affect somewhat of a semicircular or crescent form (B), and are slightly raised. Upon the neck and arms a few miliary vesicles sometimes appear, during the height of the eruption, as at (C).

* See Definition 3. Synopsis, p. xx.

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* See Definition 3. Synopsis, p. xx.

Rubeola sine catarrho.

Published April 1st 1813 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

PLATE XX.

RUBEOLA *sine catarrho.* This variety has been observed, during an epidemic season, in a few rare instances, in which the eruption of measles went through its stages, unaccompanied by any symptoms of fever, ophthalmia, or catarrh. It is so far important, however, that it does not secure the constitution from a subsequent attack of the febrile measles.

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Rubeola nigra?

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Appearance of the Rubeola vulgaris on its decline?

Published Feb.y 1.st 1820 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

Sutherland sculp.

PLATE XXI.

Fig. 1.—Rubeola *nigra*. Dr. Willan gave this appellation to an unusual appearance, which he had sometimes seen about the seventh or eighth day of measles, the rash becoming suddenly black, or of a dark purple colour, with a mixture of yellow. It has continued ten days, or longer, without materially disturbing the functions of the patient.

Fig. 2.—Is a representation of the Rubeola vulgaris, about the eighth day, when it is declining, and assumes a slightly yellowish hue.

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Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

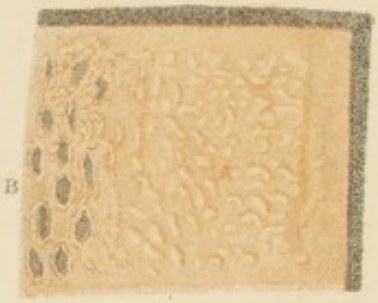

Fig. 1.

Scarlatina simplex.

dd.

Saillier sculpt.

PLATE XXII.

Scarlatina *simplex*; the rash of scarlet fever, when it is not attended by ulceration of the throat. It is at first composed of innumerable red points (as at A, Fig. 2.), which on the following day coalesce, or are extended into an almost continuous efflorescence, especially over the cheeks and limbs; and on these parts, the miliary glands and papillæ of the skin are so much distended with blood, as to be raised into minute papulæ, which produce a roughness of the surface, like the cutis anserina (as at Fig. 1. B); and sometimes into miliary vesicles (as at Fig. 1. A). But there are commonly many interstices of skin-colour, of very irregular forms (as at C.). When the eruption begins to decline, the scarlet hue becomes less vivid, and the interstices are very numerous, as at the commencement (Fig. 2.).

Fig. 3. represents the speckled appearance, which often shews itself in a scurfiness (A), or in little patches of cuticle, which have sometimes been mistaken for vesicles (B).

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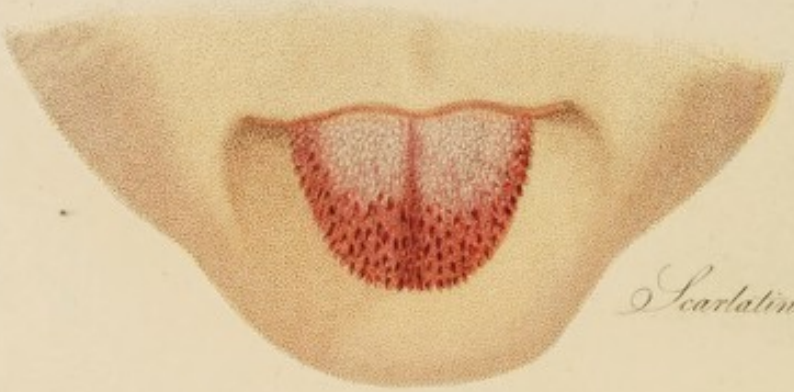
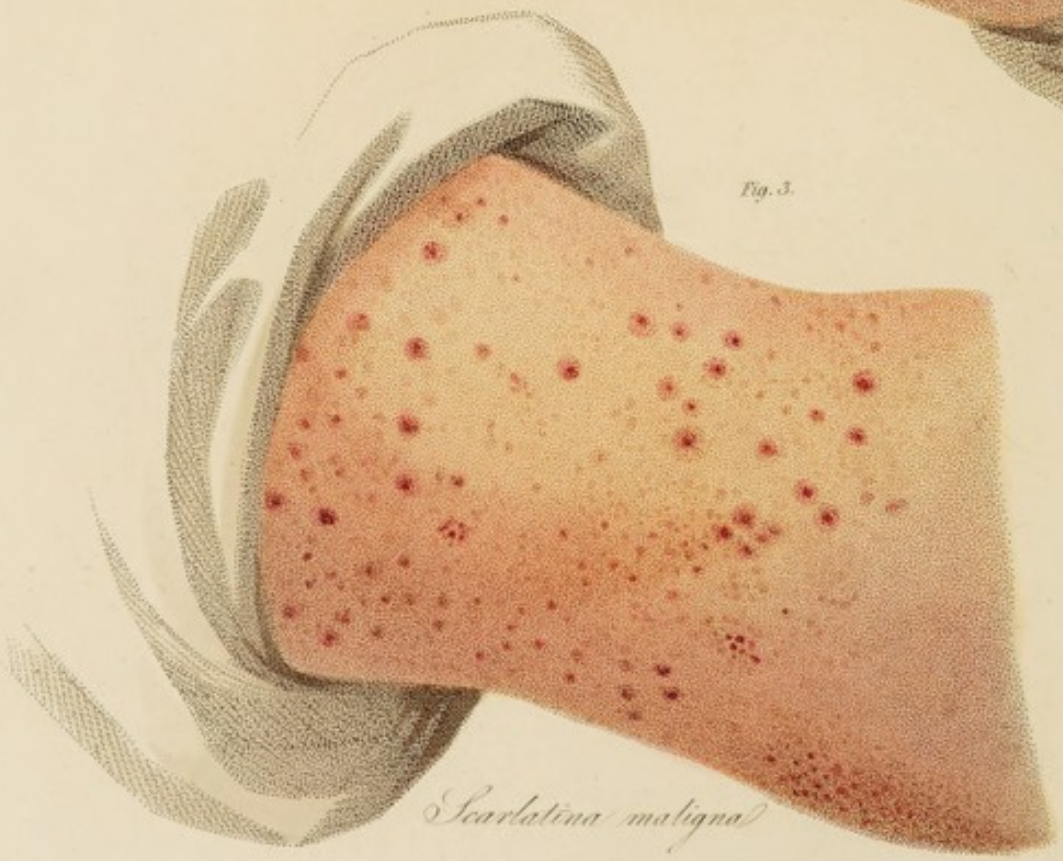


Scarlatina anginosa

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Scarlatina maligna

Published Feb.y 1st 1833 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

Kirtland del.t et

PLATE XXIII.

Fig. 1. represents the inflamed and elongated papillæ of the tongue, in Scarlatina *anginosa*.

Fig. 2. The eruption of Scarlatina *anginosa* on the arm; shewing the goose-skin appearance from minute papulæ (as at A); and the general fulness of the cutaneous vessels (as at B).

Fig. 3. The rash of Scarlatina *maligna*, of a darker hue, and intermixed with Petechiæ.

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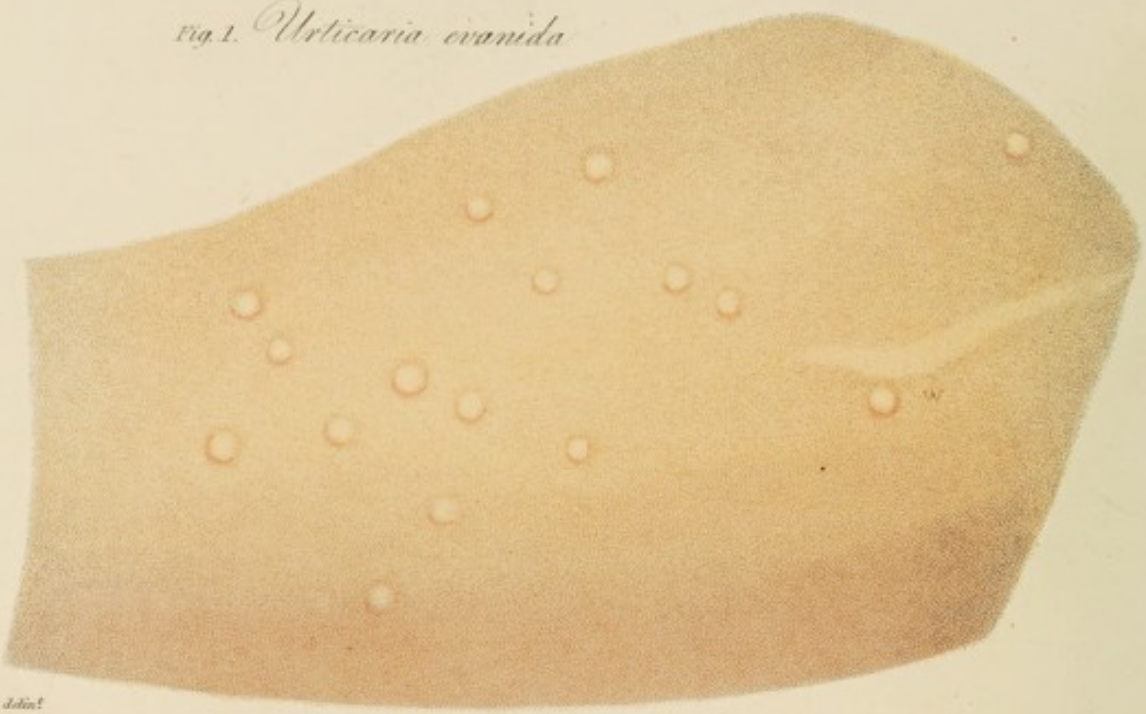
Fig. 1. *Urticaria evanida*



Syd. Edwards delin.t

Fig. 2. *Urticaria Febrilis*

Swidebanke del.t

Published Feb.y 1st 1851 by Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans.

Walton Sculp.t

PLATE XXIV.

Fig. 1.—Urticaria *evanida*, a chronic form of *nettle-rash*, in which the wheals are not stationary, and are sometimes round, and sometimes oblong, like the strokes of a whip. They are never surrounded by an extensive blush, but sometimes slightly red round the base.

Fig. 2.—Urticaria *febrilis*, a species of *nettle-rash*, which is preceded by some degree of fever, and in which the wheals appear in the midst of irregular patches of a vivid red hue, which fades during the day, but returns in the evening, with a slight febrile paroxysm. The patches are often a little elevated, and give some degree of tension and hardness to the skin, and terminate by slight exfoliations of the cuticle.

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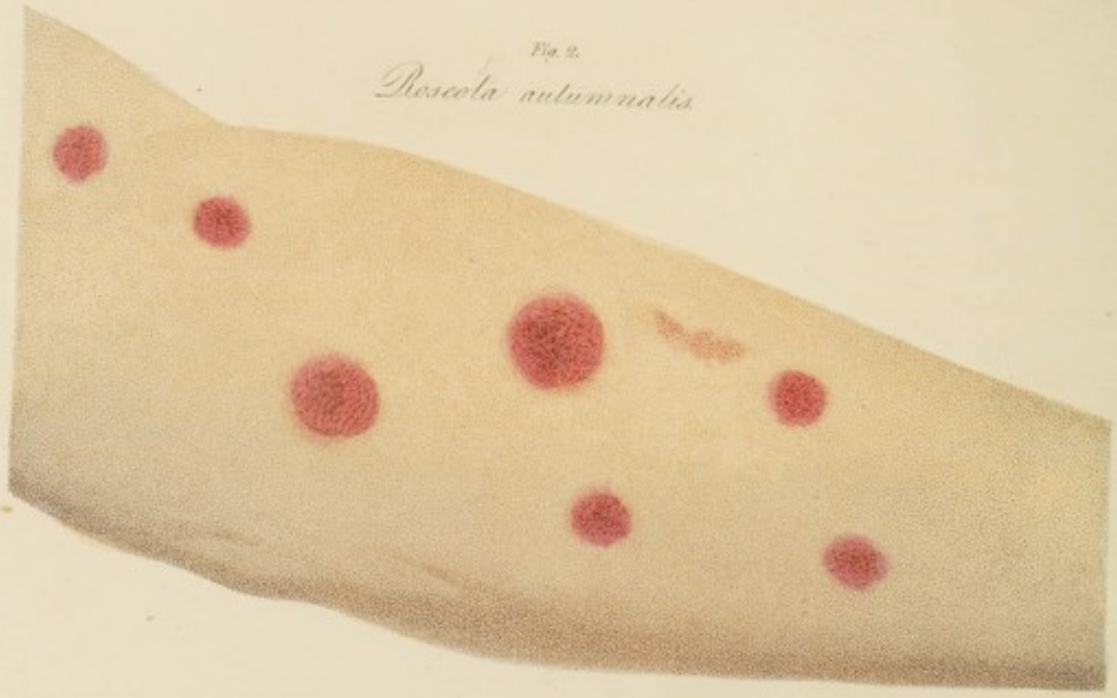
Fig. 1.

Roseola æstiva.

Fig. 2.

Roseola autumnalis.



Strutt delin.

J. Kellner Sculp.

Published June 1st 1836 by Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green & Longman.

FASCICULUS V.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

THIS Fasciculus contains the fourth and fifth genera of the *third* Order of cutaneous diseases, or *Rashes*; namely, the principal varieties of ROSEOLA and PURPURA.

PLATE XXV.

Fig. 1.—ROSEOLA *æstiva*; a rose-coloured rash, which chiefly occurs in summer, and is preceded by slight febrile indisposition for a few days. It differs from the Rubeola in the larger size, and more irregular forms and distribution of its patches; and from Scarlatina it is still more distinguished by the roseate hue, and by its mode of distribution.

Fig. 2.—ROSEOLA *autumnalis*; consists of distinct circular patches, of a damask hue, occurring principally on the arms of children from five to ten years of age, in autumn, and disappearing in about a week.

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Fig. 1.

Roseola annulata.

Fig. 2.

Roseola infantalis.

R. W. Julin.

J. Saillinc. sculp.

Published June 1st 1848 by Longman, Rees, Orme & Brown.

PLATE XXVI.

Fig. 1.—Roseola *annulata*, appears in rose-coloured rings, with central areas of the usual colour of the skin. The rings are at first minute, but gradually dilate, in the order A, B, C, and E, sometimes to nearly half an inch in diameter.

Fig. 2.—Roseola *infantilis*, is a closer rash than the R. *æstica*, leaving very small interstices. It occurs in infants during any irritation occasioned by dentition, fevers, or bowel-complaints, and is very irregular in its duration, sometimes continuing but for a night, and sometimes appearing and disappearing for several successive days. It has been sometimes mistaken for measles and scarlatina.

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Fig. 3.

Roseola vaccina.

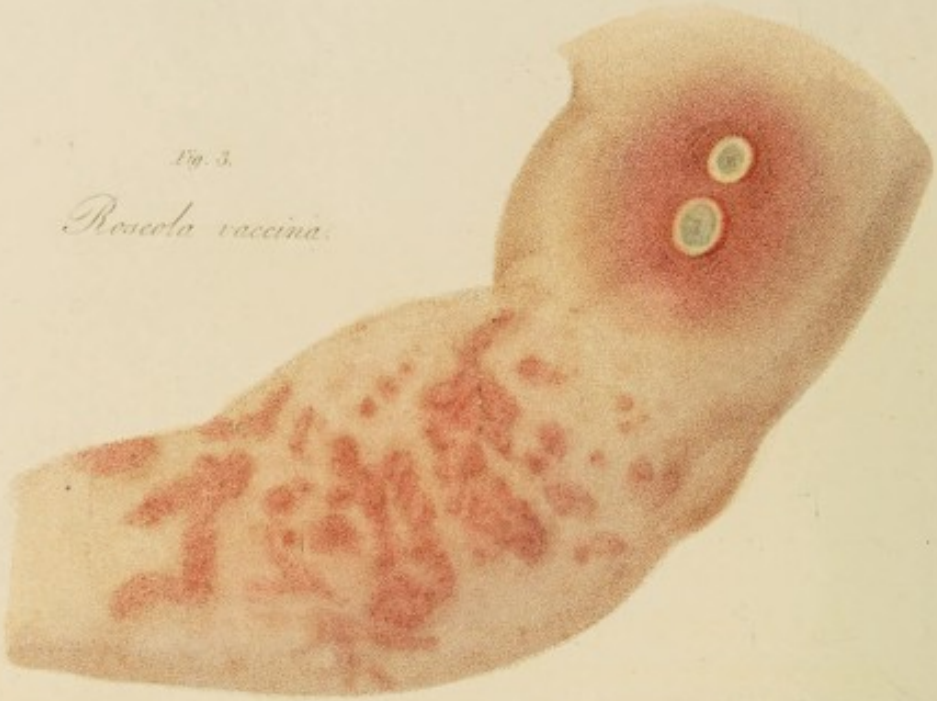

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Roseola variolosa.

Published Jan.y 1st by Longman Hurst Rees Orme & Brown.

Lizars Sculp.

PLATE XXVII.

Fig. 1. and 2.—Roseola *variolosa*; a rash which occurs during the eruptive fever of both the inoculated and the casual small-pox, first on the arms, breast, and face, and on the following day it extends over the trunk and extremities. In some cases it forms contiguous arches, (as in Fig. 1.) and in others longitudinal irregular patches, with small distinct dots intermixed (Fig. 2. B.)

Fig. 3.—Roseola *vaccina*; an efflorescence which commonly appears in a congeries of dots and small patches, as here represented; but is sometimes diffuse, like the variolous rash. It usually occurs at the same time with the areola, and round the inoculated part.

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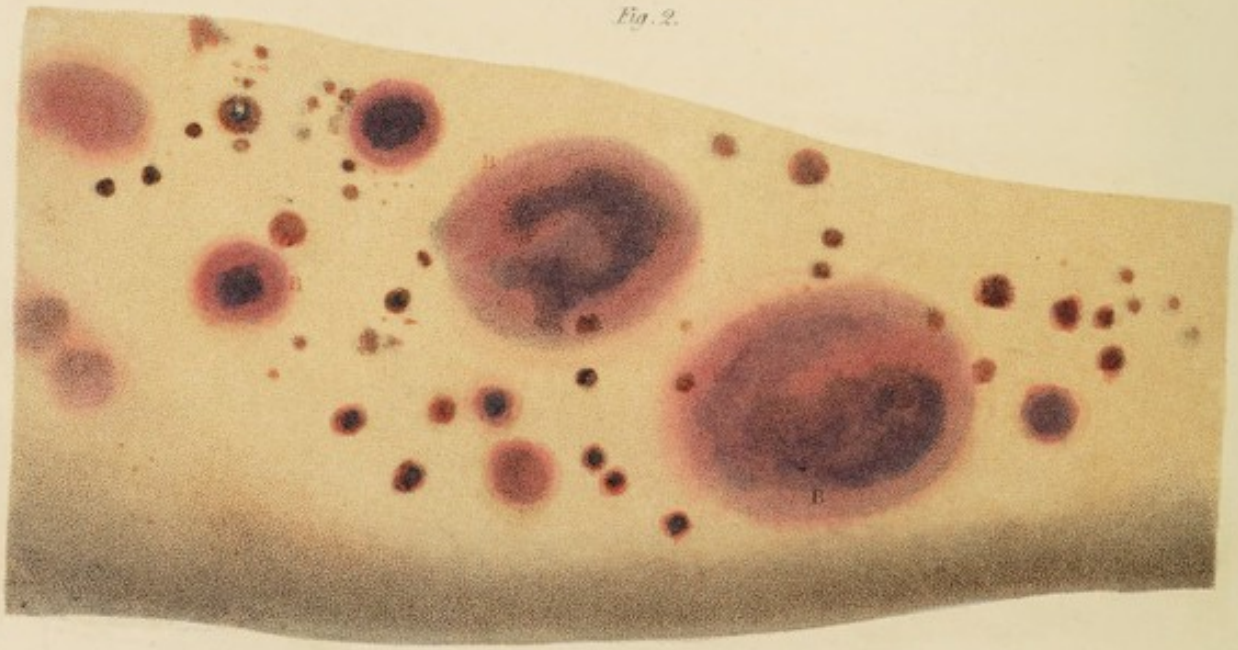
Fig. 1.

Purpura simplex.

Fig. 2.



Purpura hemorrhagica.

Published June 1st 1818 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown

J. Sellar Sculp.

PLATE XXVIII.

Fig. 1.—PURPURA *simplex*; the least complicated form of the "petechiæ sine febre" of authors, consisting only of minute effusions of dark blood under the cuticle, usually termed petechiæ.

Fig. 2.—PURPURA *hæmorrhagica*; a more severe modification of the disease, in which the effusions under the cuticle are more extensive, forming ecchymoses and vibices, and are accompanied by actual hæmorrhages from those parts where the cuticle is so delicate as to be easily ruptured, and therefore chiefly from the internal parts. The colour of the spots, in both varieties, is different at different periods of their continuance; being brighter on their first appearance, and becoming subsequently purple or livid, and lastly brownish or yellowish, when the effused blood is nearly absorbed.

Pachyum homeomagna

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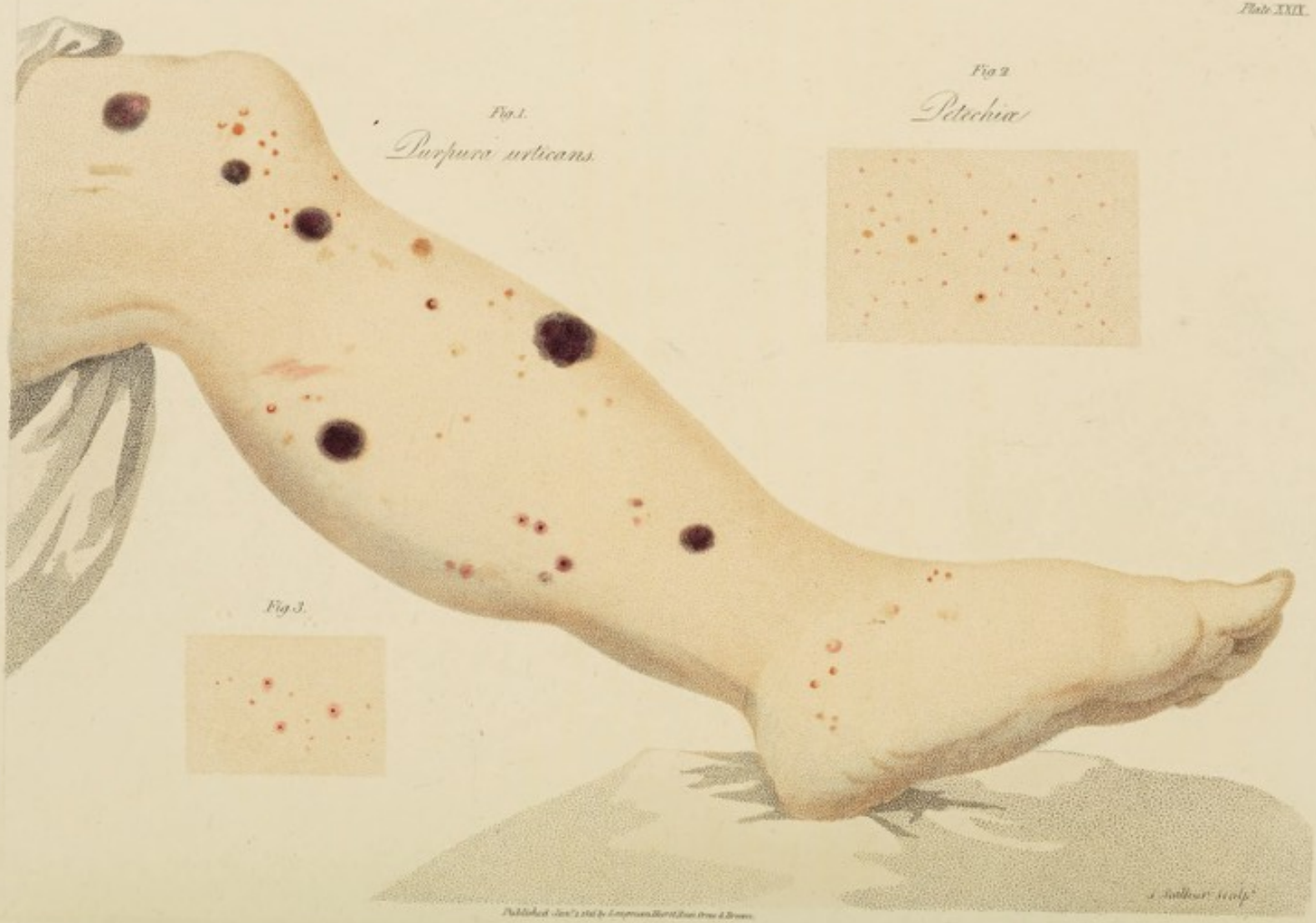

Published June 1, 1818 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

PLATE XXIX.

Fig. 1.—PURPURA *urticans*, is characterized by commencing with hard, reddish, and rounded elevations of the cuticle, resembling wheals, but not accompanied by any tingling or itching. These little tumours gradually dilate, but within a day or two they subside into livid spots of the same extent. On the extremities, where they most frequently appear, they are often mixed with petechiæ.

Fig. 2. and Fig. 3. are intended to shew the relative characters of petechiæ and flea-bites; the latter being distinguished by a central punctum, which remains under pressure, while the surrounding redness disappears.

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Purpura senilis.

Drawn by T.B.

Eng.d by J. Stewart.

PLATE XXX.

Purpura *senilis*. This form of the Purpura was not noticed by Dr. Willan, nor in the two first editions of my synopsis. A few cases of it have occurred, with considerable uniformity of character, in elderly women. It appears principally along the outside of the fore-arm, in successive dark purple blotches, of an irregular form, and various magnitude. Each of these continues from a week to ten or twelve days, when the extravasated blood is absorbed. A constant series of these ecchymoses had appeared in one case during ten years, and in others for a considerable period; and in all, the skin of the arms was left of a brown colour. The health did not appear to suffer materially, as in the other forms of Purpura.

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Plate XXXI.

Fig. 1.

Erythema papulatum?

Fig. 2.

Erythema tuberculatum?

Streatt delin.t

J. Sellver Sculp.t

Published April 1, 1826 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

FASCICULUS VI.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

In this Fasciculus, the *third* Order of cutaneous eruptions is completed by the representation of the varieties of ERYTHEMA; the *fourth* Order, *Bullæ*, is illustrated by two varieties of POMPHOLYX: and the *fifth* Order, *Pustulæ*, is commenced with the three species of IMPETIGO.

PLATE XXXI.

Fig. 1.—ERYTHEMA *papulatum*. An eruption, chiefly affecting the arms, neck, and breast, in extensive, irregular, patches, of a bright red hue; but which consists for the first two days of imperfect papulæ, which disappear as the efflorescence brightens. The skin continues red and furrowed for ten days or a fortnight; and a blueish or livid hue succeeds the decline of the rash.

Fig. 2.—ERYTHEMA *tuberculatum*. This eruption somewhat resembles the former in its irregular and bright patches, in which, however, there are dispersed small round tumours, slightly elevated, but not so hard as tubercles, which subside in about a week. The erythematous patches turn livid about a week afterwards, and gradually disappear.

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Erythema nodosum.

Erythema marginatum.

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PLATE XXXII.

Fig. 1.—Erythema *nodosum*. This rash usually affects the fore part of the legs, and seems to occur only in women. Many of the patches are of an oval form, the central parts of which are very gradually elevated into hard and painful protuberances on the 6th or 7th day, from which time to the 10th they constantly soften and subside, the red colour turning blueish or livid on the 8th or 9th day.

Fig. 2.—Erythema *marginatum*. This eruption was not delineated in Dr. Willan's work; but the little figure, here substituted for an obscure representation of a supposed syphilitic erythema, was found among his drawings. The erythema marginatum occurs in large patches, which are bounded on one side by a hard, elevated, tortuous, red border, in some places obscurely papulated; but have no regular margin on the open side. The duration of the disease is variable, from three to six weeks.

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Fig. 1.

Pompholyx diutinus.

Plate XXXIII.

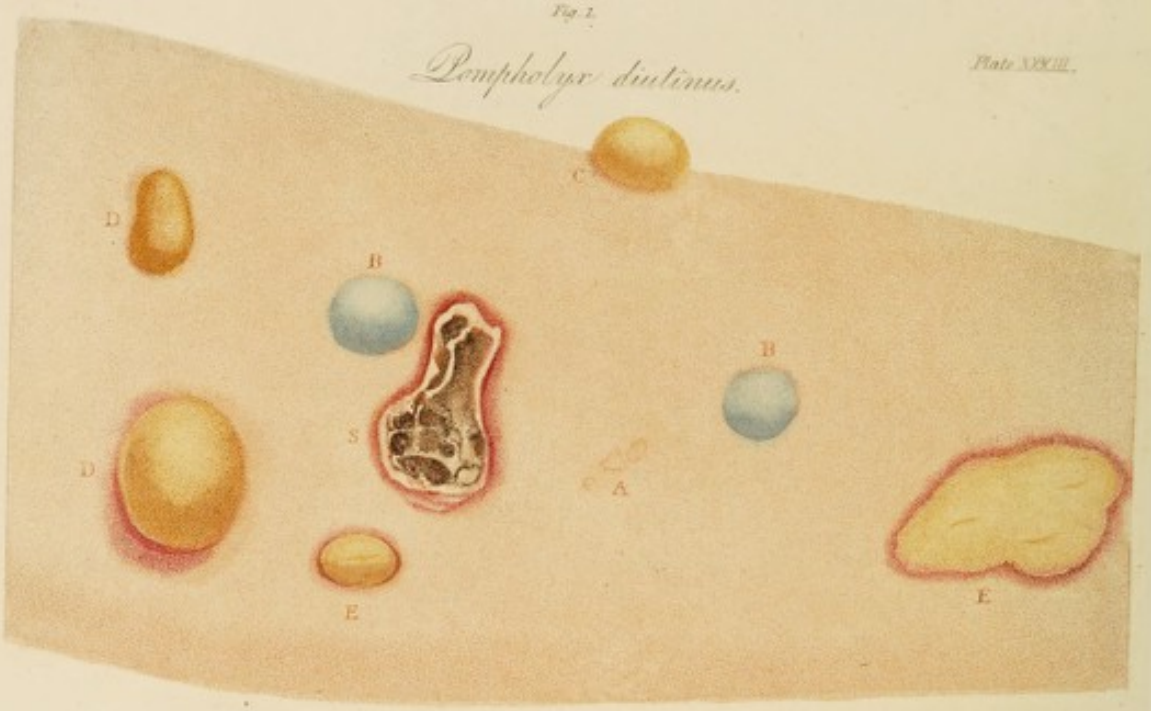
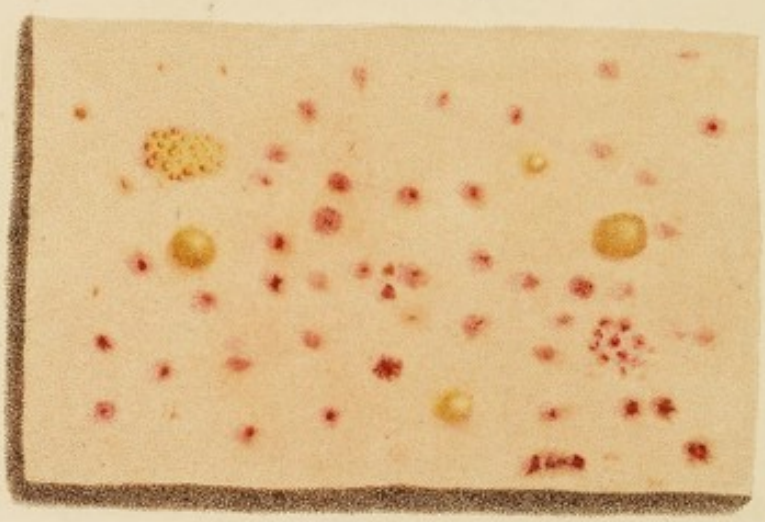


Fig. 2.

Pompholyx pruriginosus.



W. Burton delin.

Published April 1 1806 by Longman Hurst Rees Orme & Brown.

Sullivan sculpsit.

PLATE XXXIII.

It was scarcely necessary to figure so common a disease as Erysipelas; and this representation of POMPHOLYX, therefore, constitutes the only illustration of the *fourth* Order of Cutaneous Diseases, BULLÆ,* *Blebs*, or *Blains*.

Fig. 1.—POMPHOLYX *distinus*. "An eruption of *bullæ*, without any inflammation around them, and without fever." The vesications seem to commence from red tingling elevations of the cuticle, nearly resembling papulæ (as at A.); these rise into transparent vesicles (as at B.); which become yellow, and enlarge (as at C and D.); break and inflame (as at E.); and at length form a scab on the excoriated surface (as at S.).

Fig. 2.—Represents an appearance of the Pompholyx, which is sometimes connected with the Prurigo formicans.

* See Definition 4. Synopsis, p. xxi.

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* See Definition 4. Synopsis, p. xxi.

Impetigo figurata.

Drawn by T.B.

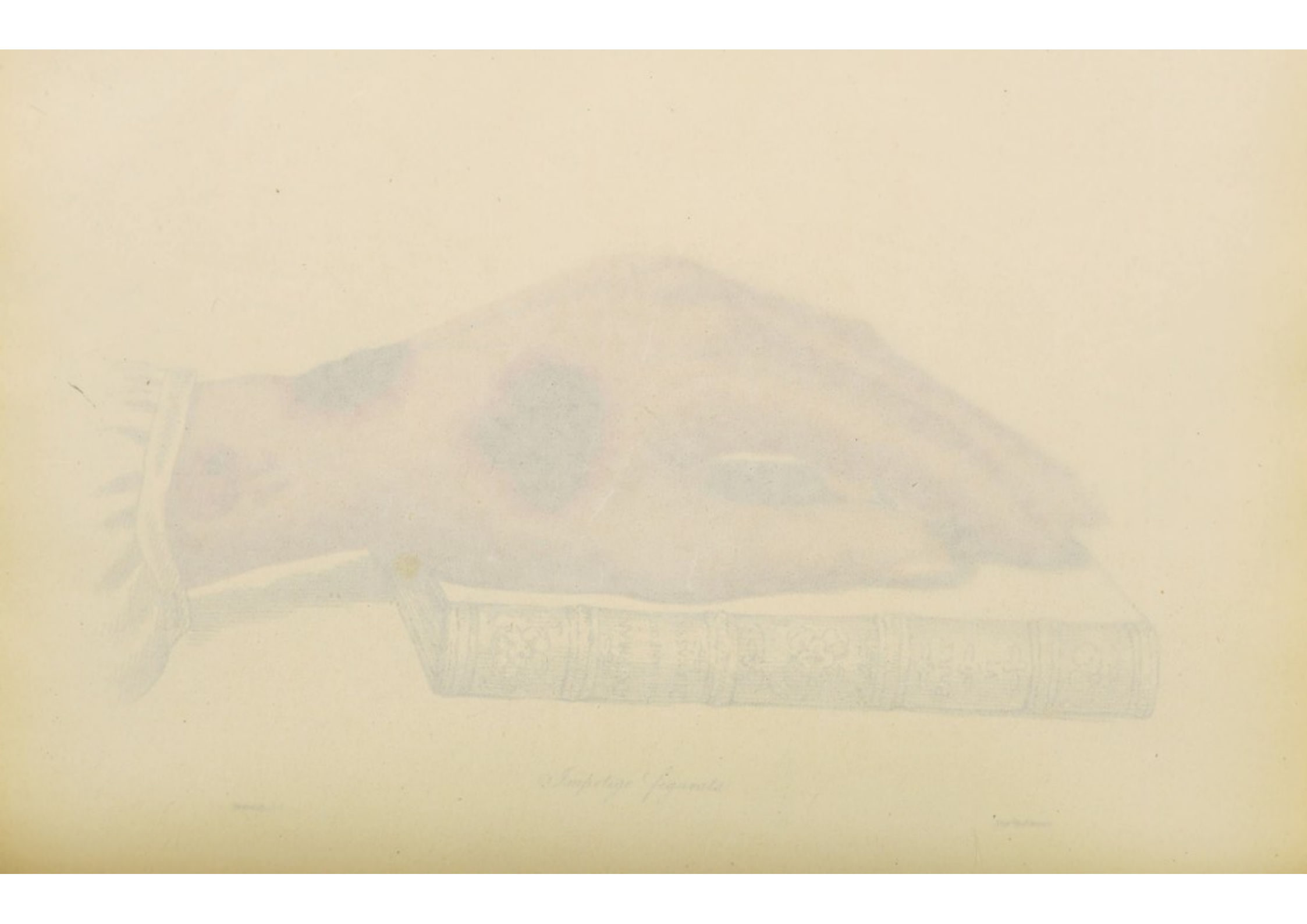
Engd by J. Stewart.

PLATE XXXIV.

With this Plate the new series of engravings commences, and also the *fifth* Order of Cutaneous Diseases, the PUSTULES, *Pustulæ*; on which subject Dr. Willan had given nothing to the public, his treatise having extended no farther than the the fourth Order.

IMPETIGO *figurata*, the first species of the pustular, or *humid tetter*, is characterized by circumscribed patches, a little elevated, which at first consist of clusters of *psydracious* pustules,* closely congregated, and surrounded by a slight inflammatory margin; but after some days, the pustules break, and an irritating humour exudes, which soon concretes into yellowish or greenish-brown scabs. These patches are often situated on the arm and wrist, and extend to the back of the hand, and one of them not unfrequently takes its station between the metacarpal bones of the thumb and forefinger, as here represented.

* See Definition 3, *b*. Synopsis, p. xxi.



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* See Definition 5, *b*. Synopsis, p. xxi.

Impetigo sparsa.

Drawn by T.B.

Engd by J. Stewart.

PLATE XXXV.

IMPETIGO *sparsa*; which differs from the preceding species rather in the indeterminate and extensive distribution of the pustules and scabs, than in its general character. It is commonly, however, a more severe disease, and connected with more constitutional derangement than the I. *figurata*. In the lower extremities, especially, it is often extremely obstinate and severe, continuing for many weeks, and even passing into the next species.

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Impetigo scabida

Drawn by T.B.

Engd by J. Stewart.

PLATE XXXVI.

IMPETIGO *scabida*; which is distinguished by the formation of a thick, yellowish, scabby crust, by which the whole limb or limbs are encased, and which is often separated by many fissures and cracks, from which a thin ichor copiously exudes, and concretes into additional and irregular layers. The whole crust, indeed, is the result of the concretion of this acrimonious humour, which is discharged in great abundance from numerous psydracious pustules, as they successively form, break, and ulcerate over the surface of the limb.

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Porrigo larvalis.

Drawn by W.H.

Engd. by J. Horsell

Published July 1st 1837 by Longman, Rees, Orme, & Brown.

FASCICULUS VII.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

THIS Fasciculus comprises six specimens of the formidable and unsightly genus PORRIGO, the second in the order of *Pustules*.

PLATE XXXVII.

PORRIGO *larvalis*, the *Crusta lactea* of medical authors, is almost exclusively a disease of infancy, occurring during the period of lactation; whence its popular name. It is commonly confined at first to the forehead and cheeks, but usually extends to the scalp and ears, and sometimes to the breast and extremities. It consists of an eruption of numerous minute and whitish pustules, denominated *achores*,* which are crowded together upon a red surface, upon which, as they break and discharge, thin yellowish or brownish-green scabs are formed by the concretion of the viscid humour. The whole face is thus often enveloped as it were by a *mask*, whence it has acquired the epithet *larvalis*. Notwithstanding the extent to which the infant is disfigured, no permanent scar or deformity ever ensues.

* See Definition 5, c. Synopsis, p. xxii.

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Porrigo furfurans.

Published July 1, 1818 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

PLATE XXXVIII.

Porrigo *furfurans.*—Instead of concreting into thick scales, the humour, which exudes in very small quantity, dries speedily, and separates in thin laminated scales, or scale-like exfoliations. The scalp is usually affected extensively with the furfuraceous porrigo, and becomes tender and sore. This disease is commonly limited to the scalp, but occasionally extends to the external ears, and a little on the forehead and temples, beyond the roots of the hair, as in the case from which this drawing was made. It occurs principally in adults, or in persons attaining to the period of puberty.

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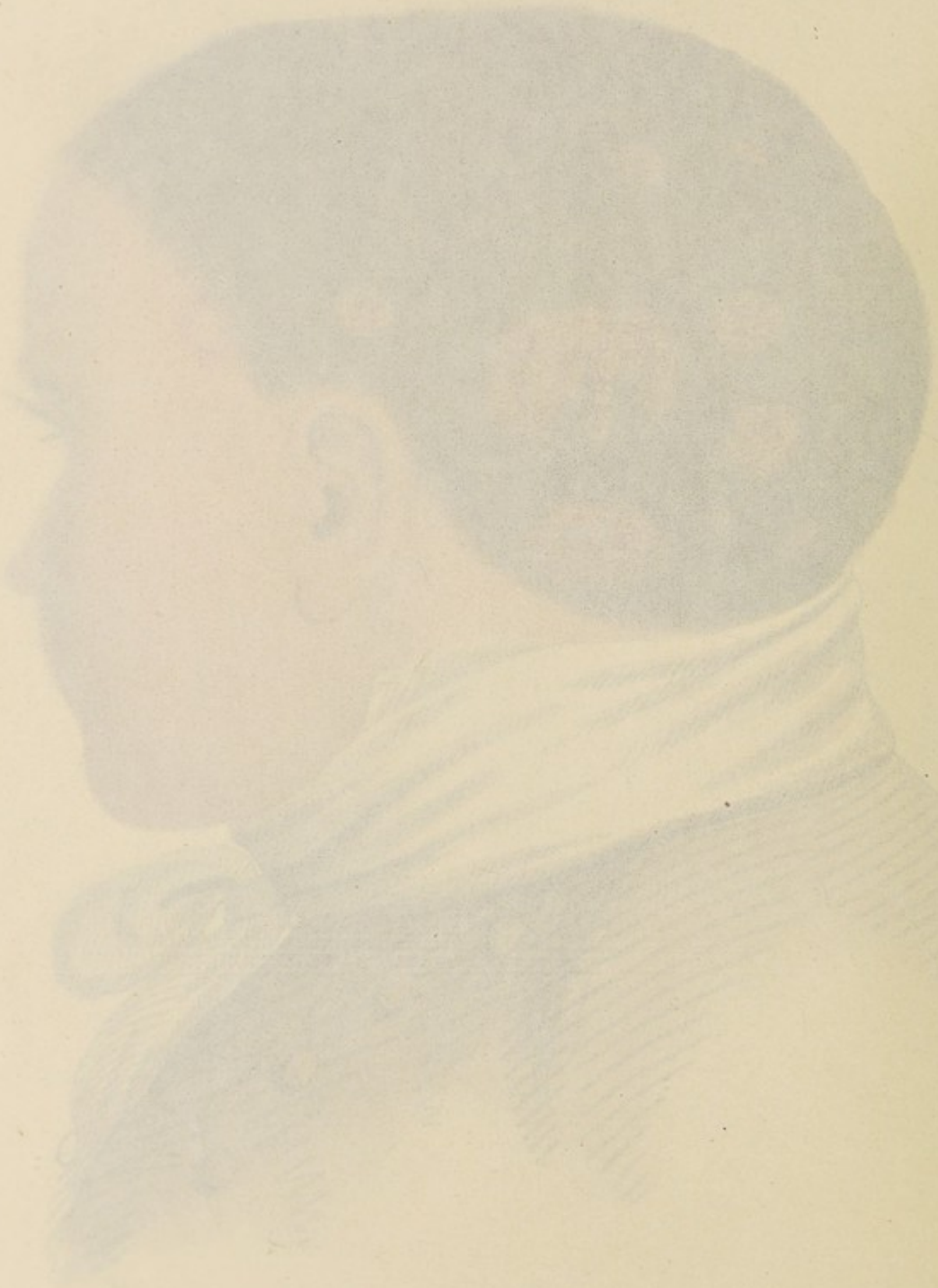
Porrigo scutulata.

Drawn by T.H. Engd by J. Stewart.

Published July 1st 1818, by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

PLATE XXXIX.

Porrigo *scutulata*; popularly known by the name of *Ringworm*: an unmanageable and very contagious variety of the disease, which, though as old as the Greeks, has recently been propagated extensively by the multiplication of boarding-schools and manufactories in this country. It commences with clusters of small *achores*, or pimple-like pustules, in distinct small patches, of an irregularly circular figure, which are sometimes limited to one *scutulum*, and sometimes numerous and distant. Though the exudation is commonly small, yet, if neglected, it will concrete into thin scabs: the areas of the patches also dilate, and become confluent: and the hair upon them becomes lighter in colour, and at length is destroyed at the roots, leaving patches of baldness.



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Porrigo decalvans.

Drawn by T.D. Engd by J. Stewart.

Published July 1, 1826 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

PLATE XI.

Porrigo *decalvans*; a variety which is also called *ringworm*, and which may sometimes be the result of the decalvating process of the preceding species. In general, however, there is no manifest appearance of disease in the patches of this species, except complete baldness, of a very white and smooth appearance, and in form more or less circular, while the hair surrounding the patches is as thick as usual.

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Porrigo favosa?

Drawn by J.B.

Engd by J. Stewart.

Published July 1.1818 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

PLATE XLI.

Porrigo *favosa*, the *scalled head*, consists of an eruption of the large soft straw-coloured pustules, denominated *Favi**. This *Scall*, however, may occur on all parts of the body, and not unfrequently affects the face and limbs, and even the trunk. The scab which results from these pustules, wherever they appear, is very characteristic; being generally soft, yellowish, or greenish, elevated, and semi-transparent, with a very irregular surface, indented into hollows; whence the term *honey-comb scab* has been applied to it. This is particularly conspicuous when it occurs on the face. Considerable ulceration often takes place under these scabs, especially when they are much irritated by picking and scratching them about the edges; and the neighbouring glands usually exhibit marks of irritation.

* See Definition 5, *d*. Synopsis, p. xxii.

Porrigo favosa of the face

Drawn by T.B. Engd by J. Stewart

Published July 1, 1821 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

PLATE XLII.

Porrigo *favosa* affecting *the face*. As in this situation the scab, which succeeds the *favous* pustules, is conspicuously characterized, I deemed it right to give this view of it, in preference to figuring the Porrigo lupinosa, which indeed is of such rare occurrence, that I have not been able to procure a good drawing of it since the commencement of this undertaking. Notwithstanding the extreme deformity occasioned by this scall, it often yields readily (as in the case from which this drawing was taken) to medical treatment, and leaves no scar behind; a circumstance which renders it important to distinguish it from the varieties of Lupus, Scrofula, and other scabby ulcerations.

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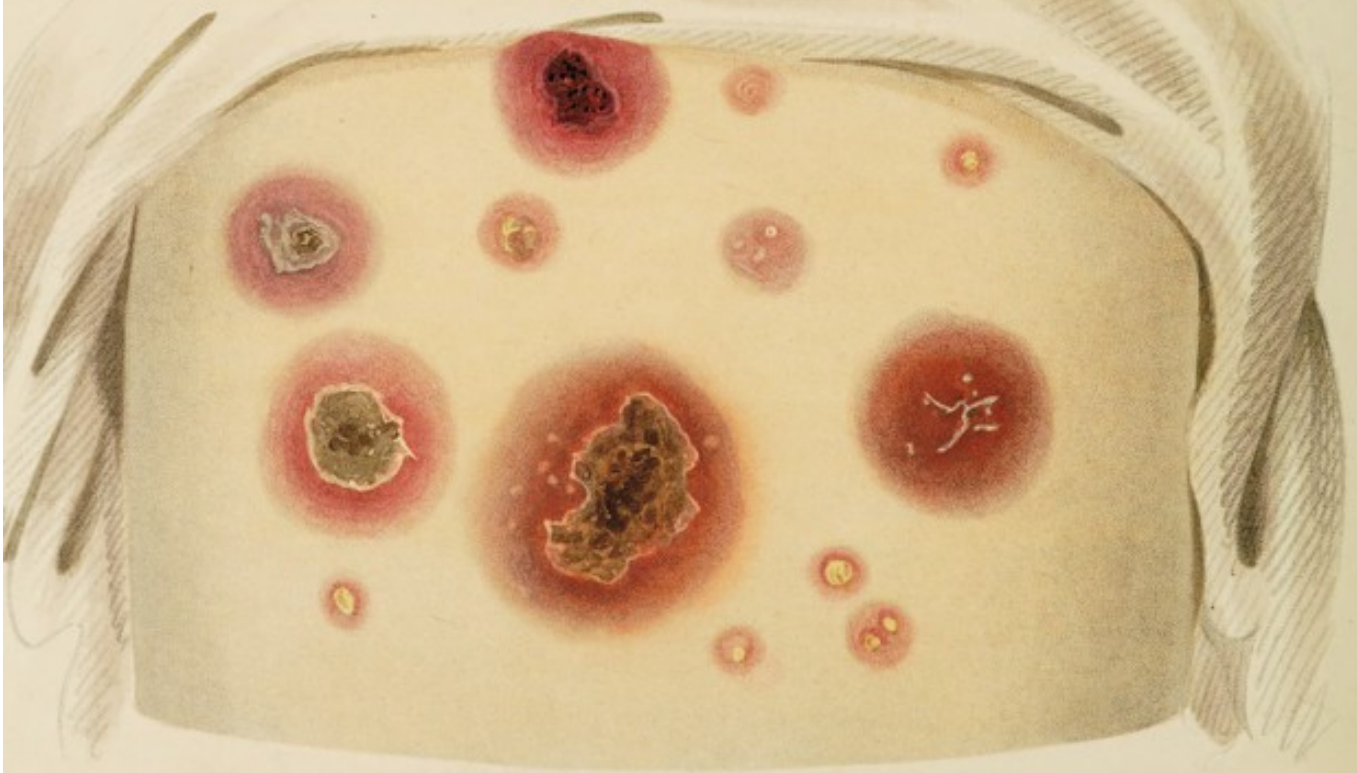
Plate XLIII.

Fig. 1.

Ecthyma vulgare?

Fig. 2.

Ecthyma lividum?



Drawn by J. W. Jewitt.

Engraved by J. Stewart.

Published Octr 1. 1841. by Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green.

FASCICULUS VIII.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

In this Fasciculus the fifth Order of cutaneous diseases, Pustulæ, is completed by the representation of four specimens of Ecthyma, and three of Scabies: it being deemed unnecessary to figure the varieties of that well-known eruption, Variola, of which I am in possession of several excellent drawings, procured by Dr. Willan. The two remaining plates of this Fasciculus exhibit the varieties of the first *genus* of the sixth Order, which is characterized by the formation of *Vesicles*,* namely, Varicella.

PLATE XLIII.

Fig. 1.—Ecthyma *vulgare*; an eruption of the large pustules, denominated *phlyzacia*,† occurring principally on some part of the extremities, and gradually enlarging and inflaming, for a week or ten days, one after another, when they break, pour out their pus, and afterwards a thinner fluid, which concretes into brownish scabs. In about a week more, the inflammation subsides, and the scabs soon afterwards fall off. The various stages of the pustules are here delineated, in a case of some severity. In the milder cases, they often do not exceed in size the pustule near the wrist.

Fig. 2.—Ecthyma *luridum*; is characterized by the darker hue of the bases of the phlyzacious pustules, and by the long and slow succession in which they spread over both the trunk and limbs, for a period of several weeks. When they break, a curdly or sanious discharge issues, and dark hard scabs form by its concretion, and remain surrounded by dark inflamed borders till they are about to separate.

These two figures are from Dr. Willan's collection of drawings.

* See Definition 6. Synopsis, p. xxii. † See Definition 5, *a*. ibid. p. xxi.

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* See Definition 6. Synopsis, p. xxii. † See Definition 5, *a*. ibid. p. xxi.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Ecthyma cachecticum.

Drawn by J.B.

Engraved by J. Stewart.

Published Oct. 1. 1818, by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

PLATE XLIV.

Ecthyma *cachecticum*. This species of Ecthyma was not noticed in the first and second editions of my Synopsis, whence it may be necessary to notice it more at large here.

These two figures present specimens of the two most common forms of an extensive eruption of phlyzacious pustules, which not unfrequently occurs, in connexion with a state of cachexia, resembling that which is produced by the operation of a morbid poison in the habit, and is often treated as syphilitic. It is usually preceded for two or three days by a febrile paroxysm, after which numerous pustules, with a hard inflamed base, arise in daily succession, going through their successive stages of inflammation, suppuration, scabbing, and desquamation, so that, in the progress of the disease, they are commonly seen under all these conditions at the same time as represented in the plate. The pustules which occupy the breast and abdomen are generally less prominent, and contain less matter than those on the face and arms.

The febrile symptoms are diminished, but not removed, on the appearance of the eruption; for a constant erethism or hectic continues during the progress of the disease, with great languor and depression of strength and spirits. It is also accompanied by pains in the head and limbs, and commonly by some degree of ophthalmia, and by a slow inflammation, with superficial ulceration of the fauces.

The duration of these complaints is considerable, extending to eight, ten, or twelve weeks, but yielding at length to the use of sarsaparilla, and cinchona, with the assistance of alteratives.

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Scabies lymphatica.

Engraved by J. Stewart.

Published Octr 1.1818, by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

PLATE XLV.

Scabies *lymphatica*. It is difficult to give a distinct representation of the almost invisible vesicles of scabies; and this engraving expresses rather too strongly the slight inflammatory redness which accompanies them, having exceeded the drawing in that respect: but it exhibits the distribution of the disease, in a well-marked case, pretty distinctly.

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Scabies purulenta.

Scabies porcina.

Published Oct. 1.1824 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

PLATE XLVI.

Fig. 1.—Scabies *purulenta*; or *pocky itch*. The size, prominence, and purulence of the eruption in this form of itch, which is here faithfully represented, frequently mislead the observer, who allows this severe disease to go on for a considerable time without applying the specific to which it speedily yields. Where the pustules coalesce, they form irregular blotches, which sometimes ulcerate to some extent, and afterwards form hard and dry scabs.

Fig. 2.—Scabies *porcina*. It is well known that a severe scabies is sometimes excited by the contact of dogs, cats, pigs, &c. affected with the *mange*. The vesicles and pustules are generally numerous and rank, and the general surface of the skin becomes rough, and of a dirty or brownish hue. The case from which this drawing was made, occurred in a man who had attended a mangy hog.

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Varicella.

Published Oct. 1st 1824 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown

PLATE XLVII.

The first genus of the numerous Order of *Vesicles* is the VARICELLA, *Chicken-Pox*, or *Swine-Pox*.

The three varieties, which the Varicella assumes, have been introduced into this plate. The vesicles on the upper arm are the common *lenticular* eruption, which is peculiarly called *Chicken-pox*; those on the fore-arm are the more acuminated *conoidal* vesicles, which have received the appellation of *Swine-pox*; and the hand and wrist exhibit the *globated* vesicles, which, in the north, have been distinguished by the name of *Hives*. The intermixture of rising vesicles, with those that are puckered and subsiding, and others that are drying into scabs, on the fifth or sixth day, as here represented, constitutes a principal point in the diagnosis between this eruption and small-pox.

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Drawn by Geo. Edwards

Varicella lenticularis.

Published Oct. 1, 1841 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

PLATE XLVIII.

This plate, from a drawing of Dr. Willan's, represents a full eruption of the lenticular varicella, with some intermixture of conoidal vesicles. The little circumscribed brown scabs, here and there formed, while the rest of the eruption is full, mark the character of the disease, together with the form of the vesicles, although they have assumed a yellowish, or almost purulent appearance.

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Drawn by W.T. Orme.

Herpes phlyctænodes.

Engraved by J. Horwell.

Published Nov.r 1.1827 by Longman Rees Orme & Brown.

FASCICULUS IX.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

THIS Fasciculus exhibits the principal species of two genera of the Order *Vesiculæ*; namely, HERPES and RUPIA.

PLATE XLIX.

HERPES *phlyctænodes*. In this form of Herpes, the vesicles are usually smaller than in the Shingles, and the successive clusters extend upon the limb longitudinally, and do not encircle it as the latter eruption surrounds the trunk. The progress of the patches downwards is marked in the plate by the incrustation of the upper one, while the smaller vesicles of the lower one are forming.

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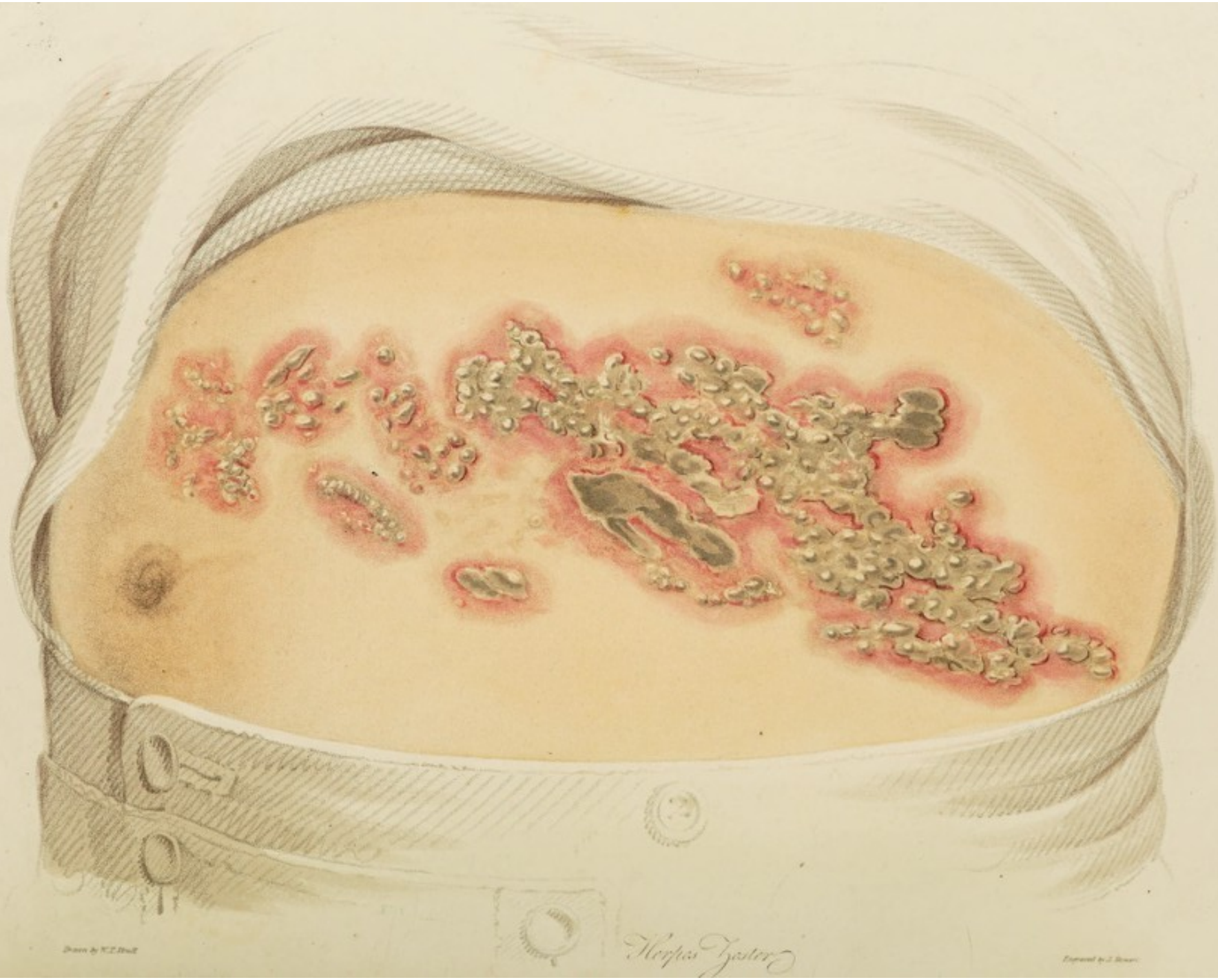
Herpes Zoster

PLATE L.

Herpes *zoster*; commonly termed *the Shingles*; a species of Herpes peculiar to the trunk of the body, and generally spreading half round, by a succession of irregular clusters of the vesicles. As the patches, which first appeared, subside, the vesicles become partially confluent, and assume a livid or blackish hue, and terminate in thin dark scabs. This complaint is generally of little importance, but is occasionally accompanied, especially on the decline of the eruption, by an intense deep-seated pain in the chest, which is not easily allayed by medicine.

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Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Drawn by T.B.

Herpes præputialis

Fig. 1.

Herpes circinatus.

Drawn by W.T. Bell

Engraved by J. Linnell

Published Jan. 1837 by Longman, Rees, Orme & Brown

PLATE LI.

Fig. 1. HERPES *circinatus*. The plate represents one of the most extensive varieties of this species of Herpes. The patches are often much smaller, consisting of little rings of vesicles, not much larger than a shilling, and accompanied by very slight redness. In children it is called the *ring-worm*, and sometimes mistaken for the porriginous disease.

Fig. 2. and 3. Two specimens of the Herpes *præputialis*, a form of the disease, which from its situation on the prepuce, is liable to be confounded by the patients themselves, and by ignorant practitioners, with chancre. The drawings represent the progress of the eruption, which generally consists of a single patch, in two cases, and the numbers mark the days on which the drawings were made; namely, in Fig. 2, on the second, fifth, and eighth; and in Fig. 2, on the second, third, fifth, and sixth days.

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Herpes Iris.

Drawn by Crocksbanks

Engraved by J. Basire

PLATE LII.

Herpes *Iris*. This rare and curious variety of Herpes occurs principally in the situation in which it is here figured, but sometimes in the palms of the hands, or on the instep. The vesicles are not large or elevated; but sufficiently distinct to characterize the disease. They are disposed in two or three concentric rings, with a central vesicle, which arise in succession, as in the other forms of Herpes.

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Rupia simplex.

Drawn by T. J.

Engr.d by J. Stewart.

PLATE LIII.

Rupia *simplex*. All the forms of this eruption are connected with a cachectic state of the constitution, and some of them, like the one here figured, are accompanied by symptoms resembling those produced by a morbific poison. It will be seen that they differ from the Ecthymata in the form and size of the eruption, and in the colour and consistence of the contained fluid, consisting, in fact, of flattened muddy vesicles, and forming a larger and more circular scab.

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Rugia prominens

Drawn & lith. J. Stewart

PLATE LIV.

Rupia *prominens.* I am indebted to the liberality of a professional friend, distinguished by the union of graphic with anatomical science, for this excellent representation of this form of Rupia, which greatly exceeds in the expression of character the drawings which I had previously procured. It exhibits very distinctly the original vesicular form of the eruption, and the limpet-shell appearance of the scab.

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Fig. 1.

Drawn by Geo. Edwards

Miliaria

Fig. 2.

Drawn by T.B.

Eczema impetiginodes.

Engd by J. Linnell.

Published April 1 1817 by Longman Hurst Rees Orme & Brown

FASCICULUS X.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

In this Fasciculus the remaining genera of the Order Vesiculæ are comprehended; namely, Miliaria, and Eczema: and as a substitute for the genus Aphtha, which required no graphical illustration, I have been enabled to figure the vesicle or carbuncle of the Plague, which I trust will be deemed an acquisition. The last plate commences the seventh Order of *Tubercles*, including specimens of Molluscum and Vitiligo.

PLATE LV.

Fig. 1.—Miliaria. The miliary eruption, when it affects the extremities, as here represented, is less copious than on the back, neck, and breast, where it is liable to occur only as a symptom of fevers, in which much heat of the skin and sweating have been accidentally excited.

Fig. 2.—Eczema *impetiginodes*. This local variety of Eczema chiefly affects the back of the hands, about the knuckles, or in the situation here figured. After a succession of rising vesicles, an inflamed and irritable state of the skin is induced, forming a patch of an irregular circular form, which is hot, itches, and is disposed to crack, but on which neither scabs nor pustules form, as in Impetigo.

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Eczema solare?

Engraved by J. Stewart

PLATE LVI.

Eczema *solare*. This form of the disease may arise from various sources of irritation, but is most common in summer, being the result of the direct irritation of the sun or heated air, and hence occurs on parts most exposed to their influence, more particularly on the back of the hands and fingers, as here represented.

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Eczema Rubrum.

Drawn by W. Ainslie.

Engd & lt. J. Basire.

Published April 1.1819, by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

PLATE LVII.

Eczema *rubrum*. This form of Eczema varies somewhat in different cases; but always appears under the form of minute vesicles, accompanied by a diffuse redness, which the roughness and elevation of the vesicles distinguish from simple Erythema. This disease has been observed to follow exposure to cold, and to recur in the same individual at irregular intervals without any manifest cause.

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Drawn by T.B.

Eczema mercuriale?

Engr.d by J. Stewart.

PLATE LVIII.

Eczema *rubrum mercuriale.* The most remarkable and common form of Eczema rubrum is that which results, in some constitutions, from the irritation of mercury. The hue of this eruption is commonly less florid than that of the former variety, or of a browner tint; though we have seen it highly florid in one or two instances. The distribution and extent vary infinitely in different cases, and the specimen here figured can give but a general notion of either.

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Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Carbuncles of the Plague.

Drawn by R. Calvert M.D.

Engraved by J. Brown.

Published April 1, 1833 by Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown.

PLATE LIX.

Vesicle and *Carbuncle* of the Plague. The liberality of Dr. Calvert, physician to the Army at Malta, enables me to give a representation of this pestilential eruption, which, as its first appearance is in the form of a vesicle, not much unlike that of the cow-pock, I place here. (See Fig. 1.). The progress of the vesicle to the tumid and fiery ulcer of the carbuncle, is delineated by the pencil of Dr. Calvert in four successive stages.

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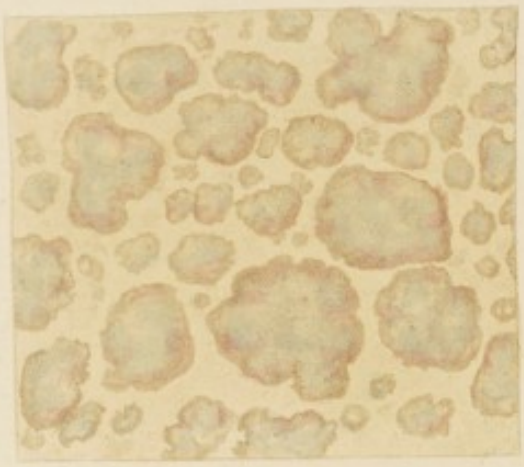
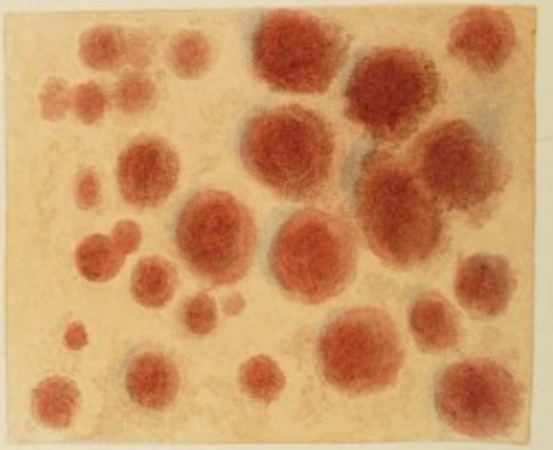


Vitiligo.

Fig. 3.



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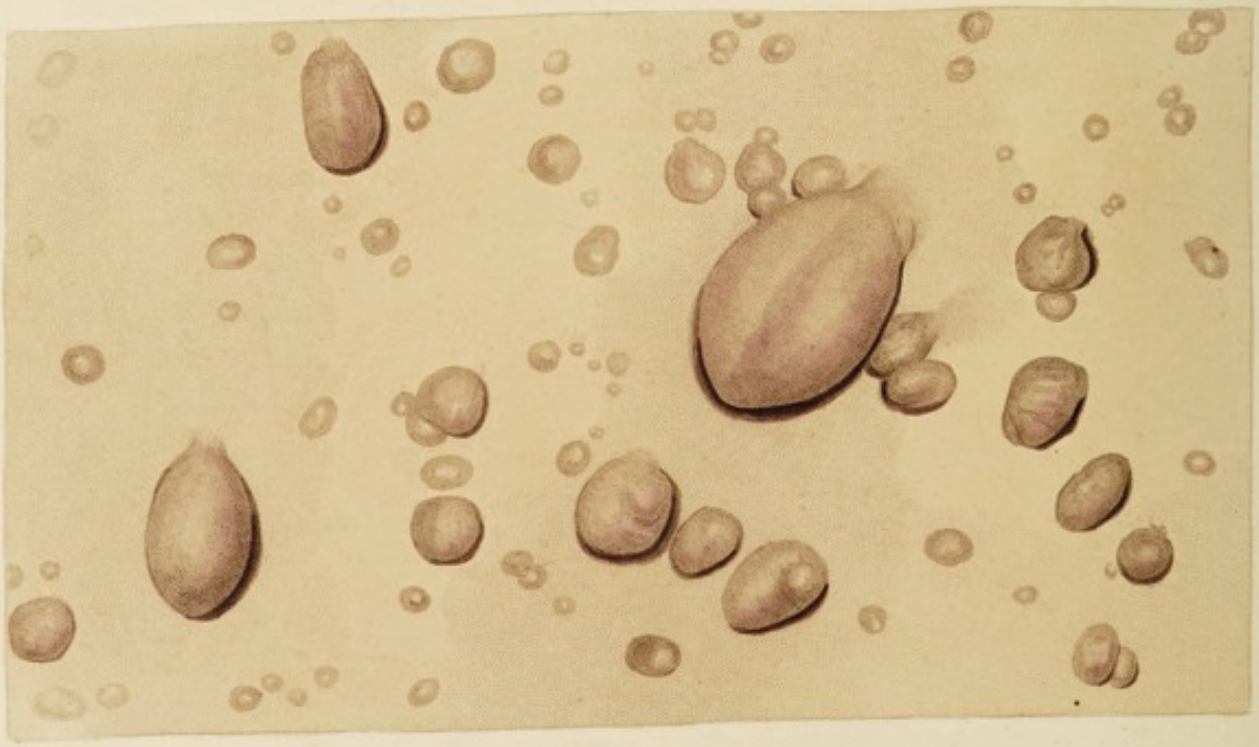


Molluscum pendulum.

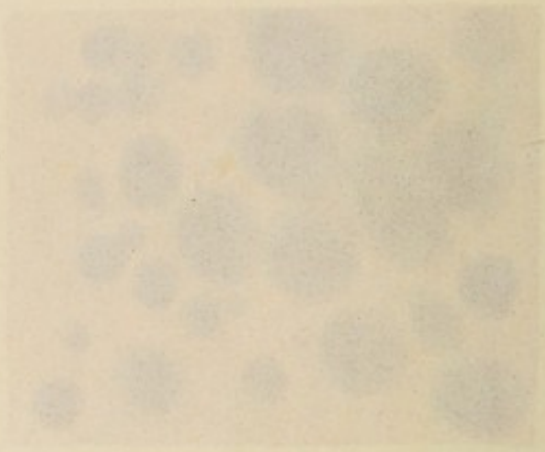
Engraved by John Stewart.

Published April 1, 1837, by Longman, Brown, Green, Longs & C°.

PLATE LX.

Fig. 1. and 2. represent the decline of the eruption of VITILIGO, in which the elevations appear to have subsided nearly to the level of the surface, chequering it in a singular manner. I have seen little of this rare disease, and am unacquainted with the whole progress of the case from which this drawing was accurately made by Mr. H. Thomson.

Fig. 3.—MOLLUSCUM *pendulum*. This drawing was procured by Dr. Willan (a small portion of it only being here figured) from a case which occurred under his own observation. Some of the tubercles were considerably larger than those included in the present figure; yet, like the poor man of Muhlberg, whose portrait was published by Prof. Tilesius, he appeared to suffer neither indisposition nor material inconvenience.



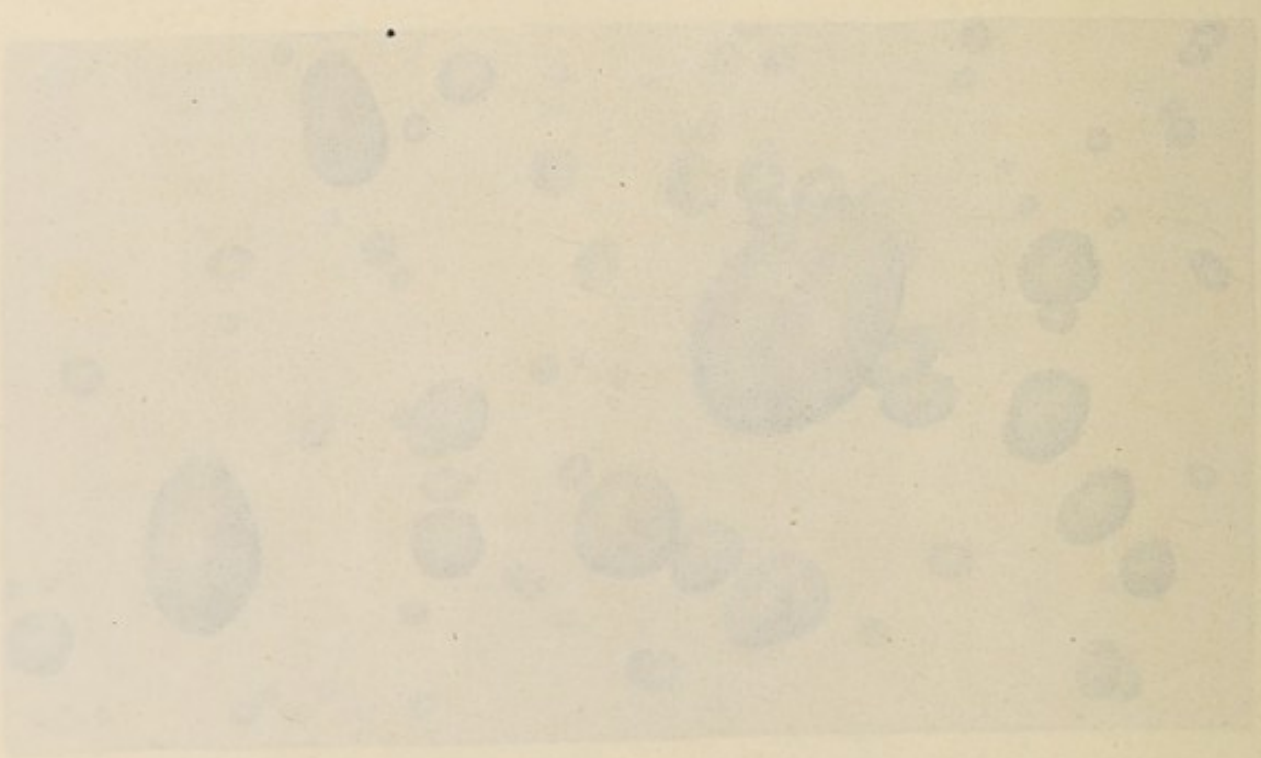


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Plate
Molluscum contagiosum.

FASCICULUS XI.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

In this Fasciculus the seventh Order of *Tubercles* is continued. It comprises, besides an undescribed species of Molluscum, all the species of the common tubercular eruption, Acne, and of Sycosis.

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Molluscum *contagiosum*. This singular eruption had not been noticed by Dr. Willan, and was unknown to myself till after the publication of two editions of my Synopsis; it may, therefore, be proper to give a fuller account of it than is usual in this work. The peculiar circumstances which distinguish this species of Molluscum from the common excrescences of that name are its contagious quality, and the emission of a milky fluid from an imperceptible aperture in the apex of most of the larger tubercles, upon pressure; by means of which fluid it is probable that the disease is inoculated. The young woman, whose face and neck were disfigured in the manner represented in this plate, had received the eruption from a child whom she nursed, on whose cheek a large tubercle of the same kind existed, who had doubtless been infected by a former nurse, on whose face the same eruption had been observed, and who had communicated it also to two other children in the family. I have subsequently seen this eruption in another child, who had apparently been infected by an older child, who was in the habit of nursing it, and on whose face the same tubercles, with the milky fluid, previously appeared. The tubercles are hard, smooth, and nearly of the colour of the skin, but with a shining surface, and a slight appearance of transparency: they are generally of a globular form, sometimes ovate and sessile upon a contracted base. Their progress is not very rapid; but some of them, on attaining a considerable size, proceed to a slow and curdly suppuration; and, in the case here figured, the cervical glands, under those on the neck, were swollen, and the surface was somewhat discoloured.

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Drawn & Lith.

Engd by T. Sabatier.

Acne punctata simplex.

Published July 1, 1829 by Longman, Rees & Co. Paternoster Row & Thomas & Wm. Boone, New Bond Street.

PLATE LXII.

ACNE *simplex*, ACNE *punctata*. These two species of Acne so constantly occur together, as in the case here engraved from a drawing of Dr. Willan's, that it was not deemed necessary to figure them separately. The black *puncta*, indeed, sometimes appear on the top of inflamed tubercles, which they have excited, being, in fact, little plugs of hardened mucus or sebaceous matter, irritating and over-distending the little ducts of the sebaceous glands, in which they are lodged. In general, however, these *puncta* are surrounded only by a very slight raised border of cuticle.

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Acne indurata

PLATE LXIII.

ACNE *indurata*. This accurate representation of the more violent and indurated species of Acne was procured and already engraved for Dr. Willan's work. The various forms, acuminated, conical, or oblong and conoidal, which the tubercles assume, are depicted in the plate, as well as the livid hue which they put on in their progress, especially those which do not proceed to suppuration.

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Acne rosacea?

Drawn by W. Burton.

Engd. by J. Thomas.

Published July 1.1817 by Longman Hurst Rees Orme & Brown.

PLATE LXIV.

ACNE *rosacea*. This species is somewhat different from the preceding, as it is accompanied with general redness, which commences on and spreads from the end of the nose, on both sides, to the cheeks. In the progress of the disease, the cuticle becomes thicker, and its surface uneven, and variegated by reticulations of enlarged cutaneous veins, with smaller red lines, sometimes stretching across the cheeks.

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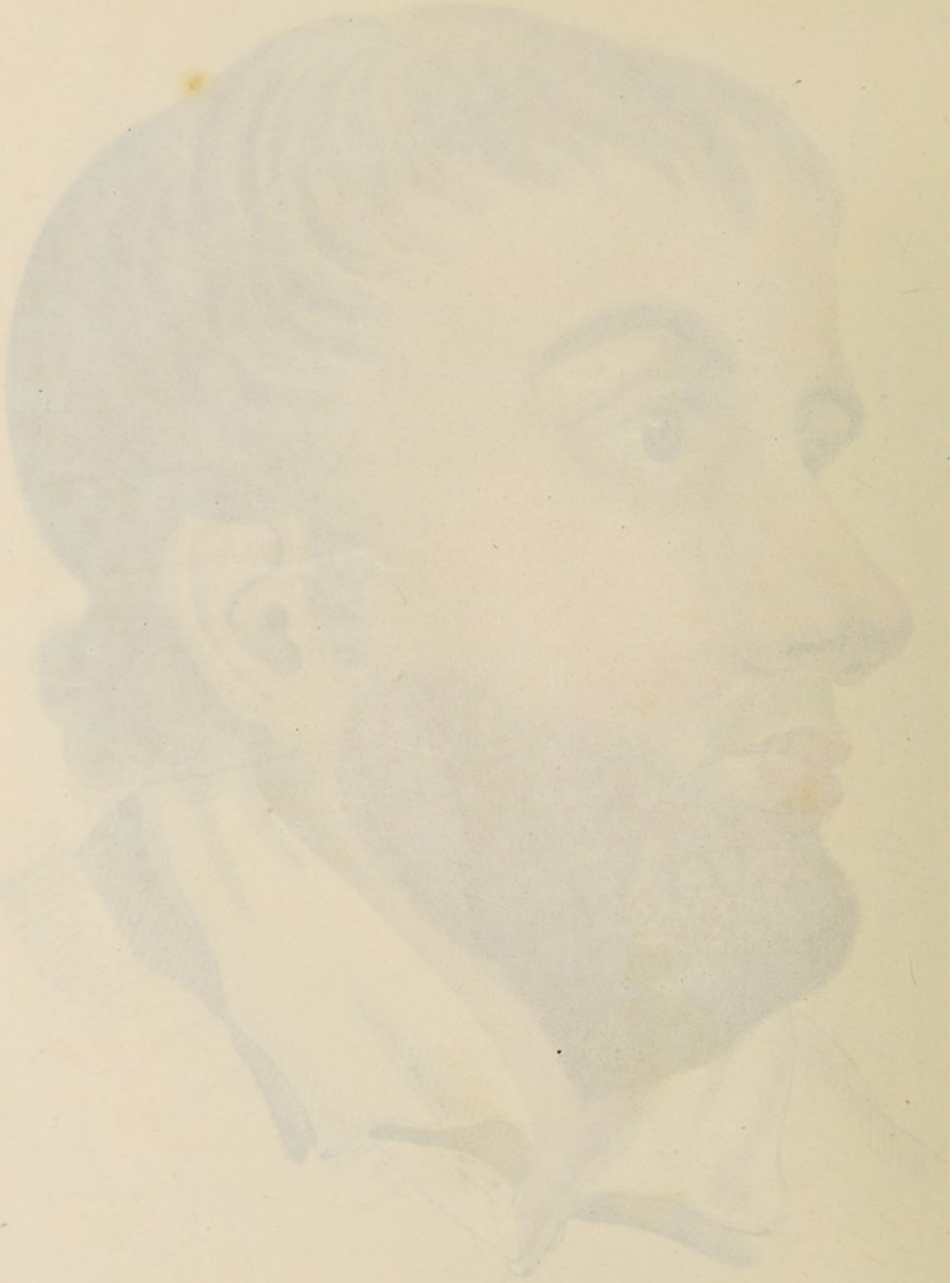
Drawn by T.D. Engd by J. Bennett

Sycosis menti.

Published by [illegible] & Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown

PLATE LXV.

Sycosis *menti*. The tubercles in this eruption, which almost exclusively affects men, usually appear first on the under lip, or prominent part of the chin, in an irregular cluster: but other clusters and single tubercles soon follow, often covering nearly the whole surface on which the beard grows, up to the ears, and under the jaw towards the neck. The tubercles are red and smooth, and nearly equal to a pea in magnitude, but of a conoidal form. As they suppurate slowly and partially, and discharge a small quantity of thick matter, by which the hairs of the unshaven beard become matted together, that appearance like the pulp of a fig, which has given origin to the name of the disease, and which is here represented on the chin, is often produced.



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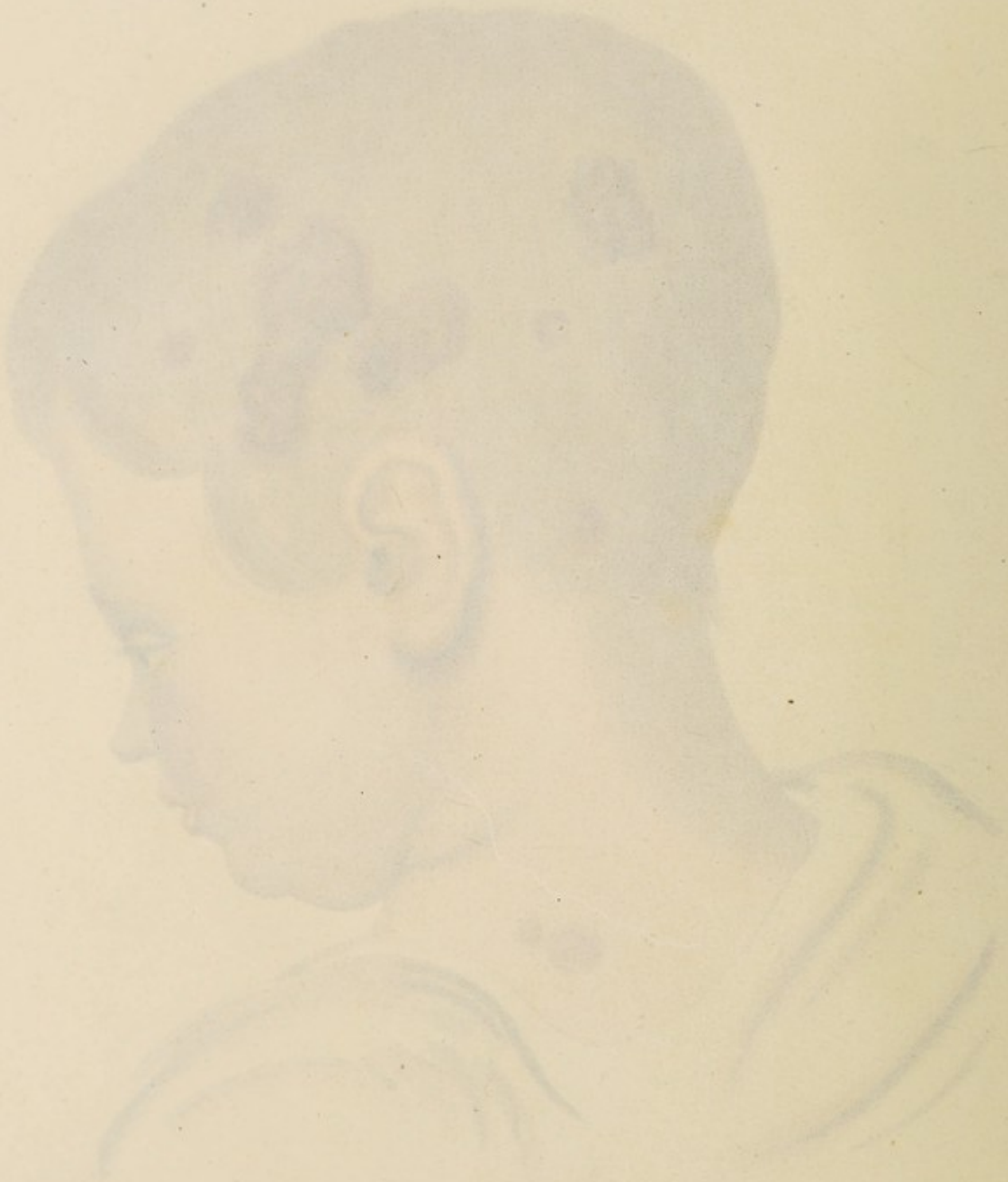
Drawn by Crouchshank. Engd by J. Basire.

Sycosis Capillitio.

Published July 1, 1812 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

PLATE LXVI.

Sycosis *capillitii.* This variety of Sycosis, affecting the hairy scalp, is seated cheifly about the temples, near the external ear, forehead, and occiput, near the margin of the hair. The tubercles arise in clusters like the former, but are softer and more acuminated than those on the chin, and pass more rapidly into suppuration, soon becoming confluent, and producing an elevated, unequal, and ulcerated surface. This is also sometimes granulated, affording some resemblance to the inside pulp of a fig.



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Lupus.

Published July 1, 1817 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

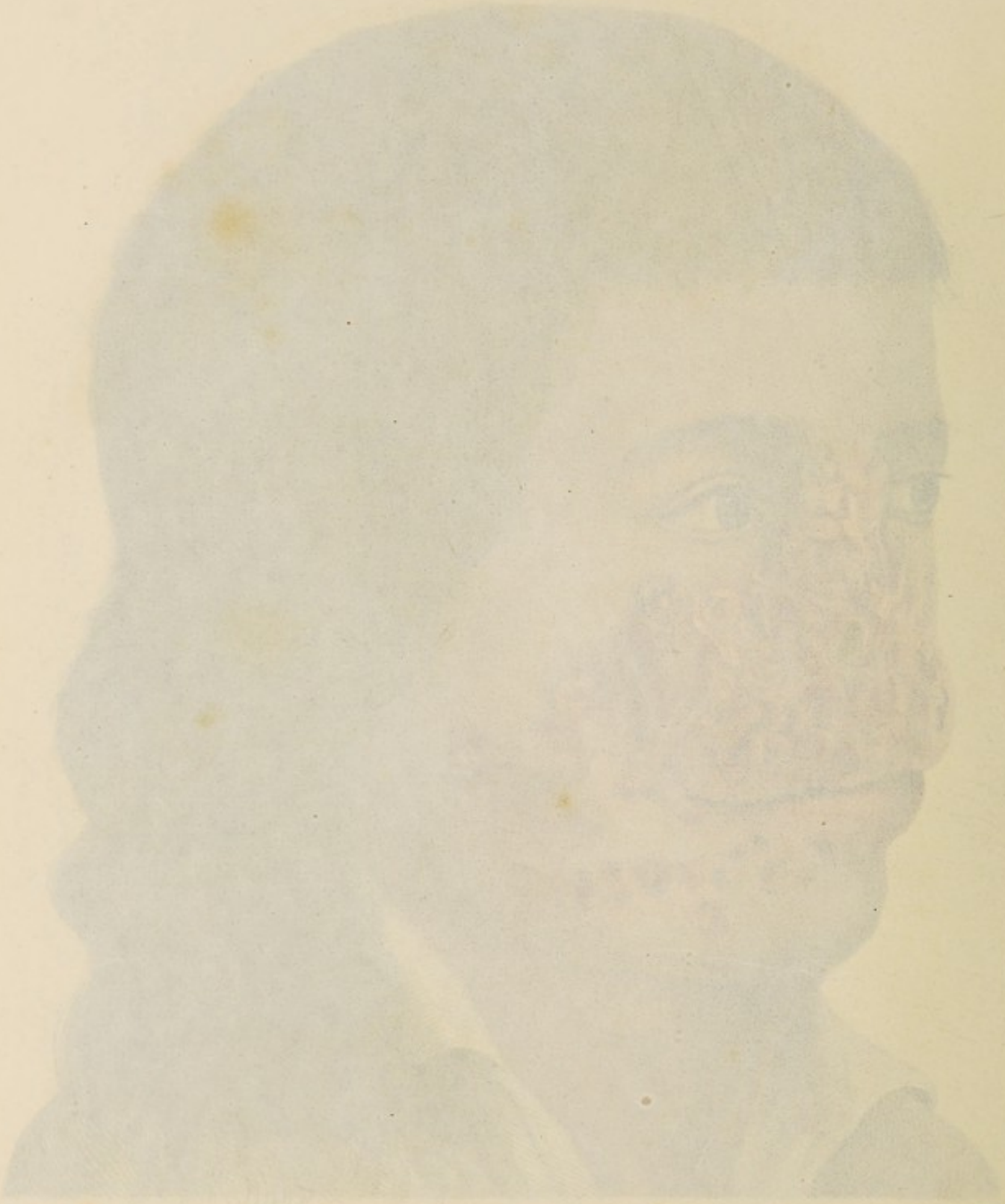
FASCICULUS XII.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

In this concluding Fasciculus are exhibited two formidable diseases of the *tubercular* Order, Lupus, and Elephantiasis; and specimens of the principal varieties of the genera Ephelis and Nævus, which constitute the eighth Order, *Maculæ*.

PLATE LXVII.

Lupus, *noli me tangere*. This representation of the extensive ulceration of the face, occasioned by this severe and unmanageable disease, was procured and already engraved at the instance of Dr. Willan. It produces even more deformity than Elephantiasis, with which it is sometimes confounded; but from which it differs essentially in its character and progress. It has been sometimes also deemed cancerous; and the circumstance of an occasional cure having been effected by the use of arsenic has probably given rise to the opinion that that medicine has proved a remedy for cancer.



FASCICULUS XII.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

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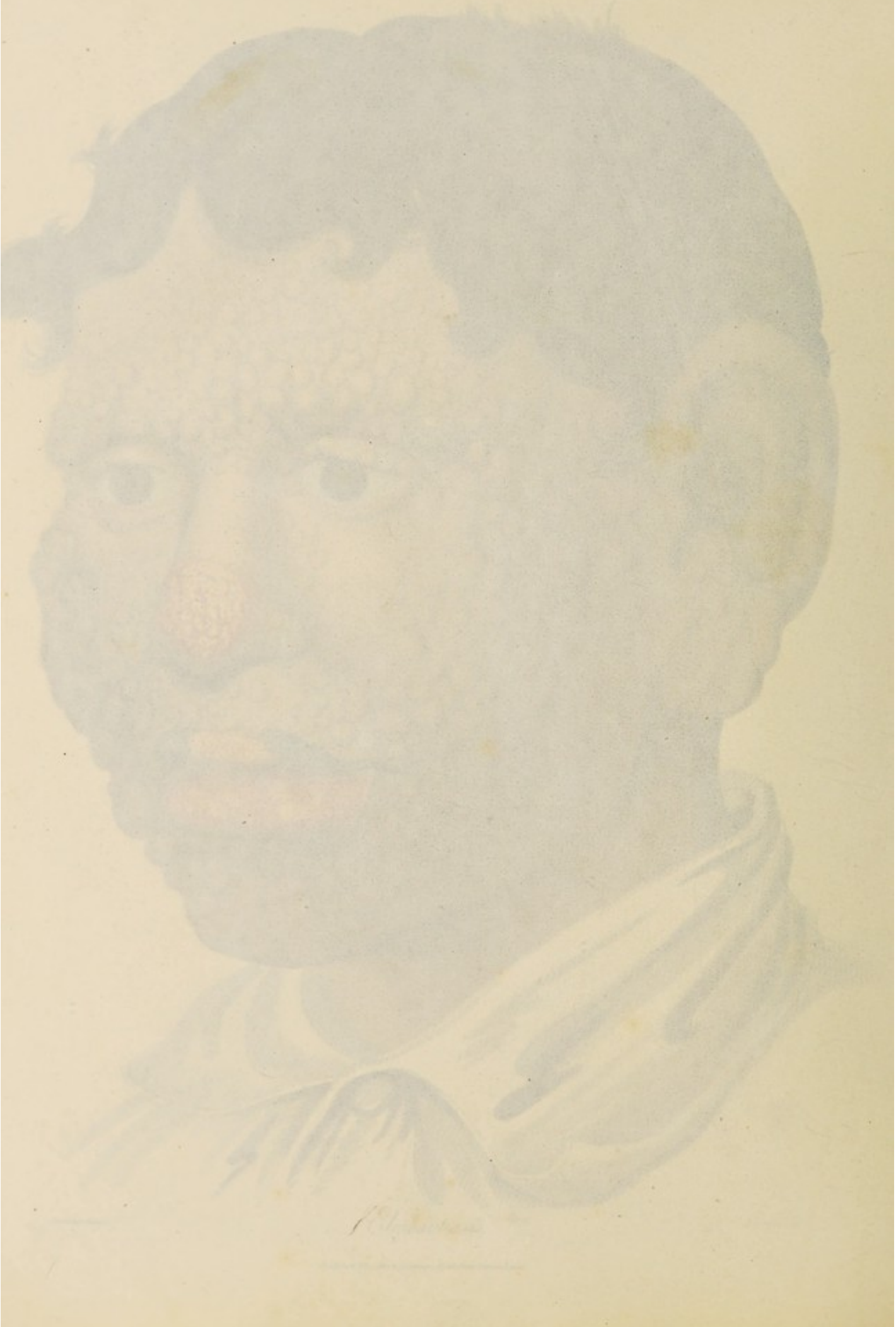
Elephantiasis.

Published Oct. 1, 1813 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

PLATE LXVIII.

Elephantiasis. This hideous disease is fortunately never seen in this country, except in a few individuals, natives or residents of more southern climates. This was the first case that had occurred to my notice, and I am indebted to the kindness and liberality of my friend, Mr. Lawrence, for the opportunity of procuring this excellent representation of the disease, as it appeared in the boy, Charles Uncle, a patient in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, whose case has been detailed by Mr. Lawrence, in the sixth volume of the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, for the year 1815. The engraving here given is an exact portrait of that individual, after the tubercles had been rendered a little smoother than they originally appeared by the application of poultices.



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Ephelis.

PLATE LXIX.

Ephelis. This representation of the large dusky patches, which differ from freckles only in their extent, and in occurring also on parts of the skin not exposed to the direct influence of the sun, was already engraved for Dr. Willan's work. These discolorations approximate in their character to the Pityriasis versicolor, but are more diffuse, and generally of a darker brown hue, and never shew any tendency to the minute furfuraceous exfoliations, which often accompany that affection.

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Nævus foliaceus.

Drawn & Lith. J. Stewart.

Published Oct. 1.1837 by Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green.

PLATE LXX.

NÆVUS *maternus; mother-spots*, &c. This and the two following plates exhibit some of the varieties of those discolorations and excrescences of the skin, with which different individuals are marked from their birth. In consequence of the absurd popular notion, that these congenital alterations of the texture of the skin originate from impressions of various external objects on the senses and imagination of the mother during gestation, they have received various appellations, corresponding with the objects which they have been supposed to resemble. The specimens here figured were among the drawings procured by Dr. Willan, with the names here annexed to them. The two on this plate, from their resemblance to a *leaf* and a *cherry*, were called NÆVUS *foliaceus*, and *cerasus*.

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Fig. 2.

Nævus Cerasus.

Fig. 3.

Nævus Araneus.

Fig. 1.

Nævus.

Engd by J. Basire.

Published Feb. 1. 1817 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

PLATE LXXI.

Fig. 1. This is one of the most common forms of the Nævus, and is sometimes compared to the stain of port-wine, or claret.

Fig. 2. Nævus *araneus*, being supposed to bear the likeness of a spider.

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Fig. 2. Nævus *araneus*, being supposed to bear the likeness of a spider.

Nævi varii

Drawn by J. Stewart

Published Oct. 1. 1824 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

PLATE LXXII.

This drawing exhibits an unusual number and variety of congenital marks, all appearing in the same individual.

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