

**M0013448: Page from 'Ivory Apes and Angels' paper on anatomical manikins.**

**Publication/Creation**

April 1954

**Persistent URL**

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German manikin with various physiological systems shown symbolically

illness to a disturbance of the balance of the male and female fluids in the body, and to leave the good spirits in and let the bad ones out, they sometimes punctured the tender or painful spots with steel, gold or silver needles. By letting out some of the fluid, they believed the malady would be cured.

This maneuver was, and still is, spoken of as acupuncture. During voluntary or forced coughing these needles were pounded into the body with a small wooden hammer. The exact site of acupuncture depended upon the diagnosis of the family physician. Each site had a name the precise reason for which cannot be readily fathomed by an occidental physician. It is difficult to understand, for example, why one spot is called "the large castle," and another, "the small arch."

Chinese medical students were examined by determining their proficiency in "hitting the spot." For this purpose the hollow manikin was filled with water after having been covered with paper or paraffin. The prospective physician would then try to "hit" the proper hole with the needle. If successful, the water would run out.

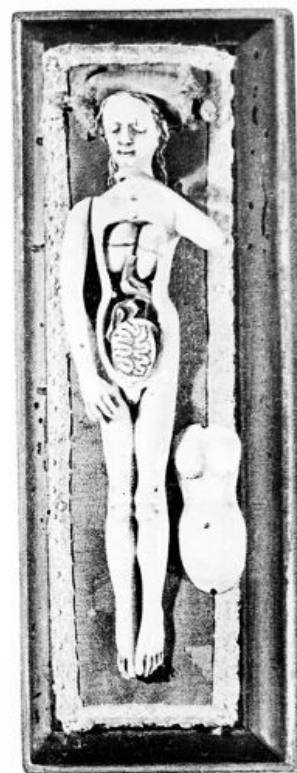
Thus the clever Chinese rack up one more of their famous "firsts," by being the originators of the modern-day all too prevalent but none too gentle art of "needling."

The ivory manikins of Europe had not only a later origin (16th century) but served an entirely different purpose. These rare manikins may still be picked up occasionally in the second-

hand stores, junk shops and antiquarian book shops of Europe, but they are quite scarce; and their very existence is seldom known to men other than those deeply versed in medical history. Very little is to be found about them in either the history of medicine or of art. They are not even mentioned by the late Lieut. Col. Fielding H. Garrison, M.D., who was astonishingly well informed over the entire field of medical history and who wrote an article on *Sculpture and Painting as Modes of Anatomical Illustration* as an appendix to Mortimer Frank's translation of Choulent's *History and Bibliography of Anatomic Illustration*. Evidently, he himself could throw no light on the subject.

Not all of the medical manikins are carved in ivory. In the large collection to be found in the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum in London some are fashioned from bone, wood, marble and bronze. The only other known collection is in the possession of Dr. Arno B. Luckhardt of the University of Chicago, discoverer of the anesthetic properties of ethylene.

It was while collecting old medical books, of which he has the finest collection on the general history of physiology in the country, that Dr. Luckhardt first became interested in ivory manikins. A dealer in Amsterdam, who also supplies the Wellcome Museum with its manikins, wrote that he had come across a pair of these curious anatomical figures. Dr. Luckhardt sent for this pair, and immediately be-



English or French model with front removed, revealing organs in position