

A pictorial manikin, or, Movable atlas / by Professor G.J. Witkowski.

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A
PICTORIAL MANIKIN,
OR
MOVABLE ATLAS
SHOWING THE
MECHANISM OF VISION,

BY MEANS OF SUPERPOSED COLORED PLATES:

BY PROFESSOR

G. J. WITKOWSKI, M. D.,

MEMBER OF THE "FACULTÉ DE MÉDECINE DE PARIS."

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF TEXT

• BY

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PRICE, \$5.00.

WITH ESSAY BY

PROF. D. A. LOOMIS, M. D.,

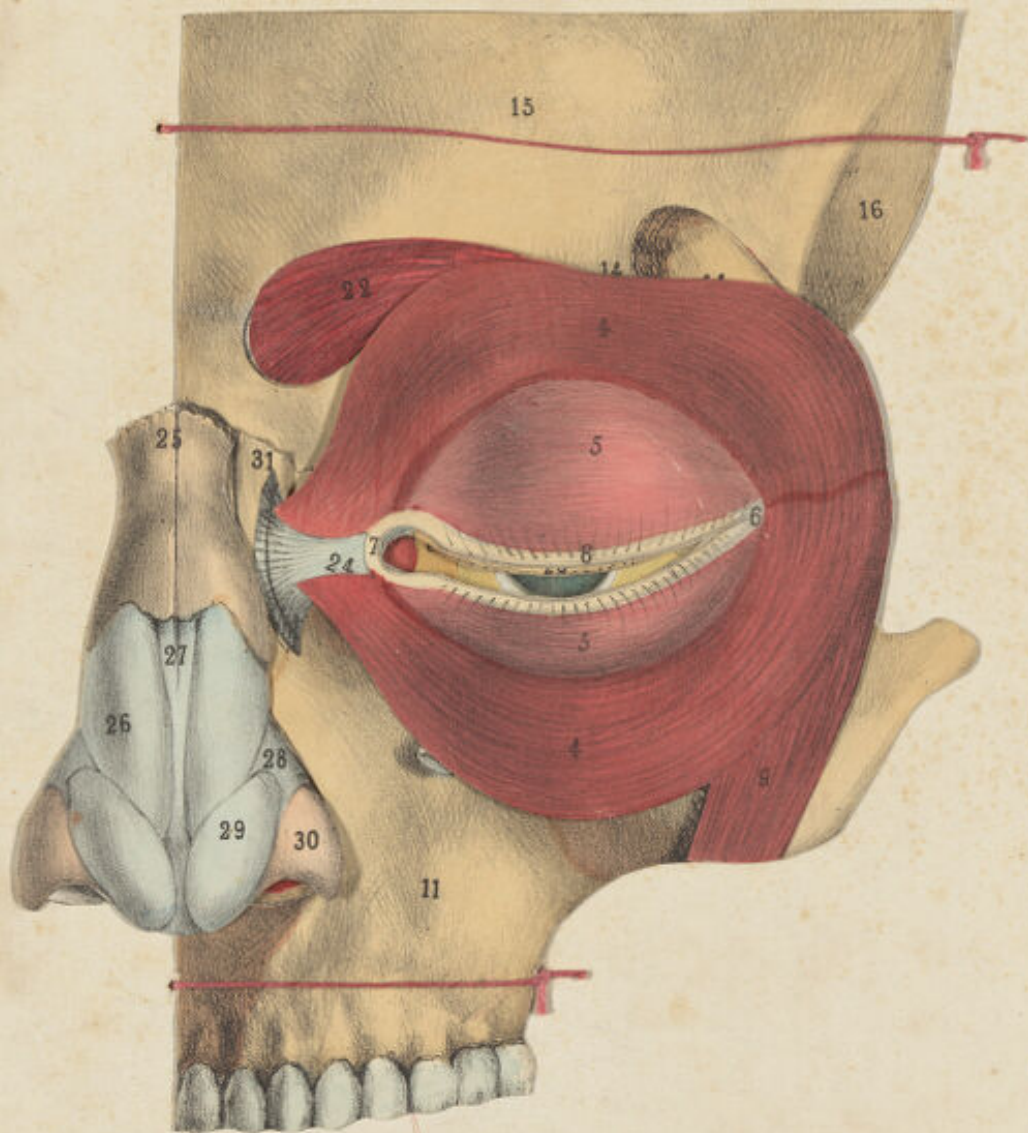
LATE ASSISTANT SURGEON, U. S. A., AND FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

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LEFT EYE

(Showing also the Lachrymal Gland and Passages)



PICTORIAL MANIKIN, OR MOVABLE ATLAS OF THE HUMAN BODY. INTRODUCTORY.

For completeness of form and accuracy in detail, this work far exceeds anything of the kind in this country, or Europe: being condensed to the smallest and most convenient space, the bony, muscular and cartilaginous systems, and all the viscera and internal organs properly located, their relation to surrounding organs are clearly seen.

For greater convenience we publish separately the trunk and the regional anatomy, male and female (large plate), so that all can follow their inclinations as to partial or full study.

We append the following brief essay or recapitulation of the history of anatomy and medicine as a science in ancient and modern times, with pertinent remarks suggestive in connection with the Manikin and its pre-eminent merit. Written by Prof. D. A. LOOMIS, M. D. Respectfully,

JOSEPH CRISTADORO, *Publisher,*

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(Box 2112).

An old adage reads thus:—"Know thyself," &c., and so it is that the proper study of mankind is *man*,—and because of failure both by the young and old to grasp at even the ordinary truths and knowledge of the functions of their daily being, come so much unnecessary misery. Happiness and prosperity have ever been enhanced in proportion as man has understood the laws of his being. Some knowledge of anatomy and medicine as a profession had long existed. Even in the fresh years of the creation, man became the victim of disease,—as we are told that the blighting seed of death blew over the land of Palestine six thousand years ago; sacred history informs us that "Joseph commanded the physicians to embalm Israel," and they did so; Jeremiah and Ecclesiasticus also speak of the physician in honorable and exalted terms. Homer declared that "Egyptian physicians had knowledge above all other men," and the celebrated kings Cyrus and Darius sent to Egypt for medical men. Indeed every nation in every clime and condition of life have had their *baali*, or doctors, to alleviate the ailments of the body, and although their notions of the science were crude, yet they possessed some good ideas, and withal were regarded with wonder and awe. The imaginations of the people clothed them with miraculous power, and they dared not offend their dignity or refuse their treatment. Pliny, the historian, speaks of post-mortem examination, and hence there is implied some knowledge of anatomy. But they adhered closely to prejudices in those dark ages, and any luckless disciple departing from prescribed rules suffered extreme penalties; of course, this stringency was a barrier to progress, to free thought, and to all effort in behalf of suffering humanity.

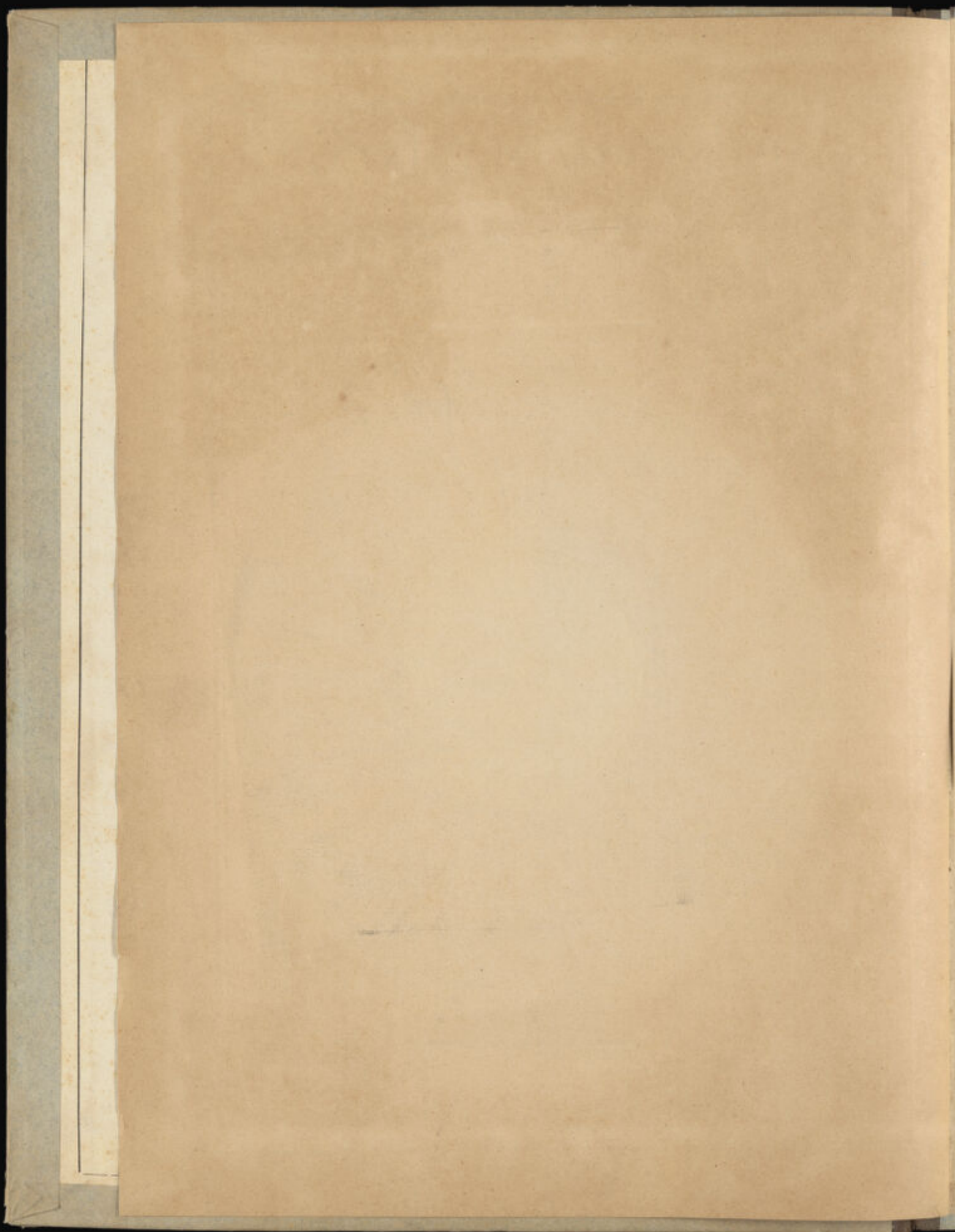
The Egyptians handed down their books and teachings to the Greeks. This was a nation that could utilize knowledge as power, a nation that stood in the front ranks of civilization and at the head of the arts and sciences. Its people were the teachers and masters of the world, and their observations and speculations culminated after two epochs in Hippocrates the father of medicine and anatomy. The devotion and enthusiasm of this Ancient sage was wonderful. Born in the midst of pagan superstition and bigotry—practising under the Grecian laws, which forbade any dissections of the human body,—snatching from a selfish priesthood the secrets of therapeutics and basing the art on principles evolved from his own mind, he raised medicine and anatomy to a science and gave to the world all those grand human results which are synonymous with his name. Here began the use and progress of the study of the human system, and coupled with the impetus it received from the University of Salerno, went out in those streams of discovery that have irrigated the world.

During the history of man there has ever been a universal want, a demand for something that would simplify the study of the science of anatomy, something that would attract and at the same time instruct, something that would call forth admiration and convey to the mind the wonderful mechanism, the economy, the perfect action of the various systems:—in other words a something that should present to the eye an approximate equivalent for the dissected subject, and thus have in hand, shorn of every objectionable feature, all that was necessary to intelligently obtain accurate instruction:—this want is at last supplied.

With the knowledge that an original work of this kind will be presented to the consideration of the public in general, but, more especially to educational institutions, families, and medical men, the writer feels assured that as an accurate, ready reference, and at the same time beautiful and attractive work with which to prosecute the study of anatomy, its great usefulness will at once be so apparent that it cannot fail to commend itself:—in his opinion *multum in parvo* was never better exemplified.

In conclusion, he will say that this work is one of science's best gifts, and he cannot too strongly recommend all to examine into its merits.

D. A. LOOMIS, M. D.



LEFT EYE

(Front view)

