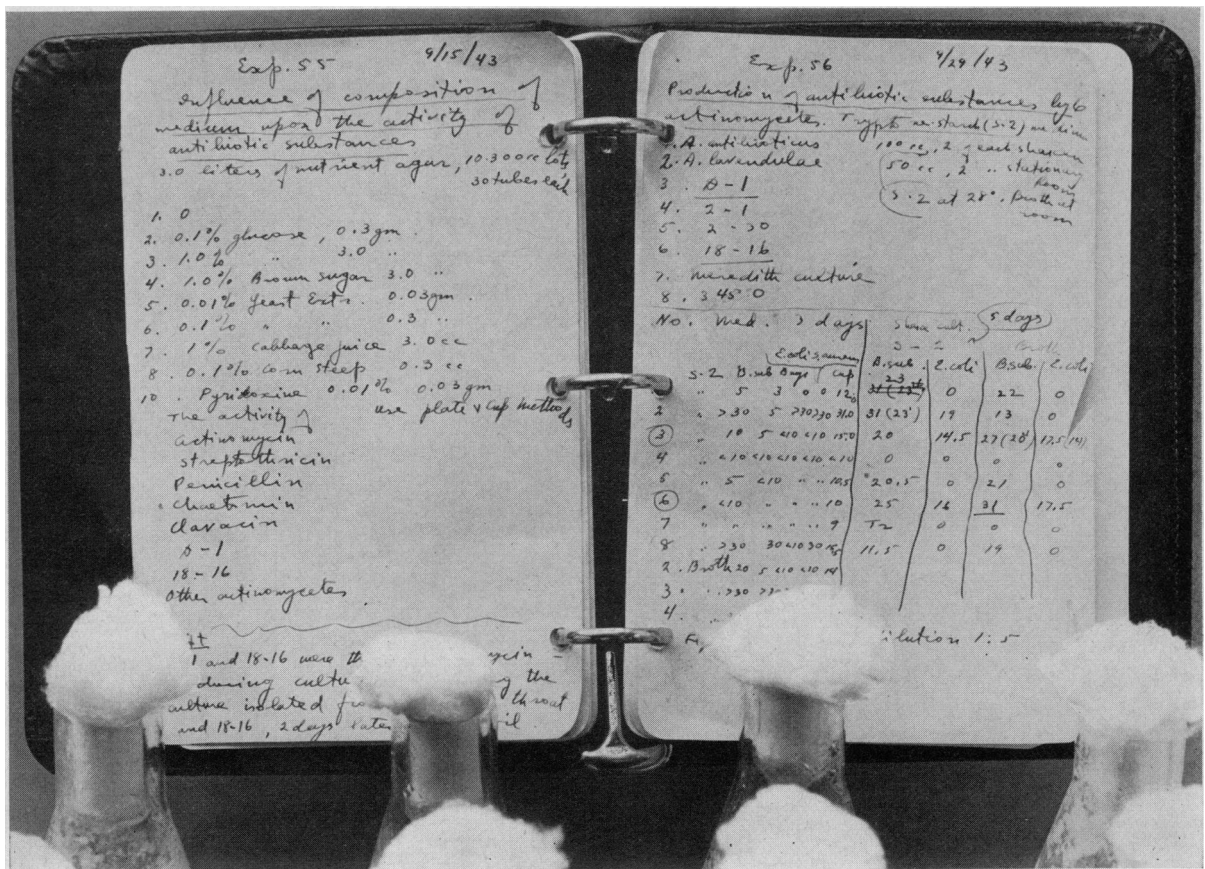
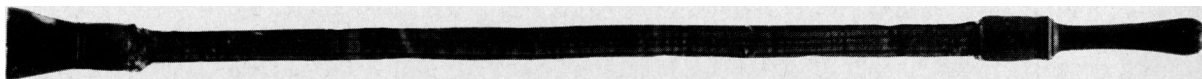




# HALL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES OPENS





*First flexible tube stethoscope,  
introduced by Dr. William Stroud  
in London, 1832*

*Greek lekythos  
about 15 cm. high,  
ca. 500 B.C.*

OPPOSITE PAGE:  
*Roman amphora  
about 13½ cm. high,  
ca. 100 B.C.*

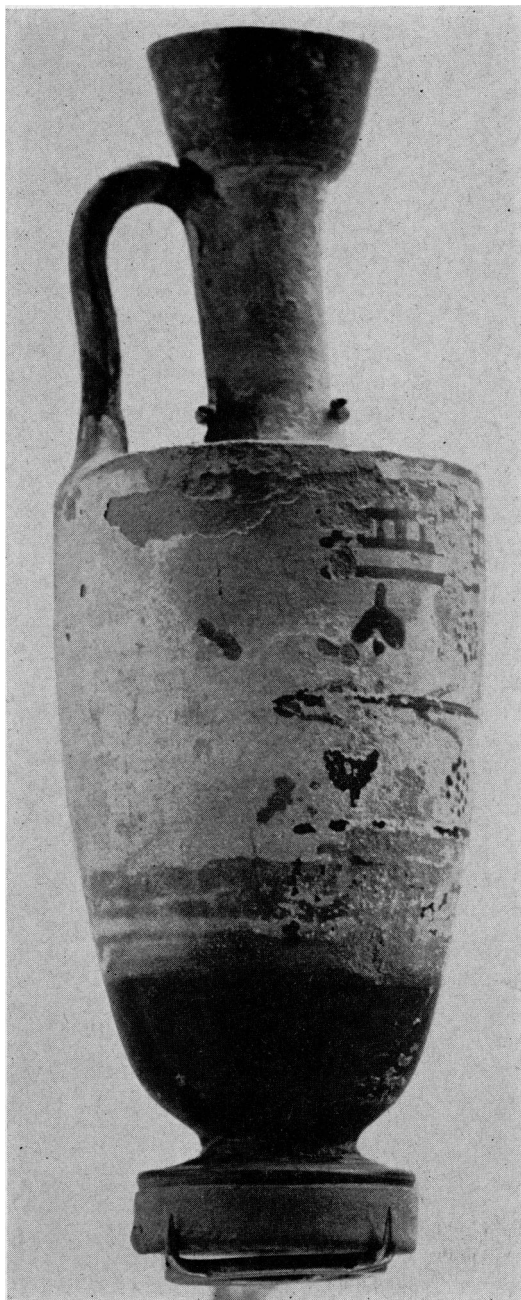
*Notebook used by  
Dr. Selman A. Waksman  
in discovery of streptomycin*

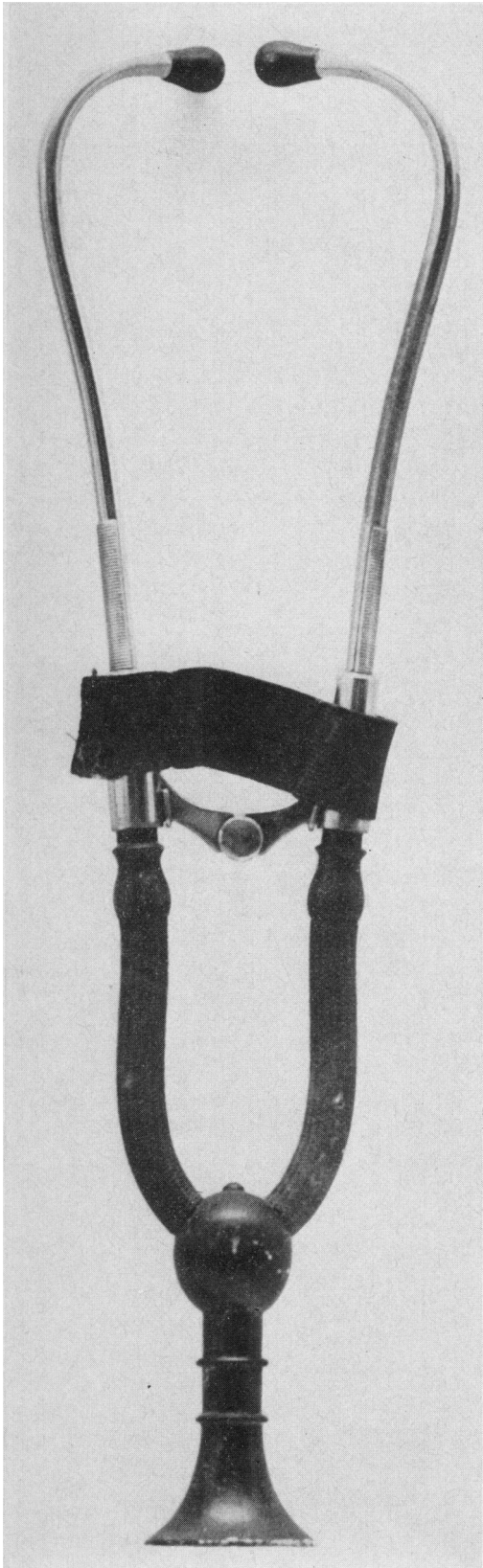
THE SMITHSONIAN Institution's Hall of Medical Sciences in the Museum of History and Technology, opened to public view in August, is a permanent exhibit of many historical artifacts, equipment, and illustrations in the fields of medicine, dentistry, and public health. Displayed in its three galleries are objects ranging from primitive fetishes to modern heart valves for cardiac surgery.

One exhibit, known as the Squibb Ancient Pharmacy, contains a 15th–19th century collection. Displayed are Swiss and German drug jars, Italian majolica, French faience, and Dutch and English delft. Also on view are medical edicts, dispensatories, herbals, pharmacopoeias, and laboratory and study utensils.

Another exhibit traces the development of equipment used to manufacture drugs over the past 100 years. The equipment shown revolutionized the drug manufacturing industry by making possible the mass production of pills and capsules in dosage units.

The Hall includes a number of period rooms containing authentic furnishings. Two of these rooms are reconstructions of the offices and personal memorabilia of pioneers of American dentistry. One contains the equipment of Dr.



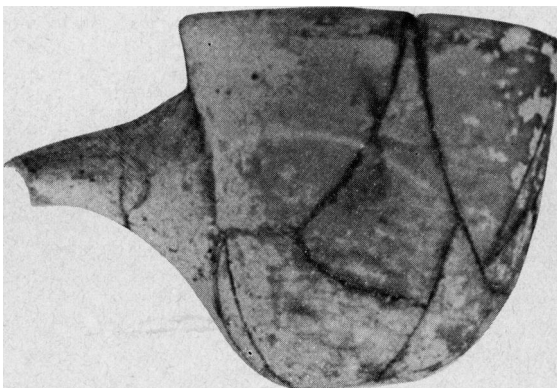


*First practical binaural stethoscope,  
introduced by Dr. George P. Cammann  
in New York City, 1855*

*Persian cupping glasses  
used for bloodletting,  
Nishapur, 12th century*

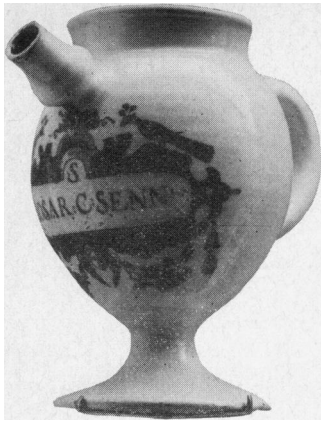


Period room showing part of ward in Boston's Massachusetts General Hospital, 1880. Mannekin on left wears uniform of Linda Richards, America's first registered nurse.



G. V. Black (1836–1915), once dean of the school of dentistry at Northwestern University and often considered the “father of modern American dentistry.” The other displays the workshop and laboratory of Dr. Edward H. Angle (1855–1930), who emphasized specialization in orthodontia at the turn of the century. Another period room includes the X-ray equipment used before 1900 by Dr. C. Edmund Kells, first to use X-ray in the practice of dentistry.

The Institution's large collection of artifacts of significance in the history and development of dental techniques and hygiene is also on display in the Hall. Included are fiber-stick and Victorian toothbrushes, gold toothpicks with mother-of-pearl handles, dentures made of human and animal teeth and of carved ivory, and an early 19th century bow-drill and pick used to drill the teeth. Also included is a platinum



*Delft jar about 22 cm. high  
marked "Syrup of Roses with Senna,"  
Holland, 18th century.*

Diorama of a Frontier Nursing Service nurse-midwife arriving to deliver a child. From 1925 to 1950 these women traveled by horseback to serve a population of 12,000 people. Since 1950 they have been using jeeps.

*Faience Montpellier albarello  
about 25 cm. high  
labeled "Electuary of Roses,"  
ca. 1600*

*Photographs: Jerry Hecht*



and gold model of the patented suction-grip dentures made by Dr. Charles H. Land which took first prize at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair.

Early medical research in the United States is depicted in an exhibit that includes the first electrocardiograph string galvanometer, manufactured in 1914 and used at the Rockefeller Institute Hospital; the first heart bypass pump used on a human, developed at Baylor University; equipment used in mechanical resuscitation, including the original iron lung developed by Emerson in 1931; and the first plastic arterial substitutes, developed for heart surgery at Georgetown University Medical Center.

