

**DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE
DERMATOLOGICAL SPECIMENS
CONTAINED IN THE MUSEUM OF
THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF
SURGEONS OF ENGLAND**

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Descriptive Catalogue of the Dermatological Specimens Contained in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England by Erasmus Wilson

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THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
OF ENGLAND.

BY
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1870.

INTRODUCTION.

THE DERMATOLOGICAL COLLECTION in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England consists of models, casts in wax and plaster, drawings, photographs, engravings, and preparations.

The order which is adopted for their arrangement is partly pathological and partly physiological. Under the first of these heads have been grouped:—diseases of common inflammation, of blood-poisons, and of constitutional tendency or diathesis; and, under the last, diseases affecting the functions of nutrition, of innervation, and of pigmentation, together with diseases of the epithelium, of the hair, and of the cutaneous glandular system.

I. The diseases comprehended under the head of *common inflammation* constitute the first five groups of the series; for example:—1, eczematous; 2, erythematous; 3, phlyctenous; 4, furunculous; and 5, traumatic.

II. The diseases occasioned by *blood-poisons* are included in the next three groups, namely:—6, exanthematous; 7, syphilous; and 8, elephantous.

III. The diseases of *diathesis* also occupy three groups:—9, leprous; 10, strumous; and 11, carcinomatous.

IV. Diseases of *function* comprise another three groups, namely:—12, nutritive; 13, neurotic; and 14, chromatopathic.

V. The *epithelium* and the *hair* contribute the succeeding three groups :—15, epidermic; 16, onychopathic; and 17, trichopathic.

VI. While the diseases of the *glandular apparatus* of the skin, the sebiparous glands and the sudoriparous glands, constitute the two remaining groups :—18, steatopathic; and 19, idrotopathic.

The arrangement therefore comprises *six classes* of diseases, which are divided into *nineteen groups*, as follows :—

GROUP I., ECZEMATOUS AFFECTIONS, includes eczema, scabies, lichen, and impetigo.

GROUP II., ERYTHEMATOUS AFFECTIONS, is constituted by erythema, erysipelas, and urticaria.

GROUP III., PHELYCTENOUS AFFECTIONS, is composed of pemphigus and herpes.

GROUP IV., FURUNCULOUS AFFECTIONS, comprehends ethyima, furunculus, and anthrax.

GROUP V., TRAUMATIC AFFECTIONS, is illustrated by arsenical ulcer, by inflammation of the lymphatic vessels and adenosis from local irritation, and by specimens of the toxic aniline fabric.

GROUP VI., EXANTHEMATOUS AFFECTIONS, is occupied by rubeola, scarlatina, and variola.

GROUP VII., SYPHILIOUS AFFECTIONS, comprehends every variety of dermatosyphilis or syphilis of the skin, beginning with the erythematous forms, and thence passing on to the prominent forms, papule and tubercle; next to the pustular and ulcerative forms; and then to the syphilitic disorganizations of tissue as represented by syphiloma. In this group will also be found syphilis of the hair, of the tongue, and of the uterus.

GROUP VIII., ELEPHANTOUS AFFECTIONS, is confined to the one disease to which the term "elephantiasis" was given by the Fathers of Medicine, the elephantiasis Græcorum, or great leprosy.

GROUP IX., LEPROUS AFFECTIONS, assembles together examples of the lepra Græcorum, or lepra vulgaris.

GROUP X., **STRUMOUS AFFECTIONS**, or dermato-struma, contains the strumous and scrofulous affections of the skin, the chief of these being lupus.

GROUP XI., **CARCINOMATOUS AFFECTIONS**, is devoted to examples of cancer of the skin, and contains illustrations of epithelioma.

GROUP XII., **NUTRITIVE AFFECTIONS**. In this group will be found examples of hypertrophy, dystrophy, and atrophy, ichthyosis, sauriosis, thelomatous growths, angiomatous growths, fibromatous growths, fibrous degenerations, fatty degenerations, adenomatous growths, and xanthomatous growths.

GROUP XIII., **NEUROTIC AFFECTIONS**, is intended to illustrate pruritus and prurigo.

GROUP XIV., **CHROMATOPATHIC AFFECTIONS**, contains examples of pigmentary derangements of the skin as shown by lentigo, melasma, and leucasmus.

GROUP XV., **EPIDERMIC AFFECTIONS**, assembles together the diseases of phytosis, the phytiform degenerations of the epidermis, which include—*trinea tonsurans* or common ringworm, favus, and phytosis versicolor.

GROUP XVI., **ONYCHOPATHIC AFFECTIONS**, contains examples of malformation and disordered nutrition and growth of the nails.

GROUP XVII., **TRICHOPATHIC AFFECTIONS**, is devoted to diseases of the hair and hair-follicles, the latter comprehending follicular tumour, follicular horn, acne, gutta rosea, and sycosis.

GROUP XVIII., **STEATOPATHIC AFFECTIONS**, includes steatorrhea, chromosteatoes, and molluscum.

GROUP XIX., **IDROTOPATHIC AFFECTIONS**, comprehends affections of the perspiratory system.

This Collection was formed by the Author of the Catalogue as a nucleus for future development, and was presented to the College of Surgeons for the purpose of illustrating the Pathology of the Skin and of contributing a stimulus to the further investigation of the morbid history and phenomena of that important organ. The Council of the College have thought the Collection not unworthy of a place in the

Hunterian Museum, and have given it a position admirably adapted for its exhibition and one of free access to every member of the Profession.

The Collection was opened for the use of the student in the autumn of 1869. The models, which are remarkable for their excellence and for their exact realization of nature, are the work of M. Baretta, the artist-modeller of the Saint Louis Hospital in Paris; and the greater part of the water-colour drawings are studies from life by the late Mr. William Bagg.

October 1870.

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