

**MEDICAL GREEK: COLLECTION
OF PAPERS ON MEDICAL
ONOMATOLOGY AND A
GRAMMATICAL GUIDE TO
LEARN MODERN GREEK**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649645459

Medical Greek: Collection of Papers on Medical Onomatology and a Grammatical Guide to
Learn Modern Greek by Achilles Rose

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

ACHILLES ROSE

**MEDICAL GREEK: COLLECTION
OF PAPERS ON MEDICAL
ONOMATOLOGY AND A
GRAMMATICAL GUIDE
TO LEARN MODERN GREEK**

MEDICAL GREEK

*Collection of Papers on
Medical Onomatology and a Grammatical
Guide to Learn Modern Greek*

BY
ACHILLES ROSE



NEW YORK, 1908
PHEI HELLADOS PUBLICATION OFFICE
87 FRANKFORT STREET

H.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Preface	5
I. Greek as the International Language of Physicians and Scholars in General.....	9
II. Greek in Medicine.....	76
III. A Conspiracy to Suppress the Truth About Living Greek	102
IV. New York Academitis.....	105
V. Aetiology, Pathology and Therapy of Medical Slang	123
VI. Jargon and Hypocrisy in Medicine.....	134
VII. Memorial on Medical Language Presented to the Rectoribus Magnificis of All Ger- man Universities Convening in Marburg, July 31, 1907.....	136
VIII. Reform of Medical Onomatology Introduced in Germany	162
IX. Quotations from the Linguistic Introduction to the Seventh Edition of Roth's Medical Lexicon. By Dr. Heinrich Zimmerer....	169
X. Memorial on the Anatomical Nomenclature of the Anatomical Society. By Dr. Her- mann Triepel.	176

Stedent
Aug 18/02
\$.80c

XI. Miscellaneous—	PAGE
Anaesthesia of Physical Origin.....	193
The Word Phrenitis	196
The Word Phrenitis	198
Again the Word Phrenitis.....	204
The Word Phrenitis	208
Berolinitis	211
The Word Atonia	220
Dilation or Dilatation	222
Palliative	225
The Appendicitis Discussion in Berlin....	225
Nosokomeion	229
Symposium	232
Policlinic and Polyclinic	233
The Corruption of Language.....	233
From the <i>Post-Graduate</i> , May 1904.....	236
Ailourophobia	241
XII. Scientific Medical Nomenclature. By Dr. Herbert Krüger.	242
XIII. A Brief Guide to the Learning of Modern Greek for Those Who Know Classical Greek. By Dr. Herbert Krüger.....	247

PREFACE.

LOMBROSO has called the deep rooted inclination of mankind to combat new ideas "misonicismus"; for this barbarous term let us substitute a correct name: "misocainia."

In medicine, as in other sciences, many new things are brought up from time to time which, later on, are recognized as new errors; this explains why new ideas are received with caution, even with suspicion; but this is nothing morbid and cannot rightly be called misocainia. We can speak of misocainia only when the motives of the opposition against new ideas are prejudice, selfishness, and indolence—the archenemies of all progress—and we classify misocainia as phrenitis *sui generis* in cases in which it develops to such a degree that men of science, of exalted position, lose the sense of truth and honor and degrade themselves by the employment of unworthy means

in order to suppress a new idea or intrigue against and injure those who have promulgated a new truth.

Of this form of phrenitis examples exist in the history of medicine.

Misocainia, so long as it is not manifested in a dishonorable manner, is natural, but misocainia expressed in malevolent misrepresentations is phrenitis.

In an article which was published in *Medical News* December 3, 1904, I have undertaken to call attention to the rôle misocainia has played in the history of medicine.

When the Code Napoleon, the work which soon excited the admiration of the whole civilized world, first appeared, the lawyers thought very little of it, saying: this is no law book, for it is written in such plain and simple language that a common man can understand it.

As far as I could learn from history there has never been displayed any misocainia during the last hundred years while men of profound learning, great philologists among the physicians attempted to correct unscientific terms

in medical onomatology, although these attempts were not only failures to a great extent, but added in many instances more and more confusion to that which existed already. When a simple rational and radical remedy was presented by me fourteen years ago, a remedy which should be appreciated by any physician with common sense, the history of the first appearance of the Code Napoleon was revived.

Blackie exposed the existing corruption of the college professors in speaking of Greek as a dead language. His principle was to tell the truth but with charity, and thanks to his charity he accomplished nothing. Corruption cannot be suppressed with charity.

In the whole history of science there exists no greater nonsense than the defense of Erasmusian pronunciation and the classification of Greek with the dead languages. This error has been of serious consequences to medical science; it has been the cause of corruption in medical language and in medicine itself, for nobody can deny that corruption in medical language is corruption in medicine. The attempts of the would-be reformers were failures

because these would-be reformers were guided by Greek professors who would not admit that Greek, as taught in our schools, is only a small part of the Greek language. New words are coined with the aid of the Greek dictionary, but without the ability of speaking or thinking in Greek; without commanding the genius of the language. The task of remedying the evil is by no means hailed with joy by old gentlemen belonging to a past generation of that kind who do not support the cause of progress. In this case many of the prominent and influential men who control medical politics, medical societies, medical journals seem to have united to silence the cause of reform. The profession at large, however, takes interest in the onomatology question, otherwise the literature collected in this book could not have developed.