

A Guide to the University of Virginia Medical Illustrations collection MS-.99

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1720-1968



Title Statement

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Notes

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Profile Description

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Descriptive Rules: Describing Archives: A Content Standard

Descriptive Summary

Unit ID

MS-.99

Unit ID

[Archival Resource Key](#)

Unit ID

/repositories/7/resources/1916

Unit Date

1720-1968

Mixed Materials

1, MS-99 (box)

Language

English French Latin

Extent

42 items Illustrations are housed in individual sleeves.

Repository

Claude Moore Health Sciences Library

Administrative Information

Description of Subordinate Components

"Linnaeus in his Lapland Dress"

Unit ID [Archival Resource Key](#)

Unit ID /repositories/7/archival_objects/293732

Unit Date 1805-06-01

Mixed Materials 1, MS-99 (box)

Container 1 (item)

Extent

Engraver: Robert Dunkarton

After work by: Martin Hoffman

Publisher Dr. Robert John Thornton 1768? - 1837

Origin: England, London

Medium: Black and white mezzotint engraving

"Royal Address of Cadwallader ap-Tudor ap-Edwards ap-Vaughan, Water-King of Southwark"

Unit ID [Archival Resource Key](#)

Unit ID /repositories/7/archival_objects/293757

Unit Date c. 1832

Mixed Materials 1, MS-99 (box)

Container 2 (item)

Extent Color etching

Scope and Contents

Colored etching by G[eorge] Cruikshank: Source of the Southwark Water Works, or [headed] Salus Populi Suprema Lex. Published by S. Knight, [1832]. 51x32.5cm. Printed on broadsheet with text poem beneath: Royal Address of Cadwallader... water-king of Southwark [John Edwards]. Concern at pollution and threat to public health.

The satirical poem 'Royal Address of Cadwallader ap-Tudor ap-Edwards ap-Vaughan, Water-King of Southwark', published in 1832, is a comment on the pollution of the River Thames, the main water supply for London. The crowd chants "Give us clean water" and "We shall get the cholera" - 1832 being the year that a major cholera epidemic hit London. The writer of the poem and the people in the illustration appear to believe that cholera is spread by vapours from rotting waste - the miasma theory of disease. However, John Snow (1813-1858) discovered that cholera is a water-borne disease. Despite this, many physicians still accepted the miasma theory. The illustration was drawn by the artist and caricaturist George Cruikshank (1792-1878).

"Hippocrates Hiraclidae F. Cova"

Unit ID [Archival Resource Key](#)

Unit ID /repositories/7/archival_objects/293758

Unit Date c. 1720

Mixed Materials 1, MS-99 (box)

Container 3 (item)

Extent

Mezzotint of bust portrait in niche of stonework.

Print made by: John Faber the Elder

After: Peter Paul Rubens

Published by: Thomas Bowles I

Published by: John Bowles

Scope and Contents

Inscription: Lettered with title, "Ex Marmore Antiquo," three lines of description of subject beginning "He grounded his Precepts upon Aesculapius. ...," and production details: "P. P. Rubens Del.," "I. Faber Fecit," and "Printed for & Sold by Tho: Bowles next the Chapter House in St. Pauls Ch. Yard and John Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhill."

"Death and Life Contrasted, or, An Essay on Man"

Unit ID [Archival Resource Key](#)

Unit ID /repositories/7/archival_objects/293759

Unit Date c. 1792

Mixed Materials 1, MS-99 (box)

Container 4 (item)

Extent Etching and engraving.

Scope and Contents

This satirical response to "fast living" centers on a figure whose left side is a skeleton holding a spade before a tombstone lettered with a quote from Romans 6.23, "The wages of sin is death," with other biblical admonishments below. The figure's right side is fashionably dressed living aristocrat standing in a parkland with a temple similar to one at Stowe in Buckinghamshire. Emblems of the Order of the Garter are part of the man's dress and items that refer to gambling and partying are strewn around his buckled shoe. These include part of a "EO" wheel (an 18th century game similar to roulette), dice and a shaker, cards, and a masquerade ticket to the Pantheon in London. A scroll that confirms the man's "Pedigree" suggests that rank offers no protection from mortality.

"The Philadelphia Physician-Factory"

Unit ID [Archival Resource Key](#)

Unit ID /repositories/7/archival_objects/293760

Unit Date 1880-04-14

Mixed Materials 1, MS-99 (box)

Container 5 (item)

Extent chromolithograph

Scope and Contents

This cartoon by J. A. Wales, found in Puck on April 14, 1880 satirizes the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, a diploma mill selling fake medical degrees in the later decades of the 19th century. "Professor Grind-Em-Out" is, no doubt, the school's "Dean," John Buchanan, who was finally arrested in 1880, due in part to his exposure in the popular media.

"Mercury (Mercure)"

Unit ID [Archival Resource Key](#)

Unit ID /repositories/7/archival_objects/293761

Unit Date 1968

Mixed Materials 1, MS-99 (box)

Container 6 (item)

Extent Hand-signed drypoint etching in black titled "MERCURY (Mercure): from The Quinze Gravures (Fifteen Etchings) Suite" by Salvador Dali in 1968. "Pour G.C. 1968 DALI" also etched.

Access Restrictions

Legal Status

"Scholars at a Lecture"

Unit ID [Archival Resource Key](#)

Unit ID /repositories/7/archival_objects/293756

Unit Date 1736-03-03

Mixed Materials 1, MS-99 (box)

Container 7 (item)

Extent Etching and engraving

Scope and Contents

Etching depicting a group of male academics and students, many wearing mortar boards, gathered around a professor who reads from a book inscribed 'Datur Vacuum.'

"A Consultation of Physicians: Company of Undertakers, or Quacks in Consultation"

Unit ID [Archival Resource Key](#)

Unit ID /repositories/7/archival_objects/293755

Unit Date 1737

Mixed Materials 1, MS-99 (box)

Container 8 (item)

Extent Etching and engraving

Scope and Contents

Within a lugubrious coat-of-arms, Hogarth depicts three well-known quacks with a group of twelve portly physicians. The three quacks at the top of the print are Joshua Ward, perhaps the most famous charlatan of his time; Sarah Mapp, a well-known bonesetter; and John Taylor, an oculist. The bewigged physicians dispel the stench of death by sniffing the pomander attached to the top of their canes. According to Hogarth, proper physicians and disreputable quacks are all members of the same Company of Undertakers. The Latin caption, Et plurima mortis imago, translates as "And many are the faces of death."

"Notes at the International Sanitary and Medical Exhibition" from The Graphic: an illustrated weekly newspaper, page 109

Unit ID [Archival Resource Key](#)

Unit ID /repositories/7/archival_objects/293754

Unit Date 1881-08-30

Mixed Materials 1, MS-99 (box)

Container 9 (item)

Extent 1 print: wood engraving

Scope and Contents

5 figures: 1. extempore dressing on the Battlefield. 2. ward tent and apparatus for steaming throat and bronchial cases, Guy's Hospital. 3. (ditto), St. Mary's Hospital. 4. a bad accident case: London Hospital. 5. bath lift: Middlesex Hospital.

"Extraordinary effects of Morison Vegetable Pills!"

Unit ID [Archival Resource Key](#)

Unit ID /repositories/7/archival_objects/293762

Scope and Contents

The caption of this image describes the 'Extraordinary Effects of Morison's Vegetable Pills', re-growing a man's legs overnight. Morison's Vegetable Pills were the brainchild of James Morison (1770-1840) and sold from 1825 onwards. Morison believed that all disease was caused by an impurity of the blood that could only be purged by his vegetable pills. The pills, a laxative based on a variety of herbs, including rhubarb and myrrh, were sold in chemists, grocers and even libraries. Morison believed that his pills could be taken in large doses but a number of deaths proved him wrong. Many labelled him a quack and his pills a poison. The print is by Charles Grant Jameson (active 1832-1850); artist: Grant, Charles Jameson; maker: J Kendrick; place made: London, England, United Kingdom.