

A BRIEF RECORD OF THE PHYSICIANS OF QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES pdf

1: A brief record of the physicians of Quincy, Massachusetts, from the earliest times, - CORE

*A Brief Record Of The Physicians Of Quincy, Massachusetts: From The Earliest Times () [Annie E. Faxon] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original.*

Ayurvedic herbal medicines The Atharvaveda , a sacred text of Hinduism dating from the Early Iron Age , is one of the first Indian text dealing with medicine. The Atharvaveda also contain prescriptions of herbs for various ailments. The use of herbs to treat ailments would later form a large part of Ayurveda. Ayurveda, meaning the "complete knowledge for long life" is another medical system of India. Its two most famous texts belong to the schools of Charaka and Sushruta. The earliest foundations of Ayurveda were built on a synthesis of traditional herbal practices together with a massive addition of theoretical conceptualizations, new nosologies and new therapies dating from about BCE onwards, and coming out of the communities of thinkers who included the Buddha and others. Both these ancient compendia include details of the examination, diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis of numerous ailments. His medical treatise consists of chapters, 1, conditions are listed, including injuries and illnesses relating to aging and mental illness. The Ayurvedic classics mention eight branches of medicine: The teaching of various subjects was done during the instruction of relevant clinical subjects. For example, teaching of anatomy was a part of the teaching of surgery, embryology was a part of training in pediatrics and obstetrics, and the knowledge of physiology and pathology was interwoven in the teaching of all the clinical disciplines. But the physician was to continue to learn. It progressed during Indian sultanate and mughal periods. Unani medicine is very close to Ayurveda. Both are based on theory of the presence of the elements in Unani, they are considered to be fire, water, earth and air in the human body. According to followers of Unani medicine, these elements are present in different fluids and their balance leads to health and their imbalance leads to illness. Muslim rulers built large hospitals in in Hyderabad , and in Delhi in , and numerous commentaries on ancient texts were written. Traditional Chinese medicine Assorted dried plant and animal parts used in traditional Chinese medicines, clockwise from top left corner: Much of the philosophy of traditional Chinese medicine derived from empirical observations of disease and illness by Taoist physicians and reflects the classical Chinese belief that individual human experiences express causative principles effective in the environment at all scales. These causative principles, whether material, essential, or mystical, correlate as the expression of the natural order of the universe. The Jin Dynasty practitioner and advocate of acupuncture and moxibustion , Huangfu Mi " , also quotes the Yellow Emperor in his Jiayi jing, c. During the Tang Dynasty , the Suwen was expanded and revised, and is now the best extant representation of the foundational roots of traditional Chinese medicine. Traditional Chinese Medicine that is based on the use of herbal medicine, acupuncture, massage and other forms of therapy has been practiced in China for thousands of years. In the 18th century, during the Qing dynasty, there was a proliferation of popular books as well as more advanced encyclopedias on traditional medicine. Jesuit missionaries introduced Western science and medicine to the royal court, the Chinese physicians ignored them. Because of the social custom that men and women should not be near to one another, the women of China were reluctant to be treated by male doctors. The missionaries sent women doctors such as Dr. Mary Hannah Fulton " Because Machaon is wounded and Podaleirius is in combat Eurypylos asks Patroclus to cut out this arrow from my thigh, wash off the blood with warm water and spread soothing ointment on the wound. View of the Askleipion of Kos , the best preserved instance of an Asklepieion. Temples dedicated to the healer-god Asclepius , known as Asclepieia Ancient Greek: Some of the surgical cures listed, such as the opening of an abdominal abscess or the removal of traumatic foreign material, are realistic enough to have taken place, but with the patient in a state of enkoimesis induced with the help of soporific substances such as opium. He argued that channels linked the sensory organs to the brain, and it is possible that he discovered one type of channel, the optic nerves, by dissection. Most famously, the Hippocratics invented the Hippocratic

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Oath for physicians. Contemporary physicians swear an oath of office which includes aspects found in early editions of the Hippocratic Oath. Hippocrates and his followers were first to describe many diseases and medical conditions. Though humorism humoralism as a medical system predates 5th-century Greek medicine, Hippocrates and his students systematized the thinking that illness can be explained by an imbalance of blood, phlegm, black bile, and yellow bile. For this reason, clubbed fingers are sometimes referred to as "Hippocratic fingers". His teachings remain relevant to present-day students of pulmonary medicine and surgery. Hippocrates was the first documented person to practise cardiothoracic surgery, and his findings are still valid. Some of the techniques and theories developed by Hippocrates are now put into practice by the fields of Environmental and Integrative Medicine. These include recognizing the importance of taking a complete history which includes environmental exposures as well as foods eaten by the patient which might play a role in his or her illness. Herophilus and Erasistratus[edit] The plinthios brochos as described by Greek physician Heraklas, a sling for binding a fractured jaw. Some of what we know of them comes from Celsus and Galen of Pergamum. Herophilus also distinguished between veins and arteries, noting that the latter pulse while the former do not. He and his contemporary, Erasistratus of Chios, researched the role of veins and nerves, mapping their courses across the body. Erasistratus connected the increased complexity of the surface of the human brain compared to other animals to its superior intelligence. He sometimes employed experiments to further his research, at one time repeatedly weighing a caged bird, and noting its weight loss between feeding times. Some of this vital spirit reaches the brain, where it is transformed into animal spirit, which is then distributed by the nerves. He dissected animals to learn about the body, and performed many audacious operations—including brain and eye surgeries—that were not tried again for almost two millennia. In *Ars medica* "Arts of Medicine", he explained mental properties in terms of specific mixtures of the bodily parts. Naples Dioscurides, 7th century.

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Extending her role as teacher and mother she became an ethnic spokesperson as she confronted the power of the Yankee Protestant men of the Public School Association. She worked to replace year-old textbooks, to protect the claims of local Boston women for career opportunities in the school system, and to propose a degree-granting teachers college. It took over six months to remove the molasses from the cobblestone streets, theaters, businesses, automobiles, and homes. Boston Harbor ran brown until summer. Boston fell prey to several riots as there were minimal law officers to maintain order in the city. Calvin Coolidge, then governor of Massachusetts, garnered national fame for quelling violence by almost entirely replacing the police force. The Boston Police Strike would ultimately set precedent for police unionization across the country. On August 23, , Italian anarchists Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were sent to the electric chair after a seven-year trial in Boston. Their execution sparked riots in London, Paris and Germany, and helped to reinforce the image of Boston as a hotbed of intolerance and discipline. Mid-century transportation and urban renewal[edit] Yellow Book plan for the Boston-area highway system. The I Inner Belt shown on this map was never built. I is shown here approaching the urban core from the southwest, but it was never built beyond the outer loop shown on this map which was built as Route and which I was later re-routed over. Few major buildings were being built anywhere in the city. Factories were closing and moving their operations south, where labor was cheaper. The assets Boston hadâ€”excellent banks, hospitals, universities and technical know-howâ€”were minimal parts of the U. These projects displaced thousands, closed hundreds of businesses, and provoked a furious backlash, which in turn ensured the survival of many historic neighborhoods. In , William F. Parts of the financial district, Chinatown, and the North End were demolished to make way for construction. By , the northern part of the Central Artery had been constructed, but strong local opposition resulted in the southern downtown portion being built underground. In , the Callahan Tunnel opened, paralleling the older Sumner Tunnel. In , public protest canceled the routing of I into downtown Boston. During the war years, antisemitic violence escalated in Boston. Gangs largely composed of Irish Catholic youths desecrated Jewish cemeteries and synagogues, vandalized Jewish stores and homes, and physically assaulted Jews in the streets. The Boston police force, which was made up largely of Irish Catholics, seldom intervened. In , the Columbia Point public housing projects were completed on the Dorchester peninsula. In , the Columbia Point Health Center opened and was the first community health center in the country. Between June 14, , and January 4, , as many as thirteen single women between the ages of 19 and 85 were murdered in Boston by the infamous Boston Strangler. The actual number remains in dispute. Aerial view of the Back Bay and Cambridge In the s, after years of economic downturn, Boston boomed again. Financial institutions were granted more latitude, more people began to play the market, and Boston became a leader in the mutual fund industry. Higher education also became more expensive, and universities such as Harvard , MIT , Boston College , BU and Tufts attracted hordes of students to the Boston area; many stayed and became permanent residents. MIT graduates, in particular, founded many successful high-tech companies, which made Boston second only to Silicon Valley as a high-tech center. In , the city dealt with a crisis when a federal district court judge, W. Racially motivated violence erupted in several neighborhoods many white parents resisted the busing plan. Public schoolsâ€”particularly public high schoolsâ€”became scenes of unrest and violence. The Columbia Point housing complex deteriorated until only families remained living there in In , the city of Boston gave control of the complex to a private developer, Corcoran-Mullins-Jennison, who re-developed and re-vitalised the property into a residential mixed-income community called Harbor Point Apartments. It is a very significant example of revitalisation and re-development and was the first federal housing project to be converted to private, mixed-income housing in the USA. The paintings were not recovered. Nicknamed the Big Dig , it had

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been planned and approved in the s under Massachusetts governor Michael Dukakis. With construction beginning in , the Big Dig moved the remainder of the Central Artery underground, widened the north-south highway, and created local bypasses to prevent east-west traffic from contributing to congestion. Nevertheless, the city had to tackle gentrification issues and rising living expenses. The city also found itself at the center of national attention in early during the controversy over same-sex marriages. Much attention was focused on the city and the rest of Massachusetts when marriage licenses for same-sex couples were issued. Also in , the Boston Red Sox won their first World Series in 86 years, following it up three years later with a victory in , another in , and another World Series win in Boston sports continue to dominate. On April 15, , two bombs were detonated during the Boston Marathon, killing three people and injuring hundreds. On August 20, the. The City of Boston has expanded in two waysâ€”through landfill and through annexation of neighboring municipalities. Between and , the city tripled its physical size by land reclamation , specifically by filling in marshes and mud flats and by filling gaps between wharves along the waterfront, a process Walter Muir Whitehill called "cutting down the hills to fill the coves. The present-day State House sits atop this shortened Beacon Hill. Reclamation projects in the middle of the century created significant parts of the areas now known as the South End, West End, Financial District, and Chinatown. After The Great Boston Fire of , building rubble was used as landfill along the downtown waterfront.

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3: A Brief Record of the Physicians of Quincy Massachusetts

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In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Click for larger view View full resolution Figure 1. Courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The diary was written by a literate man, familiar with spelling conventions of his time. Portions have been published, primarily in the Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings in and My goal is to place John Marshall and his work in as complete a historical context as possible. Marshall makes an entry in the diary nearly every day for fourteen years and two months. In 25 percent of his entries, or on 1, days, he describes the particular kind of work he did for a client. In another 25 percent of the entries he names a client but not the kind of work. He engaged in repeated work for many clients. Marshall did much of his work in Quincy, which was then part of Braintree, but he also worked in surrounding towns and in Boston. His daily wage seems to have been four shillings, although he earned three-and-one-half times that much on one of the occasions when he worked in Boston. It is unclear if he ever had an apprentice, although [End Page 90] he mentions that a Thomas Carew came to live with him in He also worked with stone and found employment as what we might now think of as a carpenter. In the breakdown of the kinds of work he performed, building chimneys happened on 29 percent of the days. His next most frequent job was installing lath, in preparation for plastering 5 percent of the days. He made 63 ovens, although it is unclear whether they were built in existing chimneys or perhaps, outdoors. For example, Marshall describes making an oven for himself a year after he built his own chimney. He also filled walls with brick nogging. He whitewashed frequently and colored in houses, including his own. In winter when work was slow and the weather cold, he spent time splitting laths and shaving bark. Once he writes that he burned lime and twice he slaked lime there. Another time he drew out stones for his hearth. Only in does he refer to obtaining shells for lime, which he seems to have burned

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