

# THE ARTHUR *Historical Collection*



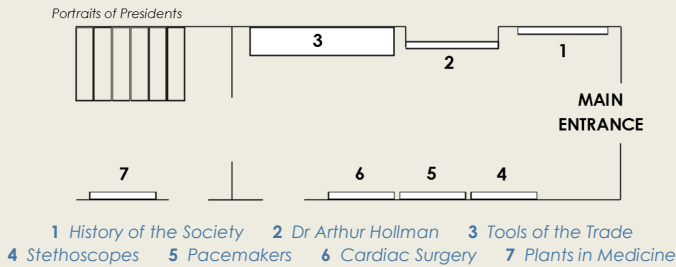
*The historical archive of the British Cardiovascular Society provides a unique insight into British Cardiology and the way it has shaped the development of cardiovascular medicine across the world.*

*The collection, housed in the Society's offices at 9 Fitzroy Square, London, was the brainchild of Dr Arthur Hollman (1923-2014) who personally donated or sourced many of the exhibits.*



British Cardiovascular Society

# GROUND LEVEL

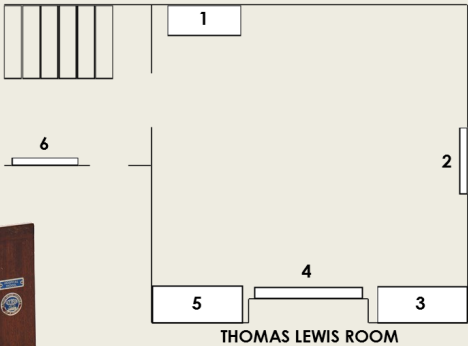


The oldest Cardiac Society in the world started out in 1922 as the "Cardiac Club" with just 16 members. It has developed over 20<sup>th</sup> Century from a small informal group to an association with several thousand members and a growing number of affiliated specialist societies. Photographs of every President can be viewed on the staircase.

Stethoscopes have been used by physicians for 200 years. Unique designs include the Bock differential stethoscope used to compare the relative intensity of the heart sounds, and the Leatham stethoscope with its large bell which slides over a small one.

Cardiac surgery has transformed treatment of valve disease and congenital heart disease. On display are the mitral and pulmonary valve dilators of Russell Brock and the pulmonary valve knife of Thomas Holmes Sellers.

# LOWER LEVEL

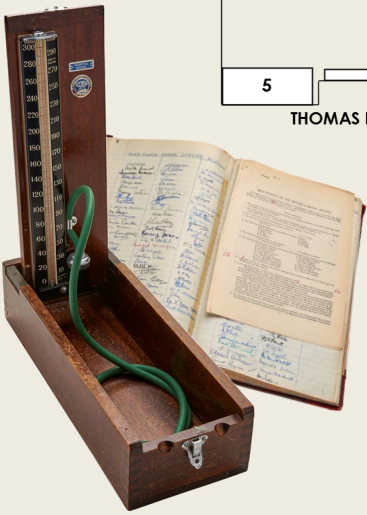


This room is dedicated to Sir Thomas Lewis (1881-1945), physician at University College Hospital, London.

Lewis was a clinical scientist more than a cardiologist, renowned for his application of electrocardiography to clinical medicine. On display is the original recording apparatus of Augustus Waller 1887 - it consists of a photographic plate mounted on the chassis of a handmade toy train.

Understanding of cardiac arrhythmias led to the development of pacemakers and defibrillators. One of the earliest devices was the Birmingham Lucas inductance type pacemaker invented by surgeon Leon Abrams in 1960.

- 1 Biographies   2 Electrocardiography
- 3 ECG Recording Apparatus   4 Sir Thomas Lewis
- 5 Pacemakers   6 20th Century Cardiology

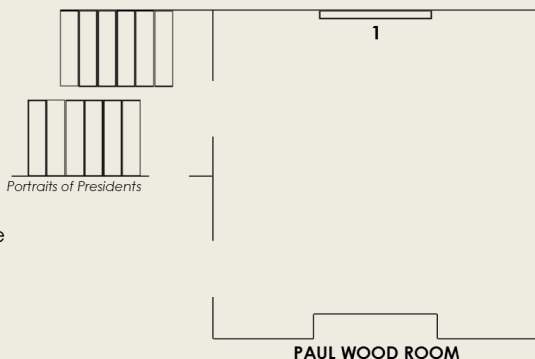


## FIRST LEVEL

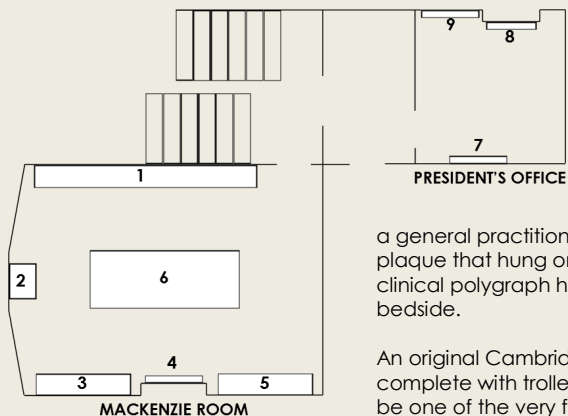
The main boardroom is dedicated to Dr Paul Wood (1907-1962), renowned worldwide for his skills as a teacher and clinical cardiologist.

His portrait illustrates the tools available for making a diagnosis.

### 1 Paul Wood Portrait



## SECOND LEVEL



- 1 Library
- 2 Portable Electrocardiograph
- 3 Modern Diagnostics
- 4 Sir James Mackenzie
- 5 Early Cardiac Instruments
- 6 Reflections of British Cardiology
- 7 Across the Globe
- 8 Dr Paul Wood
- 9 Diego Rivera Mural

Sir James Mackenzie (1853-1925) was the father of British cardiology and the inspiring teacher of several members of the Cardiac Club. Most of his work on cardiac arrhythmias was undertaken during his 28 years as

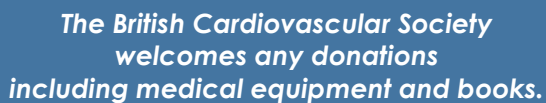
a general practitioner in Burnley. You can see the brass plaque that hung on his surgery door, and the innovative clinical polygraph he designed to be used at the bedside.

An original Cambridge ECG machine is displayed complete with trolley, electrodes, jelly and leads – it may be one of the very few left in this condition.

The Mackenzie Room also houses the library and many documents relating to the history of the society. These include original letters written between Mackenzie and Lewis, and the Peacock Club minutes book which discusses early management of congenital heart disease in London.

The President's office illustrates the growth of Cardiology as a speciality both nationally and internationally. A copy of Diego Rivera's famous mural that hangs in the Mexican Institute of Cardiology illustrates key British contributions. These go back to William Harvey who discovered the circulation of the blood in 1628.





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