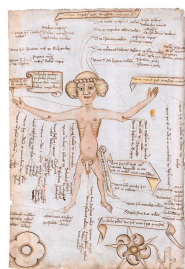


## THE PIONEERS OF NEUROSCIENCE IN POLAND



Department of Clinical Physiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wrocław and Wrocław in Olsztyn, Poland



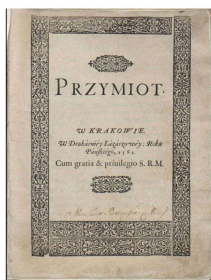
Anatomy of the man. The figure from the manuscript „*Mibi Competit*“ from the 14th century, written by Tomasz of Wrocław [1297-1378] – surgeon of Silesian dukes. Photograph from the website  
[http://www.medicynapolska.eu/default\\_005.html](http://www.medicynapolska.eu/default_005.html)

- the history of Polish sociology can be divided into certain periods:
  - the oldest from the earliest times until the mid-eighteenth century
  - the period of the greatest development of sociology from the middle of the eighteenth century to World War I
  - the interwar period
  - the period of modern sociology: from the mid-twentieth century to the present



Stefan Falimierz in the book „On herbs and their potency” published in 1534 recommended the cupping therapy also in neurological diseases. The figure shows the places of the cupping therapy.

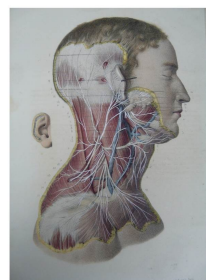
The first column contains the name(s) and the year(s) of publication of the article(s) of Polish origin in the beginning of the 19th century (note of Elżbieta in 'Kwartalek literatury polskiej' published in 1907; two articles about the brain, which is the subject of the review, in turn, Adam Szymon of Kępczyński in 'Przegląd literatury polskiej' published in 1907; described several and several works. Polish authors of that time also described various neurological diseases. For example Władysław Śleszyński in a work entitled 'Przegląd literatury polskiej' published in 1908; about the neurology of symptoms during the described disease, Gabriel Sokołowski in 'Kwartalek literatury polskiej' published in 1908; about encephalitis with brain and psychomotor disorders, and Hermann Schulze in 1909; about the neurology of symptoms during the described disease).



Cover page of the book "Syphilis" by Wojciech Oczko, published in 1581, in which the neurological symptoms of syphilis have been described.



Polish pharmacy in the 16th century. Figure from the book  
„On herbs and their potency” from 1534



The scheme of nerves of the neck from „*Neurologie ou description et iconographie du système nerveux et des organes des sens de l'homme*“ published in Paris in 1854 by Polish anatomist Ludwik Maurycy Hirsfeld.

*Despite such a difficult political and economic situation, Poles studied in western Europe and participated in the development of science, more than ever making discoveries on a global scale. Unfortunately, the accomplishments of Polish scientists – nineteenth-century pioneers of knowledge – often remain unknown or forgotten. So this project aims to remind us of the Polish pioneers of neurology and neuroscience living in the 19th century and early 20th century.*

Biographies of the pioneers of neuroscience in Poland are presented in links below

**Background:**

[Prof. Rudzinski](#)

[Napoleon Cytis](#)

Edward Elgar

Edward Plater

Samuel Goldflam

Wadaw Blazet Ori

[www.elsevier.com/locate/jmb](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jmb)

Kazimierz Orzech

[Jan Pütz](#)

### Maximum Flow Rate

Maksymilian Borek