

# IMAGES IN THE EXHIBITION

## FIRE AND BLOOD

GÖTEBORG'S HISTORY OF MEDICINE THROUGH 400 YEARS

### GREEN ROOM - HEALERS, PEDDLERS AND ORDINARY PEOPLE



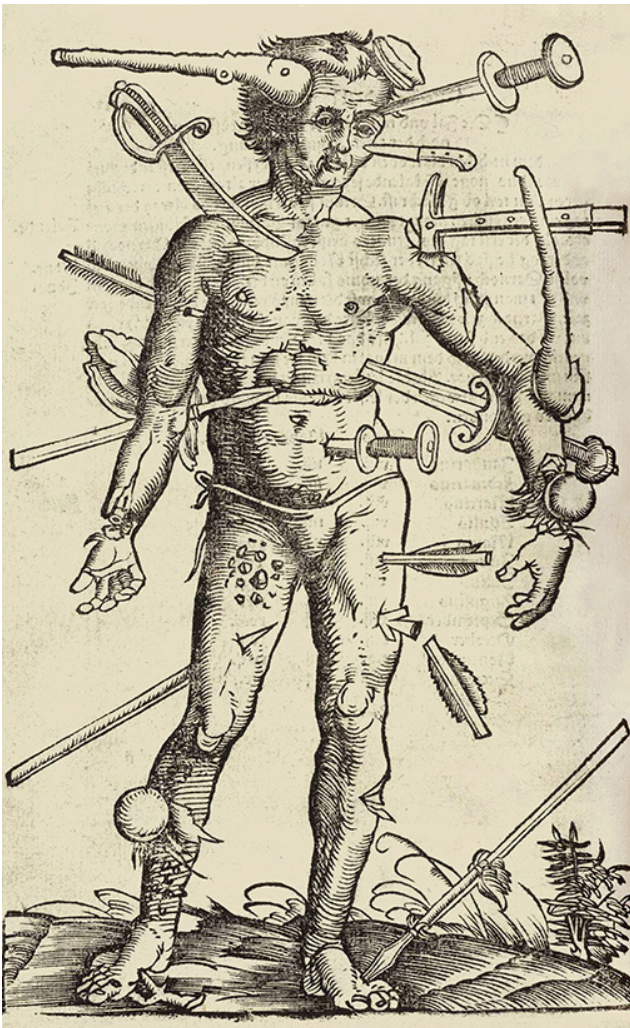
Illustration of the laxative effect of figs.  
Hieronymus Bock (1498–1554).  
Hagströmerbiblioteket.



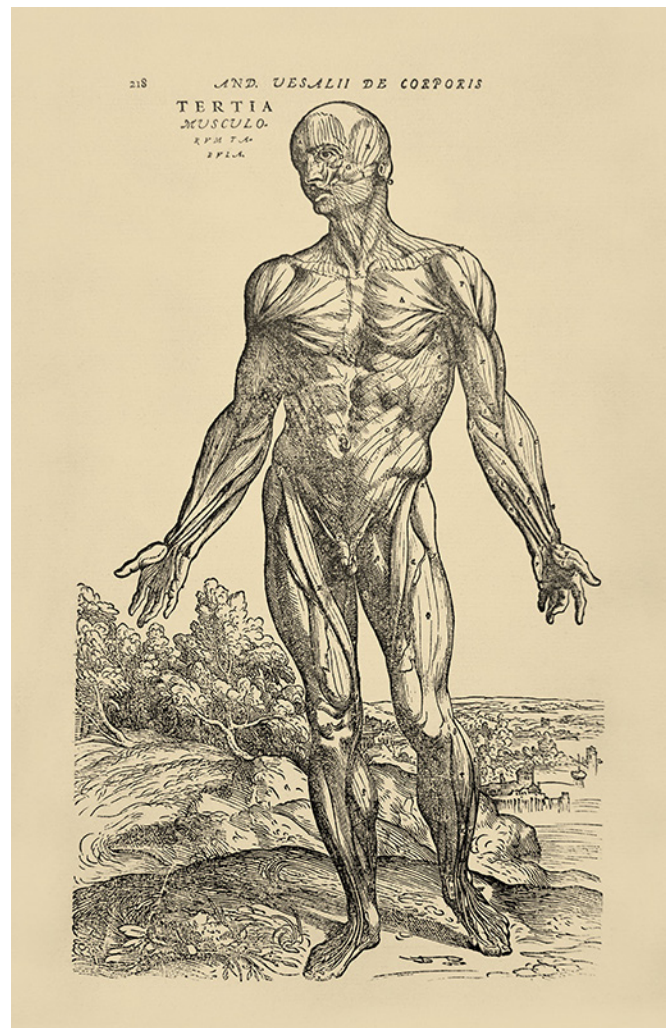
Britta Lena Andersson (1824–1904) or  
*"Kungsbackagumman"* a well known wise woman  
who treats all sorts of ailments. From Fredberg  
C.F.R Det gamla Göteborg (1919).



Dance of the dead by Gesina ter Borch (1631–1690) Rijksmuseum.



From Hans von Gersdorffs  
*Feldt-buch der Wundartzney* (1542).



From Andreas Vesalius  
*De humani corporis fabrica* (1543).



"Bracka" at Drottningtorget.  
The institution moves to Landala in 1888.  
Photo: Aron Jonason 1900.  
Gothenburg City Museum.



Map of the City of Gothenburg 1644 by Kiettil Klaesson.

Wikimedia Commons.  
Edited by Medicin-  
historiska museet.



Map of the city of Gothenburg 1855.  
Riksarkivet.



Portrait of director of East India Company, Niclas Sahlgren (1701–1776). In his will Sahlgren leaves a large sum of money that is used to build Sahlgrenska hospital.

By Lorens Pasch the elder 1747.  
From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Portrait of Catarina Christina Sahlgren (1723-1772), married to Niclas Sahlgren. By Lorens Pasch the elder 1747. From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Portrait of Pehr Dubb (1750-1834) by Lorens Svensson Sparrgren 1804. From the Medical History Museum's collections.



The Doctor (1653) by Jan van Staveren after a painting by Gerrit Dou. Rijksmuseum.

## RED ROOM - FIRE AND BLOOD



Lesson for students at the General and Sahlgrenska hospital (ASS) school of nursing 1917.  
From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Emma Klingberg with her students in Gothenburg, 1890s.  
From the Medical History Museum's collections.



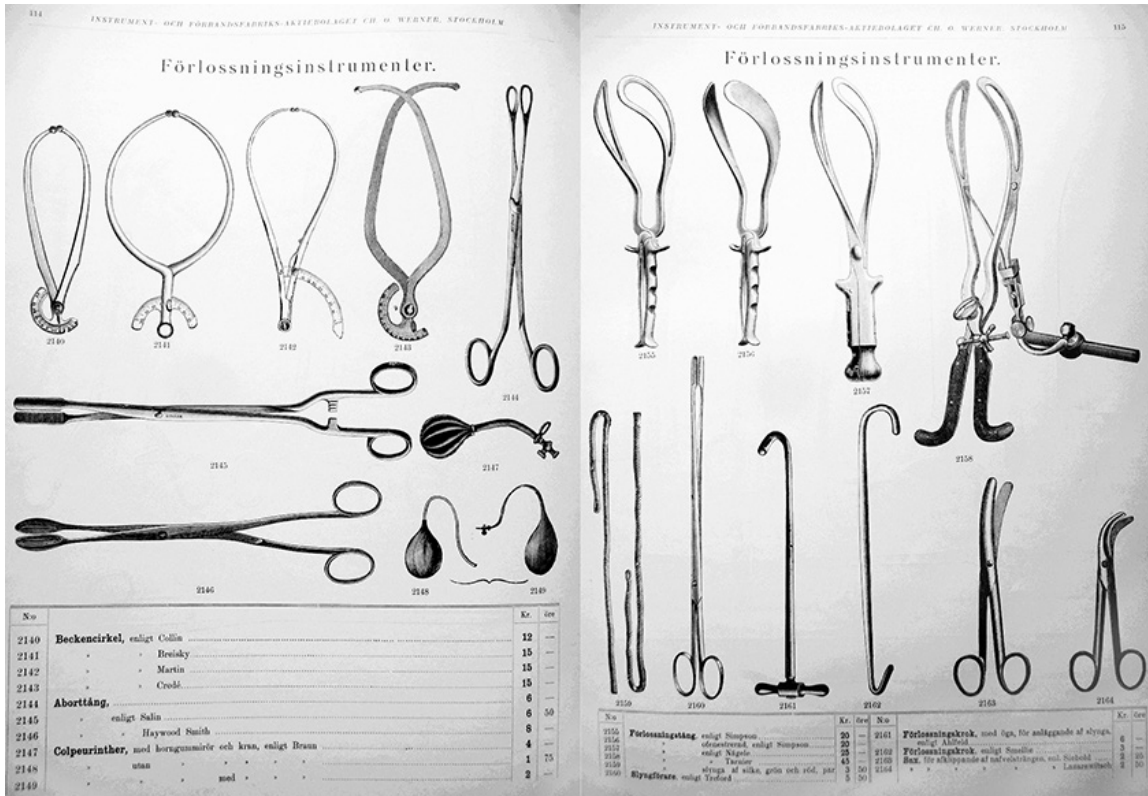
Operating theatre, Childrens Hospital Gothenburg.  
From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Operating theatre, Gothenburg.  
From the Medical History Museum's collections



Operating theatre, Gothenburg.  
From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Midwifery instruments. From Instrument- och förbandsfabriksaktiebolaget CH.O. WERNER, illustrated price catalogue 1900.



Johanna Hedén (1837–1912) head of Gothenburg's midwifery institution from 1867 to 1877. Trained midwife at Stockholm's midwifery school and Sweden's first female barber surgeon. From Pia Höjebergs *Jordemor* (2011).



Twins in the womb at the beginning of labour. Etching by Andrew Bell from an illustration by Jan van Rymdyk in William Smellie's *A Set of Anatomical Tables* (1780). Hagströmerbiblioteket.

## BLUE ROOM - DIRT, FILTH AND DISEASE



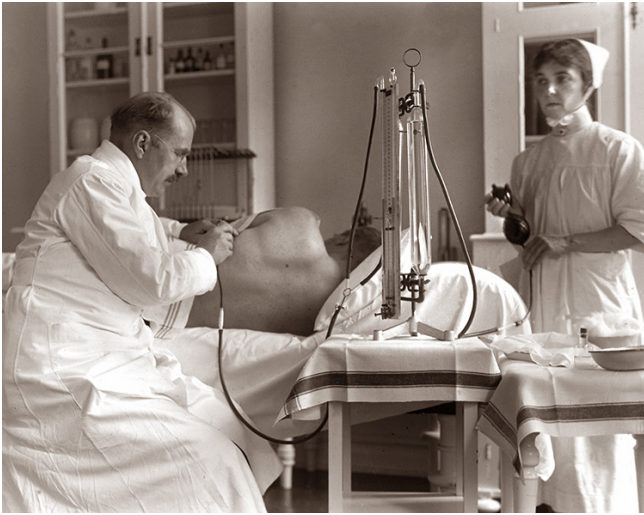
Photograph of lake Sommen at Romanäs sanatorium 1920s  
From the Medical History Museum's collections.



1910 an information and support bureau to fight tuberculosis opens in Gothenburg. From 1929 the dispensary is at Stampen. The building is originally Gothenburg's poor house and from 1900s a rest home for patients with lung disease.  
Photograph: Liljenstam 1959.  
From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Dispensary at Stampen.  
Photograph: Liljenstam 1959.  
From the Medical History Museum's collections..



Forlanini treatment, Vasa sjukhus 1930s.  
From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Styrso Coastal Hospital 1943.  
Photograph: Carl Alfred Träff



Renströmska sanatorium 1913.  
Photograph: Aron Jonason. Gothenburg City Museum.



Tuberculosis pavilion at Sahlgrenska hospital ca 1925. From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Patients at Romanäs sanatorium 1907.  
From the Medical History Museum's collections.



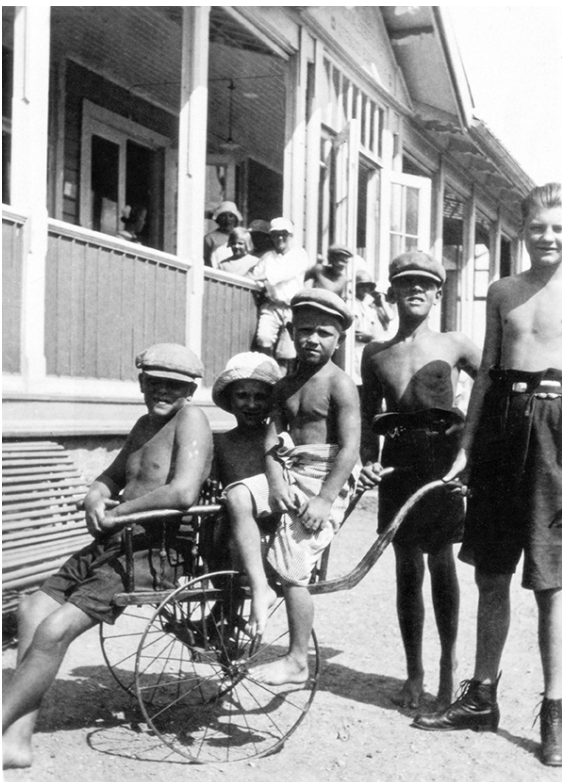
Patient at Romanäs sanatorium 1907.  
From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Romanäs sanatorium 1907.  
From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Ågrenska convalescent home 1939. From the Medical History Museum's collections..



Ågrenska convalescent home 1930s. From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Ågrenska convalescent home 1920s. From the Medical History Museum's collections.

Thora Wigardh (1860–1933) After completing her medical degree, she opened a gynaecological practice in 1897 as Gothenburg's first female doctor. From the Medical History Museum's collections.





Oscarsgatan in Majorna  
around 1920.  
Gothenburg City Museum.



Rubbish collection on  
Avenyn.  
Photograph: Fritz Bruce,  
Gothenburg City Museum.



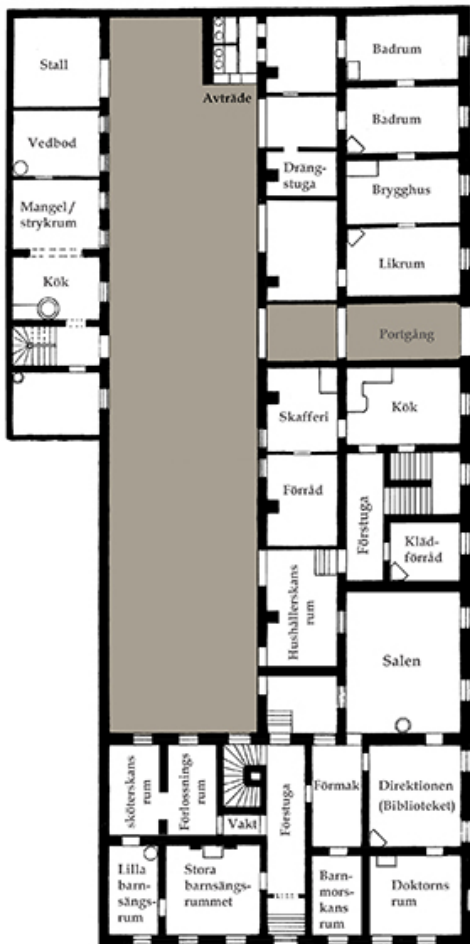
Saluhallen at Kungstorget  
on market day around 1900.  
Gothenburg City Museum



Kängö quarantine station (1805–1934).  
Drawing by C.W. Eckersberg, 1832. Statens Museum for Kunst.



"Le choléra",  
illustration from  
Le Petit Journal 1912



*Sahlgrenska  
sjukhuset  
år 1848*

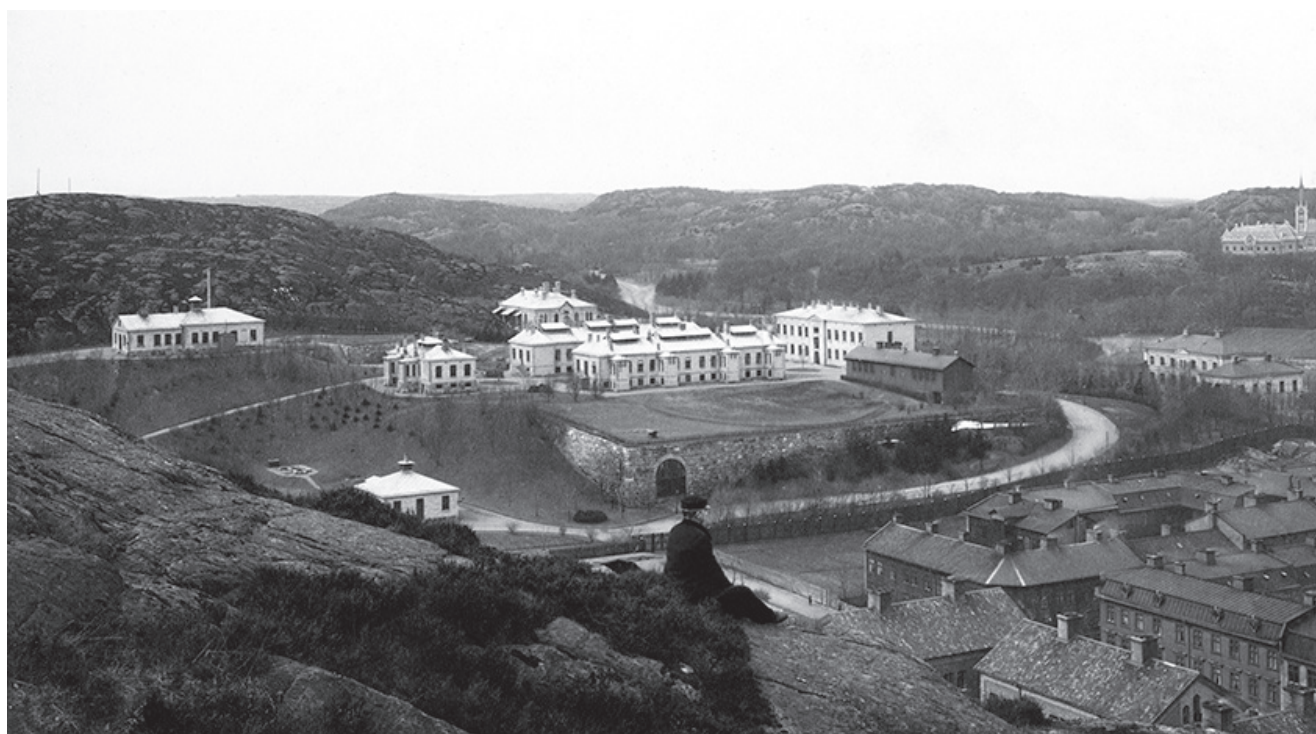
Beläget i hörnet av  
Östra Hamngatan - Spannmålgatan  
i Göteborg



Sahlgrenska hospital in 1848. Situated at the corner of Östra Hamngatan - Spannmålgatan in Gothenburg. Edited by Medical History Museum.



The Hearse,  
illustration by  
Robert Jonsvik

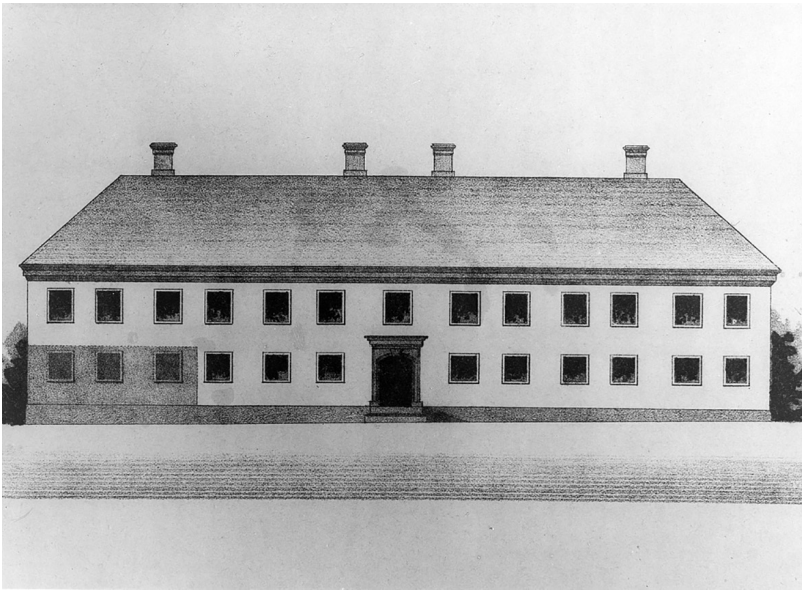


Gothenburg Epidemic hospital around 1900.  
Photograph: Aron Jonason.  
Gothenburg City Museum.



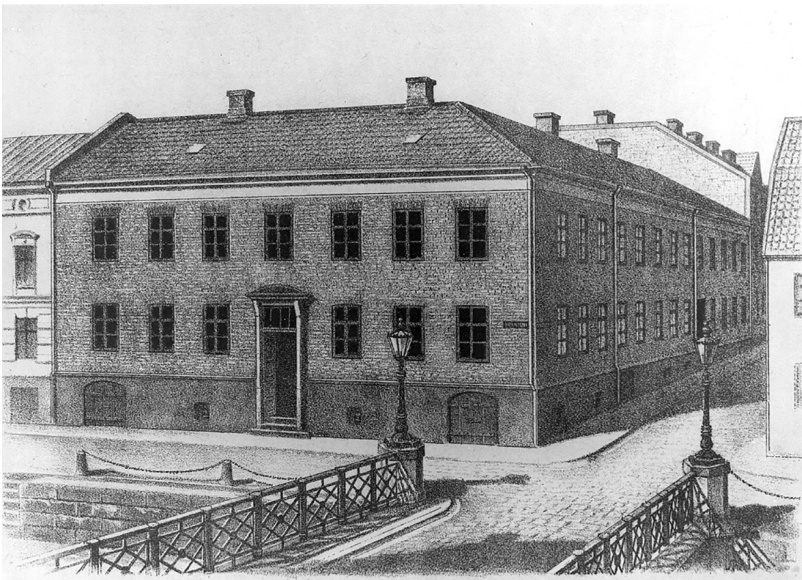
District nurses' emblem.

## TURQUOISE ROOM - A NEW ERA



First Sahlgrenska hospital  
1782–1823.  
Situated on Sillgatan, now  
Postgatan.

From *"Minnestal vid firandet  
af Sahlgrenska sjukhusets  
hundraåriga tillvaro  
den 31 mars 1882"*



Second Sahlgrenska hospital  
1823–1855.  
Situated at Östra Hamngatan 11,  
now the Medical History  
Museum.

From *"Minnestal vid firandet  
af Sahlgrenska sjukhusets  
hundraåriga tillvaro  
den 31 mars 1882"*



Third Sahlgrenska hospital  
1855–1900.  
Situated at Grönsakstorget  
at the bastion Carolus Dux.

From *"Minnestal vid firandet  
af Sahlgrenska sjukhusets  
hundraåriga tillvaro  
den 31 mars 1882"*



Fourth Sahlgrenska hospital  
1910-tal. Situated in Änggården.

Photograph: Aron Jonason  
From the Medical History  
Museum's collections..



Central complex completes the  
expansion program 1936–1959.  
The change is so great that it is  
seen as a new hospital:  
The fifth Sahlgrenska.

Photograph: Änggårdens  
vocational schools.  
From the Medical History  
Museum's collections.



Vacuum pipe system at  
caretakers post, Sahlgrenska  
hospital 1959.

Photograph: Änggårdens  
vocational schools.  
From the Medical History  
Museum's collections.



Photos above :  
Central laboratory 1941.  
Photograph: Sven Sjöstedt.

Left:  
Microscopic inspection 1947.  
Photograph : Änggårdens  
vocational schools.

From the Medical History  
Museum's collections.



Blood bank, cold room. Photo: Richard Ahlander 1959.  
From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Blood donation. Photo: Richard Ahlander 1959. From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Suitcase attic. Photograph: Folke D. Sörvik. From the Medical History Museum's collections.



"Big Cerberus".  
Caretaker outside of eye and ear clinics 1930s.

From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Extension eye and ear clinics 1955.

Photograph: Änggårdens vocational schools.  
From the Medical History Museum's collections.



State School of Nursing in Gothenburg 1965. From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Eva Tomsic 1960.  
From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Eva Tomsic.  
From the Medical History Museum's collections.



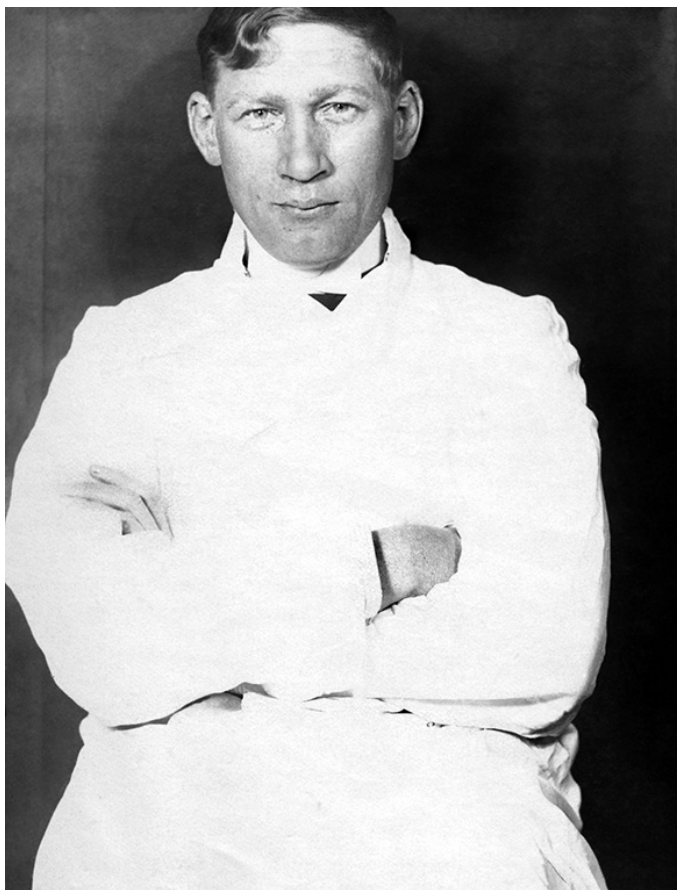
The new surgery building, 1937.

Photograph: Sven Sjöstedt  
From the Medical History  
Museum's collections.



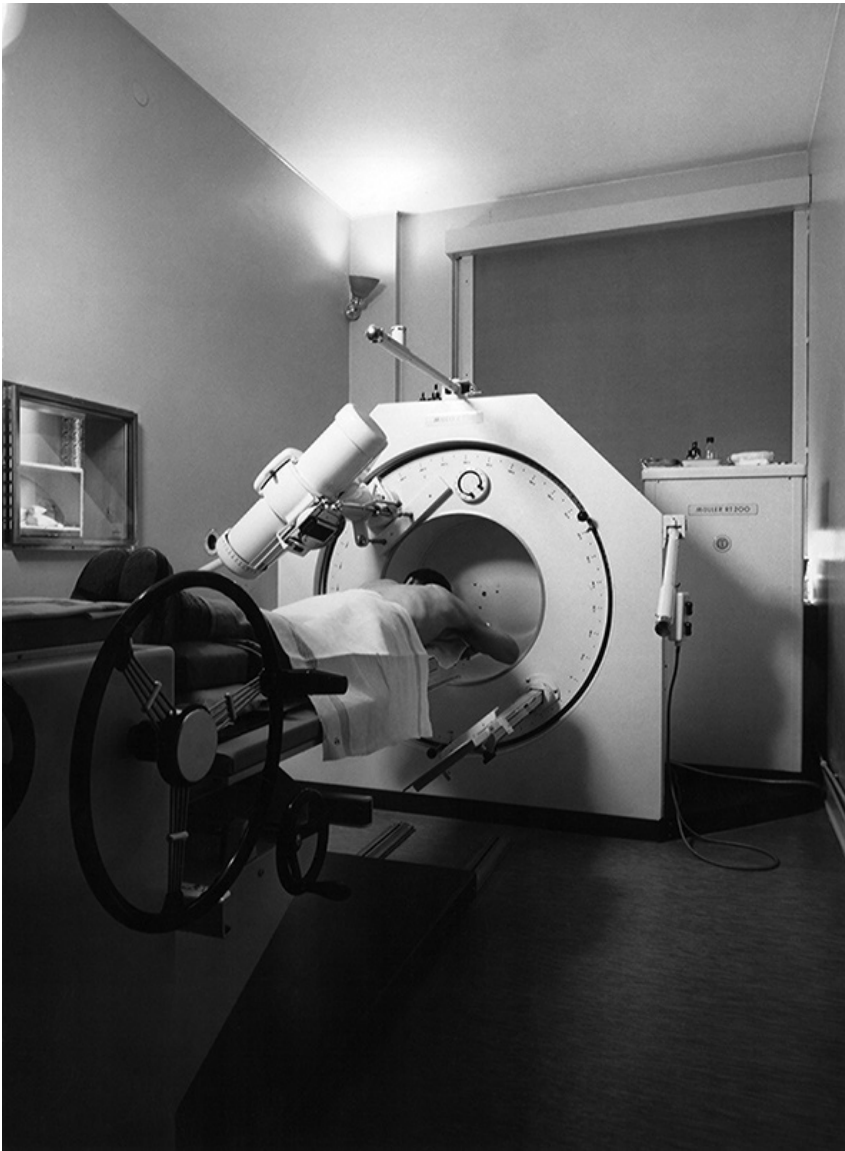
*"Apollon och Asklepios"*  
Wall sculpture on Sahlgrenska  
University Hospital's main facade.

Artist: Stig Blomberg 1959  
Photograph: Annika Engström



Sven Johansson (1880–1959) is an internationally renowned surgeon and orthopedist. He was chief physician in surgery at Gothenburg Children's Hospital 1914–1924 and chief physician at Sahlgrenska Hospital 1924–1945.

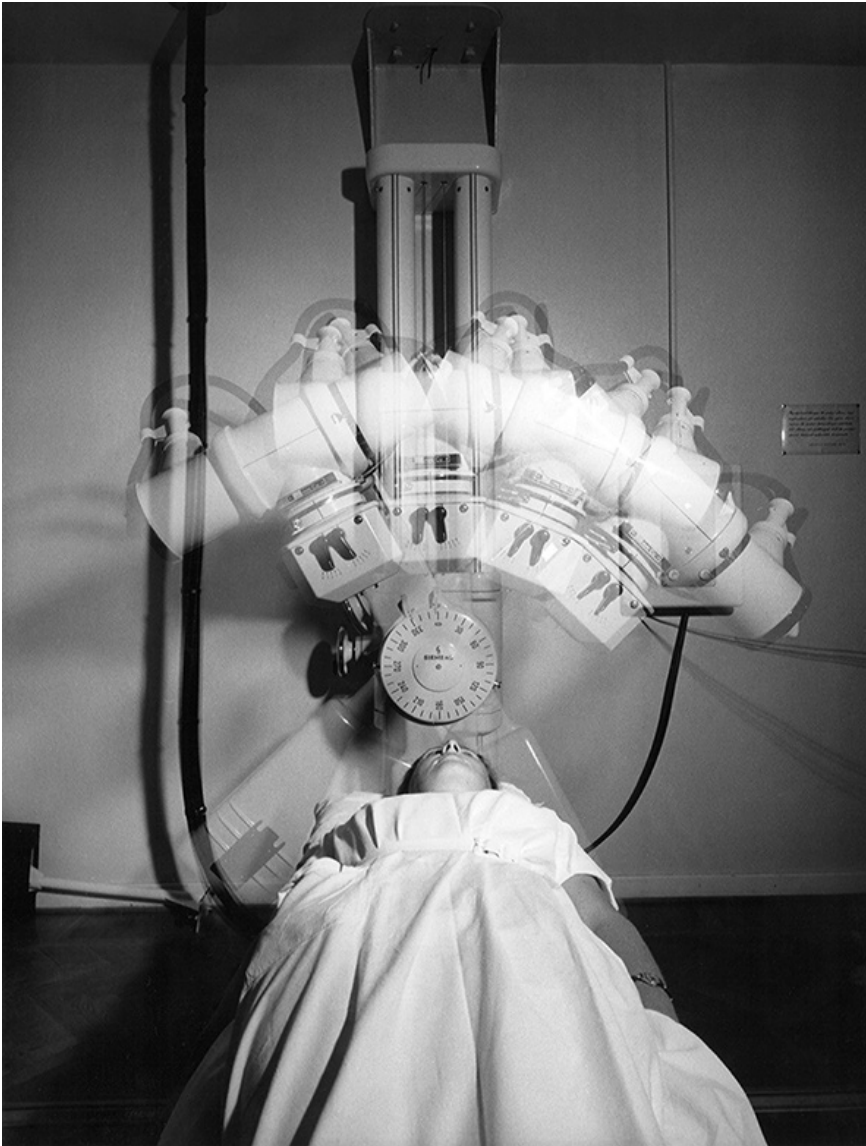
Image: Sven Johansson, 1920-tal.  
From the Medical History  
Museum's collections.



Tele radium treatment.

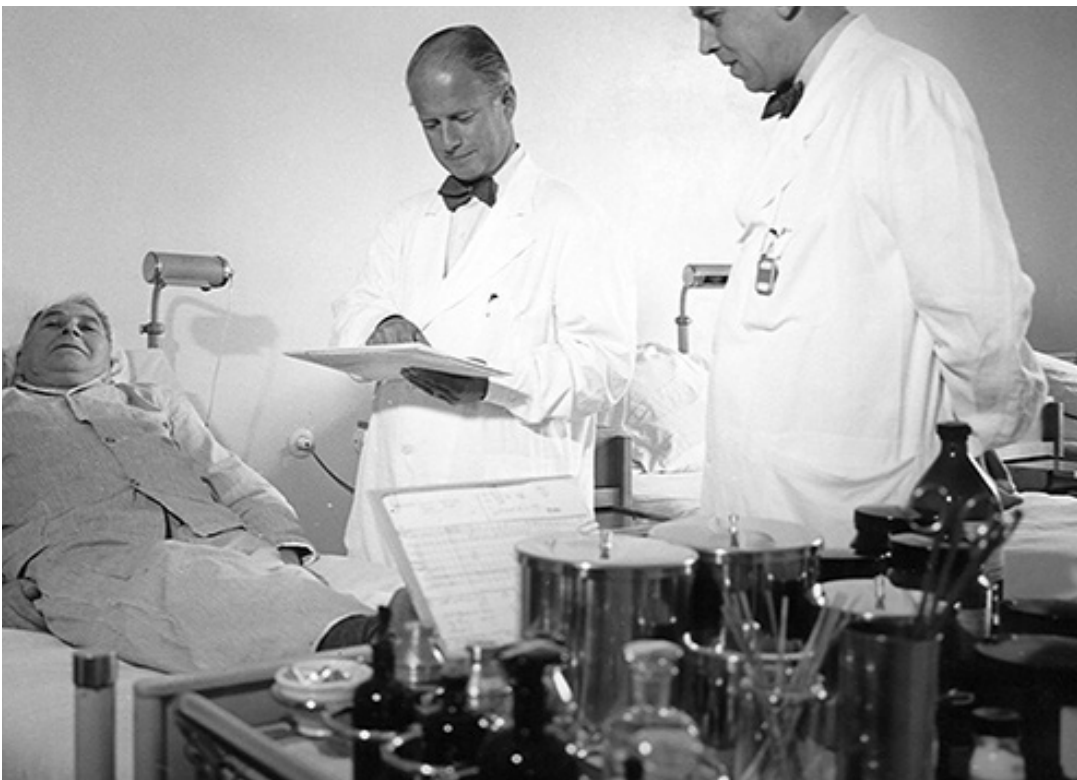
Photograph: Sven Sjöstedt 1943  
From the Medical History  
Museum's collections.





Müller TU1 which provides rotating X-ray radiation, Siemens equipment and image below, medical rounds at the Jubilee Clinic.

Photograph: Änggårdens vocational schools 1956. From the Medical History Museum's collections.





Nursery 1956. Photograph: Änggårdens vocational schools. From the Medical History Museum's collections.

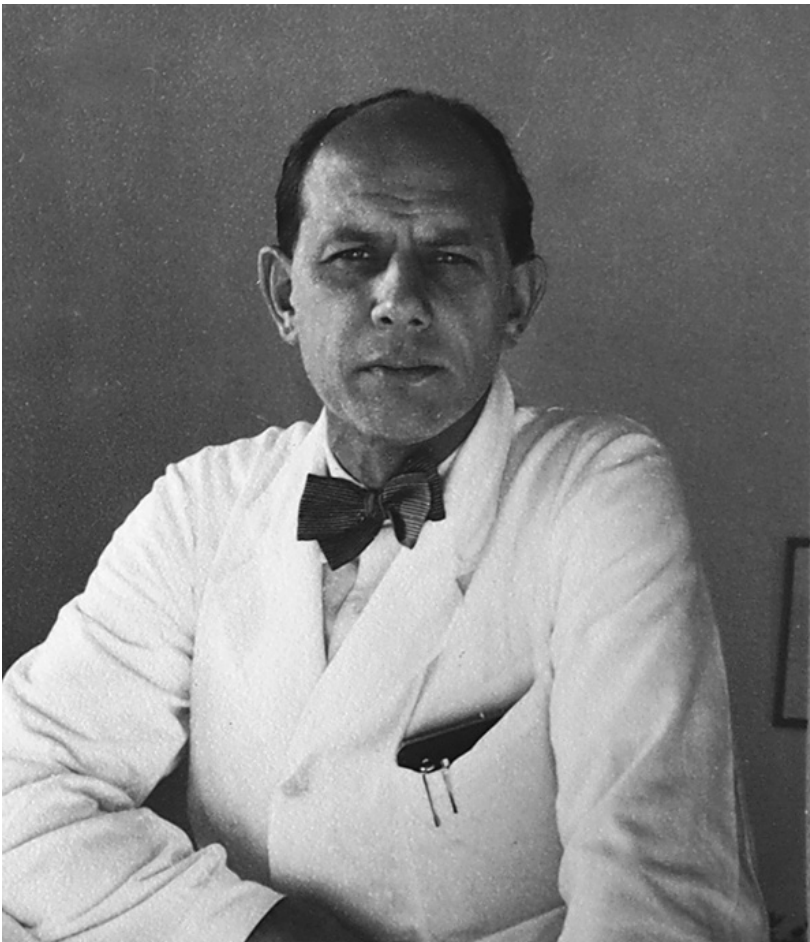


Nursery 1939. Photograph: Sven Sjöstedt. From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Women's clinic 1947.

Photograph: Th. Christiansson  
From the Medical History  
Museum's collections.



Tage Malmström (1911–1995)  
is an obstetrician and started at  
the Women's Clinic in Gothenburg  
in 1949.

During the 1950s, he develops a  
suction cup to be used in protracted  
births. The suction cup is attached to  
the baby's scalp with the help of a  
vacuum and the baby is guided  
through the birth canal in  
interaction with the labor.

From the Medical History Museum's  
collections.



Laundry cart Sahlgrenska hospital 1920s. From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Sewing room at the central laundry. Photograph: Sven Sjöstedt 1939. From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Central laundry. Photograph: Sven Sjöstedt 1939. From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Central laundry. photograph: Sven Sjöstedt 1939. From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Room on a general ward.

Photograph: Richard Ahlander 1959  
From the Medical History Museum's  
collections.



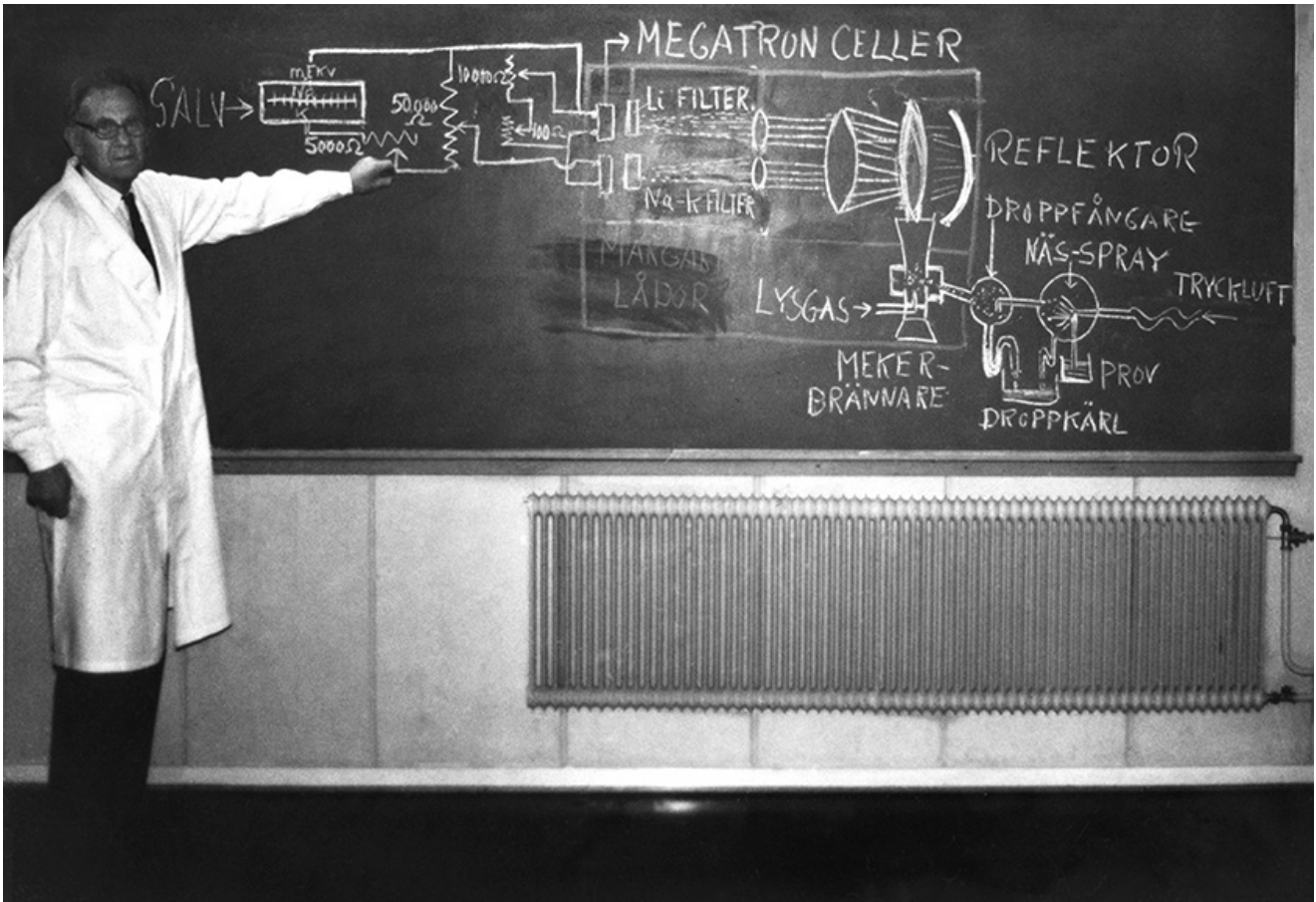
X-ray department.

Photograph: Änggårdens vocational  
schools 1959.  
From the Medical History Museum's  
collections.



Inspection of X-ray images.

Photograph: Änggårdens vocational  
schools 1959.  
From the Medical History Museum's  
collections.



JJörge Lehmann explains photometry, 1960s. From the Medical History Museum's collections.



The hospital board's first meeting in 1933. From the Medical History Museum's collections.

## GRAY ROOM - ORDER AND CONTROL



Police in front of the guards station in Slotsskogen, early 1900s. Gothenburg Police Pensioners Society.



*Rue des Moulins*, Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec 1894.  
National Gallery of Art



Corridor at Lillhagens sjukhus, 1930s.  
From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Dependents at the Gibraltar Poor and Welfare Institution. Early 1900s.  
From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Rest area. Care of the mentally impaired, Gibraltar Poor and Welfare Institution. Early 1900s.  
From the Medical History Museum's collections.

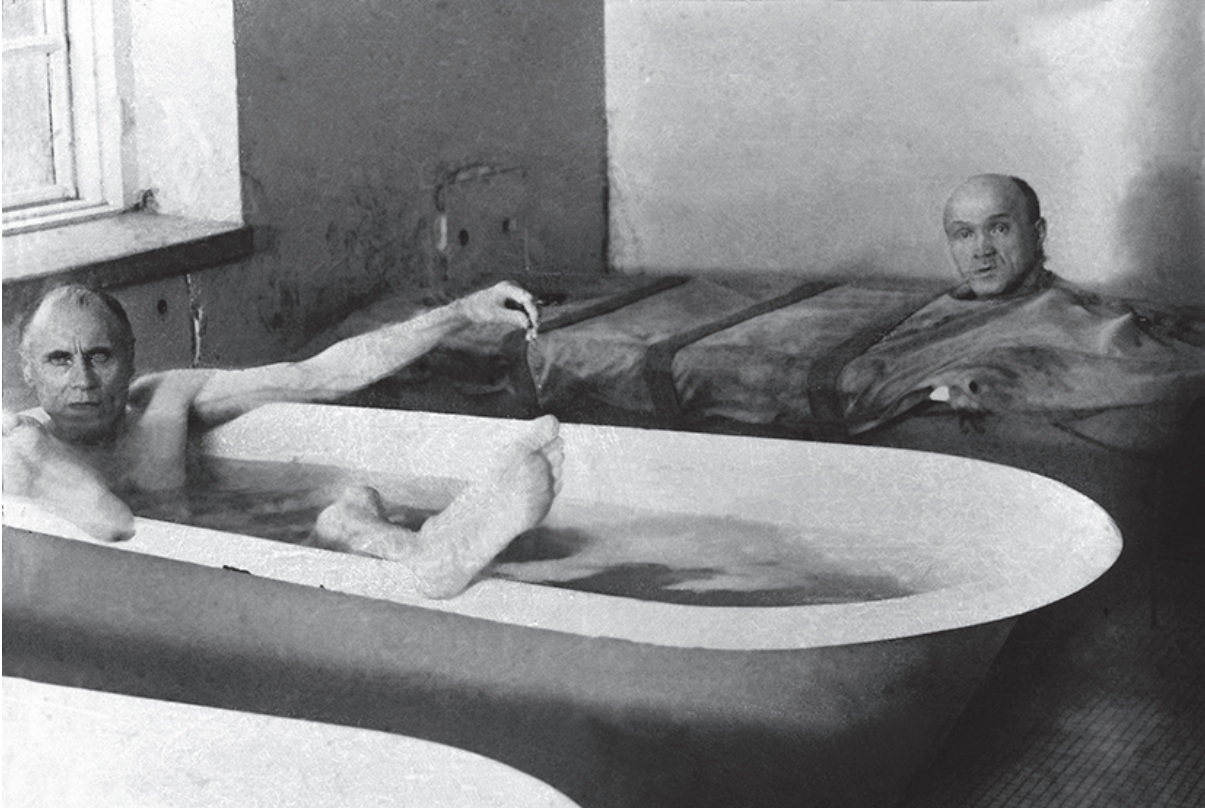


Ward for the menatly impaired Gibraltar Poor and Welfare Institution. Early 1900s.  
From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Toddlers, children on one of two wards for the youngest children at Vidkärrens orphanage.  
Photograph from 1940s.  
Gothenburg City Museum.

## ORANGE ROOM - A NEW AGE IN PSYCHIATRY



Long bath treatment, ward for care of the mentally impaired at Gothenburg's Poor and Welfare Institution, early 1900s. From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Observation room for treatment in bed. Gothenburg hospital in Backa around 1900. Gothenburg City Museum.



Gothenburg hospital in Gamlestan.  
Building demolished 1963.

Photograph: Harald Widéen 1962.  
Gothenburg City Museum.



1872 Gothenburg's hospital moves from Gamlestan to Hisingen. In 1931, name is changed to St. Jörgen's Hospital. The county council takes over care from the state in 1967 and provides psychiatric care at St. Jörgen's Hospital until 1992.

Gothenburg City Museum.



The large poor care and welfare institution Gibraltar opens in 1888 when inmates from "Bracka" on Drottningtorget and from other poorhouses around Gothenburg are moved to the new facility. This institution will also be known colloquially as "Bracka".

From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Aerial photograph, Lillhagens hospital 1967. From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Wood anemone in Lillhags park 1980-tal. From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Gate keeper's cottage at Lillhagens southern station 1932. The gate keeper lived here with his family. From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Lillhagens church. Photograph from 1935, the same year that the church is officially inaugurated. From the Medical History Museum's collections



Details of the altar painting, Lillhagen church.



## Centralköket på Lillhagen

— här lagas nästan 3 milj. portioner om året

CENTRALKÖKET PÅ LILLHAGEN ÄR NORRA EUROPAS STÖRSTA KÖK. UGGLAN VAR DÅR OCH TALADE MED ANNE-LIE JOHANSSON SOM ÄR INSTRUKTÖR I KÖKET. HON BESVARADE SNALLT VÅRA FRÅGOR, OCH AV DESSA SVAR HAR VI GJORT FÖLJANDE LILLA SAMMANSTÄLLNING.

I Centralköket lagas man ca 2000 portioner tre gånger dagligen, detta gäller då endast patientmaten, dessutom lagas cirka 500 portioner personalmat per dag. Detta gör att man kommer upp i siffran 1 miljon dagsportioner per år, en dagsportion är alltså frukost, lunch och middag.

Förutom Lillhagen så serverar köket dessutom Lundby, Kärra och Backadals sjukhus och S:t Jürgens sjukhus. All mat läggs upp portionsvis på brickor i köket, och skickas sedan till Lillhagens olika avdelningar och de övriga institutionerna. Enligt Hälsovårdsnämnden skall maten hålla en temperatur av 60 grader vid serveringen, och det lyckas man med, hur man bär sig åt förstår inte vi, men det går tydligen. Tidigare lagade man också maten till Lövgårdets sjukhus, men det visade sig vara för lång sträcka att transportera maten dit, så numera har Lövgårdet sitt eget kök.

Till plikterna för ett sjukhuskök hör att man måste hålla sig med flera olika dieter för människor med speciella sjukdomar, till exempel diabetiker, mag- och tarmsjuka m.m.

På LS-köket har man ungefär femton stycken olika dieter, några av dessa kanske bara lagas i en portion.

—Varför är det olika mat för patienter och personal?

På den frågan svarar Anne-Lie att kökets resurser inte skulle räckta till för att laga närmare tretusen portioner samtidigt. Det finns inte så många grytor, stekbord etc. så man kan klara av det. Dessutom kan



det kanske upplevas som tjugigt för en personal som kan ha stött och matat ett antal patienter med t.ex. fiskpudding, och sedan gå ner och äta samma fiskpudding i matsalen.

Anslaget för maten 1982 var 14 miljoner, och varje dagsportion för kostar 41 kronor. Man är inte nöjda med anslaget storlek, maten blir ganska likartad och svår att variera.

Moträtterna följer ett rullande schema, som löper på fem veckor, efter denna tid kommer alltså samma mat tillbaka igen. Det är uträknat att man skall få i sig alla de viktigaste näringsämnen under denna tid. På sommaren har man ett annat schema, med lite lättare mat, ärtsoppa serveras t.ex. inte under sommaren.

Det slängs en hel del mat på sjukhuset, det är tydligen svårt att fastställa riktigt hur mycket. Om man slänger en bricka per dag under ett år, kostar det nästan 15 000 kronor per år.



— Vad skulle ni vilja göra om ni inte var beroende av ekonomin?

— Då kunde vi servera mer grönsaker, t.ex. riktig gränsallad med tomater och gurkor. Vi skulle också vilja ha mer lagade efterrätter och såser med grädd, riktigt smör och annat mer egenhändigt tillagat som vi inte har råd att göra nu.

Det mesta som görs nu av maten är halvfabrikat. Köttbullar och annat kommer från stora matfabriker där maten tillverkas i slutna system. Det skulle bli alltför dyrt att tillverka allt själv.

För ett par veckor sedan genomfördes en enkät i personalmatsalen där man ville få önskemål från personalen om vad som kunde förbättras från kökets sida. Mer än 50 % svarade på enkäten vilket får anses vara en mycket bra siffra. Bearbetningen av svaren kommer att bli ett hystjobb, men resultatet kommer att införas i lösnitt.

Någon motsvarande enkät bland



patienter kommer ej att genomföras, då det skulle bli alltför krångligt. Vad det gäller patienter i personalmatsalen, så är regeln den att dessa inte får äta där.

— Vi har hört att julbordet är i fara. Stämmer det?

Anne-Lie visste inte detta, men hon har hört ryktet, det kommer visst upifrån någonstans att det skulle vara för dyrt. Kökspersonalen skulle dock beklaga detta, då det är en chans för dem att visa vad de egentligen kan, alla får laga mat, göra fina dekorationer och annat. Dessutom är det ju festligt.

— Äter du själv i matsalen?

— Ja.



KARL - OSKAR III

## VECKANS MENY



<u>Måndag:</u>	Lunch: Skivskål, pot, gröns, potnospot
	Middag: Cleverlås, pot, lingon mums
<u>Tisdag:</u>	Lunch: Coeur de friedelle provencale, pot-pot
	Middag: Pann du Nutti, rödbet, potriv
	Crene d la NNE
<u>Onsdag:</u>	Lunch: Chinesiska härrullar (Hongkong curlers)
	Middag: Pot-bullar, ling, kall-pot, rikost
	Potkompott danoise d la cousin
<u>Torsdag:</u>	Lunch: Kerv du köksgrill, potnos, rikost
	Middag: Rumpstek of ox, stuv spenat-pot-mos
	Potpudding m saftsaucе delicateuse
<u>Freitag:</u>	Lunch: Potmiddag, omelett, osturet korvurpris
	Middag: Potlunch fantasia, pot, säs, pot-pot
	Hudere naturelle
<u>Lördag:</u>	Frunch: Gröt, äggskalldjur, bröd, pot, ljus
	Middag: Söndagsstek du beauf, pot, saucе
	Avocadocreme
<u>Söndag:</u>	Lunch: Gröt, skaldjursägg, bröd, pot, ljus, bananas
	Middag: Lördagsurprise d la veckoresté, pot, säs
	Kocserverad mums-mums

KARL-OSKAR III



From: *Galenskaper i C-köket* Christer Andersson (1996)



Psychiatrist Hakon Sjögren becomes senior doctor at Lillhagen 1940.

He worked at the hospital until his retirement in 1964, the last years as the hospital's director. He works to develop methods to diagnose mental illness, improve the hospital environment and activate patients socially.

Photograph: Svenskt biografiskt lexikon



Eva White (1923–2020) was hired in 1963 as director of study activities. She remains until 1986 when she leaves her job in protest against cut-backs.

Photograph from: Lillhagenmålarna (1989)



From the film *A journey to Stenungsön 1964* in the collections of the Medical History Museum.

The images come from some of the films from trips, excursions, holidays and work therapy that were documented by the staff during The 60s, 70s and 80s. The films that are part of the museum's collections are fine time documents of the everyday and celebrations at Lillhagen's hospital.



From the film *A journey to Stenungsön 1964*.



From the film *Crayfish party at Lillhagen 1964*.



From a film of study activities at Lillhagen 1979.



Culverts under Lillhagen.  
Photograph: Annika Engström 2021.



Culverts under Lillhagen.  
Photograph: Annika Engström 2021.



Occupational therapy, Lillhagens sjukhus.  
Photograph: Änggårdens vocational schools 1956. From the Medical History Museum's collections.



Weaving shed for calm female patients. Lillhagen.  
Foto: Sven Sjöstedt 1947. From the Medical History Museum's collections.

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