

CONTENTS

<i>Preface</i>	xi
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xiv
1 Head or heart? The ancient search for the soul	1
<i>The emergence of the human mind</i>	2
<i>Stone Age surgery: trepanation</i>	4
<i>The earliest reference to a brain disorder: epilepsy</i>	8
<i>The brain in ancient Egypt</i>	9
<i>The first word for brain</i>	10
<i>The causes of behaviour in Homeric times</i>	11
<i>The brain as an organ of sensation: Alcmaeon of Crotona</i>	12
<i>Hippocrates and the brain</i>	13
<i>Plato appears to confirm the importance of the brain</i>	16
<i>Aristotle's alternative view of the psyche</i>	18
<i>Aristotle and the brain</i>	20
2 The discovery of the nervous system	27
<i>A centre of academic excellence: Alexandria</i>	28
<i>Herophilus of Chalcedon</i>	29
<i>The discovery of the nervous system</i>	31
<i>Erasistratus of Chios</i>	32
<i>The founder of experimental physiology: Galen of Pergamon</i>	33
<i>Galen's account of the brain</i>	35
<i>Galen's account of the cranial and spinal nerves</i>	37
<i>Galen and the squealing pig</i>	39
<i>Galen's account of the spinal cord</i>	41
<i>The role of psychic pneuma in nervous function</i>	41

<i>The first experiments on the brain</i>	43
<i>Galen's great legacy</i>	44
3 From late antiquity to the Renaissance: the Cell Doctrine	48
<i>The origins of the Cell Doctrine</i>	49
<i>The Cell Doctrine in the West</i>	51
<i>The rise of scholasticism and later accounts of the Cell Doctrine</i>	52
<i>The earliest illustration of the brain</i>	53
<i>Other early illustrations of the brain</i>	58
<i>Mondino de Luzzi: the restorer of anatomy</i>	61
<i>Leonardo da Vinci: Renaissance Man</i>	64
<i>Leonardo's search for the soul</i>	65
<i>Visualising the ventricles</i>	69
<i>The first printed anatomical text with illustrations</i>	70
<i>The reawakening: Andreas Vesalius</i>	72
<i>De humani corporis Fabrica</i>	73
<i>The Fabrica's depiction of the brain</i>	76
<i>The impact of the Fabrica</i>	78
4 Searching for the ghost in the machine	83
<i>Descartes: a new foundation for science</i>	84
<i>Cartesian dualism</i>	86
<i>The first account of the reflex</i>	88
<i>The site of mind–body interaction: the pineal gland</i>	90
<i>The early years of the scientific revolution</i>	91
<i>Thomas Willis: the father of modern neurology</i>	93
<i>Cerebri anatome</i>	94
<i>Localising functions in different brain areas</i>	97
<i>The rational soul, animal spirits and nervous activity</i>	99
<i>The microscopic world revealed</i>	99
<i>A test of the animal spirits theory</i>	102
<i>Albrecht von Haller: irritability and sensibility</i>	103
<i>Robert Whytt and the sentient principle</i>	106
5 A new life force: animal electricity	111
<i>The early history of electricity</i>	112
<i>Luigi Galvani and the discovery of animal electricity</i>	114
<i>A rejection of animal electricity: Alessandro Volta</i>	117
<i>Volta invents the battery</i>	120
<i>Animating the dead: Giovanni Aldini</i>	120
<i>The inspiration for Frankenstein</i>	123
<i>The invention and use of the galvanometer</i>	123

<i>Differing views: Johannes Müller and Emil Du Bois-Reymond</i>	125
<i>The discovery of the action potential</i>	127
<i>Hermann von Helmholtz</i>	128
<i>Measuring the speed of the nerve impulse</i>	129
6 The rise and fall of phrenology	134
<i>Franz Joseph Gall: the founder of phrenology</i>	135
<i>Gall in Paris</i>	138
<i>The neuroanatomy of Gall and Spurzheim</i>	138
<i>Exorcising the soul from the brain</i>	140
<i>Feel the bumps, know the man</i>	141
<i>Craniology and social reform</i>	143
<i>Spurzheim and the popularisation of phrenology</i>	143
<i>George Combe</i>	145
<i>What happened to phrenology?</i>	147
<i>Gall's legacy</i>	149
<i>Lesioning the cerebral cortex: Pierre Flourens</i>	150
<i>Lesioning the cerebellum and medulla</i>	152
<i>Phrenology re-examined</i>	153
7 The nerve cell laid bare	157
<i>The microscope at the turn of the nineteenth century</i>	158
<i>The cradle of histology: Jan Purkinje</i>	159
<i>The first depiction of a nerve cell</i>	160
<i>A landmark in modern biology: the cell theory</i>	163
<i>The nerve cell begins to take shape: Robert Remak</i>	165
<i>Nerve cells are incorporated into cellular theory: Albert von Kölliker</i>	167
<i>The isolated nerve cell: Otto Deiters</i>	170
<i>The silver impregnation stain: Camillo Golgi</i>	172
<i>Objections to the nerve net theory</i>	175
<i>The founder of modern neuroscience: Santiago Ramón y Cajal</i>	176
<i>The nerve cell starts to give up its secrets</i>	178
<i>The neuron doctrine</i>	181
<i>The synapse is named</i>	182
<i>Golgi and Cajal win the Nobel Prize</i>	184
8 The return of the reflex	189
<i>Early accounts of involuntary action</i>	190
<i>The reflex as the mediator of sympathy: Robert Whytt</i>	191
<i>The Bell–Magendie law</i>	193
<i>The excito-motory reflex: Marshall Hall</i>	196
<i>Psychic reflexes: Ivan Mikhailovich Sechenov</i>	198
<i>The integrated reflex: Charles Scott Sherrington</i>	200

<i>The discovery of proprioception</i>	202
<i>An examination of more complex reflexes</i>	202
<i>Sherrington's legacy</i>	203
<i>Conditioned reflexes: Ivan Pavlov</i>	205
<i>Pavlov's impact on psychology</i>	208
<i>Searching for the engram: Karl Lashley</i>	209
<i>Reflexes as cell assemblies: Donald Hebb</i>	211
9 Mapping the cerebral cortex	216
<i>Language and the frontal lobes: Jean-Baptiste Bouillaud</i>	217
<i>Paul Broca and his speech centre</i>	218
<i>Right-handedness and the dominant hemisphere</i>	220
<i>The minor hemisphere: John Hughlings Jackson</i>	221
<i>A second language centre: Carl Wernicke</i>	223
<i>The discovery of a motor area in the frontal cortex</i>	226
<i>Evidence for localisation builds: David Ferrier</i>	229
<i>Stimulating the human brain</i>	231
<i>Cortical areas for hearing and sight</i>	232
<i>Ferrier's mistake</i>	233
<i>A test of cortical localisation</i>	234
<i>The story of Phineas Gage</i>	235
10 The rise of psychiatry and neurology	242
<i>A new concept of disease: Giovanni Battista Morgagni</i>	243
<i>The rise of nervous disorders in the eighteenth century</i>	245
<i>The discovery of Parkinson's disease</i>	247
<i>The Napoleon of the Salpêtrière: Jean Martin Charcot</i>	248
<i>The anatomo-clinical method</i>	249
<i>The discovery of multiple sclerosis</i>	251
<i>Other neurological conditions discovered at the Salpêtrière</i>	252
<i>Charcot's investigations into hysteria</i>	254
<i>Charcot's legacy</i>	257
<i>A new way of classifying mental illness: Emil Kraepelin</i>	258
<i>The discovery of schizophrenia</i>	260
<i>A new type of dementia: Alois Alzheimer</i>	261
11 Solving the mystery of the nerve impulse	267
<i>Action potentials and ions: Julius Bernstein</i>	268
<i>The all-or-nothing law</i>	270
<i>Thermionic valves and amplifiers</i>	272
<i>Recording from single nerve fibres: Edgar Adrian</i>	273

<i>The giant squid comes to the rescue</i>	276
<i>Testing Bernstein's membrane hypothesis</i>	277
<i>The role of sodium in the action potential</i>	279
<i>The action potential explained</i>	280
<i>The role of calcium</i>	282
<i>The quantal release of neurotransmitter</i>	283
<i>The discovery of ion channels</i>	285
12 The discovery of chemical neurotransmission	289
<i>The curious effects of curare</i>	290
<i>The first statement regarding chemical neurotransmission</i>	292
<i>Mapping the sympathetic ('involuntary') nervous system</i>	292
<i>Defining the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems: John Newport Langley</i>	294
<i>A claim for neurotransmitters and receptors</i>	297
<i>Henry Dale investigates the properties of ergot</i>	299
<i>The discovery of acetylcholine</i>	301
<i>Demonstrating chemical neurotransmission: Otto Loewi</i>	303
<i>Confirming acetylcholine as a neurotransmitter</i>	305
<i>The soup versus sparks debate</i>	306
<i>Neurotransmitters in the brain</i>	309
<i>The first drug treatments for mental illness</i>	310
<i>The first antidepressants</i>	312
13 Neurosurgery and clinical tales	317
<i>Recovery from brain injury: Francois Quesnay</i>	318
<i>The beginnings of modern neurosurgery</i>	319
<i>The first official neurosurgeon: Victor Horsley</i>	322
<i>Learning from epilepsy: Wilder Penfield</i>	324
<i>Stimulating the human brain</i>	326
<i>Exploring the stream of consciousness</i>	328
<i>Penfield in later life</i>	330
<i>The Wada technique</i>	331
<i>Mental illness under the surgeon's knife</i>	332
<i>Ice pick surgery</i>	334
<i>The split-brain technique</i>	335
<i>Presenting information to individual hemispheres: Roger Sperry</i>	336
<i>The two different personalities of the brain</i>	338
<i>The man who instantly forgot: the case of HM</i>	339
14 Surveying the last 50 years and looking ahead	345
<i>Neuroscience comes of age: Parkinson's disease</i>	346
<i>L-dopa therapy</i>	347

x Contents

<i>The beginning of the genetic revolution</i>	348
<i>The rise of molecular neuroscience</i>	349
<i>Localising the mutation in Huntington's disease</i>	350
<i>The focus turns to Alzheimer's disease</i>	352
<i>Drug treatment for Alzheimer's disease</i>	353
<i>Genetic engineering in neuroscience</i>	355
<i>Historical landmarks in stem cell biology</i>	356
<i>Stem cells in neuroscience</i>	356
<i>Stem cells for research</i>	358
<i>Computers and the development of computerised tomography</i>	359
<i>Visualising the brain in real-time</i>	361
<i>Magnetic resonance imaging</i>	361
<i>Where are brain scanning techniques taking us?</i>	363
<i>The promise of artificial intelligence</i>	364
<i>Brain–computer interfaces</i>	367
<i>A new era begins as big investment targets the brain</i>	368
<i>The final frontier</i>	370
<i>Author Index</i>	378
<i>Subject Index</i>	383