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Neurological stamp

Carolus Linnaeus (Carl Linné) 1707-78

Linnaeus' lasting contribution was his botanical classification. He began studying medicine at the University of Lund in 1727. In 1738 after returning from Holland, where he wrote his doctoral thesis, he established himself as a physician in Stockholm, where he became royal physician and Admiralty doctor before moving to Uppsala. He became professor of medicine there in 1741 and a year later he was appointed to the Chair of Botany, a position which he retained for the rest of his life.

Linnaeus was probably the first to describe the classic symptoms of aphasia. He was also aware of involuntary movements and he established a vogue for classification in medicine. His book *Systema Naturae* (1753) contains the final form of his classification of plants. The book *Systema Naturae* (1735) classified more than 4000 animals. It was Linnaeus who invented the term *homo sapiens*. He was also the first to use the now commonly accepted signs for male and female.

Linnaeus was knighted by the Swedish Government in 1761 in recognition of his work. Shortly after, he officially changed his name to Carl von Linné. In 1774 he had his first premonition of death—an apoplectic stroke. He died in 1778 and is buried in the beautiful cathedral at Uppsala. Linné was honoured with this stamp in 1939 on the Bicentenary of the Swedish Academy of Sciences which he co-founded and was its first president (Stanley Gibbons 231, 233; Scott 294, 295).

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