1.1 Giulio Cesare Aranzi

In 1585, Giulio Cesare Aranzi (1530–1589), from Bologna, was the first to use a light source to visualize a cavity in the human body. To achieve this, Aranzi focused sunlight through a flask of water and projected it to visualize the nasal cavity. From Aranzi GC: Hippocratis librum de vulneribus capitis commentarius cum Claudii Porralii annotationibus marginalibus MDC XXXIX. (Courtesy Austrian Literature Online, Graz University Library, Graz, Austria)
1.2 Origin of Trocar

The term *trocar* was first used by the British in 1706. However, it is believed to be derived from French “*trois-quarts,*” a three-faceted instrument consisting of a cutter in a metal sleeve that was used for withdrawing fluids from a body cavity. (Courtesy of G. Gedney Godwin, Valley Forge, PA, USA)

1.3 Philip Bozzini

Philip Bozzini (1773–1809) from Frankfurt was the first to design and build a self-contained instrument with light source and mechanics to illuminate the interior cavities and spaces of the living body. He called this device the “Lichteiter,” or “light conductor.” Bozzini first presented his idea to the public in 1804 and officially on February 7, 1805. In July of 1806 the instrument was demonstrated at a scientific session in Frankfurt. (Courtesy of William P. Didusch Center for Urologic History, American Urological Association, Linthicum, MD, USA)