H. WINNETT ORR, M.D., F.A.C.S., 1877-1956
A CATALOGUE OF
THE H. WINNETT ORR
HISTORICAL COLLECTION
AND OTHER RARE BOOKS
IN THE LIBRARY
OF THE
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

American College of Surgeons : Chicago
1960
TO

MICHAEL LIVINGOOD MASON
SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS 1950-1959
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT 1959-1960
CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY 1952 TO DATE

THIS VOLUME
IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED
BY THE EDITORS
FOREWORD

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY of the American College of Surgeons, appointed by the Board of Regents, has long felt the responsibility of publishing a catalogue of the outstanding collection of books contributed to the Library by Dr. H. Winnett Orr. Doctor Orr frequently expressed his hope that such a compilation would be published by the College. It is therefore with a deep sense of gratitude that the Committee congratulates Miss L. Margueriete Prime, the editor, on its completion. Miss Prime and her staff, including Miss Kathleen Worst, in this task, as in all others, have distinguished themselves in the quality of their work.

The Committee desires to pay tribute to Miss Prime for her years of inspirational service to the American College of Surgeons.

Michael L. Mason, Chairman
John R. Orndorff, Acting Co-Chairman
E. Lee Strohl, Acting Co-Chairman
H. WINNETT ORR
M.D., F.A.C.S.

The Man

Dr. H. Winnett Orr, a much loved and distinguished surgeon, died on October 11, 1956. His contributions to surgery are well known. His interest in medical history and his generous gifts to medical libraries and particularly to the library of the American College of Surgeons are less well known and deserve our grateful appreciation.

Dr. Orr was born March 17, 1877 at West Newton, Pennsylvania. He was named for his maternal grandfather, the Reverend Hiram Winnett, but he was never fond of his first name, and always signed himself H. Winnett Orr. His father, Dr. Andrew Wilson Orr, was a dentist; his mother's maiden name, Frances Josephine Winnett.

He was graduated from the West Newton High School at the age of 15 and entered the University of Nebraska the following autumn. There he lived with a maternal uncle, Dr. Hudson J. Winnett, a busy general practitioner. Young Orr, as an adopted son, helped about the house, harnessed the carriage and went on calls with Dr. Winnett. At Nebraska he was a classmate and fraternity brother of the late Dr. Irving S. Cutter. He often spoke of seeing Willa Cather and Dorothy Canfield sitting together at convocations, of coming to know Roscoe Pound, Grace and Edith Abbott, Drs. George and Gladys Henry Dick.

He entered the University of Michigan School of Medicine in 1895 and was graduated in 1899. The following summer he spent some months at Bellevue Hospital in New York. Many years later he walked out of a performance of Eugene O'Neill's Strange Interlude, saying he had got his fill of that sort of thing 30 years before in the psychopathic wards at Bellevue!

Late in 1899 he returned to Lincoln and began general practice in association with Dr. Winnett. During the summer of 1904, he spent some months in Chicago with Dr. John Ridlon, professor of orthopedic surgery at Northwestern University Medical School. On his return to Lincoln he joined with several other Nebraskans in proposing the building of a special hospital for crippled children. The Nebraska Orthopedic Hospital was established by the state legislature in 1905 as the State Hospital for the Crippled and Deformed. As assistant surgeon, superintendent, chief surgeon and senior con-
sultant, Dr. Orr was associated with the hospital for 50 years. During those early years he was also editor of the Western Medical Review (1899–1906), lecturer on the history of medicine at the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, and chief medical inspector of the Lincoln Public Schools (1908). From 1911 to early 1917 he was resident superintendent at the Nebraska Orthopedic Hospital.

Shortly after the United States' entry into World War I, he was invited to join the Goldthwait Unit of orthopedic surgeons sent to England at the request of Sir Robert Jones to assist in manning British orthopedic hospitals. He was commissioned a captain on May 18, 1917, served two years in England, Wales and France and was discharged June 1, 1919 with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

It was during his months of observation at Whitechurch Hospital, near Cardiff, of the unhappy results of treatment and the long delay in healing that followed many cases of open fractures resulting from gunshot wounds that he gradually became convinced that the continued and frequent change of dressings was an important factor in delaying recovery. He had always been an ardent admirer of Hugh Owen Thomas and a staunch believer in Thomas' oft-reiterated principle of "rest, enforced uninterrupted and prolonged" in the treatment of injured bones and joints. The opportunity to carry out the treatment of open fractures in accordance with this principle came after the close of World War I when it became necessary to transport large numbers of wounded from the hospital center at Savenay in France to the United States. Against grave opposition, he obtained permission to send home patients with open fractures encased in plaster, even though suppurating wounds were present. In spite of the forebodings of disaster from surgical colleagues, the patients did well, and only when instructions to leave the plaster immobilization undisturbed were disregarded did complications, fever and exacerbation of infection, develop.

The subsequent widespread acceptance of the "Orr treatment" is a familiar story to surgeons everywhere. It was well told in a fascinating account in Harper's Magazine for March, 1943* by the war correspondent, Leigh White. He was himself a patient of Dr. Orr after months of grueling surgical experiences in Athens, Rome, Lisbon and New York for treatment of a shell wound of the thigh and multiple fractures of the femur sustained during a German bombing attack on a Greek troop train in Jugoslavia.

Because of the wide publicity accorded Trueta's success in treating open fractures by Orr's method during the Spanish Civil War, the term "Orr-

Trueta" is often given to this method. With his wide acquaintance with medical history Dr. Orr would probably have been the first to say that it represented one of those principles which in the words of John Homans has been "perennially discovered, discredited, forgotten, rediscovered and reaffirmed," and that many men could claim credit for it, but none more deservedly than Hugh Owen Thomas.

The many papers which Dr. Orr presented in medical and surgical journals at home and abroad, and his two books, *Osteomyelitis, Compound Fractures and Other Infected Wounds* (C. V. Mosby, 1929), and *Wounds and Fractures; A Clinical Guide to Civil and Military Practice* (C. C Thomas, 1941), constitute an important part of the extensive collection of books and manuscripts he gave over a period of years to the library of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Orr's interest in the history of surgery was furthered by studies in preparation for his lectures on the history of medicine at the University of Nebraska (1903) and by the influence of Dr. John Ridlon, who initiated his postgraduate students into the importance of rest in surgical treatment by having them read Hugh Owen Thomas' book on intestinal obstruction. Later on, seeking historical and empirical precedents in support of his method of drainage and rest in wound healing, he read widely in the history of military and civilian surgery, with the immediate pre- and post-Lister eras as points of initial focus. These studies with those of other aspects of his specialty culminated in a book: *On the Contributions of Hugh Owen Thomas, Sir Robert Jones and John Ridlon, M.D. to Modern Orthopedic Surgery*, (C. C Thomas, 1949).

His preoccupation with the history of surgery had the effect also of making him an ardent book collector. From about 1920 until the year of his death, he regularly haunted the principal secondhand book stores of whatever city he might visit. Especially in recent years he carried on an extensive correspondence with librarians and other authorities about the rare or otherwise unusual items he acquired. These books were all given before his death to the libraries of the Lancaster County (Nebraska) Medical Society, the Lincoln General Hospital, the University of Michigan and, in greatest number, to the library of the American College of Surgeons.

The H. Winnett Orr collection in the College library consists of some 2,600 volumes and includes many rare old items, numerous publications marking eras in the history of surgery and orthopedics, individual and collective biographies, and books pertaining to the history of institutions. Various writings of Galen appear in the list under dates extending from 1524 to 1856. Undoubtedly the most beautiful edition in this collection is the four-volume Froben publication of Galen's complete works which appeared in 1561 and
PREFACE: H. WINNETT ORR—THE MAN

1562. Moreover that teacher's influence is reflected again and again in such anthologies as Oribasius' *Anatomica ex Libris Galeni*, 1735, Guido Guidi's *Les Anciens et Renommé Auteurs de la Médecine et Chirurgie*, 1634, and Gesner's *Chirurgica*, 1555. A beautiful Priscianus of 1532 occupies an honored place, as does Vesalius' *Opera Omnia Anatomica et Chirurgica*, of 1725. Nicholas Andry's *L'Orthopédie ou l'Art d'Homme* (1741) and the English translation (1743) were prized possessions of the orthopedist, and substantial items such as the *Complete Works of John Hunter* represent the collector's more general interest. Baron Larrey's *Memoirs* and biographical material concerning him reflect Dr. Orr's interest in war surgery, and the equally extensive collection concerning Lord Lister indicates his enthusiasm for Lister's epoch-making work. William Munk's *Role of the Royal College of Physicians of London* (1878) and the *Dictionnaire de Médecine et de Chirurgie Pratiques* (1883) in 15 volumes are typical of the collected biographies. *The Newcastle upon Tyne School of Medicine*, 1834–1934, by Turner and Arnison is but one of the many accounts of institutions to be found in this collection. The *Minutes of the Chicago Orthopedic Society* and the Ridlon *Scrapbook of Correspondence* are examples of the manuscript material which Dr. Orr assembled. Vellum bound volumes hobnob with dignified leather bounds; and these, in turn, with frail published bits of less permanent construction. All were grist to the mill of the enthusiastic collector who spent many hours in dealers' dusty storerooms searching for material of lasting scientific and human interest and emerging once, to his surprise, with a hidden treasure—a cancelled check made out to Oliver Wendell Holmes—because of which Dr. Orr returned to the shop to pay an additional fee!

An entirely different venture in book collecting came about by chance during World War I. Visiting the famous cathedral at Nantes, Dr. Orr saw the monument erected by Anne of Brittany as a memorial to her parents, Duke Francis II and Margaret de Foix. Guarding the four corners of this tomb are four angels carved in white marble, and one of these, he noticed, has a deformity of one hip. This turned out to be the figure of Anne herself who had a congenital dislocation of the hip. His interest in Anne's orthopedic problem turned into profound admiration for her character and achievements as duchess of Brittany and queen of France, and one of his major hobbies from that time until his death was the collecting of books, maps, pictures, stamps and coins relating to Anne and to her epoch in French history. The *Anne of Brittany Collection*, containing nearly 1,000 items, is in a special browsing room at the Love Memorial Library of the University of Nebraska.

Many honors came to Dr. Orr. He was elected president of the Nebraska State Medical Association (1919–20). He was secretary of the American
Orthopedic Association (1915-17), editor of its journal (1919-21), and
president (1936). He was chairman of the orthopedic section of the American
Medical Association from 1921 to '22. In addition to his 50 years’ connection
with the Nebraska Orthopedic Hospital, he was for varying periods chief
consultant or chief of service at the Lincoln General Hospital, the Bryan
Memorial Hospital and the Veterans Administration Hospital in Lincoln. To
him the culmination of his professional career was the presidency of the
American Orthopedic Association in 1936 and the Association's meeting that
year in Lincoln. He was signally honored in 1955 at the celebration of the
fiftieth anniversary of the Nebraska Orthopedic Hospital and of his many
years' association with it.

Dr. Orr was married on September 7, 1904 to Grace Douglass of Grinnell,
Iowa. Mrs. Orr and five children, Dr. Douglass Winnett Orr of Seattle, Rid-
lon Willard Orr of Denver, Mrs. Robert Danielson of Lincoln, Mrs. Philip
Klein of State College, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Keith Sheldon of Cleveland,
survive him.

In accordance with his expressed wish Dr. Orr was buried with full
military honors at Arlington National Cemetery.

He will be greatly missed, not only by those closest to him but equally by
his many friends in various surgical groups and the Medical Library Associa-
tion of which he was an honored member. His work will live on, and many
men in far distant corners of the world will have reason to be grateful to him
for his beneficent contributions to the treatment of wounds and open fractures.

Sumner L. Koch

The Collector

The Books in the H. Winnett Orr collection at the American College of
Surgeons represent a collector's interest extending over a period of more than
thirty years. In this section are works bearing upon the history of medicine,
general and orthopedic surgery, and other special interests. Initial conversa-
tions concerning this collection and its presentation to the American College
of Surgeons began in 1929; the first correspondence is dated April 4, 1931.
Thus Doctors Franklin H. Martin, Allen B. Kanavel, Irvin Abell, Malcolm
T. MacEachern and Bowman C. Crowell were cognizant of Dr. Orr's plans
and appreciative of his generosity. The following undated note in the manu-
script of the present catalogue is indicative of Dr. Orr's feeling toward the College: "No attempt has been made in this catalogue to cover the trans-
actions, publications, or the activities of the American College of Surgeons. The records of the College are too complete and too well known to require presentation even in abstract in this volume. The inception and development of the American College of Surgeons under the leadership of Dr. Franklin H. Martin and his associates has done much for American hospitals, American surgeons, and for American surgical practice. The Library of the College was an early feature of the work, close to the heart of Dr. Martin. The Orr collection which this catalogue represents is designed in part to indicate the esteem in which all the work of the College is held by the writer."

During his thirty years as a book collector Dr. Orr also made gifts of individual volumes and collections to other institutions, notably the University Hospital Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and the Winnett Memorial Library, Lincoln General Hospital, Lincoln, Nebraska. The entire Anne of Brittany collection was given to the Love Memorial Library, University of Nebraska, Lincoln. This last gift represents his appreciation of the abilities and accomplishments of Anne of Brittany despite the handicap of a congenital dis-
location of the hip, as well as his indebtedness to his Alma Mater. Previous editions of the catalogue were published and issued by Dr. Orr in 1943 and 1945 and indicate where he placed not only the volumes he had purchased for other libraries but also those selected for the American College of Surgeons.

The H. Winnett Orr collection of the American College of Surgeons has been divided into two main sections. The first represents the rare books and classics which have been placed in the Rare Book Room on the main floor of the College headquarters. These include the publications of early and im-
portant authors, facsimiles of such publications when the original was not available, recognized classics, and some Americana. To these have been added selected volumes which have been presented by other Fellows and friends of the library. In the course of his many visits to the College, Dr. Orr made himself familiar with these contributions and expressed the wish that representative volumes, especially significant Americana, might be included in the forthcoming catalogue since his own selection in the historical field had emphasized earlier and chiefly continental contributions.

The second and larger division of the Orr collection is housed on the mezzanine floor of the stack space and is itself divided into three main sections. The first includes the many volumes bearing upon medical subjects of im-
portance at various times and those in the allied fields of anatomy and physiology, and general and orthopedic surgery. The last was, of course, the
specialty to which Dr. Orr was particularly devoted and upon which his notes were most personal, reflecting, as they did, his principles and his experience as the specialty developed, as well as his affection for his former teacher and friend, Dr. John Ridlon. Through Ridlon he acquired a knowledge of the personality of Hugh Owen Thomas which led to a prolonged study of his writings and those of Sir Robert Jones, and finally to the publication of his book "On the Contributions of Hugh Owen Thomas ... Sir Robert Jones ... John Ridlon ... to Modern Orthopedic Surgery." This gave him an opportunity to discuss the work of these three important men and the principles to which he, himself, was so devoted, i.e., rest and Listerism. Dr. Orr purchased avidly books by and about Lister and was a constant exponent of Lister's principles in all of his own writings.

Military medicine and surgery—and war, itself—were of great interest to Dr. Orr because of his two years' experience as a military surgeon with the Goldthwait Orthopedic Unit in England and France, and because of the many post-war cases which came to his attention in his later years. This section includes an extensive collection by and about Baron Larrey, the writings of Esmarch, and other military surgeons, both early and late. The contributions of World War I are well represented.

Dr. Orr's interest in sociological subjects is reflected in the second section; many of these books were purchased by him in his own name and in that of Dr. Mary McKibbin-Harper. They form the section classified under the heading, Life and Literature, and represent the broader aspects of the collection. Dr. Mary McKibbin-Harper had been a classmate of Dr. Orr at the University of Michigan Medical School. Both graduated in 1899. In particular they had both been members of Dr. Warthin's Pathological Club at a time when Dr. Orr had been a staff assistant, an interesting and instructive assignment for him. Their friendship was maintained throughout the years. Dr. McKibbin-Harper became greatly interested in the collection which Dr. Orr was assembling for the College and, with his encouragement, contributed numerous volumes from her own library as well as funds to be utilized by him in the purchase of desirable items. Dr. McKibbin-Harper was an outstanding personality in her own right. She was a founder and life president of the Chicago, Berkeley, and Pittsburgh branches of the Charles Dickens Fellowship. She assembled a considerable collection of books by and about Dickens and the area of London in which he lived and of which he wrote. These were loaned at one time to the Oak Park Public Library but finally, at her request, were incorporated in the Orr collection. She was the author of The Doctor Takes a Holiday and had collected many books on travel. She was greatly concerned
with the feminist movement in this country and elsewhere and, in particular, with the struggle of women for recognition by, and admission into, the medical schools. Books representative of these interests are found in the collection. The McKibbin-Harper Fund was used also for the purchase of several especially choice items of medical significance. The third section is made up of three small groups of general reference works, dictionaries, periodicals and transactions.

Dr. Orr was a man of warm friendships, strong principles, and marked loyalties to the institutions and organizations with which he was associated. His life was full. He was at home on the continent and in the operating room or lecture hall of many teaching institutions. He delighted in giving of his rich store of knowledge to the younger men assembled at the orthopedic meetings and in illustrating his lectures with his beloved books. It was always his desire that his collection should be as well known to his friends as to himself insofar as that might be possible. In 1943 his exhibit of historical works was given a Gold Medal Award by the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. This Award and a miniature of Dr. Orr are on display in the Rare Book Room of the College. Engraved on the verso of the medal is the inscription: Presented to Dr. H. Winnett Orr, Lincoln, Nebraska, for Scientific Exhibit, Class 2, Jan. 19, 1943.

L. Margueriete Prime, Librarian
Kathleen Worst, Assistant Librarian

1960
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INTRODUCTION

Arrangement of Material

The books are listed by author and title within the divisions mentioned above, with the exception of the biographies and publications concerned with the history of organizations and institutions. Joint authors, revisers, and commentators are listed in the name index with a reference to the number of the publication to which they have contributed. Generally the early works of historically outstanding writers (Hippocrates, Galen, etc.) are listed first, with later editions including commentaries or bibliographies following the earlier editions. It is recognized that many of the later editions contain biographical material even though the emphasis is on the original text and comment. When the publication is chiefly biographical it has been placed with like material. Biographies, generally speaking, are placed under the name of the subject, both author and subject being listed in the index. Books concerned with places and institutions or published under their auspices are listed under the name of the place or institution. When the author or compiler is known, he is named in the author index with a reference to the number of the publication. Dr. Orr frequently acquired more than one edition of a book in which he was especially interested. When the title was unchanged, all editions have been listed under one number. For this and other reasons discussed elsewhere, the number of listings does not present a true picture of the size of the collection.

Supplementary Material

In addition to the formal collection, Dr. Orr included in his varied contribution to the College a considerable number of theses and reprints, bound and unbound, several scrapbooks, manuscript copies of his own writings, and some personal correspondence with men active in the orthopedic field. One of the scrapbooks bears the following introduction:

"This Volume contains notes, reports, programs, several copies of the Constitution and By-Laws at different periods, lists of candidates for membership, and other pamphlets and documents all relating to the history of the American Orthopedic Association."
INTRODUCTION

"The Association was organized in 1887 and the material contained herein for the early years of the Association's history were contributed largely by Dr. John Ridlon. Later, as Secretary of the Association—1915-1917, and as Editor of the Journal—1919-1921, I became interested in adding the other souvenirs to be found herein. In binding this volume provision has been made for supplementing the collection as it stands at present (1935), and it is hoped that a fairly complete history of the proceedings of the Association may ultimately find their way into this single volume.—H. Winnett Orr, Lincoln, Nebraska, March 1935."

Both the scrapbook mentioned above and Dr. Orr's considerable collection of reprints are invaluable to persons desiring to study the development of orthopedic surgery in this country and abroad and will be placed on file where they will be available for that purpose.

Annotations

Dr. Orr entered the practice of orthopedic surgery after five years of general practice in Lincoln at a time when orthopedic surgery was developing as a specialty. He had close personal contacts with men who were influential in that development, and he, himself, made a considerable contribution. Accordingly, his notes concerning the contributors in that field were personal and decided. They represent his comments and reactions to the men and their publications at the time they were presented. This division has a definite biographical flavor. In the historical field, on the other hand, his notations were less personal. Although in some instances his customary definite and forthright reactions have appeared as a result of his detailed study of one or more of the early writings, he and the editors of his annotated manuscript have generally leaned heavily upon the comments of Dezheimeris, Garrison, Morton, Osler, Baas, Brodman, Keith, and other students of bibliography, as well as the Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, U. S. Army. Indeed a survey of the biographical notations of these writers points up the difficulty in determining who was responsible for initial assertions concerning important early writers. It has been found that comments and evaluations are repeated again and again with possibly a slight change in wording. Accordingly, Dr. Orr in his life time and the current editors have borrowed freely from these sources in an effort to make the catalogue as useful as possible to the student of medicine to whom the reference works cited above may not be available. The editors take this occasion to acknowledge their considerable indebtedness to these sources. Concerning Osler Dr. Orr's notes include the following statement:
INTRODUCTION

"Without the numerous references in my own catalogue, my great debt to Sir William Osier, to his great library, and to his Bibliotheca would still be obvious. I have derived great help from the catalogue and constant inspiration from my visit to the Osler library at McGill University in 1933. Some account of this visit and photographs may be found in the scrapbook of my journey to the British Medical Association at Dublin."

An incident which is likewise pertinent concerns a card in Lord Moynihan's handwriting, given by him to Dr. Orr at a banquet honoring E. W. Hey Groves; the inscription reads: "I have gathered a posie of other men's flowers, and nothing but the thread that binds them is mine own." This translation from Montaigne was a favorite of Lord Moynihan who used it again in the preface to his American Addresses.

Illustrations

The volumes selected for placement in the Rare Book Room of the College are rich in illustrative material. Reproductions from this collection have been used again and again at Clinical Congresses to show the historical phases of specific subjects. The exhibits concerned such themes as: the Historical Aspects of Orthopedics, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Experimental Medicine, and the Evolution of the Medical Book. Illustrations in the present publication include title pages from early and important medical, surgical, and orthopedic works, pages showing floral and historiated initial letters and borders, the devices and colophons of noted printers, and post-incunabular signs and symbols. The elaborate dedicatory pages are also worthy of consideration. It is hoped that the illustrations chosen will encourage examination and study of the wealth of historical material in the Orr collection, the publication of papers based upon its contents, and the perusal of the various volumes for esthetic reasons.

Dr. Orr's desire to have contributions other than his own listed in the catalogue has been mentioned previously. The source of all such volumes has been indicated in the catalogue as follows: Mary McKibbin-Harper Fund A; Morgan County Collection O; General Collection with specific donor listed △.
A CATALOGUE OF
THE H. WINNETT ORR HISTORICAL COLLECTION
AND OTHER RARE BOOKS
Primus An. canon.

Avicennae medicop. principis canoni Litteris culuclulina. Sertis Fulgi. expostione:qui merito est Speculator amplissimus.
Additis annotationibus qui ad auctoris argumentum et passim a recentior auctori:propius locis in propria eum cap. del comentarputcha etiam index enumeratus:qui in capitulis nume
rnum: subhionum ordinem ostentat.

Super folierni cura correctus: ad infinitis se re erroribus emedatus: e nouiter in edibus heredi Octaviani Scors ac societatem: omnicum dilig.
tia impressus.
1 Abercrombie, John, 1780–1844. Edinburgh
Inquiries concerning the intellectual powers, and
the investigation of truth ... with additions and ex-
planations to adapt the work to the ordinary schools
and academies, by Jacob Abbott. 284 p. Boston:
Otis, Broaders, and Company, 1841. △
Abercrombie was a physician and writer on mental
science. He received many marks of distinction, includ-
ing the Rectorship of Marischal College.
Jacob Abbott was a preacher, educator, and author.
His Rollo Books are well known. His four sons were
authors, one being Lyman Abbott.

2 Abernethy, John, 1764–1831. London
Surgical observations on the constitutional origin
and treatment of local diseases, and on aneurisms, on
diseases resembling syphilis, and on diseases of the
Also: 8th ed. 346 p. London: Longman and others,
1825.
Abernethy was most industrious, and it is said that
even on his wedding day he gave his usual daily lecture
at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In the first edition of
this work, published in 1809 he records the first successful
ligation of the external iliac artery for aneurysm, an
operation he performed in 1796.

3 — — Physiological lectures addressed to the Col-
lege of Surgeons. 5 lectures. London: Longman, Hurst,
and others, 1825.
Abernethy was an interpreter of Hunter's works and
views, and a capable thinker and surgeon in his own
right. His collected works were published in five
volumes in 1830. (H.W.O.)

4 Académie Royale de Chirurgie. Paris
Mémoires de l'Académie Royale de Chirurgie. 15

5 Administration Anatomique.
Administration anatomique, et Chyrurgie militaire
ou art de guerir les playes d'arquebusades. 137 p.
index. 16°. c. 1620.
Manuscript in French, bound in contemporary calf.
Very fine and clear handwriting. The author cannot be
determined although on page 124 is found: J'ai apprise
chés de tres bons maistres des plusieurs hospitau, especially
sous Mr. De l'Or sous qui j'ay l'honn'r d'estre employé d's
l'Hospital de l'Armée du Roy. Riolan and Wirsung are
quoted. On the fly-leaves at the beginning and at the
end a number of recipes, etc., but not so carefully written
as the manuscript itself.

6 Agricola, Georg, pseud. of Bauer, 1494–1555.
Saxony
De re metallica. Translated from the first Latin
edition of 1556 with biographical introduction, anno-
tations and appendices upon the development of mining
methods, metallurgical processes, geology, mineral-
ology & mining law from the earliest times to the
16th century, by Herbert Clark Hoover and Lou
Henry Hoover. 637 p. illus. fol. London: The Mining
Magazine, 1912. □
Autographed by translator.
Agricola, a physician of Glauchau, discovered bismuth,
laid the foundations of geology, and collected a cabinet
of natural curiosities.
Although known as Georg Agricola, his real name was
Bauer.
Gift of Loyal Davis.

7 Agricola, Joannes, 1589–1643.
Commentariorum, notarum, observationum & ani-
madversionum in Johannis Poppiti Chymische Medicin,
darinnen alle Process mit Fleisz examiniret von den
Irrungen corrigirte, und mit etlich hundert neuen
Processen, geheimen Hand-Grieffen aus eigener Erf-
ahrung vermehret und illustriert, auch der rechte
und wahrhaftigke Gebrauch der Arzneyen mit etlich
hundert Historien vereificirt, darneben was in Chi-
rurgiâ und Alcymia oder metallorum damit zu ver-
richten gründlichen offenhahret. Allen Standes-
Personen Medicis, Chirurgis, Chymicis, Balbirern
Feld-Scherern, Ross-ärzten, Goldschmieden, und
allen Haus-Wirthen hochnütlich zu lesen und zu
gebrauchen. Ander Theil. 999 p. 4°. Leipzig:
Thomas Schüters s. Erben, 1639. □
Gift of Joseph P. Reich.

The natural history of the year. Being an enlarge-
ment of Dr. Aikin's Calendar of nature. 2d ed. 199 p.
1 pl. 16°. London: pr. for J. Johnson, 1799.
Aikin, John, 1747–1822. Lancashire, England
Biographical memoirs of medicine in Great Britain, from revival of literature to the time of Harvey. 338 p. 8°. London: pr. for Joseph Johnson, 1780. △
This was the first collection of British medical biographies.


Aikten, John, –1790. Edinburgh
Aikten, professor of midwifery, anatomy, surgery, medicine, and pharmacetical chemistry, invented the chain-saw, devised the operation of sawing out a piece of the pelvic bones (pelviotomy) to replace Caesarean section, and a thimble for puncture of the membranes.


Albinus, Bernhard Siegfried, 1697–1770.
Leyden
Albinus, one of the great anatomical illustrators of the 18th century, produced atlases of beauty and accuracy. The 16 finished plates included 163 representations, each supplemented by an identical outline-plate. He was an incomparable lecturer and a master of the art of anatomic injection.

Albucasis, 11th c.
Albucasis chirurgicorum omnium primarii, lib. tres.
Bound with: Priscianus, Theodorus . . . Rerum medicarum . . .
Title page with woodcut border. Colophon. Volume rebound. The woodcuts are similar to the well known plates appearing in Gersdorff's Wundartzen.
Albucasis was the author of a great medico-chirurgical treatise called the Altehrir or Collection; the surgical part consists of these three books, founded on the work of Paulus Aegineta. It was the most important surgical text in the Middle Ages. The books discuss the use of the cautery; lithotomy, lithotritry, amputations for gangrene, and the treatment of wounds; fractures and dislocations. He was the first to write on deformities of the mouth and dental arches, and he mentions the obstetric posture now known as the “Walcher position.”

Alexander, William, –1783.
The history of women, from the earliest antiquity, to the present time . . . 2 v. 368; 344 p. 4°. London: W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1779. △

16 Anatomical Dialogues:

Andry, Nicolas de Boisregard, 1658–1742.
Paris

— Orthopaedia: or, the art of correcting and preventing deformities in children: by such means, as may easily be put in practice by parents themselves, and all such as are employed in educating children. To which is added, a defence of the orthopaedia, by way of supplement, by the author. Tr. from the French . . . 2 v. 230 p., 12 pl., front.; 310 p., 1 pl. 12°. London: pr. for A. Millar, 1743.

Andry wrote: “As to the title, (of the book) I have formed it of two Greek words viz, Orthos, which signifies straight, free from Deformity, and Paidion, A Child. Out of these two words I have compounded that of Orthopaedia to express in one Term the Design I propose.”
The scope of Andry's work is very little known. There are sections of the work dealing with bolt feet, corrective shoes, clubfoot, bowlegs, congenital dislocations, including the hip, curvature of the spine, active and passive motion, posture, fracture of the clavicile, etc.

On posture, for example, he says: “The means of preventing the Bellies of Children from projecting too much forwards; and how to keep their back streight. How they ought to sit in order to produce this Effect. Particular Seats for this Purpose.”
“Tо prevent the Bellies of Children from advancing too much forward, you must hinder them from sitting crooked upon their Seats, and oblige them to sit upright. There is another Method for this which we shall presently take notice of.” (H.w.o.)

This is the first book on Diseases of Children to include mention of cholosis.

— De la generation des vers dans le corps de l'homme, de la nature et des especes de cette maladie; des moyens de s'en preserver & de la guerir. 3d ed. 2 v. 861 p. 22 pl. 16°. Paris: la Veuve Aix, 1741.
A well illustrated book on animal parasites in man. I found this book in Paris during a one day stop on the way to Bologna in 1930. I had much pleasure in sending this work, as a loan, to Dr. Henry B. Ward, then at the
20 Aretaeus (Cappadox), c. 200 A.D. Rome

The extant works of Aretaeus, the Cappadocian.

Greek text. English translation with notes.
Aretaeus the Cappadocian ... comes nearer than any other Greek to the spirit and method of Hippocrates ... As a clinician, Aretaeus ranks next to the Father of Medicine in the graphic accuracy and fidelity of his pictures of disease.

21 Aristotle, 384–322 B.C. Greece

Aristotelis opera quae extant ... Opera & studio Friderici Sylburgii Veteresini. 11 v. in 8 pts. 4o. Francofurdi: apud Andreae Wecheli heredes, Claudium Marnium & Ioanneum Aurbum, 1584, 1585, 1587.

His was the greatest scientific name after Hippocrates. Aristotle gave to medicine the beginnings of botany, zoology, comparative anatomy, embryology, teratology, and physiology, and the use of formal logic as an instrument of precision. He was the greatest biologist, not only of antiquity, but for the 2000 years preceding such men as Linnaeus and Cuvier. He taught anatomy by the dissection of animals and by the use of anatomical diagrams.


Parallel Latin and Greek text.
Press device of Isaac Elzevir with motto “non solus.”


Greek and French texts on opposite pages.


25 Armstrong, John, 1709–79. London

The art of preserving health ... to which is prefixed a critical essay on the poem by J. Aikin. 150 p. engr. 16°. London: pr. for T. Cadell, 1795.

A Scotch physician, better known as a poet, Armstrong published Essay for Abridging the Study of Medicine, an attack on the orthodox faculty, and The Economy of Love, an unfortunate sally in humour, but his reputation was made by The Art of Preserving Health (1744), considered one of the best didactic poems in the language.

26 Art of Beauty.

The art of beauty; or, the best methods of improving and preserving the shape, carriage, and complexion, together with the theory of beauty. 385 p. front. 14 illus. 16°. London: pr. for Knight and Lacey, 1825.

27 Avicenna, 980–1036. Bagdad


Fourth and fifth canons lacking, but indices for both are given. Selection from Jacobus de Partibus is included, but that of Joannes Matthaeus de Gradi is wanting as indicated on title page of v. 2, canon III.


The canon of Avicenna was used throughout Europe for 600 years. ... He advised refracture for the correction of deformity due to malunion. (n.w.o.)

Avicenna is said to have written more than 100 books, most of which have perished. The Canon, his most famous, a complete exposition of Galenism, dominated the medical schools of Europe and Asia for five centuries. He himself was an experienced physician: he wrote on the etiology of epilepsy and described diabetes, noticing the sweetish taste of the urine.

28 —— Flores Avicenne (collecti super quinque canonibus quos editit in medicina). fo. 166. 16°. Lugduni: Bartholomai Trot, 1508. 

Colophon.

29 Baglivi, Giorgio, 1668–1706. Rome

Opera omnia medico-practica, et anatomica. Edito xviii. Cui praeter dissertationes, aliosque tractatus anteactus editionibus adjunctos, item ejusdem Georgii Baglivi canones de medicina solidorum, dissertatio de progressione Romani terrae motus, de systemate & usu motus solidorum in corpore animato, de vegetatone lapidum, & analogismo circulationis maris ad
circulationem sanguinis accesserunt item nonnullae aliae additiones per loca, ut iacent, postlimino disposita a M.P.N.F.A. Una cum indicius arcisque tabulis nec non Joannis Dominici Santorini opuscula iv. De structura, & motu fibrae, de nutritione animali, de haemorrhoidibus, & de catameniis. 635 p. port. tab. sm. 4°. Bassani: 1737.

Vellum.

Professor of anatomy at Rome, Baglivi had a short but brilliant career. He devoted much time to experimental physiology and was the first to distinguish between smooth and striped muscle. He was a strong advocate of specialization.

30 Baillie, Matthew, 1760–1823. London

The morbid anatomy of some of the most important parts of the human body. 1st Am. ed. 248 p. Albany: Barber & Southwick, 1795. □

Baillie was the first to treat pathology as a subject in itself. He described the morbid appearance of each organ and correlated autopsy reports with case histories. He was last and most eminent owner of the famous gold-headed cane.

Gift of Henry F. Graham.

31 Balduinus, Benedictus.


Vellum.

In handwriting on title page: De la bibliotheque de Mgr. Pellot 1st president department de Normandie. To the verso is attached a clipping showing an elaborately decorated shield, above which appear the words: B.B. . . . De Mgr. Pellot . . . Pres.-nt Du Parl.-nt De Normandie.

32 Ballard, George, –1755. Oxford

Memoirs of British ladies, who have been celebrated for their writings or skill in the learned languages, arts and sciences. 320 p. 8°. London: pr. for T. Evans, 1775. △

33 Barbette, Paul, 1629–99. Amsterdam


With an engraved bookplate of Count Chorinsky (17th century).

Vellum.

Barbette's Chirurgia Barbettiana (1658) went through ten editions and numerous translations. His Opera Omnia were published twenty-two times and in many languages. He was the first to suggest laparotomy for intestinal obstruction, and after performing splenectomy on dogs, he advised its performance on the human in certain cases. He was also the first to describe femoral hernia. Concerning amputation he advised it above the line of infection, but performed it only if gangrene was present.


Gift of John Taylor Howell.

35 —— Thesaurus chirurgiae: the chirurgical and anatomical works . . . composed according to the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and other new inventions of the moderns. Together with a treatise of the plague, illustrated with observations. Tr. out of Low-Dutch into English, 4th ed. To which is added the Surgeon's chest, furnished both with instruments and medicines, all useful: illustrated with several copperplates; and to make it more compleat, is adjoyne a treatise of diseases that for the most part attend camps and fleets. Written in High-Dutch by Raymundus Minderius. 394 p. index. front. pl. 12°. London: pr. for Henry Rhodes, 1687. □

Gift of Albert J. Ochsner.

36 Bartholin, Thomas, 1616–80. Copenhagen


39 —— Acta medica & philosophica Hafniensia, ann. 1671 & 1672; 1673. 2 v. in one. 316; 376 p. pl. 4°. Hafniæ: sumpt. Petri Haubold, 1673, 1675.

The son of Casper, Sr. (1585–1629), Thomas Bartholin was professor of anatomy at the University of Copenhagen and later dean of the medical faculty, and, after his retirement, librarian. He was one of the early adherents of the theories of William Harvey. He claimed discovery of intestinal lymphatics and their connection with the thoracic duct. Thomas was the father of Casper, Jr. (1655–1738), who was also professor of anatomy at Copenhagen.

40 Bauhin, Caspar, 1550–1624. Basel

Theatrum anatomicum, infinitis locis auctum, ad morbos accommodatum & ab erroribus ab authore repurgatum, observationibus & figulis aliquot novis

Bound with: Bauhin. Theatrum anatomicum . . .

42 Baynard, Edward, 1641– . London; Bath
Health, a poem. Shewing how to procure, preserve, and restore it. To which is annexed the doctor's decade. 4th ed. 36 p. London: J. Roberts, 1731.

Bound with: Handley, James—Colloquia Chirurgica . . . This work on personal hygiene, first published in 1719, survived numerous editions. The author also wrote on the mineral springs of England.

Experiments and observations on the gastric juice, and the physiology of digestion. 280 p. illus. 8°. Plattsburgh: pr. by F. P. Allen, 1833. ☐
First edition.
Presented to the American College of Surgeons by Mr. and Mrs. Chase S. Osborn at the suggestion of Alexander W. Blain, 1950.
Alexis St. Martin, a Canadian half-breed who had sustained a gastric fistula through a gunshot wound, was treated and observed by Beaumont. Beaumont was the first to study digestion and the movements of the stomach in vivo. His work on the subject was the most important before Pavlov.

Practical surgery illustrated and improved: being chirurgical observations, with remarks, upon the most extraordinary cases, cures, and dissections made at St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark. 294 p. front. 8°. London: pr. for E. Curll, 1740.

45 Beddoes, Thomas, 1760–1808. Shropshire, England
Founder of the Pneumatic Institute at Clifton for the treatment of disease by inhalation, Beddoes advanced important concepts in the treatment of tuberculosis.

46 —— Observations on the nature and cure of calculus, sea scurvy, consumption, catarrh, and fever; together with conjectures upon several other subjects of physiology and pathology. 278 p. Philadelphia: pr. by T. Dobson, 1797. ☐

Gift of George C. McClean

48 Bell, Benjamin, 1749–1806. Edinburgh
A system of surgery . . . 5th ed. 6 v. Edinburgh: Bell & Bradfute, 1791.
Bell, who was surgeon at the Royal Infirmary in Edinburgh for 29 years, made important contributions to the treatment of ulcers and white swellings of the joints and fractures and dislocations, introduced the "triple incision of Bell" in amputation, and used tubes of lead and silver for drainage. His System of Surgery, which first appeared in 1783–1787, was his best work.


Gift of William McDowell Mastin.

51 Bell, Sir Charles, 1774–1842. Edinburgh
This volume appears to have belonged to Francis Legatt Chantry (1781–1841), the sculptor whose name appears on the title page. On p. 111, in the margin, there is a pencil drawing, probably his. His Essays on the anatomy of expression in painting was the author's first publication. The book is remarkable for the fine specimens of Sir Charles Bell's drawings, since besides being a great physician he was also an artist. The book was addressed to artists, to whom he had lectured on the great importance to them of an accurate knowledge of anatomy. He compares the muscles in men and animals, describes the various expressions of emotions, the form of the head and skull and deals with the problem of living body in its relation to expression in painting. This volume is a sequel to his Lectures to artists and is replete with exquisite sketches.

52 —— Engravings of the arteries; illustrating the second volume of the anatomy of the human body, and serving as an introduction to the surgery of the arteries. 1st Am. from 3d Lond. ed. 71 p. 12 pl. 8°. Philadelphia: A. Finley, 1812.
Brown leather with gilt border. Hand colored plates.
53 —— Observations on injuries of the spine and of the thigh bone: in two lectures delivered in the school of Great Windmill Street. The first in vindication of the author’s opinions against the remarks of Sir Astley Cooper, Bart. The second on the late Mr. John Bell’s title to certain doctrines now advanced by the same gentleman. 101 p. 9 pl. 4°. London: Thomas Tegg, 1824.

In 1811 Charles Bell anticipated somewhat the work of Magendie regarding the role of the spinal nerve roots. (See: The Bell-Magendie controversy. N. York M.J., 1911, 94: 1084-85.)

Bell’s nerve was described in 1829 and also the motor nerve to the face a lesion of which causes “Bell’s palsy.”

Bell showed that every muscle was supplied with two sets of nerve fibres—the one to link the brain to the muscle, and the other the muscle to the brain. He was the first to explain the form and arrangement of the parts of the central nervous system on a physiological basis. (h.w.o.)

54 —— A system of operative surgery, founded on the basis of anatomy. 2d Am. from the last London ed. v. 1, 408 p. illus. Hartford: George Goodwin and Sons, 1816.

Charles Bell was an anatomist, physiologist, and neurologist. Like his brother, he had unusual artistic skill and illustrated his own works. He was an able surgeon and attended the wounded after Coronna and Waterloo, and made sketches of what he saw.


A first edition (1833) of this interesting work which I obtained at Montreal in 1933, as I returned from the British Medical Association meeting in Dublin, was given to my friend Dr. Steindler of Iowa City, Iowa. (h.w.o.)

57 —— Institutes of surgery: arranged in the order of the lectures delivered in the University of Edinburgh. 312 p. Philadelphia: A. Waldie, 1840.

The author says: “Sixty-five years ago the studies of the surgeon were principally of Dionis, LeDran, Morand, Petit, Sabatier”. All of these, except Morand, are in our collection. (h.w.o.)

58 —— Practical essays ... 2 v. in one. 104; 164 p. Edinburgh: Maclachlan, Stewart & Company, 1841-2.

At age 67. Died in 1842 at age 68. (h.w.o.) Bookplate of the Society of Apothecaries.

59 Bell, John, 1763-1820. Edinburgh

The anatomy of the human body ... I. Containing the anatomy of the bones, muscles and joints. II. Containing the anatomy of the heart and arteries. 2 v. 459; 496 p. pl. 8°. Edinburgh: pr. for Cadell and Davies, London; and G. Mudie and Son, Edinburgh, 1797.

60 —— The anatomy of the human body ... by John Bell and Charles Bell. v. 1. The anatomy of the bones, muscles, and joints, the heart and circulation, and the lungs, by John Bell. 4th Am. ed. 402 p. pl. (New York: Collins & Co., 1822.)

Front cover and title page missing.


John Bell is considered the founder of surgical anatomy. Especially significant were his contributions to vascular surgery. He tied the common carotid and the internal iliac arteries and was the first to ligate the gluteal artery. Like his brother Charles, he illustrated his own work. His most valuable publications were the Discours ... (1795) in which he has an historic review of the surgery of arteries, and his monumental Principles of Surgery (1801-1807) which includes a lengthy history of lithotomy, as well as historical and clinical material on the ligation of the great vessels, trephining, fractures, and tumors.


63 —— The principles of surgery ... A new edition, with commentaries, and a critical enquiry into the practice of surgery, by Charles Bell. 4 v. illus. 8°. London: Thomas Tegg and others, 1826.

The duties of military and hospital surgeons are discussed in volume 1. (h.w.o.)

64 Belloste, Augustin, 1654-1730. Paris


An extensive discussion of wounds and osteomyelitis is included. (h.w.o.)


I have heard the complaint that subsequent writers, especially Belloste and Hunter neglected to credit Magati with having been the first to advocate the infrequent dressing of wounds. This edition of Belloste, however, includes several long letters in which Magati is credited fully with his contributions to wound treatment. (h.w.o.)
66 Berkeley, George, Bishop of Cloyne, 1684-1753.
Cloyne, Ireland

His was the greatest name in English philosophy between Locke and Hume. His system of philosophy, the leading principle of which is that the world as represented to our senses depends for its existence on being perceived, was an attempt to combat the materialism of his age. He attempted to found a college in the Bermudas for the purpose of training ministers for the colonies and spent three years in Rhode Island, but the plan failed. His last publications were in defense of tar water and its therapeutic values.

67 Bichat, Marie François Xavier, 1771-1802.
Paris
Anatomie générale, appliquée à la physiologie et à la médecine. 4 v. Paris: Brosson, Gabon et Cie., an x., 1801.

Also: English tr. by George Hayward. 3 v. Boston: Richardson and Lord, 1822.

Bichat was the son of a physician and favorite pupil of the surgeon Desault. His works on anatomy opened up an entirely new field of study. At the dedication of a statue of Bichat, at the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, July 16, 1857, the address was given by Felix Hippolyte Larrey, son of Baron Larrey, surgeon-in-chief to Napoleon. The son was an extensive contributor to the literature of surgery on his own account. (h.w.o.)

68 —— Traité d'anatomie descriptive. 5 v. 8°.
Paris: Gabon et Cie., an x, 1801-1803.


70 —— A treatise on the membranes in general, and on different membranes in particular; . . . enlarged by an historical notice of the life and writings of the author; by M. Husson. Tr. by John G. Coffin. 259 p. Boston: Cummings and Hilliard, 1813.

71 Bidloo, Govert, 1649-1713. The Hague

First edition. Three hundred impressions of the plates later given by Dutch publishers to William Cowper (q.v.) who published them in English over his own name under the title The anatomy of human bodies (1698).

When William of Orange came to England in 1688, Bidloo accompanied him. After the king's death, Bidloo returned to Leyden (1702).

Gift of Charles H. Parkes.

72 Bigelow, Jacob, 1787-1879. Boston
American medical botany, being a collection of the native medicinal plants of the United States, containing their botanical history and chemical analysis and properties and uses in medicine, diet and the arts, with coloured engravings. 3 v. roy.8°. Boston: Cummings and Hilliard, 1817, 1818, 1820. △

One of the earliest American color plate books. First ed.


This is a real prize for our collection. Sept. 1952. (h.w.o.)

A charming book well known to our grandfathers.

74 Bilguer, Johann Ulrich, 1720-96. Prussia

His monograph De amputatione membrorum rarissime administra und quasi abroganda (1761) was translated into the French by Tissot and is the most important plea for conservative surgery of the joints before the time of Fergusson, Brodie, and Syme. He may have been the first to perform a resection of the wrist (1762) though some authorities say a Dr. Beyer anticipated him the same year.

75 Blane, Sir Gilbert, 1749-1834. London
Elements of medical logic, illustrated by practical proofs and examples. 1st Am. from 2d Lond. ed. 319 p. Hartford: Huntington and Hopkins, 1822.

Blane had a distinguished career in the British navy and was responsible for the first use and the general adoption of lime juice to prevent scurvy on the British ships. Upon retiring from the navy he became one of the most popular and successful practitioners in London. (For biography see: London Med. Gazette, 1834, 14: 483-486.) (h.w.o.)

76 de Blegny, Nicolas, 1652-1722. Paris

This was one of the first important books on the medical-legal relations of surgery. De Blegny also founded the first medical journal (1679) and made the first city directory (1684). He invented the elastic truss described in his treatise on hernia (1676).

I found this volume in a secondhand book shop on High Street in Oxford, England, in 1929, on the shelf marked “Philosophers.” (h.w.o.)

Boerhaave, a great clinician and consultant, revived the Hippocratic method of bedside teaching and re-introduced the medical “rounds” in which students made tentative diagnoses, prescribed treatment, and then discussed the cases with the professor. These reforms in medical education made themselves felt in all the institutions where Leyden-trained students taught—in Edinburgh, in the University of Pennsylvania, in King’s College, New York, and in the medical colleges of the Ohio Valley.

This 1742 edition of the Opera is apparently the first edition.

To modern critics his best work is Elementa chemiae, published in 1732.


Vellum, with holes for ties.


Boerhaave’s extensive writings covered a period of many years. A great chemist and teacher, Haller, Cullen, and van Swieten, were his pupils. His great success rested largely upon his Aphorismos (many of which were not very significant) and his personality. (h.w.o.)

Disertacion historia sobre la inflamacion y sus remedios, segun el mecanismo del cuerpo humano. Traducida de los aforismos de Herman Boerhaave, que comento el Baron de Van-Swieten. Por Antonio Segarra. 251 p. 32°. Madrid: Josef Dobiado, 1772.

Borelli, Giovanni Alphonso, 1608–79. Rome De motu animalium. 2 pts. in 1 v. 280; 365 p. 18 pl. 4°. Lugduni in Batavas: apud Danielem à Gastebeck, Cornelium Boutesyn, Johannis de Vivis & Petrum van der Aa., 1685.

Vellum.

Borelli was a pupil of Galileo, and a colleague of Malpighi. He was the first, though he did not understand nerve function, to assign the nerves as an influence in originating muscle action. He examined especially the contractions of the muscles and their effect on the skeleton and determined the centre of gravity of the human body when in outstretched position. His investigations into the flight of birds are the first scientific investigations of this kind. He was the first to apply seriously mathematics and mechanics to medicine and the second part of his book where he treats of the movement of the heart and lungs, respiration, liver, kidney, brain and nutrition, is of special interest in the history of physiology. The book contains hundreds of formulae (mathematical) and diagrams to illustrate and explain Borelli’s ideas about joint and muscle motion.

Steindler spent some time in the study of this volume in connection with his lectures at Iowa University and his recent work on kinesiology. (h.w.o.)


Bowditch is remembered for his innovation of paracentesis of the chest in pleurisy (1851), his translations from Louis (1836), his book on the stethoscope (1846), and on Consumption in New England (1862), his history of public hygiene in America (1877), and his work as a student of phthisis, as an activator of public health measures (1869–79), and as an opponent of slavery.

Gift of L.K.P. Farrar.


The lectures of Boyer upon diseases of the bones; arranged . . . by A. Richerand, . . . tr. from the French by M. Farrell. 2 v. in 1. 1st Am. ed. with notes and additional plates by Joseph Hartshorne. 368 p. 8 pl. Philadelphia: James Humphreys, 1805.

Boyer was a pupil of Desaut. Malgaigne described this work as a “Summary of the works and opinions of the French Academy of Surgery.” He was the first to identify bone sarcoma as a clinical entity. (h.w.o.)

Brigham, Amariah, 1798–1849. Hartford A treatise on epidemic cholera; including an historical account of its origin and progress, to the present period. Compiled from the most authentic sources. 368 p. map. tab. Hartford, Conn.: H. & F. J. Huntington, 1832.
His was a careful study including an historical account of the origin and progress of the disease in Asiatic and European countries.

Brigham was also interested in mental health. He wrote several treatises in this field, edited the American Journal of Insanity, and served successively as superintendent of two mental hospitals.

88 Bromfield, William, 1712–92. London
Chirurgical observations and cases. 2 v. 352; 379 p. 5; 13 pl. 8°. London: pr. for T. Cadell, 1773.
Surgeon and founder of the Lock Hospital, and surgeon to St. George's Hospital, Bromfield devised a tenaculum for use in ligation which was known as early as 1812
It is in this book—Chirurgical observations—that Bromfield gave the first authentic interpretation of Celsus regarding what was later called bilateral lithotomy.

89 Brunfels, Othon, 1464–1534. Berne
Vellum.
Brunfels, originally a Carthusian novice, went over to Luther, took up medicine, and became city physician at Berne. The Catalogus, similar in style to the bibliography of Champier, is a list of approximately 300 eminent physicians, arranged chronologically with an alphabetical index of authors (by first names) and with a rough classification of the specialties. It includes a short history of medicine and brief biographies. The woodcut border and initials are by Hans Weidnitz, the best wood-engraver of Strassburg.

90 Brunschwig, Hieronymus, c. 1450–1533. Strassburg
This is an extremely valuable volume historically for its original treatment of gun shot wounds and for its chapters on bone-setting, amputations, etc. Brunschwig is not mentioned by Dezeemeris. (v.t.w.o.)

Domestic medicine: or, a treatise on the prevention and cure of diseases by regimen and simple medicines: ... adapted to the climate and diseases of America by Isaac Cathrell. 512 p. Philadelphia: pr. by Richard Foulke, 1797.
Gift of George C. McClean.

92 Buhahylyha Byngezla (Abu Ali Jahja ben Is a ibn Dschezela), 1074–1100. Bagdad

Bound with: Elimithar, Elluchasem. Schachtafelen der See ... This treatise by Buhahylyha Byngezla was translated from the Latin by the Jew Fargruss (Faraj ben Salim) and into the German by Michel Hero. Latin title: Tacuinit aegritudinam et morborum fere omnium corporis humani.
Woodcut vignettes by Hans Wechtlin.
The work is divided into synoptic tables dealing with the pathology and therapeutics of 352 diseases.
Gift of Albert J. Ochsner.

93 Bulwer, John, fl. 1654. England
Chirologia: or the naturall language of the hand. Composed of the speaking motions, and discoursing gestures thereof. Whereunto is added chironomia: or, the art of manuall rhetoric. Consisting of the natural expressions, digested by art in the hand, as the chiefest instrument of eloquence by historicall manifestos exemplified out of the authentique registers of common life, and civil conversation. With types, or chirograms: a long-wish'd for illustration of this argument. 187; 146 p. 2 front. 5 pl. of chirograms. 12°. London: pr. by Tho. Harper, 1644.
Book contains odes to the author and "Chirepilogus" by the author.
Bulwer was one of the first Englishmen to write about the teaching of deaf-mutes.

94 —— Philocophus or the deafe and dumbe mans friend, exhibiting the philosophicall verity of that subtle art, which may inable one with an observant Eie, to heare what any man speaks by the moving of his lips ... 191 p. 16°. London: Humphrey Moseley, 1648.

95 Burns, Allan, 1781–1813. Glasgow
This book, first published in Edinburgh in 1811, describes "Burns' space," the fascial space at the suprasternal notch. The author was also one of the first to suggest ligature of the innominate artery.

96 Burns, John, 1775–1850. Glasgow
Rosa Gallica aggrega
toris Lugdunensis omini Symphoriani Chaperij omnibus sanitatem affectantibus utilis & necessaria, quae in se continent, auctoritates atque ephesias memoratu dignas, ex Hippocratis, Galeni, Erasistrati, Aesclapiadis, Dioscoridis, Rasulis, Halabatis, Isac, Auteræ, multorum aliorum clarorvm virorum libris in vnum collectas: quæ ad medicam artem rectas vivendi formam plurimum conducit. Vna cum sua pietat sua Marie, De Medicatæ atque officio.

Venundatur ab Iodoco Badio.

Burns was Regius professor of surgery and lecturer on midwifery at the University of Glasgow. He wrote on the anatomy of the gravid uterus, and was the first to suggest that involution of the uterus depended upon a resorption of the muscular fibres.

97 —— Observations on abortion: containing an account of the manner in which it takes place, the causes which produce it, and the method of preventing or treating it. 2d Am. ed. 139 p. 12°. Springfield, Mass., Isaiah Thomas, jun., 1809. □
Gift of George P. Coopernail.

98 à Castro, Roderico, 1546–1627. Lisbon
De universa multiebrum morborum medicina, novo & antechác a nemine tentato ordine, opus absolutissimum; et studiosis omnibus utile, medicis vero necessarium. Pars prima theoria. Quatuor comprehensa libris, in quibus cuncta, quae ad mulieris naturam, anatomem, semen, menstruum, conceptum, uteri gestationem, foetus formationem, & hominis ortum attinet, abundantissimae explicatur. 4th ed. 2 v. in one. 226; 524 p. 1 tab. sm. 4°. Hamburgi: apud Zachariam Herteliti, 1662.

First published in 1614, this was one of the first "modern" books on medical ethics.

100 Celsus, Æulcclus Cornelius, fl. 1st c. Rome
Vellum.
The De Medicina is the oldest medical document after the Hippocratic writings. It was written about 30 A.D. . . . Celsus has left the best account of Roman medicine; he was the first important medical historian. The manuscript of the De medicina was lost during the Middle Ages and re-discovered in Milan in 1443.


Gift of William McDowell Martin.
Celsus was a contemporary of Horace, Virgil and Ovid. His seventh and eighth books were devoted to surgery. Celsus was ignored as a physician by his contemporaries, but has always been highly esteemed as a medical writer. Hippocrates is the only one of 72 authors mentioned by Celsus, whose writings have been preserved. He advised to cut vessels between two ligatures. (For biography see: Fisher, G. J. Ann. Anat. & Surg., Brooklyn, 1882, 5: 126; 177; 224; 280.) (H.W.O.)

103 Champier, Symphorien, 1472–1539. Lyons

Decorative initials. Tooled leather binding with clasps (broken).
Champier, physician to Charles VIII, Louis XII, and the Duke of Lorraine, wrote extensively on history, philosophy, and medicine. In his works on medicine he attempted to harmonize the Greek and Arabist theories and to make Lyons a medical and cultural center. Among his medical works are the Rosa gallica (1514), Practica nova (1517), and the life of Mesue. He wrote the earliest and best medical history of his time in De medicinae claris scriptoribus (1506) and an early medical dictionary.
Champier formed one more link in the interests of h.w.o. since he was physician to the two men, Charles VIII and Louis XII to whom Anne of Brittany was married.

Woodcut initials; printer’s device.

THE H. WINNETT ORR COLLECTION AND OTHER RARE BOOKS

index. 8°. Lugduni: per Johannem Marion, 1517. (Colophon). △

Black letter; red and black title page; incunabular characters; decorated initials. Contemporary Flemish dark calf binding (worn), on each side two blind stamped panels of branches and foliage, with the outer border legend “deus dedit, deus abstulit, sit nomen domini benedictum.” Clasps missing. Woodcut of St. Symphorian on title page (Oster).


The Anatomia perci at the conclusion of Copho’s De modo medendi is said to be the oldest anatomical treatise printed in western Europe and is by some attributed to Copho.

The Grabadin or apothecary’s manual of the eponymous or pseudonymous Mesué junior, is a mysterious Latin compilation of the 10th or 11th century, the Arabic originals of which have never been found. It was the most popular compendium of drugs in mediaeval Europe; it passed through more than 30 editions up to 1581, and has influenced all later pharmacies.

Though given to superstition, Peter of Abano was a master of speculation and erudition. His book, Consilior . . . by its very title indicates his stand as mediator between Arab and Greek doctrines. It was published in Venice in 1471. In surgery, he recommended the “dry method” in the treatment of ulcers, bronchotomy, but would limit the use of paracentesis abdominis.

Jacques Despars, or Jacobus de Partibus, was physician to Charles VII of France and to Philip, Duke of Burgundy. He is remembered for his observations on the spotted typhus and for his commentary on Avicenna, as well as for his introduction of chapters into the works of the great Greek and Arabian writers.

Nicolaus, president of the School of Salerno, compiled the Antidotarium, a pharmacopoeia which had great popularity in the Middle Ages. It was the first formulary to be printed (1471) and includes the original formula for the “anaesthetic sponge” and a table of weights and measures which formed the basis of the grain, scruple, drachm, etc.

The name of the club was chosen in honour of the Hindoo sage of medicine. The design for the title page and bookplate was made by George W. Maynard.


Cheselden was a pupil of Cowper. He published an atlas on the bones in 1733. He began to lecture at St. Thomas’s Hospital in 1720. This was the year in which Westminster Hospital was founded and during which the famous Kew Gardens opened. In 1728, he introduced a new operation for artificial pupil. (Phil. Tr., London, 1728, 36: 447.)

“Children are sometimes born with their feet turned inwards, so that the bottom of the foot is upwards; in this case the bones of the tarsus, like the vertebrae of the back in crooked persons, are fashioned to the deformity. The first knowledge I had of a cure of this disease was from Mr. Presgrove, a professed bone-setter, then living in Westminster. I recommended the patient to him, not knowing how to cure him himself. His way was by holding the foot as near the natural posture as he could, and then rolling it up with straps of sticking plaster, which he repeated from time to time, as he saw occasion, until the limb was restored to a natural position, but not without some imperfection, the bandage wasting the leg, and making the top swell and grow larger. After this, having another case of this kind under my care, I thought of a much better bandage, which I had learned from Mr. Cowper, a bone-setter at Leicester, who set and cured a fracture of my own cubit when I was a boy at school. His way was, after putting the limb in a proper posture, to wrap it up in rags dipped in the whites of eggs, and a little wheat flour mixed; this drying, grew stiff, and kept the limb in a good posture. And I think there is no way better than this in fractures, for it preserves the position of the limb without strict bandage, which is the common cause of mischief in fractures. When I used this method to the crooked foot, I wrap up the limb almost from the knee to the toes, and caused the limb to be held in the best posture ’till the bandage grew stiff, and repeated the bandage once a fortnight.” (Excerpt from The Anatomy . . . selected by H.W.O.)


A treatise on gun-shot wounds, which obtained the premium given by the Royal College of Surgeons in London for the year 1803. 2d ed. 159 p. 1 pl. 12°. London: Samuel Bagster, 1804.

110 Chopard, François, 1743–95. Paris

Traité des maladies chirurgicales et des opérations qui leur conviennent, par Chopard et Desault. 2 v. in one. 274: 392 p. Paris: Viltier, 1797.

His name is associated with his method of amputating the foot (1792). Dr. Guillotin invented the guillotine in 1791. (H.W.O.)
111 Chymie du gout.

Part of book in handwriting.
Gift of L. G. Painault.

112 Cleghorn, George, 1716–89. Dublin

Observations on the epidemic diseases of Minorca from the year 1744 to 1749, to which is prefixed a short account of the climate, productions, inhabitants, and endemic distempers of Minorca . . . with notes, &c. by Benjamin Rush. 2d Am. ed. 184 p. 12°. Philadelphia: pr. for F. Nichols, 1812. □
The book contains records of many postmortems and observations of the effect of malarial fever on acute and chronic diseases.
Gift of Charles T. Parkes.

113 Cocchi, Antonio, 1685–1758. Florence

Graecorum chirurgici libri. Sorani unus de fracturarum signis; Orbiasi duo de fractis et de luxatis, c collectione Nicetae ab antiquissimo et optimo codice Florentino descripti, conversi atque editi ab Antonio Cocchio. 173 p. fol. Florentiae: 1754.

“Soranus (110 A.D.) refers to the prevalence of crooked legs in Rome, and censures the women of his time for allowing children to walk too early.” (See: Young, J. K. A manual and atlas . . . 1906, p. 5.) (h.w.o.)


Professor of anatomy at Florence, Cocchi was one of those who studied the ancient medical writers.


Each tract has separate title page, but all bear same imprint.
Colbatch, an English apothecary who had seen service in the army, was finally admitted to membership in the College of Physicians. In 1695 he published A New Light of Chirurgery in which he extolled the advantages of a vulnerary powder and hot water in the treatment of wounds and haemorrhage.

116 Collegium Privatum Amstelodamense.

From the works of: Gerado Lcon. Blasio, Matthaeo Slado, Egberto Veen, Marco Ruych, Abrahamo Quina, Petro Boddens, Joachimo Cordes, Joanni Swammerdamb, Danieli Godte.
One of a limited edition of 100 copies. (h.w.o.)

117 Colombo, Matteo Realdo, 1516–59. Padua
First edition. Title page is an engraving imitating that in Fabrica of Vesalius. Stamp of approval by Frater Felix assuring no violation of the dogma of the Catholic Church. Chapter on vivisection.
Colophon. Printer's device. Vellum.
Colombo is sometimes spoken of as the discoverer of the pulmonary circulation, but his De re anatomica was published at least six years after the burning of Servetus and his book, and there is some internal evidence that he may have plagiarized his facts from Servetus. He showed by vivisection that the pulmonary veins contain blood, and while he held to the ancient theory of the cooling effect of respiration on the blood, he believed that, in the lungs, it is rendered "spirituous" by inimmixture with air.

118 Cooke, James, 1614–85. Warwick
Mellificium chirurgiae: or, the narrow of chirurgery. An anatomical treatise, institutions of physick, with Hippocrates aphorisms largely commented upon . . . 4th ed. 616 p. 4°. London: W. Marshall, 1685.
This was a favorite textbook for surgery, midwifery, and therapeutics. The Supplementum Mellifici, a treatise on fevers and rickets, is one of the rarest volumes in English medicine. The Morrow of Surgery is not a brilliant book, but Cooke described cases vividly. In the case of a wound of the lung, he tells us how two cavalry patrols mistook each other for the enemy, and one of them got three bullets through his chest, so that the air hissed in and out as he breathed. Cooke wisely refrained from interference and the patient recovered.

119 Cooper, Sir Astley, 1768–1841. London
A series of lectures on the most approved principles and practice of modern surgery . . . interspersed with numerous cases by Charles William Jones. 1st Am. from 2d Lond. ed. by Charles Mingay Syder. 456 p. Boston: Charles Ewer, 1823.
H.w.o. has marked Lecture vii—"On wounds."

120 — Lectures of Sir Astley Cooper . . . on the principles and practice of surgery; with additional notes and cases by Frederick Tyrrell. 3 v. pl. 8°. Boston: Wells and Lilly, 1825–28.
"To H. Winnett Orr, Christmas, 1937. O. V. Calhoun."
Cooper was a pupil of John Hunter. He was a demonstrator of anatomy at St. Thomas' Hospital 1789, and surgeon to Guy's Hospital in 1800. He was extremely popular and successful, and made a custom of dissecting early, from six to eight A.M. Speaking to his students at St. Thomas' and Guy's Hospitals he said: "Your parents and relatives, many of whom were my pupils, are also entitled to my most grateful acknowledgements. They fostered me in early life; and have largely contributed to procure me a degree of success, which, I fear, is beyond my merits and a source of happiness which few have been permitted to enjoy."


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122 — — The anatomy and diseases of the breast. To which are added his various surgical papers. Separate pagination. illus. 4°. Phila. Lea & Blanchard, 1845. — Gift of Benjamin Merrill Ricketts.


In discussing intracapsular fractures of the neck of the femur (see: Smith, R. W., A treatise on fractures, 1854, p. 54), Mr. Cooper takes the interesting position that it has been ordained by nature that repair of fractures by callus shall not occur in the skull, in the patella, in the hip or at similar points where the presence of excessive bone would be injurious to function. And that, therefore, bony repair of such fractures is not to be expected. (h.w.o.)


Also: 3d Am. from the 5th London ed. 2 v. 460; 484 p. illus. Phila.: John Grigg, 1830.

Volume 1 contains Annual announcement of lectures by the trustees and professors of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, for the year 1832.


128 — — A dictionary of practical surgery ... With notes and additions by John Syng Davose. 2 v. 447; 452 p. 8° Phila.: B. & T. Kite, 1810.


The name of John Ridlon appears on the title page of v. 2, 1872.

Cooper was surgeon on the field at Waterloo and was later appointed to the chair of surgery at University College, London. His great dictionary went through seven editions during his lifetime and was translated into French, German and Italian.


Domenico Cotugno was the first to describe ischiias, hence the name "malum Cotunnii." He is also known for his profound investigations concerning the internal ear "aquaeductus and aqua Cotunnii" and he demonstrated the existence of albumin in urine by boiling.

131 Cowper, William, 1666–1709. London The anatomy of humane bodies, with figures drawn after the life by some of the best masters in Europe, and curiously engraved in one hundred and fo[u]rteen copper plates, illustrated with large explications, containing many new anatomical discoveries, and chirurgical observations: To which is added an introduction explaining the animal oeconomy, with a copious index. Rev. and pub. by C. B. Albinus. 2d ed. engrav. title page. 105; 9 pl. fol. Leyden: pr. for Joh. Arn. Langerak, 1737.

Cowper used the 105 plates from Bidloo's Anatomia humana corporis ... without credit on the title page, but with the following statement in the preface: "These figures where drawn after the life, by the masterly painter G. de Lairesse ... and were some time since publish'd by Dr. Bidloo, now professor of anatomy in the University of Leyden." Nine plates drawn by Henry Cook and engraved by Michiel van der Gucht were added.


133 — — An inquiry into the claims of Doctor William Harvey to the discovery of the circulation of the blood, with a more equitable retrospect of that event. To which is added, an introductory lecture, delivered on the third of November, 1829, in vindication of Hippocrates from sundry charges of ignorance preferred against him by the late Professor Rush. 258 p. Phila.: C. Sherman & Co., 1834. Paper bound. ♦

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He was an early and eminent advocate of the practice of vaccination. He was professor of chemistry, University of Pennsylvania, 1809; professor of materia medica and pharmacy, 1819; editor of the Medical museum, the American dispensary, and a Medical dictionary, 1808.

134 Croce, Giovanni Andrea della, c.1560. Venice

Chirurgiae Joannis Andreae a Cruce ... libri septem, quamplurimus instrumentorum imaginibus arti chirurgicae opportunitis suis locis exornati, theoreticam, practicam, ac verissimam experientiam continentis. In quibus ea omnia, quae optimo chirurgo in curandis vulneribus plissimo tempore, curandis ordinibus convenire videntur, ordine quodam amplissimo concerni possunt ... 142 p. pl. illus. fol. Venetis: apud Jordanum Zilettum, 1573.

Croce was a physician and teacher of Venice who improved the trepan and who seems to have been in general a bold surgeon.

135 Croone, William, 1633–84. London


Bound with: Willis, Thomas. Cerebi anatomia ... Croone was a lecturer on the anatomy of the muscles to the Company of Surgeons (1670–1684) and is memorable for two monographs on muscular physiology (1667) and the embryology of the chick (1671–72) which were far in advance of their time. From the fortune accumulated by his lucrative practice his widow endowed the famous Croonian lectures.

136 Crowther, Bryan, 1765–1840. London


137 Cruikshank, William, 1745–1800. Edinburgh

The anatomy of the absorbing vessels of the human body. 2d ed. 208 p. 5 pl. 4°. London: pr. for G. Nicol, 1790. Cruikshank was a co-worker of William Hunter and made important contributions in anatomy and physiology.

Gift of A. W. Bertwistle.

138 Cruveilhier, Jean, 1791–1874. Paris


Cruveilhier was a pupil of Dupuytren and a follower of Bichat whose histological methods he carried into pathology.

Progressive muscular atrophy of the Aran-Duchenne type was first described by him and called “Cruveilhier’s palsy.” (H.W.O.)


140 Cullen, William, 1712–90. Edinburgh and Glasgow


141 ——. First lines of the practice of physic ... with practical and explanatory notes, by John Rothera, to which is prefixed the life of the author. 2 v. 438; 410 p. frontis. New York: pr. by Samuel Campbell, 1793. Cullen, an inspiring teacher, was one of the first to give clinical lectures in Great Britain in the vernacular instead of in Latin. His First Lines was for years authoritative on medical practice, even among the pioneers and “forty-niners” in the Far West.

Gift of George C. McClean


I found several hundred of his books in a seminar room at Ann Arbor in 1938. Dr. Pilcher’s collection was next door in the medical part of the main library. (H.W.O.)

143 Der curieus und offenhertzige Wein-Arzt ... Der curieus und offenhertzige Wein-Arzt: Das ist sicher und unschädliche Mittel, wie man dem Wein von der Kelter an, sorgfältig warten, wann er zu Schaden gekommen, ihm wieder helfen, und dem einheimischen in fremde und andere Weine verwandlen könne; nebst einem Anhang von etlich hundert bewährt und nützlich öconomisch—physisch—magisch—und medicinischer Kunst-Stücke, welche einem jeden sorgfältigen Haus-Vater zum Nutzen zusammen getragen, und mit einem bequemen Register versehen worden, von einem Liebhaber der oeconomischen Wissenschaften. 410 p. 16. Frankfurt und Leipzig. 1753.

144 Currie, William, 1754–1828. Philadelphia

An historical account of the climates and diseases of the United States of America; and of the remedies and methods of treatment, which have been found most useful and efficacious, particularly in those diseases which depend upon climate and situation. Collected principally from personal observation, and the communications of physicians of talents and experience, residing in the several states. 409 p. Philadelphia: pr. by T. Dobson, 1792. (H.W.O.)

145 Cuvier, Georges, Baron, 1769–1832. Paris

Leçons d’anatomie comparé ... 5 v. tab. 8°. Paris: Baudouin, an viii (1799)—an xiv, 1805.

Cuvier ranks with von Baer as one of the founders of modern morphology.
146 Dariot, Claude, 1533-94. Beaune
Discours de la goutte. 64 p. 4°.
Bound with: Paracelsus. La grand chirurgie . . . 1592.

147 — (Trois discours de la préparation des medicaments, contenant les raisons pourquoi et comment ils le doivent estre.) 256 p. illus. tab. 4°.
Bound with: Paracelsus. La grande chirurgie . . . , 1592.

148 Darwin, Erasmus, 1731-1802. Litchfield
Zoonomia; or the laws of organic life. In three parts. 2 v. 466, 96; 524 p. Boston: Thomas and Andrews, 1803; 1809.
v.1, 2d Am. from 3d London edition.
v.2, 3d Am. edition.

149 David, Jean Pierre, 1737-84. Rouen

Ridlon states David was living in Paris when he wrote his paper on tuberculous spondylitis, a year before Pott wrote on the paraplegia. David’s inaugural dissertation in Paris in 1764 was on Caesarian section. (h.w.o.)

David was a Rouen surgeon, whose essay on the effects of movement and rest in surgical diseases (1779) includes a description of Pott’s disease, with post-mortem findings, better than Pott’s own account. He also wrote on necrosis of the bone (1782).

150 Delpech, Jacques Mathieu, 1772-1832. Montpellier

Delpech graduated from Montpellier in 1801. He anticipated Stromeyer in subcutaneous tenotomy for club foot (May 19, 1816), and again in 1823, but did not develop the procedure. Stromeyer first operated in 1831. Delpech was shot and killed by an insane patient.

Dr. Boughet reporting upon the souvenirs of the clinic of Delpech (Jour. Med. Soc., Bordeaux, 1835) said that in 1814 Delpech was employing a plan for removing sequestrum of dead bone without operation. He introduced dilute sulphuric acid into the diseased area to dissolve out the phosphate of lime from the sequestrum. The sequestrum could then be extracted as pulp by a dressing forceps. This was two years before the operation by Delpech for division of the tendo-Achilles for club foot. (h.w.o.)

Delpech established the tuberculous nature of Pott’s disease. He did more than any other man towards the development of orthopaedics in France.

151 Desault, Pierre Joseph, 1744-95. Paris

Also: . . . Première partie . . . 1798.
This copy presented to Caspar Wistar by Beveze. Purchased from the Wistar library by T. E. Beesby, 1818.
Also: 3d ed. 3 v. 8°. Paris: Méquignon l’aîné, 1873.
This work is dedicated by Bichat to Corvisart, favorite physician to Napoleon. The arrangement is unusual in that the first chapters are devoted to fractures and dislocations.

Desault was chief surgeon at Hôtel Dieu. He died at the age of 51. Poisoning was suspected. Chopart succeeded him and died four days after Desault. This perhaps confirmed the suspicion.

The Desault splint for fracture of the femur was still in use in France in 1918 when we arrived. The modification of this splint by Physick and G. Buck (1851) were the best contributions to this method until the intrinsic fixed traction method of Thomas. (h.w.o.)

Desault developed the technique of tying blood-vessels for the treatment of aneurysm.

152 — A treatise on fractures, luxations, and other affections of the bones . . Ed. by Xavier Bichat. Tr. from the French by Charles Caldwell. 413 p. 8° Philadelphia: Fry and Kammerer, 1805.

153 Deschamps, Joseph François Louis, 1740–1824. Chartres

Gift of William McDowell Mastin.

154 — Traité historique et dogmatique de la taille . . avec un supplément dans lequel l’histoire de la taille est continuée, depuis la fin du siècle dernier, jusqu’à ce jour, par L. J. Bégin. 4 v. Paris: J. B. Bailliére, 1826.

Gift of William McDowell Mastin.

155 Dieffenbach, Johann Friedrich, 1795-1847. Berlin
First edition; morocco backed boards.

Dieffenbach’s publication of 1842 contains an excellent account of all of the early methods of subcutaneous tenotomy.

Dieffenbach’s method differed in one important respect from that used by Stromeyer. The latter first performed tenotomy and then, stage by stage and week by week, rectified the deformity by manipulation. Dieffenbach, on the other hand, performed tenotomy and rectified the deformity at the same sitting. Dieffenbach was the advocate of force; Stromeyer, of persuasion. In his practice, Little was a follower of Stromeyer. (h.w.o.)
156 **Dionis, Pierre,** 1645-1718. Paris
As early as 1673 Dionis was giving courses on operative surgery of the cadaver. This book is now valued for its anecdotes and pictures of the surgery of the day, in particular the story of the wandering lithotomist, Frère Jacques. The first illustration is of Dionis performing a dissection, the others of instruments of surgery and corrective medicine.

157 **Douglas, John,** -1759. London
A short account of mortifications, and of the surprising effect of the bark, in putting a stop to their progress, etc. 48 p. London: J. Nourse, 1732.
Bound with: Handley, James—*Colloquia chirurgica.*
John Douglas was the brother of James, the anatomist for whom the pouch of Douglas is named. John Douglas lectured on surgery and anatomy in London and worked mainly as a lithotomist, in 1720 describing his high operation for stone. Douglas was a bitter rival of Cheselden.


159 **Drake, James,** 1667-1707. London
This new system of anatomy contained plates drawn largely from Cowper, but those on the structure of the nose are by the author himself. Drake had singular ideas on different points in physiology, especially on the usefulness of bile. He died while preparing this work.

160 **Du Coudray, Angélique-Marguerite Le Boursier,** 1712-89. Paris

161 **Dupuytren, Guillaume, Baron,** 1778-1835. Paris
Clinical lectures on surgery, delivered at Hotel Dieu, in 1832 . . . Published by an association of physicians. Tr. from the French by A. Sidney Doane. 312 p. 8°. New York: Collins & Hannay, 1833.


Selections from the collected edition of clinical lectures of Baron Dupuytren. A short bibliography is included. The pathological anatomy of congenital dislocation of the hip was dealt with by Palette in 1820, and “first clearly demonstrated by Dupuytren in 1826, and since 1890, when the open operation was first performed, the exact relation and appearances of the different components of the joint have been described by Hofla, Lorenz and other operators.”

165 **Easton, James.**
Human longevity: recording the name, age, place of residence, and year, of the decease of 1712 persons, who attained a century, & upwards, from A.D. 66 to 1799, comprising a period of 1733 years. With anecdotes of the most remarkable. 292 p. Salisbury, England: James Easton, 1799.

166 **Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus.**
Edwin Smith, pioneer Egyptologist, purchased at Luxor in 1862 the papyrus which bears his name. It is now in the possession of the New York Historical Society. The original text was written about 3,000 B.C. and the present manuscript is a copy dating about 1600 B.C. It is the oldest known surgical treatise and consists entirely of case reports; it describes 47 different cases of injuries and affections of the head, nose and mouth, together with methods of bandaging.

167 **Elimithar, Elluchasem (Abul Hasan al Muchtar ibn Botlan),** -1063. Bagdad
This treatise by Elluchasem Elimithar was translated from the Arabic by the Jew Farragut and published in 1532. The Latin title was: *Taqvimi rex rum non naturalum, cum earum naturis, operationibus, et reectificationibus.* It was translated from the Latin by Michel Hero.
168 Epictetus, fl. 1st. c. Rome
This Stoic philosopher of the first century wrote nothing himself, but his teachings were compiled by his disciple Arrian. He is said to have been lame and poor. According to him, virtue consists in endurance and abstinence. Riches and honours are foreign to man and independent of him; but the true good and evil of life are within his control.

169 Estienne, Henri, 1531–98. Paris
Note: “From Arthur Steindler, Christmas, 1943. H.w.o.”
Stephanus, or Estienne, as he was called in France, belonged to a cultured family of printers who produced books for generations. This valuable Greek-Latin dictionary of the ancient medical writers defined and fixed a large number of anatomical terms and exercised considerable influence on modern anatomical terminology.

170 Ettmüller, Michel, 1644–83. Leipzig
The infusion of fluids into the vessels is attributed (p. 378) to Monsieur Wren (Christopher Wren) “a professor famous in the University of Oxford and the Royal Society.”
There are chapters on wounds (p. 154), dislocations and fractures (pp. 329–373). Osteomyelitis—la carie—is discussed at length and the methods of sequestrotomy of Hildanus and Heurnius are referred to. (H.w.o.)

171 — — Pratique generale de medecine de tout le corps humain de Michel Ettmüller. v. 2. 718 p. 8º. Lyon: Thomas Amalrty, 1691.

172 Eustachius, Bartholomaeus, 1520–74. Rome
Title-page vignette by Pier Leone Ghezzi, as in 1714 edition.
Plates drawn by Eustachius remained unprinted in Papal Library for 162 years. Pope Clement XI presented them to his physician, Lancisi, who had them published. First anatomic plates on copper.

Of this work Dezeimeris says that the first edition (Rome, 1714) contained 39 plates (original) and 8 others published previously. The Geneva edition, 1717, est tres incorect, but the Rome edition of 1728 est tres bonne. He says that the plates are in general fortis exactes and that it is easy to know that they are copied from nature. Dezeimeris gives the date of his death as 1570, Garrison 1574. There is a 1722 copy in the Pilcher collection at Ann Arbor. (H.w.o.)

173 Ewell, James, 1773–1832. Philadelphia
The medical companion ... with a dispensatory and glossary ... also a concise and impartial history of the capture of Washington, and the diseases which sprung from that most deplorable disaster. 3d ed. 718 p. Philadelphia: The author, 1817. △
Dedicated to the president, Thomas Jefferson.

174 Fabricius ab Aquapendente, Hieronymus, 1533–1617. Padua
Decorated initials. Vellum.
Fabricius was Harvey’s teacher at Padua. It will thrill any student of anatomy or surgery to stand as I did in 1930 in the old anatomy amphitheatre built at his own expense by Fabricius. The Aula Magna is the principal lecture room of the medical school where the fine bust of Morgagni stands and where he was a teacher of anatomy for 56 years, from 1715–1771. (H.w.o.)
Fabricius made important observations on the valves of the veins. He failed, however, to recognize their true function, considering it merely a delaying of the blood flow. He also wrote at great length on embryology and recorded for the first time the dissection of several embryos.

Plates are missing from this copy.
Letters attached to the cover state that the volume was presented to Professor J. Adams Allen, M.D., of Michigan University by his friend, E. Deming, M.D., Jan. 7, 1853.
On Feb. 28, 1889, it was presented by Dr. Allen to his friend, Charles H. Parkes, Professor Rush Medical College.
On February 2, 1948, it was presented to the Library of the American College of Surgeons by Dr. Parkes.

177 — Cista militaris, or, a military chest, furnished either for sea or land, with convenient medicines and necessary instruments. Among which is also a description of Dr. Lower’s lancet, for the more safe bleeding. Written in Latine ... Englished for publick benefit. 12°. London: pr. for Charles Shortgrave, 1686. □

Bound with: Barbette. Thesaurus chirurgie ...
Heather Bigg (1869, p. 31) described a hinged splint used by Fabricius Hildanus for straightening crooked joints. Liston and Amesbury later described similar splints. When I was on duty in Great Britain in 1917–1918 such a splint was in common use. It was then called the Turner splint. (H.W.O.)

Fabricius, the “Father of German surgery,” was the first to advocate amputation above the gangrenous or injured part. He is accredited with the first amputation of the thigh. In his work he makes no reference to Paré’s methods; he believed in the efficacy of the “weapon-salve.” His most important work was a collection of case records, published in six volumes (1606–1641). He used a magnet to extract an iron splinter from the eye, and he described the first field-chest of drugs for army use. He was also the first to remove a gallstone from a living patient (1618).

Gift of Albert J. Ochsner.

178 Fauchard, Pierre, 1678–1761. Paris

Fauchard has been called the “Father of dentistry”; his comprehensive and scientific account of all that concerned dentistry in the 18th century is one of the greatest books in the history of the subject. The second edition, published in 1746, contains a good description (vol. 1, pp. 275–277) of pyorrhoea alveolaris; it was translated by Dr. Lilian Lindsay and published by the British Dental Association in 1946.

179 Fernel, Jean, 1496–1558. Paris

Book is dedicated to Henry II, most Christian King of Gaul. Henry II was a grandson of Anne of Brittany. Rebound by H.W.O. First section, physiologiae, missing.

Part II of this work introduced the term “pathology” in its modern sense. It is the first explicit treatise on the subject. Fernel was the first to describe appendicitis, endocarditis, etc. He believed aneurysms to be produced by syphilis and differentiated true from false aneurysms.


Bound with: Fernel. Universa medicina ...

Fothergill was a successful London practitioner who was noted for his magnificent botanic garden and his splendid collection of shells, insects, and drawings, which, after his death, went to his friend, William Hunter. He stands out as a true follower of Sydenham, in his Observations on the weather and diseases of London (1751–54), and his original descriptions of diphtheritic sore throat (1748) and facial neuralgia (1773). He advocated the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1765, collaborated with Franklin in a plan for reconciliation with the mother-country in 1774, and played an important part in the founding of the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1751.

Second copy, gift of P. B. Wing.


The 6 portraits were removed from this copy previous to its incorporation in the ACS library.

The volume contains also memoirs of William Cum- ing, George Clegborn, Alexander Russell, and Peter Collinson, by John Fothergill, and minutes of the medical society respecting the Fothergillian medal.

189 de Fouquet, Marie, Vicomtesse de Vaux, 1590–1681.

Toulouse

Obras medico-chirurgicas ... Tr. by Francisco Monroi and Olaso ... 2nd ed. 2 v. 360; 408 p. Salamanca: Antonio Villargordo y Alcaraz, 1750. △

190 Freind, John, 1675–1728.

The history of physick; from the time of Galen, to the beginning of the sixteenth century. Chiefly with regard to practice, in a discourse written to Doctor Mead. 2d ed. 2 v. 312; 415, 72 p. 8°. London: pr. for J. Walthoe, 1725–27.

The appendix to the second volume contains the life of Gabriel (q.v.) and eight brief articles on various subjects. The index is in two parts—proper names and subjects.

Freind was the first English historian of medicine; his book is the best English work on the period of which it treats. Freind dabbled in politics and planned this work while committed to the Tower of London on a charge of high treason, a charge of which he was innocent. Sir Robert Walpole, Prime Minister at the time, suffered much from renal calculi and called in Mead, a great friend of Freind. Mead refused to treat Walpole until Freind was released, and this was speedily arranged.

191 —— Histoire de la médecine depuis Galien jusqu’au xvi siècle ... Tr. d l’Anglois. 345 p. 4°.


This is a very fine folio volume of considerable historical value. I found it in Geneva in 1929. (u.w.o.)

193 —— An account of the Earl of Peterborough’s conduct in Spain, chiefly since the siege of Barcelona, 1706. To which is added the campaigne of Valencia, with original papers ... 2d ed. 280 p. London: pr. for Jonah Bouver, 1707.

The Earl of Peterborough was responsible for the capture of Barcelona, 1705. His conduct was investigated in the House of Lords in 1708 and he was acquitted.

194 Fyfe, Andrew, 1754–1824.

Edinburgh


To this edition is prefixed a compendious history of anatomy and the Ryschian art and method of making preparations to exhibit the structure of the human body, illustrated with a representation of the quicksilver tray and its appendage.


196 Gabriel (Djabril-ben-Bakhtischou), —829.

Bagdad

Vita Gabrieli filii Bachtishuae, filii Georgii, ex Arabico Latine reddita a Salomone Negri Damasceno. 26 p. (1727).

In: Freind, J. The history of physick. 2d ed. v. 2.

The earliest Arabian physicians to distinguish themselves were members of the Nestorian family of Bachtshua, i.e., Servants of Christ (flourished 750–1050), all of whom were famous translators ... Gabriel saved the life of the caliph Harun al Raschid during an apoplectic attack.

197 Galen, Claudia, 131–201.


Device of the Froben press. Title page border, ornamented initials and illustrations. Individual parts have separate title pages. Upon the title page of each volume appears the signature of an early owner, Johannes Peter Albrecht, 1673, and throughout the text are Latin notations in fine writing and faded ink, possibly by the same hand. This would seem to be the J. P. Albrecht of Hildesheim (1695) to whom Garrison refers (p. 307) in his discussion of encephalitis lethargica.
No. 197. Main title page of the third Froben edition of Galen, Basil, 1561–1562, showing one of the twenty-seven Froben press devices; the illustration at the base pictures Galen demonstrating the recurrent laryngeal nerve in a pig. (Reduced from 9¾ x 14¾ inches.)
This work contains the first appearance of Conrad Gesner's preface and introduction and a bibliography by Gesner of the Galen editions; also biobibliographical notices of the original contributors, including Vesalius.

Four cases of backward dislocation of the hip are recorded—a condition not described by Hippocrates—and two cases of spontaneous dislocation of the hip. Galen advised ligation of the arteries. For an excellent bibliography with numerous comments see: Bibliotheca alteriana, 350–427. (n.w.o.)

198 — Opera, nunc demum à clarissimis iuxtâ & eruditis viris latinate donata iam vero ordine iusto, & studio exquisito re in lucem recens edita. Quibus, ut solidae verae medicinae, non poenitetam operam olim indulsisse iuuet. 553 p. fol. Basilae: per Andreaem Cratan, 1529. △

Commentaries by: Erasmus; Thomas Linacre; Gulielmus Copus; Laurentius Laurentianus; Nicolaus Leoncenus; Antonius Fortulus; Theodorus Gaudanus; J. Philologus; Joannes Petrus Valla.

Historiated woodcut borders and initials; original wooden boards with stamped pigskin, broken clasps. Press device of Andreas Hartmann, or Gratander: figure of Occasio, or Opportunity with winged feet, standing atop the world, carrying a curved blade to divide the fleeting present from the irrevocable past.

Galen was the founder of experimental physiology and stands second only to Hippocrates in importance during the ancient period of Greek medicine. He was the most voluminous of the ancient writers; his writings dominated medicine until the time of Vesalius.


Red and black title page with historiated border. Decorated initials. Vellum. The title page and free end paper bear one of the printing devices of the Giunta family.


Of two parts added in handwriting to title page by an early annotator, one is included, that of "De tribus doctrinis ordinatis secundum Galeni sententiam." The "Apologia contra detractores saurarum translationem" was not found although it is mentioned on the verso of the title page, "Quod in Longiore apologia venerabili sacerdoti Iacobio Galino dedicata lectorem admonui . . ."

Copy once belonged to library of Gustavo Cammillo Galletti of Florence. Extensive marginalia. Decorated initials; black letter.


204 — De fascii libellus, a Vido Vidio Florentino Latinitate donatus, congruisq, iconibus illustratus. 104 p. 138 illus. 32°. (Lyons: 1553.)


206 — De alimentorum facultatibus libri iii, ex Martini Gregorii interpretatione; pluribus in locis, hac editione emendata subjunctus est, alimentorum de quibus agit, index & nomenclator Graecus, Latinus, Gallicus, Belgicus. 320 p. 32°. Lugduni Batavorum: apud Asingam de Fries, 1633.

Vellum.

This is an interesting little volume, the only Galen now (1935) in my collection. I found it in Los Angeles during a recent visit. (n.w.o.)

208  de Garengeot, René Jacques Croissant, 1688–
1759. Paris
A treatise of chirurgical operations, according to
the mechanism of the parts of the humane body, and
the theory and practice of the most learned and ex-
perienced surgeons in Paris. With the bandages for
each apparatus, and a description of the instruments
proper for chirurgical operations. Tr. from the French
of Renatus James Croissant Garengeot. Rev. and
Page 26

209  —— Nouveau traité des instrumen
de chirurgie les plus utiles; et de plusieurs nouvelles
machines propres pour les maladies des os. Dans
lequel on examine leurs parties, leurs usages, & on
fait sentir la vraie maniere de s’en servir. 2d ed. 2 v.

Traité des pansemens et leurs appareils. Première
partie: traité des bandages; seconde partie: des
pansemens proprement dits. 2d ed. 2 v. 536; 658 p.
20; 17 pl. 8°. Paris: Miquignon-Marois Père et Fils,
1837, 1839.
Gerdy acquired a reputation particularly by his work
in bandaging and by the so-called radical operation for
the cure of hernia by means of invagination of the skin
of the scrotum and stitching in place the fold of integu-
ment formed upon the finger and pushed up against the
abdominal ring.

211  Gervasi, Domenico, —1711.
Delle dilagazioni trattato chirurgico di Domenico
Gervasi . . . 377 p. sm. 4. Lucca: Salsatore Marescan-
doli e Fratelli, 1673.

212  Gesner, Conrad, comp., 1516–65. Zurich
De chirurgia scriptores optimi quique veteres et
recentiores, plerique in Germania antehac non editi,
nunc primum in unum conjuncti volumen. 408 p.
index. fol. Tiguri: per Andream Gessnerum F. et Jacobum
Gessnerum Fratres, 1555.
Gesner contributed a short history of surgery and a
biographical dictionary.
Surgical writers of Gesner’s time represented in this
first edition are: Jean Tagault; Jacques Houllier;
Mariano Santo; Angelo Bolognini; Michelangelo Biondo;
Bartolomeo Maggi; Alfonso Ferri; Hans Lange; Jacobo
Dondi. Three authors of antiquity, edited by Guido
Guidi are: Galen, Oribasius and Heliodorus.
Illustrations in the Galen presumably from originals
by Primaticcio.
Printer’s device of the Gesner family. Original vellum
binding.
Gesner, called the “German Pliny” on account of his
equal attainment in botany, zoology, bibliography, and
general erudition, graduated in medicine at Basel and
practiced in many European cities before settling down
as a professor in Zurich. He was knighted in 1564 and
died of the plague the following year. He was a man of
extraordinary industry, compiling a bibliography of 20
volumes (the best before Haller) of world literature.
The medical part, unfortunately, was never completed.

213  Gibson, Thomas, 1647–1722. London
The anatomy of humane bodies epitomizt. Wherein all
the parts of man’s body, with their actions and uses, are succinctly described, according to
the newest doctrine of the most accurate and learned
modern anatomists. By a Fellow of the College of
M. Fleisher for T. Fleisher, 1682.
Also: 4th ed. 626 p. 18 pl. 8°. London: pr. by T. W.
for Avnsham and John Churchill, 1694.

214  Gisborne, Thomas.
An enquiry into the duties of the female sex. 9th ed.
Davies, 1813. Δ
The Rev. Thomas Gisborne was a divine of the Church
of England, eminent as a moralist and miscellaneous
writer. He wrote Principles of moral philosophy investigated
and the above inquiry.

215  Godman, John D., 1794–1830. Philadelphia
Addresses delivered on various public occasions . . .
With an appendix, containing a brief explanation of
the injurious effect of tight lacing, upon the organs
and functions of respiration, circulation, digestion,
Godman’s stirring life, sickness, poverty and early
death, but with considerable literary achievement, are
an interesting tale of early American medicine. (H.W.O.)

216  —— American natural history . . . v. 2. 3d ed.

217  Gooch, Benjamin, —1780. Norwich
Cases and practical remarks in surgery with
sketches of machines of simple construction, easy appli-
cation, and approved use. 184 p. 12 pl. 8°. Lon-
don: D. Wilson and T. Durham, 1758.
Also: 2d ed. v. 2. 422 p. 17 pl. 8°. Norwich: W.
Chase, 1767.

218  —— A practical treatise on wounds and
other chirurgical subjects; to which is prefixed
a short historical account of the rise and progress
of surgery and anatomy, addressed to young surgeons.
GALENI PARAPHRÀ
STAB MENODOTI EXHORTATIO AD ARTVM LIBERALIUM STUDIA, DES.
ERASMO ROT. INTERPRETE.

N animalia quae dicuntur bruta, profusius experta sunt rationis, nondum vita liquet. Fortasse enim tamet immur ha ben stat rationem, quae nutra uocem intelligitur nobis in communi, quam uocatis exstantibus. Certa enim que succundam animam accipitur, quam rationem appellat affectuum capax, habent nobiscum communem omnium, licet alia magis, alia minus. Perspicuum est enim hominem ha parte longe carteris animalibus antecedere, ut e alicui, quod certum quanta sit artium multitudine, quod uoces animali territ aliore ex hoc, quod solus homo scientiae capax quae culci etiam artem percepit. Si quidem animalia reliqua forte omnium sint suum experta, si pauca quaedam hinc exceptas. Quin hic etiam ipsius nature magis quam institutio consuerunt areas. Ceterum nec a pudilla qui docet, quod artium, quod homo non meditetur, fed in arte teccendi imitatatur et araneas in arte fingi, quod plurimum uocat, apes nec mei erat, nec uocat, quae naturali tendere. Jam non est divinitatis artibus delituitar, imitator et Aesculapii, quae eadem est Apollinis medicarum, ac carteris sive omnibus quas habet Apollo, Bacchus, canendi, divinandi; id hae quam unaquaeque. Mutam habet peculiariter, nec geometricae, nec alteris norum eagre, Veri et ex quibus artium sunt, et ea que supra eum sunt, quae ad eum sunt. In Pindarum, et consuetudinem. Desinet homini omnium maxium uus fuit parum induttis, philosophis. Ea uigint ob causa, quoniam carteris animalibus non deest rationis, tamens solus homo uocatur rationalis, quod omnibus antecedat. An non uigint turpissimi est id quod unum nobis inedit commune eam dij, negligentissimae, aliarum rerum studia tenet, ac vere artium fortunae, nec profiscit solumque ceterae rationes improbitatem nobis ob iterum po nere violentes praecipit, cum picturi, tum fratus eas representantibus, non fat habuerunt illi dare multos speciem, quaque hoc ipsum fatum magni erat am eum uigintum, rerum et clamenti illi deducunt in manibus, ac pedibus subiecere, balsam figurae pharetrae, tum, et uocibus eam praeuentur, nimirum his omnibus declarantes illius memento. Quamadmodum igitur in nauibus aeris uox, nec proelii ac fluviis umbrata demersa, et in profundum, periterim fecerit, qui fecerat gubernator clamenti committerit. Sed eius opinor in urbe, quum hic in perpetuis sedebat, ubi many, fuit accidunt sit mares, non reful, indicabit, quia semper fatum in tantum notissimae. Quaeruntibus a caelestibus ceteris committeret, tum illis facetiae accidunt in mari, non reu, indicabat, quia semper fatum in tantum notissimae. Quaeruntibus a caelestibus ceteris committeret, tum illis facetiae accidunt in mari, non reu, indicabat, quia semper fatum in tantum notissimae. Quaeruntibus a caelestibus ceteris committeret, tum illis facetiae accidunt in mari, non reu, indicabat, quia semper fatum in tantum notissimae.

No. 198. Historiated woodcut borders and initials from Galen. Opera... Basil: Andreas Cratander, 1529. Page 1. (Reduced from 8 x 12¾ inches.)
The book contains a good historical introduction for both surgery and anatomy. Wounds of the extremities and gun-shot wounds are dismissed in a few pages. In 1775 (Philos. Trans., 12:647) he described "amputation above the knee by the single circular incision." In 1918 we called it the "guillotine" amputation. (H.W.O.)

219 — Medical and chirurgical observations, as an appendix to a former publication. 262 p. 4 pl. 8°. London: pr. for G. Robinson & R. Beattiffe, (1773).

220 Goodwin, Joseph.

A new system of shoeing horses, abridged from the work of Joseph Goodwin, Veterinary Surgeon to his Majesty George IV, and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, containing a comparison between the English and French methods, and observations on the diseases of the feet connected with shoeing, to which are added observations on bleeding and the pulse, a concise anatomy of the foot, notes, remarks, etc., by John B. Brown. 139 p. 5 pl. Boston: Wells and Lilly, 1821.

John Ball Brown was a pioneer orthopedist of America and the father of Buckminster Brown. He began the institutional care of cripples in Boston in 1839. He was the first to do subcutaneous tenotomy, and he had a wide reputation in the treatment of vry-neck, club-foot and spinal curvature. Dr. Brown was said to have great mechanical ingenuity in the invention and application of special surgical apparatus. (H.W.O.)

221 de Gorter, Johann, 1689–1762.

The Netherlands

Chirurgia expurgada. Tr. from Latin into Spanish by Juan Galisteo. 633 p. 3 pl. 4°. Madrid: F. Fernandez, 1780(?).

Title page is missing. This copy corresponds to the 1780 edition in the National Medical Library except for a discrepancy in pages. (This copy has 633 pages against 631; it has 3 plates against 2 in the copy at the National Medical Library.)

de Gorter, a professor of medicine, surgery, and natural sciences at Harderwyk forsook Boerhaave's theories of inflammation and believed it due to an irritation acting upon the smallest vessels which are endowed with vital motion.

222 Guidi, Guido, 1500–69.

Pisa; Paris


Contents: Hippocrates, de ulceribus, de fistulis, de vulneribus capitis, cum Vidii commentaria; Hippocrates, de fracturis, de articulis, de officina medici, cum Galeni commentaria; Galen, de fasciis; Orhibias, de laqueis, de machinamentiis. Woodcuts are after drawings of Primaticcio and Jean Santorinos, probably by François Jollat.

Rare first edition.

Born in Florence, Guidi became royal physician and professor at the Collège de France, teaching surgery. On his return to Italy he practiced many of the methods used by Paré. His most important book is his Chirurgia ... and De anatomia corporis humani libri vii, 1611. In anatomy his name is preserved by the structures he described, such as the Vidian nerve and the Vidian canal.


224 Guy de Chauliac, 1300–68.

Avignon


Decorated initials; red and black title page; black letter, Incunableular characters. Printer's device. Lacks original binding. Stamped pigskin binding with Weige seal, 1580.

Guy de Chauliac was the most eminent authority on surgery in the 14th and 15th centuries. He was one of the first to take the operations of hernia and cataract out of the hands of strolling mountebanks. He cut out cancer at an early stage with the knife, but used the cautery in the fungous variety. Ulcers he treated by investing with a collar or guard of sheet lead. He also gives a summary of the dentistry of the period. He describes narcotic or soporific inhalation. He was a gentleman and scholar and stayed at his post during the plague epidemic. His most important book is the Chirurgia magna, written in 1363, and first published in French translation at Lyons in 1478. This book in varying form was the surgical textbook even beyond the 16th century.

The principal contribution of the school of Salerno was made by Roger of Palermo and his pupil Roland of Parma. In Roger's Practica chirurgiae, which appeared about 1180, end-to-end suture is described, likewise the value of mercurial inunction in chronic skin diseases. He also recommended seaweed for the treatment of goitre: Roland of Parma edited his master's books about 1230.


The date 1633 appears in the title; undoubtedly 1633 is intended.

His great surgery was finished in 1363; Nicaise states that there are 34 complete manuscripts and about 80 printed editions of Guy's work. The first French edition was published at Lyons in 1478. The English edition appeared in 1541. He was the first to describe in detail a method of applying weight and pulley traction for fractures of the femur.

The Osler Bibliotheca contains only the Nicaise (modern) edition (which we have also) and some references to Guy in other works. The 1642 edition is listed in the second series of the Index Catalogue of the Surgeon General's Office. (H.W.O.)


He moved to Boston and was twice winner of the Boylston Prize, 1819, 1821. He was one of the early visiting physicians to the Massachusetts General Hospital.


J. Sparkes Hall was patent-elastic-bootmaker to her Majesty the Queen, the Queen Dowager, and the Queen of the Belgians.


This is a very fine five volume edition in good condition. It was translated into French by H. J. Macquart and published in Paris in 1757 under a different title i.e. *Collection de theses chirurgicales . . .* and into German by F. A. Weiz and published in Leipzig in 1777–1787.

Haller was one of the most valuable and interesting students and writers in medicine and surgery since Hippocrates. He was extremely precocious as a student —especially in the matter of languages, and was a profound scholar and prolific writer for over 50 years. An interesting fact developed in connection with a superflcial study of this five volume *Disputationes* is that there were 226 contributing authors, only 13 of whom attained sufficient celebrity to be included in Garrison's *History of Medicine* (1921). (H.W.O.)


234 — A dissertation on the motion of the blood, and on the effects of bleeding. Verified by experiments made on living animals. To which are added, observations on the heart, proving that irri


Haller, one of the greatest names in medical bibliography, compiled bibliographies on botany, anatomy, medicine and surgery. This is the first edition of the two-volume bibliography on surgery.

236 Hamilton, Lady Mary Walker, 1739–1816. Scotland Letters from the Duchess de Crui and others, on subjects moral and entertaining, wherein the character of the female sex, with their rank, importance, and consequence, is stated, and their relative duties in life are enforced. By a lady. 5v. *London: Pr. for Robson; Walter; and Robinson, 1776.*

Lady Mary Melville was born in Scotland, married Dr. James Walker of Edinburgh, and later Robert Hamilton. With him she moved to Jamaica, living there until after the Revolution, when they went to France. She died in Amiens and is buried there. She was the author of many essays and books of fiction.

237 Handley, James. Royal Navy Colloquia chirurgica: or, the art of surgery . . . to which is added a compendium of anatomy . . . to which is added, an appendix, containing a safe and easy method to cure the venereal disease. 4th ed. 215 p. *London: A. Bettesworth and C. Hitch, 1733.*


241 — Institutiones chirurgicae, in quibus quicquid ad rem chirurgicam pertinet optima et
Hey gave the first satisfactory description of internal derangements of the knee joint, 1782-1803. The work passed through three editions, 1810; 1814.

Autograph on fly leaf: “A. J. Herman, January 1, 1830.” (h.w.o.)

248 Hill, Georgiana.


An inquiry into the means of improving medical knowledge, by examining all those methods which have hindered, or increased its improvement in all past ages. To which is added, an explanation of the motion and action of fire, in and upon the human body, both in continuing life, and in producing and curing diseases. 461 p. London: pr. for C. Hitch and L. Havens, 1761. □

Hillery wrote a valuable account of sprue (1759).
Gift of George C. McClean.

250 Hind, George William, 1802–85. London

A series of twenty plates illustrating the causes of displacement in the various fractures of the bones of the extremities. 2d ed. 52 p. 20 pl. illus. fol. London: pr. for Taylor and Walton, 1836.

This book was reviewed in the Am. J. M. Sc., 1835, 17:142–147. The importance of a better understanding of the principles governing mechanical relations and the physical laws of motion and direction of forces is pointed out in the review. The reviewer admits that the book does not lead to such improved understanding. (h.w.o.)

251 Hippocrates, 460–370 B.C. Greece


Vellum.
The “Father of Medicine” made three important contributions: (1) he dissociated medicine from the priest and the philosopher, (2) he crystallized the loose knowledge of the schools of his day, (3) and he gave physicians a high moral inspiration. With his open mind and keen
senses, he observed and examined carefully; his descriptions of disease are models for the clinician. Many of the writings attributed to him may have been written by members of the Hippocratic school. There have been many editions and many commentaries on his work. The first translation into Latin was published in 1525 and the first into Greek in 1526.

Presented by G. P. Coopernail.


Red and black title page, with engraving. Latin and Greek text in parallel columns. Head pieces.

I secured a two volume copy of The Foelix edition of Hippocrates in Chicago in 1904. It was one of the first of my "rare books" and cost $20.00, when I could not afford it. This copy I had the great pleasure to present to Dr. W. J. Mayo, following the kindness of Drs. Mayo and M. S. Henderson to me when I gave the first Orthopedic Lecture at the Mayo Clinic in 1927. The single volume copy now in the collection was obtained when I was book shopping with Steindler in Vienna in 1929. (h.w.o.)

Books on fractures, dislocations, and the mochlicus demand reduction and control of fractures. Extension and counter-extension were employed and healing in correct length and position were demanded. Waxed and starched bandages were employed for immobilization and suspension, and slings were also used. Reduction of dislocation of the shoulder by means of pressure with the heel in the axilla is carefully described. Maintenance of correction in club foot by means of waxed bandages and a lead boot is fully explained.

Dr. Francis Adams, editor of English translation, states regarding club foot: "Most cases of club foot are remedial unless the declaration be very great or when the affection occurs at an advanced period of youth. The best plan then, is to treat such cases at as early a period as possible before the deficiency of the bones of the foot is very great, and before there is any great wasting of the flesh of the leg" (v. 2: 137-8)

I notice that at a meeting of a great national society, a period was set aside for a discussion as to the best age at which to notice club foot. It is to be doubted whether or not the advice of Hippocrates was improved upon. (h.w.o.)

"A section in the Adams translation. (See: Foster, 1894, 4; 2325.) Mochleusis (Lat.) mochila; (from Greek, to heave by a lever.) 1. The operation of a lever. 2. Of the old writers, the reduction of dislocation.

254 — In Hippocratis Coi medicorum omnium longe principis librum de fracturis commentaria, per Andreas Maximinus. 304 p. port. (Hippocrates) 5 pl. 4°. Romae: apud Benedictum Francesium, 1776.

255 — Hippocrates defended, de las imposaturas, y calumnias, que algunos medicos poco cautos le imputan: en particular en la curacion de las enfermedades agudas: pues hasta aora todavía se ignora como las curava: con sola la exposicion, dimento del primer aphorismo: Vita brevis, aars vero longa, etc. por Miguel Marcelino Boix y Moliner. 512 p. port. 4°. Madrid: por Matheo Blanco, 1711. ☐

Vellum. Clasps broken.

The book was found by Dr. Luella Murat Day, a descendant of the Murat family, while traveling in Europe in 1900. It was placed in her privately owned museum in St. Augustine and later presented to the Honourable Walter B. Fraser, Mayor of St. Augustine. He still later presented it to Dr. James Barnett of Albany, Georgia, who, in turn, gave it to the Library of the American College of Surgeons in 1940.


Jean François Aubry was a French physician, manager of the mineral waters of Luxeuil.


Greek and French text.

258 — The writings of Hippocrates and Galen epitomized from the original Latin translations... by John Redman Cox. 459 p. 8°. Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakiston, 1846.

259 — The genuine works of Hippocrates. Tr. from the Greek, with a preliminary discourse and annotations, by Francis Adams. 2 v. in one. 390; 346 p. 8 pl. 8°. New York: William Wood & Company, (1891). ☐

"This is a valuable translation, though it is limited to the so-called "genuine works."

Andrew Leith Adams, son of Francis Adams, presented a bust of the latter to the University of Aberdeen. Dr. Adams was a busy country doctor and an industrious scholar. (h.w.o.)

W. W. Pearson collection.

260 Hoffmann, Johann Moritz, 1655-1727.

Altdorf

Idea machinae humanae anatomico-physiologica ad observationes recentiores conformata et ad methodum sectionum solenum accommodata à Johanne Mauricio Hoffmanno... annexa est in fine ejusdem decas programmatum anatomicorum, cum indice rerum et verborum. 432 p. sm. 4°. Altdorf: typ. Henrici Meyeri, 1703. ☐

261 Holbein, Hans, 1497-1543

Basel

The dance of death; from the original designs of Hans Holbein. Illustrated with thirty-three plates engraved by W. Hollar, with descriptions in English and French. 70 p. 31 col. pl. 2 ports. 8°. London: pr. for J. Coxhead, 1816.

Includes also a brief account of Lydgate and his translation of Macabers Dance of death.
262 Howard, John, 1726-90. Bedfordshire
The state of the prisons in England and Wales, with preliminary observations, and an account of some foreign prisons. 489 p. tab. 4°. Warrington: pr. by William Eyres, 1777. △
Howard devoted much of his life to the improvement of the conditions then prevailing in prisons. The publication of his book led to legislation abolishing abuses. The Howard League for Penal Reform is one result of his charitable work.

263 Hunt, John.
Historical surgery, or the progress of the science of medicine: on inflammation, mortification, and gun-shot wounds. 407 p. 4°. Loughborough: pr. for the author by S. Adams, 1801.

264 Hunter, J.
Treatise on chirurgical operations. ms. notes. 207 p. sm. 8°. (n.p., n.d.)
On spine: 1800; bound by H.W.O.
The notes include sections on such subjects as sutures, dropsey, hernia, hydrocele, urinary complaints, empyema, embalming, lithotomy, aneurism, and amputations. From the names mentioned and from the comments one may assume that the notes were taken in the late eighteenth century.

265 Hunter, John, 1728-93. London
Gift of Charles T. Parkes.
Also: Complete works . . . 4 v. London: Haswell, Barrington, and Haswell, 1841.
Hunter gave a great impetus to the study of morbid anatomy; he was the veritable founder of experimental and surgical pathology and one of the three greatest surgeons of all time. He was responsible for the commencement of some of the greatest medical museums; the Hunterian museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England was based on his own private collection; much of it was destroyed during an air raid in May, 1941.

266 —— A treatise on the blood, inflammation, and gun-shot wounds, by the late John Hunter. To which is prefixed, a short account of the author's life, by his brother-in-law, Everard Home. 572 p. 8 pl. 4°. London: pr. for George Nicol, 1794.
The treatise was the final work of his life, written 30 years after he had served at Belleisle and in the Peninsula; it was in press when he died and was published a year later and is considered a masterpiece. It has been said of Hunter that "he found surgery a mere mechanical art . . . he left it a beautiful science . . ." He was one of those extremely rare characters who only appear at very long intervals, and when they do appear, remodel the fabric of knowledge. They are rebels and demagogues of science.


In Hunter's days the venereal diseases were thought to be due to a single poison. In order to test this point Hunter inoculated himself with matter from a gonorrhoeal patient who, unknown to Hunter, also had syphilis. Hunter contracted the latter disease and maintained that gonorrhoea and syphilis were caused by a single pathogen. This experiment with his erroneous conclusion held back for many years the development of knowledge concerning syphilis and gonorrhoea.


270 James, Robert, 1703-76. London
A medicinal dictionary; including physic, surgery, anatomy, chemistry, and botany, in all their branches relative to medicine. Together with a history of drugs; an account of their various preparations, combinations, and uses; and an introductory preface, tracing the progress of physic, and explaining the theories which have principally prevail'd in all ages of the world. 3 v. 63 pl. fol. London: pr. for T. Osborne, 1743-1745. □
R. James was a friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson. James was the inventor of the famous febrifuge "James's powder," by the sale of which he acquired a large fortune. He likewise wrote on hydrophobia, practice of physic, and diseases of children.
Presented by Willis B. Morse.

271 Japanese Anatomical Scroll.
An early and unique Japanese anatomical scroll, on antique paper, 10¾ inches wide and over 20 feet in length. ca. 1820.

272 Jennings, Samuel Kennedy, 1771-1854. Balimore
Gift of Henry F. Graham.

273 Johannes de Garlandia, fl. 13th c. Paris
Johannes de Garlandia, or John Garland, a Latin grammarian, was born in England, but spent most of his life in France. He wrote a long poem De triumphis ecclesiæ narrating the triumphs of the church over the heretics. He was one of the professors chosen for the new university of Toulouse, but had to flee from there during a reaction against the Catholics. He continued writing in Paris. Many of his grammatical works were used in England.

274 Joubert, Laurent, 1529–83. Montpellier
Bound with: Guy de Chauliac. La grande chirurgie . . . 1642.
Joubert's work Erreurs populaires au fait de la médecine et régime de santé was so popular that 6000 copies of it were disposed of in six months. Some of his doctrines were revolutionary, e.g. a foul odor is not evidence necessarily of putridity, as many things have a foul odor without being either excrements or putrid.

275 Justamond, John O., 1642–1786. London
Surgical tracts by the late J. O. Justamond . . . Collected and interspersed with occasional notes and observations by William Houlston. (London: pr. for T. Cadell, 1789.)
Partial ms., (37 p.) unbound, presented to h.w.o., 1928, by Dr. John Ridlon of Chicago.
Justamond excised the elbow in 1775.

276 Katzenberger, L. J.
Gift of E. B. Montgomery.

Bound with: Katzenberger. Hebammen-Catechismus . . .
Gift of E. B. Montgomery.

278 Keill, James, 1673–1719. Northampton
The anatomy of the humane body abridg'd: or, a short and full view of all the parts of the body. Together with their several uses, drawn from their compositions and structures. 4th ed. 392 p. 16°. London: pr. for R. Smith, 1710.
In his explanation of secretion Keill assumed two kinds of attraction, and, in accordance with the laws of higher mathematics, computed the velocity of the blood current at 156 feet per minute, the force of the heart at five ounces, and the quantity of the blood expelled from the heart at each pulsation at two ounces.

279 von Kern, Vincenz, 1760–1829. Vienna
Kern, as professor of practical surgery, at Vienna followed the doctrines of Stoll. He laid great weight on good observation and simple rational treatment, as well as medical management and after-treatment. He plainly declared the indivisibility of surgery and medicine. In his advice to surgeons (1809) he recommended open treatment of operative wounds, dressing them with simple cold compresses, and, after the occurrence of union, with merely a few strips of adhesive plaster. If suppuration set it, dressings of luke-warm water were to be employed. In contrast to the preceding abuse of salves, these principles were a decided reform. Kern regarded the access of air as wholesome, while according to Lister it is to be shunned like the plague.

280 de Ketham, Johannes, 15th c.
Vienna; Venice
The Fasciculus Medicinae (Venice, 1491) of Johannes de Ketham (Johann von Kirchheim), a series of writings on uroscopy, venesection, surgery, etc., was the first medical book to be illustrated with woodcuts. It passed through six later (Venetian) editions, viz., 1493 (Italian translation), 1495, 1500, 1513, 1522, 1522 (Italian translation), all containing the anatomy of Mundinus at the end.

281 —— The Fasciculo de Medicina, Venice, 1495. With an introduction, etc., by Charles Singer. 2 pts. I. Description of the fasciculo, discussion of its editions, art, language, sources, and influence; translation of the "Anathomia" of Mondino da Luzzi; an account of mediaeval anatomy and physiology; and an atlas of illustrative figures from manuscript and printed sources. II. Facsimile. v. 2 of Monumenta Medica, ed. by Henry E. Sigerist. illus. fol. Florence: R. Lier & Co., 1925. △

The history of the castle, town, and forest of Knaresborough; with Harrogate, and its medicinal waters. The antiquities and remarkable places to be seen in the neighbourhood, eminent for their situation, and celebrated in ancient history. 78 p. front. 12°. York: pr. for E. Hargrove, 1775.
Bound with: (Williamson, John.) Advice to the officers . . .

283 Kulm, Joannes Adamus, 1689–1745. Danzig
Tabulae anatomicæ, in quibus corporis humani omniumque ejus partium structura, & usus brevis-simé explicantur. Accesserunt majoris perspicuitatis causa annotationes et tabulae aeneae. 216 p. 28 pl.
284 de La Charrière, Joseph, fl. 1680. Paris
A treatise of the operations of surgery. Wherein are
mechanically explain’d the causes of the diseases in
which they are needful, grounded on the structure of
the part; their signs and symptoms. Also many new
remarks after each operation. To which is added, a
treatise of wounds, and their proper and methodical
dressings. Enlarg’d with an account of the bandages,
and other apparatus necessary in each operation. Tr.

285 —— Traité des opérations de la chirurgie:
dans lequel on explique mécaniquement les causes des
maladies qui les précédent, fondées sur la structure
de la partie; leurs signes & leurs symptômes; & dans
lequel on a introduit plusieurs remarquables
après chaque operation, & un traité des playes avec
la méthode de les bien panser. . . . 4th ed. 398 p. 12°.

This book was first published in 1690, was translated
into German in 1700, and into English in 1705. The
writer describes the disease in each case and the opera-
tion necessary to cure it, but goes into no operative
details.

286 Lacuna, Andrea, 1499–1560. Segovia
Annotaciones in Galeni interpretes: quibus varii loci,
in quos hactenus impugnent lectores, & explicanc-
tur, & summa fide restituntur. 166 p. 16°. Lugduni: apud Gulielmum Rouillium, sub Scuto Veneto,
1553.

Bound with: Galen. Epitome annuum . . . . 1553.
Lacuna, or Laguna, was a Spanish anatomist who
taveled much in Europe and became physician to
Charles V. In his work Anatomica methodicus he gives the
first description of the ileo-caecal valve (1535).

287 Laennec, René Théophile Hyacinthe, 1781–
1826. Paris
Traité de l’auscultation médiate, et des maladies
des poumons et du cœur. 4th ed. Avec les notes et
addition de M. M(eriadec) Laennec, augmentée par
Gitt of William McDowell Mastin.

288 de La Faye, George, 1699–1781. Paris
pere et Laurent D’Houry fils, 1747.

pere . . . et Laurent D’Houry fils, 1749.
Also: Spanish 4th ed. 438 p. index (48 p.) Madrid:
Pedro Marin, 1789.

Osié (Bib. 7520) states that de La Faye published his
Principes in 1739 and that he edited Dionis’ Cours d’opé-
ration.

There are interesting sections on wounds and frac-
tures, ankylosis, spina bifida, etc.
I found this edition (1749) in California when I went
to Los Angeles and San Diego to President Roosevelt’s
infantile paralysis conference, October 2, 1935. (H.w.o.)

289 de Lamarck, Jean B., 1744–1829. Paris
Hydrogéologie ou recherches sur l’influence qu’ont
les eaux sur la surface du globe terrestre; sur les causes
de l’existence du bassin des mers, de son déplacement
et de son transport successif sur les différents points
de la surface de ce globe; enfin sur les changemens que
les corps vivans exercent sur la nature et l’état de
Maillard, an x (1802).

Lamarck gave up soldiering for medicine, medicine
for botany, and botany for zoology. Once famous for his
Natural History of Invertebrates (1815–1822), he is now
best remembered for his Philosophie Zoologique (1809).
He is the great pioneer of evolution in his theory that
variations are produced by the effects of use and disuse
upon organs, by response to external stimuli, and by the
direct inheritance of these acquired characters.

290 Lancisi, Giovanni Maria, 1654–1720. Rome
Opera quae hactenus prodierunt omnia; disserta-
tionibus nonnullis adhuc dum ineditis locupletata, et
ab ipso acutore recognita atque emendata, colletig,
ae in ordinem digessit Petrus Assaltus. 2 v. 170, 384;
380 p. port. pl. 4°. Genueae: Philibert Perachon;
Cramer & Perachon, 1718.

Lancisi, great Italian clinician, was the first to
describe syphilis; he was also notable as an epidemiolo-
gist, with a clear insight into the theory of contagion. He
was physician to Pope Clement XI, who turned over to
him the forgotten copper plates executed by Eustachius
in 1552. Lancisi published these with his own notes in
1714.

291 Lanfranchi, Guido, —1315. Paris
Lanfrank’s "Science of Cirurgie." [Edited from the
Bodleian Ashmale MS., 1396 (ab 1380 A.D.), and
the British Museum additional, MS. 12, 056 (ab
1420 A.D.), by Robert von Fleischhacker. Pt. I.
Text.] 360 p. 8° Early English Text Society, original
series 102, 1894. Berlin: Asher & Co.; New York:
C. Scribner & Co. and others.

The Chirurgia magna was completed in 1296. Lanfranc
was the first surgeon to describe cerebral concussion and
to distinguish between simple hypertrophy and cancer of
the breast. He also wrote a Chirurgia parva about 1295.
Lanfranc, the founder of French surgery, enjoyed a great
reputation for his lecturing and his bedside teaching.
292 Lasses, Richard.
An Italian voyage, or a compleat journey through Italy, in two parts . . . 2d ed. 274 p. London: pr. for Richard Wellington, 1698.

293 du Laurens, André, 1558–1609.

Vellum.
The author in his De mirabili strumis sanandi (1609) left an early historic record of the "King's Evil," in which the contagiousness of scrofula is maintained.

294 Lavoisier, Antoine-Laurent, 1743–94. Paris

Lavoisier discovered the true nature of the interchange of gases in the lungs, and demolished the phlogiston theory by his introduction of quantitative relations in chemistry.

295 Laws . . . of Women's Rights . . .
The laws resolutions of women's rights; or, the laws provision for woemen. A methodical collection of such statutes and customs, with the cases, opinions, arguments and points of learning in the law, as doe properly concerne women . . . 404 p. sm. 8°. London: John More, 1632. ⊗

Vellum. Ties.

296 Le Clerc, Charles Gabriel, 1644–1700? Lille
The compleat surgeon: or, the whole art of surgery explain'd in a most familiar method. Containing the principles of that art; and, an exact account of tumours, ulcers, and wounds, simple and complicated, with those by gun-shot: As also of venereal diseases, the scurvy, fractures, and luxations: with all sorts of chirurgical operations; the bandages and dressings, which are illustrated in forty copper plates; the method of dissecting the brain, by M. Duncan; several reflections and new machines by M. Arnaud.

Likewise, a chirurgical dispensatory; shewing the manner of preparing all such medicines as are most necessary for a surgeon; and particularly the mercurial panacea. 6th ed. 392 p. 8°. London: J. Walthe, R. Wilkins, J. and J. Bonwicke, and T. Ward, 1727.

La chirurgie complète (1695) was a "quiz-compend" which passed through 18 editions. Among other things it mentions the use of vitriol buttons for checking haemorrhage and the mode of manual compression used at the Hôtel-Dieu.

297 —— A description of bandages and dressings, according to the most commodious ways now used in France . . . Tr. into English. 93 p. 47 pl. 8°. London: J. & J. Bonwicke & R. Wilkin, 1727.

Bound with: Le Clerc. The compleat surgeon . . .

Histoire de la médecine, où l'on voit l'origine & les progrès de cet art, de siècle en siècle; les sectes, qui s'y sont formées; les noms des médecins, leurs découvertes, leurs opinions, & les circonstances les plus remarquables de leur vie. 3 pts. 820 p. 1 pl. 4° A la Haye: Isaac van der Kloot, 1729.

This was the first large history of medicine. The first edition appeared in 1696, but later editions are more useful. English translation was made in 1699.

299 Le Dran, Henri François, 1685–1770. Paris

This was addressed to students of surgery and endorsed for publication by Petit, May 25, 1731. There are chapters on fractures and dislocations and wounds by firearms. Both volumes have "Duvernay" autographed inside the front cover. LeDran is mentioned by Garrison in the appendix only, but is frequently referred to by other writers. (h.w.o.)


301 —— The operations in surgery . . . Tr. by Mr. (Thomas) Gataker, surgeon, with remarks, plates of the operations, and a set of instruments by Mr. Cheselden. 4th ed. 472 p. 21 pl. 8°. London: pr. for Hauses Clarke and Collins, and others, 1768.

This edition of LeDran in English is not mentioned by Dezheimer who treats LeDran with respect. This copy has the name of T. T. Hall on the title page. Facing this is an advertisement of the 8th edition of Cheselden's Anatomy just published. (h.w.o.)


304 Lemprière, William. Great Britain
A tour from Gibraltar to Tangier, Salee, Mogodore, Santa Cruz, Tarudant; and thence, over Mount Atlas, to Morocco: including a particular account of the royal harem, &c. 2d ed. 477 p. map. 8°. London: pr. for J. Walter, 1793. ⊗

305 Levacher de la Feutrie, A. F. T., 1738–1806. Paris

Historia anatomico-medica, sistens numerosissima cadaverum humanorum extispicia, quibus in apricium venit genuina morborum sedes; horumque reserantur causae, vel patent effectus. Opus quadrupartitum, cujus liber primus recenset laesiones internas abdominis. Secundus exhibet variam stragem pectoris. Ter
tius prodit diversam labem cerebri. Quartus vero vitia externa colligit... Recensuit et suas observationes numero plures adjectit, uberrimumque indicem nosologicum ordine concinnavit Antonius Portal. Ed. prima veneta. 2 v. 320; 432 p. 4\(^\circ\). Venetis: apud Thomam Bettinelli, 1779.

Surgical anatomy begins with the writings of Joseph Lieutaud, who rectified many anatomical errors, described carefully the structure and relations of the heart and its cavities, and added to the contemporary knowledge concerning the bladder. The trigonum vesicae is named "Lieutaud's trigone."


Dr. Lower's and several other eminent physicians receipts; containing the best and safest method for curing most diseases in humane bodies. Very useful for all sorts of people, especially those who live remote from physicians. 4th ed. with additions. 107 p. 16\(^\circ\). London: pr. for A. Roper, R. Galing, and S. Butler, 1716.

Lower, an able physiologist and successful practitioner, was the first to perform direct transfusion from one animal to another (1665), and with Schneider, overthrew the old Galenic idea that the nasal secretions originate in the pituitary body. About 1669 Lower injected dark venous blood into the innated lungs, and concluded that its consequent bright color was due to the fact that it had absorbed some of the air passing through the lungs.

308 Mackenzie, James, -1761. Worcester, England

The history of health and the art of preserving it: or, an account of all that has been recommended by physicians and philosophers, towards the preservation of health, from the most remote antiquity to this time... 276 p. 12\(^\circ\). Dublin: pr. for G. and A. Eworg, 1759. 

Gift of E.B. Montgomery.

309 Magati, Cesare, 1579–1647. Ferrara

De rara medicatione vulnerum seu de vulneribus rarò tractandis... Accessit huic editioni Ioannis Baptistae Magati tractatus, quo raro vulnerum cura

An independent thinker in the treatment of wounds, Magati used simple bandages moistened in plain water instead of the usual ointments and poultices, and advocated that the dressings be renewed but once in four days. He defended his theory in his reply to Daniel Sennert.

Although I referred to Magati in my formal lecture at the Mayo Clinic in 1927, I knew nothing of his work until it was called to my attention by Professor Putti when I visited Bologna in 1930. Later I secured a copy of De rara medicatione and of the excellent account of Magati's work by Professor Magni, written in 1919. I found that Magati had anticipated my work as far as the wound surface is concerned. He was one of the earliest and best advocates of rest. He believed in the re
denerative power of the body and taught that frequent dressings were meddlesome and injurious. (H.W.O.)

310 Malpighi, Marcello, 1628–94. Italy

Opera omnia, seu thesaurus locupletissimus botanico-medico-anatomicus, viginti quatuor tractatus complectent et in duos tomos distributus, quorum tractatum seriem videre est dedicatione absoluta. 2 v. in one. 170; 379 p. 54; 64 pl. front. 4\(^\circ\). Lugduni Batavorum: apud Petrum Vander Aa, 1687.

Malpighi was the founder of histology and the greatest of the microscopists. In 1660 he was the first to see the capillary anastomosis between the arteries and the veins, thus helping the completion of Harvey's work on the circulation. He was a great embryologist and an excellent draughtsman, but a poor writer.

311 —— Notizie ede ed inedite della vita e della opere di Marcello Malpighi e di Lorenzo Bellini, raccolte da Gaetano Atti. v. 1, 559 p. port. 4\(^\circ\). Bologna: Tipo grafa governativa alla Volpe, 1847.

312 Manget, Jean Jacques, 1652–1742. Geneva

Theatrum anatomicum, quò non tantum integra totius corporis humani in suas partes, ac minuiores particulás evolutí, & quae resoluit, fabrica ex selec
tioribus, veterum & recentiorum omnium observationibus, reiecta sistitur: quaestiones difficillíores in arte prosectorii subinde enatae; ac illae praecipue, de quibus etiamnum hodie docti inter seí magná cum conten tionem controversántur, curiosis enodatæ reperiuntur: verùm etiam quidquid ad rei anatomicae illustrationem pertinet, per grandiores & verè elegantes tabulas aèneas bene multas nitidè explicatur;... Adjectae sunt ad calcem operis... Barth. Eustachii tabulae anatomicae, ab... Joh. Maria Lancisio... summa cum diligentià explanatæ. 2 v. 454; 452 p. 117; 34; 21 pl. port. fol. Genevae: sumpt. Cramer & Perachon, 1717.

Title page in red and black with vignette. Vellum.

Personal physician to Frederick III, elector of Brandenburg and first king of Prussia, Manget wrote numerous works of questionable value. His Theatrum anatomicum has plates from Eustachius, the osteology of Bidloo, the mythology from Brown, the splanchnology from Ruisch. The compiler devotes his attention to anatomists of the 17th century and neglects the ancients. Morgagni criti
cized this work severely.

313 de Marque, Jacques, 1569–1622. Paris

Traité des bandages de la chirurgie. 430 p. illus. 16\(^\circ\). Paris: Claude de Monstreuil, (1618).
No. 212. Gesner, Chronica... 1555.
Printer's device of the Gesner family.

No. 224. Guy de Chauliac, Chirurgia... Venice 1519.
Printer's device with colophon; conclusion of the commentary on Avicenna by Bertapalia. Page 267.
314 Marquet, François Nicolas, 1687–1759.


As a botanist Marquet wrote a comprehensive work on the plants of Lorraine; as a physician, a treatise on diseases common to his native city—dropy, jaundice, apoplexy, paralysis, and other soporous affections. He was also the author of a work in 1747 on the method of learning to count the pulse rate by musical notes and noting the changes which occur from birth to death.

315 Massachusetts Temperance Society.


The Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance was the first permanent association to set out to combat the abuse of spirituous liquors. A constitution was adopted Feb. 5, 1813.

316 Mauriceau, François, 1637–1709. Paris

The diseases of women with child, and in child-bed: as also the best means of helping them in natural and unnatural labor. With fit remedies for the several indispositions of new-born babes. Tr. by Hugh Chamberlen. 438 p. illus. 12°. London: pr. by John Darby, 1683.

Mauriceau was the leading representative of the obstetric knowledge of his time, and this book, beautifully illustrated with copper plates gives an account of normal labor, the use of version and the management of placenta praevia.

Gift of Henry Melville Chase.


Osler's copy (No. 3367 in the Bibliotheca) was the London edition of 1751. Of Mead, Osler quotes Sieveking who said "Mead stands pre-eminent as patron, collector, the friend of arts and letters, of artists and littérateurs, the stimulant and stimulator of men's bodies and minds alike."

Mead's priceless collections of books, coins, medals and museum specimens were sold separately in 1755 the year after his death. His books brought only about 5,000 pounds. (H.W.O.)


319 —— Museum Meadianum, sive, catalogus nummorum, veteris aevi monumentorum, ac gemmarum, cum aliis quibusdam artis recentioris et naturae operibus; quae vir clarissimus Richardus Mead, M.D. Nuper defunctus comparauerat. London: A. Langford, 1755.

Mead was physician to the Royal family and carrier of the Gold-headed cane. This museum was housed in a separate building which stood at the foot of Mead's garden. See: "The Gold-headed Cane."

320 Medical Almanac...

The medical almanac, or calendar of medical information for the year 1844, being bissextile, or leap year. 78 p. 12°. London: John Churchill, 1844. Paper bound.


321 van Meek'ren, Job, 1611–66. Amsterdam


He is said to have transplanted the bone from the head of a dog to a defect in the skull of a soldier. It is also said that he was compelled to rectify this unchristian procedure by taking the bone out again. (H.W.O.)

Actually, Meek'ren merely recorded the bone graft. In chapter one, pages 6–7, he states that he read a report of it in a letter received by a minister from a missionary named Joannes Kraanwinkel in Russia where the operation had been performed. The Observationes came out first in Dutch in 1668, in a German translation in 1675, and in Latin in 1682.

322 Meegling, Gaspard, 1595–1670. Lucerne


323 Meiners, Christoph, 1747–1810. Göttingen

History of the female sex; comprising a view of the habits, manners, and influence of women, among all nations, from the earliest ages to the present time. Tr. from the German . . . by Frederic Shoberl. 4 v. 12°. London: pr. for Henry Colburn, 1808. Δ

324 Mercurialis, Hieronymus, 1530–1606. Padua

De arte gymnastica libri sex: in quibus exercitationum omnium vetustarum genera, loca, modi, facultates, & quidquid denique ad corporis humani
328 Mondino da Luzzi, 1250–1325. Bologna
Anatomies de Mondino del Luzzi et de Guido de
Vigevano, ed. by Ernest Wickersheimer. Facs. 91 p.
Lists of editions of the Anathomia, including those of de
Ketham.
This item No. 203 of a limited edition of 340.
Mundinus, as he was commonly called, reintroduced
human dissection, which had been neglected for 1500
years before him.

329 Monro, Alexander, 1697–1767. Edinburgh
The anatomy of the human bones, nerves, and
for J. Balfour, 1768.
The Monro dynasty, Alexander Monro, primus,
(1697–1767), secundus (1737–1817), and tertius
(1773–1859), held the chair of anatomy at the University
of Edinburgh in uninterrupted succession for a period
of 126 years (1720–1846). It was largely due to these men
of such unusual attainments that Edinburgh became a
great center of medical education.

330 Montagna, Bartholomaeus, c. 1460. Padua
Consilia . . . Tractatus tres de balneis patavinius.
De compositione et dosi medicinarum. Antidotarium
 eiusdem. Consilia dominii Antonii Cermosini.
Tractatus de theriaca a Franciso Caballo editus.
Cum tabula consiliosum et numero foliosum recenter
addita. 548 p. (n.p.), 1525.
Decorated red and black title page. Decorated initial
letters throughout the text.
Montagna as anatomist dissected as many as 14
bodies, as surgeon described strangulated hernia, oper-
ated for lacrimal fistula, and extracted decayed teeth.
The Consilia, first published in 1497, gives personal
histories and advice as to what to eat, what drugs to take,
and what things to avoid. It is of interest mainly be-
cause it shows that physicians had already begun to keep
records of their daily practice.

331 Moore, John, 1730–1809. Providence, R.I.
Medical sketches: in two parts. 1st Am. 271 p.
Providence, R.I., pr. by Carter and Wilkinson, 1794.
Gift of George C. McClean.

332 Morgagni, Giovanni Battista, 1682–1771.
Padua
Adversaria anatomica omnia. (Quorum tria pos-
terioria nunc primum prodeunt). Novis pluribus
aeris tabulis, & universali accuratissimo indice
ornata. Opus nunc vere absolutum, inventis, &
innumeris observationibus, ac monitis refturum, qui-
bus universa humani corporis anatome, & subinde
etiam quae ab hac pendent, res medica, & chirurgica
ad modum illustratur. 6 pts. with separate title
pages. title page with port. pl. index. 4°. Lugdani
Batavorum: apud Johannem Aruldum Langerak, 1723.
I, pt. 5 includes 2 dissertations by J.M. Lancisi.

By this great work, De sedibus, et causis morborum per anatomen indagatis libri quinque, first published in Venice in 1761, Morgagni, professor of anatomy at Padua, laid the foundations for modern pathological anatomy. The work was completed in the author's 79th year, and the original consists of a series of 70 letters reporting about 700 cases and necropsies. He correlated the clinical record with the post-mortem finding as well as he could.

334  Motherby, George, 1732-93.  England

A new medical dictionary, or general repository of physic: containing an explanation of the terms and a description of the various particulars relating to anatomy, physiology, physic, surgery, materia medica, chemistry, etc. etc. etc. Each article, according to its importance, being considered in every relation to which its usefulness extends in the healing art. 5th ed., rev. and cor., with considerable additions by George Wallis. 811 p. pl. fol. London: pr. by S. Hamilton for J. Johnson, and others, 1801. ©

335  Munnicks, Johann, 1652-1711.  Utrecht


The above has a very interesting preliminary chapter on the history of wound treatment in which the author shows a wide acquaintance with the practice and literature of the day.

In Osler (3473) there is an earlier work, Tractatuum de Urinis . . . 1683 of which an earlier edition was published in 1674. According to Dezheimer, Munnicks did not receive his doctor's degree until 1677. (h.w.o.)

336  Navdé, G.  Paris


337  Nigronus, Julius.  


disease, to establish the relationship between cretinism and endemic goitre, to note the geographic difference in disease, and to lecture in the vernacular rather than in Latin. He disbelieved in the use of boiling oil for the purification of gunshot wounds. Osler says that Paracelsus was "the Luther of medicine," for when authority was paramount, he stood out for independent study.


Gift of Albert J. Ochsner.


345 Paré, Ambroise, 1510–90. Paris  

Brown roan.

At end of volume, reproduction of all its drawings without angle. Innovation meant to please Henry III of France. Sonnets by Ronsard and others. Whaling scene.

Paré was the greatest of army surgeons before Larrey. He is particularly remembered for his abandonment of boiling oil and for the cautery, for his revival of podalic version, his re-introduction of the ligature, and his invention of many new surgical instruments. He was the first to suggest that syphilis is a cause of aneurysm. He popularized the truss, introduced artificial limbs and, in dentistry, reimplantation of teeth.

The first edition of the works was in 1575. The best is that edited by Malgaigne, 1840–41. The English translation by Thomas Johnson appeared in 1634.


Gift of Loyal Davis.


349 Parsons, Usher, 1788–1868. Providence, R.I.


He was illustrious for his extraordinary medical services on the U.S.S. Lawrence at the Battle of Lake Erie, and prolific in medical writings, carrying off the Boylston Prize four times and the Fiske once. He was founder of the Providence Medical Society and often its president. The history and provisions of the Boylston prize are presented in the preface.

350 Patin, Guy, 1602–72. Paris


Patin, Dean of the Paris Faculty, regarded surgeons as "mere booted lackeys . . . a race of evil, extravagant coxcombs who wear mustaches and flourish razors." Patin bled his wife 12 times for a fluxion in the chest, his son 20 times for a continued fever, and himself seven times for a cold in the head.

351 — — Nouvelles lettres de feu Mr. Gui Patin, tirees du cabinet de Mr. Charles Spon . . . 2 v. in one. 410; 438 p. 16°. Amsterdam: Steenhouver & Uytwerf, 1718.

352 Paulus Aegineta, 625–690. Greece

Opus de re medica, nunc primum integrum Latinitate donatum, per Joannem Guinterium Andernacum
... 7 bks. separate pagination, index. fol. *Parisis: apud Simonen Colinaeum*, 1532.


He was the first to describe fracture of the patella and to treat it by extension of the leg. He has an important chapter (Sect. 88) on the removal of missiles of war. (n.w.o.)

353 — The seven books of Paulus Aegineta. Tr. from the Greek, with a commentary embracing a complete view of the knowledge possessed by the Greeks, Romans, and Arabians on all subjects connected with medicine and surgery, by Francis Adams. 3 v. *London: Sydenham Society*, 1844, 1846, 1847. Osler quotes Payne in D.N.B., i, 95. "The commentary . . . gives a fuller account of Greek and Roman medicine (to some extent of Arabian also) than is elsewhere accessible in English, or perhaps in any modern language." (n.w.o.)

Paulus Aegineta was the most important physician of his day and a skilful surgeon. He gave original descriptions of lithotomy, trephining, tonsillectomy, paracentesis and amputation of the breast; the first clear description of lead poisoning comes from him. His work first appeared in Greek from the Aldine Press in Venice in 1528. The Adams translation is the first into English.

354 Pelletan, Philippe J., 1747–1829. *Paris* Clinique chirurgicale, ou mémoires et observations de chirurgie clinique, et sur d'autres objets relatifs à l'art de guérir. 3 v. pl. 8°. *Paris: J.G. Dentu*, 1810. Pelletan and Lassus made the post mortem upon the body of Louis XVII, as the records prove, and found the cause of death to be neglect or scrophulosis. Pelletan took the heart home with him, but it was stolen by his pupil Tillos and never returned to him until the death of the purloiner in 1817. It was then entombed in St. Denis.

355 Percival, Thomas, 1740–1804. Manchester Essays medical, philosophical, and experimental. 4th ed. 2 v. 507; 442 p. 8°. *Warrington: pr. by W. Eyres for J. Johnson*, 1788–89. △ Percival is remembered for his Medical Ethics which was first printed for private circulation 1794, and then published in 1803. The British and American Medical Associations have adopted much of "Percival" in their medical codes. An edition of the book published in 1927 was edited by C.D. Leake.

356 Percy, Pierre F., Baron, 1754–1825. French Army Pyrotechnie chirurgicale-pratique, ou l'art d'appliquer le feu en chirurgie. Par le citoyen Percy. 311 p. 16°. *Metz: Collignon*, (1792?) Percy was surgeon-in-chief to the army of the Moselle. It was he who referred to Dupuytren as "the first of surgeons and the least of men." (h.w.o.)


Petit was the first director of the Académie de Chirurgie, Paris, and the most eminent French surgeon of his day. He is particularly remembered for his work on bone diseases. He invented the screw tourniquet, gave the first account of osteomalacia, and was the first to open the mastoid process. The study on bone diseases was first published in 1705, with a new edition in two volumes in 1723, and an English translation in 1726.


This was a posthumous work by the leading surgeon of his time. The three thick volumes represent a very complete account of the methods and results of the surgery of the period just preceding the Revolution. Lesne wrote an elaborate introduction reviewing the life and work of Petit. An appreciative letter from Louis to Lesne is included. Instruments are freely illustrated for each department of the work. (h.w.o.)

On pages 153, 160, he records the first successful operation for mastoiditis, performed by Petit in 1736. "Petit's hernia" and "triangle" are described in volume 2, p. 256-258.


363 Pettigrew, Thomas Joseph, 1791–1865. *London* Medical portrait gallery. Biographical memoirs of the most celebrated physicians, surgeons, etc. etc.
who have contributed to the advancement of medical science. 4 v. 4°. London: Fisher, Sons & Co., 1840.

Anatomist, surgeon, antiquarian, writer, Pettigrew engaged in experiments on the effects of galvanism in cases of suspended animation. Surgeon to the Duke and Duchess of Kent he vaccinated the child who was to become Queen Victoria; and catalogued the library of the Duke, publishing the first volume under the title Bibliotheca sussexiana.

Collection of J. B. Murphy.


Breve et utile discorso di chirurgia; chirurgo, spargirico, e chimico del monte erice. 6 pts. 80 p. 2 pl. Bologna: Giuseppe Longhi, 1688.

365 Pictor, Georg, c. 1500–1569.

Freiburg.


Edition limited to 400 copies. This is no. 203.

At first a schoolmaster at Freiburg, Pictor became a physician and professor of medicine there, then physician at the archducal court at Ensisheim in upper Alsace. His writings comprise commentaries, scholia and tabulations on mediaeval authors such as Macer, Marbod and Mesué, or such ancients as Hippocrates, Galen and Oppian. In 1557 he published in German a medical work for travelers which was praised and utilized by Gratarolo in his Latin treatise on the same subject four years later.

366 von Plenck, Joseph Jakob, 1738–1807. Vienna

Farmacia chirurgo ... ovvero dottrina de' medicamenti preparati e composti che si sogliono adoperare nella cura de morbi esterni, da Gioseffo Jacopo Plenck. 2d ed. 190 p. 16. Venezia: Francesco di Nicalolo Pezzana, 1786.

Joseph von Plenck's most noteworthy contribution to medicine was his Doctima de morbis cutaneis, Vienna, 1776, which was a classification of skin diseases based upon their clinical appearance. He mentioned 115 different skin diseases, all that were known at that time, and divided them into 14 classes.

367 Plutarch, c. 46–120 A.D. Athens; Rome


Colophon. Historiated initial letters.

This famous collection of "parallel lives" of Greek and Roman figures first was published in Florence in 1517. It contains many references to the place of the physician and medicine in Greek and Roman society. The best known English translation is that by Sir Thomas North, though it was made, not from the original Greek, but from a French version. Plutarch also wrote many tracts on morals and hygiene.

368 Portal, Antoine, 1742–1832.

France


369 Porterfield, William, fl. 1740.

Edinburgh

A treatise on the eye, the manner and phaenomena of vision. 2 v. 450; 432 p. 5;3 pl. Edinburgh: pr. for A. Miller at London and for G. Hamilton and J. Balfour at Edinburgh, 1759. △

He invented and named the first optometer (1759).

Gift of W. W. Pearson.

370 Pott, Percival, 1713–88.

London

The chirurgical works of Percivall Pott. 2 v. 508; 493 p. Dublin: James Williams, 1778. △

Collection of J.B. Murphy.

Also: New ed. ... 3 v. London: T. Lowandes and others, 1783.

Also: New ed. ... 3 v. London: J. Johnson and others, 1790.

Pott, surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital for more than 40 years, left a classical description of spinal curvature due to tuberculous caries and causing paralysis in the lower limbs. He did not, however, recognize its tuberculous nature. Through a fall on the street he was confined to his bed for many days, and during that period wrote his book on hernia. This book includes the first description of congenital hernia. He also gave the first description of occupational cancer, "chimney-sweep's cancer." In his classical work on fractures and dislocations he stressed the necessity for the immediate setting of a fracture and the need for relaxation of the muscles in order that the setting should be carried out successfully.


Gift of Charles T. Parkes.


Pott published a small book on head injuries in London in 1760 and a work on fractures and dislocations in 1769. His famous work on paraplegia due to pressure on the spinal cord in deformities of the spine appeared in 1779. Attention has been directed by several writers to the prior description of this form of paralysis by David in France. Nevertheless, Pott's description of the condition, in several languages, remains the classic on the subject. (h.w.o.)

374 —— Remarques sur cette espèce de paralysis des extrémités inferieures, que l'on trouve souvent accompagnée de la courbure de l'épine du dos, qui est supposée en être la cause; avec la méthode de la


Bound with: Pott, Percival. Remarques sur cette espèce .

376 —— Nuovo metodo di curare le fratture e le lussazioni opera tradotta dall’ Inglese in Francese dal Signor Lassus ed ora in Italiana Favella trasportato dal signore N.N. 171 p. 3 pl. Lacca: Jacopo Giusti, 1777.

377 Primaticcio, Francesco, 1504–70. Italy; France


Ms. translation by Guido Guidi. He was the illustrator of Guidi (1544) and others. (n.w.o.)

378 Pringle, Sir John, 1707–82. Edinburgh


Also: 6th ed. 345 p. London: 1768. Pringle, founder of modern military medicine, was Physician-General of the British army from 1744 to 1752. This book, first published in 1752, lays down the principles of military sanitation and the ventilation of barracks, gaols, hospital ships, etc. He did much to improve the lot of soldiers and it was due to remarks in his book that foot-soldiers were given blankets when on service. The preface includes an account of the origin of the Red Cross idea (the neutrality of military hospitals on the battlefield).

379 Priscianus, Theodorus, 4th c. Rome

Octavii Horatiani rerum medicarum lib. quatuor. I. Logical, de curationibus omnium ferme morborum corporis humani, ad Eupristum. II. De acutis & chronicis passionibus, ad eundem. III. Gynecia, de mulierum accidentibus, & curis eorum, ad Victoriam. IIII. De phisica scientia, experimentorum liber, ad Eusebium filium. Per Hermannum Comiten a Neuenar, integro candori nuper restituus autore. 114 p. fol. Argent.: apud Joannem Schottum, 1532.

Title page with woodcut border. Colophon. Priscianus was also called Octavius Horatianus. Priscianus, physician of the emperor Gratian, made a comparative catalogue of indigenous and foreign drugs, rejecting the latter in practice. He also recommended, besides magic remedies, many useful drugs. He was a pagan.

380 Ramazzini, Bernardino, 1633–1714. Padua

Essai sur les maladies des artisans; tr. de Latin . . . avec des notes et des additions, par M. de Fourcroy. 573 p. 12°. Paris: Moutard, 1777. Ramazzini was the first to deal adequately with occupational diseases.

381 Ramsay, David.


382 Ranby, John, 1703–73. London


On June 24, 1745, through the good offices of Mr. Ranby, surgeon-surgeon to the king, the surgeons were formally separated from the barbers as the "Masters, Governors, and the Commonalty of the Art and the Science of Surgeons of London," and it was declared to be a penal offense for any one to practise surgery in London or within a radius of seven miles from it, without being duly examined and licensed by ten of their number.

383 Read, Alexander, 1586–1641. London

The works of that famous physician Dr. Alexander Read . . . containing I. Chirurgicall lectures of tumors and ulcers. II. A treatise of the first part of chyrurgery, which teacheth the re-unition of the parts of the body disjoyned; and the methodical doctrine of wounds. III. A treatise of all the muscles of the body of man . . . 2d ed. 270; 206; 44 p. 4°. London: pr. by E. G. for Richard Thrale, 1650.

The volume contains bookplates of Yale Medical Historical Library (withdrawn) and Harvey Cushing.

Read was both a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and a (foreign) brother and lecturer of the barber chirurgeons. His treatise on "the reunion of the parts of the body disjointed, containing the methodical doctrine of wounds delivered in lectures in the Barber Chirurgeons’ Hall upon Tuesdays appointed for these exercises and the keeping of their courts," was published in 1638. He performed his experimental excision of the spleen upon a dog—perhaps the first of such in England.

384 Rhazes (Abu Bekr Muhammad ben Zakhariah Alrazi), 852–932. Bagdad

Rhazes, a great clinician, ranks with Hippocrates, Aretaeus, and Sydenham as one of the original portrayers of disease. His description of small-pox and measles is the first authentic account in literature.

This edition contains a list of all the editions and translations, the Greek translator’s preface, Channing’s Latin preface, Haller’s preface, and an index in both Arabic and English.

385 Riolan, Jean, 1577-1657. Paris

A sure guide; or, the best and nearest way to phystick and chyrurgery: that is to say, the arts of healing by medicine, and manual operation. Being an anatomical description of the whol body of man, and its parts, with their respective diseases, demonstrated from the fabric and use of the said parts. In six books ... Written in Latine ... Englished by Nich(olas) Culpeper ... 288 p. 24 pl. fol. London: pr. by Peter Cole, 1657.

pp. 117/118 missing; supplied in photostat.

Harvey’s demonstration of the circulation of the blood was opposed by Riolan, who was described by Huxley as “a tympanitic Philistine, who would have been none the worse for a few sharp incisions,” and by Patin as a man “who would rather give up a friend than an assertion.”

386 Rostinò, Pietro and Lodovico, 16th c. Italy


387 Roux, Philibert Joseph, 1780-1854. Paris

Relation d’un voyage fait à Londres en 1814; ou parallèle de la chirurgie Angloise avec la chirurgié Françoise, précédé de considérations sur les hôpitaux de Londres. 368 p. 8º. Paris: L’auteur; Méquignon-Marsis, 1815.

Roux was a pupil and friend of Bichat. At the time this book was written he was surgeon at the Charité. He succeeded Dupuytren at the Hôtel Dieu in 1835. Roux refers to his visit to Brodie to whom he suggested a technical procedure of Desault and in whose clinic he applied a Desault dressing for fracture of the clavicle.

Fractures and luxations are discussed most interestingly (pp. 173-210). Hey’s Observations in surgery is commented upon. (h.w.o.)

388 Royal Society of London.

The philosophical transactions from the year MDCC (where Mr. Lowthorp ends) to the year MDCCXX ... by Benj. Motte. 2 v. 4 pts. I. Mathematical papers. II. Anatomical and medical papers. III. Physiological papers. IV. Philological papers. pl. 4º. London: pr. for R. Wilkin, R. Robinson, S. Ballard, W. & J. Imny, and J. Osborn, 1721.

389 Rush, Benjamin, 1745-1813.


391 —— Medical inquiries and observations, upon the diseases of the mind. 367 p. Philadelphia: Kimber & Richardson, 1812. Gift of George C. McClean.

392 —— Medical inquiries and observations. 2d ed. 4 v. Philadelphia: J. Conrad & Co. and others, 1805.

The account of yellow fever in Philadelphia, 1793-1796, both as to its public aspects and as to individual patients—including the description of his attack, by Dr. Rush, himself, is one of the most interesting medical documents in America. (h.w.o.)

Rush was considered the ablest clinician of his time. He was a friend of Benjamin Franklin and one of the signatories of the Declaration of Independence. In addition to his clinical memoirs, he wrote a valuable pamphlet on the hygiene of troops, papers on the diseases and vices of the North American Indians, and an account of the German inhabitants of Pennsylvania. His observations on diseases of the mind was the first American book on psychiatry.

393 —— Sixteen introductory lectures, to courses of lectures upon the institutes and practice of medicine, with a syllabus of the latter, to which are added, two lectures upon the pleasures of the senses and of the mind with an inquiry into their proximate cause, delivered in the University of Pennsylvania. 455 p. Philadelphia: Bradford and Innskeep, 1811.

394 Ruysch, Frederik, 1638-1731. Amsterdam

Opera omnia anatomico-medico-chirurgica, hic usque edita. Quorum elenches pagina sequenti exhibetur, cum figuris aeneis. 4 v. in two. engr. title page port. pl. 4º. Amstelodami: apud Janssonio-Waesbergias, 1737.

The contents of the Opera (43 sections) are listed in the First Series of the Index Catalogue of the Surgeon General’s Office (1891, 12: 413). An important contribution in addition to those of Ruysch is the life of Ruysch by J. F. Schreiber. Ruysch’s description of necrosis of the tibia with plates appears in Thesaurus anatomicus VIII first published in 1727. (h.w.o.)

Ruysch, professor of anatomy at Leyden and Amsterdam, is notable for his method of injecting the vessels. The recipe for the material used by Ruysch has remained a secret. He gave the first description of
bronchial blood vessels and vascular plexuses of the heart, demonstrated the valves of the lymphatics, and made many other important discoveries in anatomy.

395 Sabatier, Raphael Bienvenu, 1732–1811.

Paris


396 — De la médecine opératoire, ou des opérations de chirurgie qui se pratiquent le plus fréquemment. 3 v. sm. 8°. Paris: Didot le jeune, 1796.

Also: 2d ed. 3 v. Paris: L’Huillier, 1810.

Also: New ed. rev. from the 2d ed. 4 v. Paris: Béchet jeune, 1822; 1824.

Sabatier was the son of a Paris surgeon and a pupil of Petit. Following his death Percy prepared an éloge de Sabatier.

His Médecine opératoire contains extensive chapters on wounds, amputations, and the removal of foreign bodies. Reference is made to the methods of Paré. The table of contents is a detailed listing of the subjects discussed. The edition of 1810 was prepared “sous les yeux de Dupuytren.” (H.W.O.)

Sabatier was a professor and member of the Académie des Sciences. He devoted himself chiefly to anatomy and ophthalmology, but in his famous treatise on operations he recommended, among other things, the introduction of a card in wounds of the intestine, and the resection of the head of the os brachii.

397 de Saint Hilaire, fl. 1680. France


398 Salerno, School of.


The School of Medicine at Salerno dispelled the stagnation of medicine which had persisted during the Middle Ages and reached its peak in the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries. The two great works of the school were the Compendium Salernitanum and the Regimen Sanitatis. The school was surpassed by the rise of Montpellier and Bologna. It was suppressed by Napoleon in 1811.

399 Salmon, William, 1644–1713. London

(Ars chirurgica. A compendium of the theory and practice of chirurgery. In seven books, containing: I. The instrument and operation of the art. II. The removal of defilements. III. The cure of tumors. IV. The cure of wounds. V. The cure of ulcers. VI. The cure of fractures. VII. The cure of dislocations, shewing names, causes, signs, differences, prognosticks, and various intentions of curing all kinds of chirurgick diseases, from head to foot, happening to human bodies. To which is added pharmacopoeia chirurgica, or, the medical store, Latin and English; which contains an absolute set of choice preparations or medicaments fitted for the compleat universal practice both of physic and chirurgery. The whole work Galenically and chymically performed. The like yet never published in any language whatsoever.) Complete index. 12°. London: (J. Dawks, 1699.)


I have placed markers at a number of extremely interesting paragraphs, e.g., the repair of divided peripheral nerves. Salmon is not mentioned by Deceimeris or by Garrison. (H.W.O.)

400 Salvi, Tarduccio.

Il ministro del medico; trattato breve. . . . 6 pts. 58 p. illus. 8°. Bologna: Giuseppe Longhi, 1688.

401 Sambucus, Johannes, 1531–84. Vienna

(Veterum aliquot ac recentium medicorum philoso-phorumque icones; ex bibliotheca Johannis Sambuci; cum eiusdem ad singulas elogios. Praemissae hac edizione. Vitae singulorum & scriptorum indiculo; additis sub finem diversorum de eisdem encomiis. fol. (Antwerp): ex off. Plantianian Raphelengii, 1603.)—from Osler.

Oster states: The title page border has been separately engraved and affixed around the printed title. Engraved plates, numbered 1–67, containing portraits; the frames of four, viz., 49, 52 (not 42 as stated by Brunet), 57, and 60 are empty.

The Orr copy has title page missing. Plate 5 is missing entirely. Frames 49, 52, 57 and 60 are empty, but the eulogy appears below each frame. Consequently in the Orr copy there are 62 icons. This is probably the 1612 edition published in Amsterdam. A facsimile edition appeared in 1901.

Sambucus, a native of Hungary, was both a physician and man of letters. He became counsellor and historiographer to the emperors Maximilian II and Rodolphus II of Germany. In addition to his icons of medical men, he wrote histories, Latin translations of the Greek writers, and commentaries on Latin poets.

402 Scarpa, Antonio, 1747–1832. Italy


In 1803, Antonio Scarpa, the famous Italian anatomist made the first accurate study of the pathological anatomy of club foot. He also made a good original club-foot shoe.

He was a capable artist who illustrated his own works and taught a copper plate engraver to make his plates. These were among the finest anatomic illustrations, both as to the original pen drawings and as to copper plates, ever produced. The plates were by Faustino Anderloni. (H.W.O.)
403 —— Sull’ernie memorie anatomico-chirurgiche... 84 p. 10 pl. elephant fol. Milano: dalla Reale Stamperia, 1809. Illustrations by Faustino Anderloni.

404 Scultetus, Joannes, 1595–1645. Ulm Armamentarium chirurgicum xiii tabulis aëri elegantissimè incisis, nec ante hac visis, exornatum. Opus posthumum, medicinae pariter ac chirurgiae studiose perutile & necessarium, in quo tot, tam veterem ac recentiorum instrumenta ab authore correcta quâm noviter ab ipso inventa, quot ferè hodiè ad usitatatas operationes manuales feliciter peragendas requiruntur, depicta repeririuntur, cum annexa brevi tabularum descriptione, & sequentibus cautionibus ac curationibus chirurgico medicis per omnes ferè corporis humani partes externas observatis. Cum triplici instrumentorum, curationum, rerumque memorabilium indice. 328 p. front. 43 pl. sm. 8º. Haga-comitum: ex offic. Adriani Vlaeq, 1656.

Scultetus was a pupil of Fabricius of Aquapendente in Padua in 1616. He received his doctorate in medicine, surgery and philosophy at the age of 26 in 1621. He practiced his profession at Padua and Venice and was attached for a year to the military hospital. (h.w.o.)

He is famous for his illustrations of surgical procedures and instruments.


Vellum.

Sennert was an ardent supporter of the teachings of Sylvius. He published an important work on scurvy in 1624, and described scarlatina in 1628. An English edition of his arguments against “weapon salve” appeared in 1637. (h.w.o.)

406 Sharp, Samuel, 1700–78. London A treatise on the operations of surgery, with a description and representation of the instruments used in performing them: to which is prefixed an introduction on the nature and treatment of wounds, abscesses and ulcers. 2d ed. 224 p. 14 pl. 8º. London: pr. and sold by J. Brotherton, A. Bettsworth and C. Hitch and others, 1739.


Dezeimeris says that Sharp was the most distinguished of the pupils of Cheselden. This work appears to have been his first and is dedicated in generous terms to his preceptor. Our copy is a second edition which seems, however, to have been brought out in the same year as the first. It was republished in 1740, 1769, and 1782. A French edition was published in 1741, the year of Andry’s Orthopedic. (h.w.o.)


409 —— Letters from Italy, describing the customs and manners of that country, in the years 1765, and 1766. To which is annexed, an admonition to gentlemen who pass the Alps, in their tour through Italy. 312 p. London: pr. by R. Cave; Sold by W. Nicol, 1766.

Also: 2d ed., 315 p. 1767. (h.w.o.)

410 —— A view of the customs, manners, drama &c. of Italy as they are described in the Frusta Letteraria; and in the account of Italy in English written by Mr. Baretti; compared with the letters from Italy, written by Mr. Sharp. 82 p. London: pr. for W. Nicol, 1768.

In: Sharp. Letters from Italy, 2d ed.

411 Sharp, William.

An account of a new method of treating fractured legs, read before the Royal Society of London, on February 12, 1767. To which is prefixed a letter on that subject to James Parsons, M.D. a member of that respectable society, dated November 6, 1766. 16 p. 8º. London: 1767. Paper bound.

412 Sheldrake, Timothy, Jr., fl. 1795. England An essay on the various effects of the distorted spine... to which are added some observations on the treatment of rupture... 82 p. illus. London: pr. for C. Dilly and others, 1783.

413 Silliman, Benjamin, 1779–1864. New Haven Elements of chemistry, in the order of the lectures given in Yale College. 2 v. 518; 696 p. pl. appendix. New Haven: Hezekiah Howe, 1830. (h.w.o.)

Silliman was a graduate of Yale who studied law in New Haven and was admitted to the bar in 1802. In that year also he was elected professor of chemistry and natural history, although he then had no knowledge of the subjects. For the succeeding two winters he studied in Philadelphia; he lectured at Yale for a year and then went to Europe to study further and to buy supplies for Yale. For his work in establishing Yale Medical School and for his interest in medicine he was given an honorary M.D. by Bowdoin in 1818. He was named by Congress for one of the original members of the National Academy of Sciences in 1863.

415 Smith, Nathan, 1762–1829. New England
A practical essay on typhous fever. 88 p. New
York: E. Bliss & E. White, 1824.

This is a classical account of typhoid. Smith was
the first in the United States after McDowell to perform
ovariotomy for ovarian dropy. He was the first in
America to amputate the knee-joint (1824). He also
wrote a classical early account of osteomyelitis (1827).
He trephined for bone necrosis.

Smith was, for a time, professor at Dartmouth, where,
as O. W. Holmes said, he filled not a chair, but "a whole
settee of professorships"—anatomy, surgery, chemistry,
and practice.

416 —— Medical and surgical memoirs, ed. with
addenda by Nathan R. Smith. 374 p. 5 pl. Balti-
mor: William A. Francis, 1831.

The doctor, etc. 7 v. London: Longman and others,
1839–1847.

This miscellany by the poet Southey is a collection of
articles connected somewhat loosely by an imaginary
central character, Dr. Daniel Dove of Doncaster and his
horse Nobs. It contains the nursery story of The Three
Bears.

418 Speed, John, 1552–1629. England
The historie of Great Britaine under the conquests
of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans. Their
originais, manners, habits, warres, coines, and scales:
with the successions, lives, acts, and issues of the Eng-
lish monarchs from Julius Caesar, unto the Raigne of
King James, of famous memorie. 3d ed. rev., enl. and
newly cor., with sundry descents of the Saxons, Kings,
their marriages and armes. fol. London: pr. by John
Dawson for George Humble, 1632. ☐

A tailor turned antiquarian, Speed became historian
and cartographer with his publication in 1611 of
Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine, a series of 54 maps of
different parts of England, and in the same year the first
edition of this history drawn from the works of other
chroniclers with many additions of his own.

From the Franklin H. Martin collection.

419 Störck, Antonius, 1731–1803. Austria
Libellus secundus, quo confirmatur: cicitum non
solum usu interno tutissime exhiberi, sed et esse simul
remedium valde utile in multis morbis, qui hic usque
curatu impossibles dicebantur. 292 p. 16°. Vindo-

As director of the Austrian Medical Department, he
bound medical education in a great deal of red tape, but
in practical medicine he made careful investigations and
experiments in pharmacology and toxicology.

420 Sue, Jean Joseph, 1710–92. Paris
Traité des bandages de chirurgie ... 224 p. 3 pl.
12°. Paris: Augustin Martin Lottin, aîné; Pierre François
Didot, jeune, 1763.

Sue, usually called Sue de la Charité, was professor
of anatomy at Paris and also professor of painting and
sculpture.

421 Tagault, Jean, —1545. Paris
De chirurgica institutione libri quinque. His
accessit sextus liber de materia chirurgica, authore
Jacobo Hollerio Stempono ... 2d ed. 572 p. 12°
Lugduni: apud Guliel. Roullium, 1549.

Tooled leather binding, mutilated, with broken hinges.

422 Tamplin, Richard W., 1814–75. London
Lectures on the nature and treatment of deformat-
ies, delivered at the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital,
Bloomsbury Square. 267 p. illus. 12°. London: Long-
man and others, 1846.

423 Taylor, Isaac, 1787–1865. Essex
History of the transmission of ancient books to
modern times; or, a concise account of the means by
which the genuineness and authenticity of ancient
historical works are ascertained: with an estimate of
the comparative value of the evidence usually ad-
duced in support of the claims of the Jewish and
Holdsworth, 1827. △

Taylor was trained as an engraver, but he turned to
writing on the church fathers. This was his first book—a
study of Biblical criticism—and it received little attention.
Later ones, such as The Natural History of Enthusiasm,
ran through many editions.

American medical biography: or memoirs of
eminent physicians who have flourished in America.
To which is prefixed a succinct history of medical
science in the United States, from the first settle-
ment of the country. Two volumes in one. 436; 280 p.
ports. Boston: Richardson & Lord and Cottons & Barnard,
1828.

Thacher was the first American medical historian.
He was active in the War of Independence, and his mili-
itary journal of the American Revolution gives an in-
teresting account of it.

425 —— Observations on hydrophobia, produced
by the bite of a mad dog, or other rabid animal, with
an examination of the various theories and methods of
cure, existing at the present day; and an inquiry into
the merit of specific remedies; also, a method of treat-
ment best adapted to the brute creation, in a series of
letters addressed to a friend. 301 p. Plymouth, Mass.: Joseph
Avery, 1812. ☐

He gave of his time to antiquarian research and joined
the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He re-
ceived an honorary M.D. from Harvard in 1810. He
seems to have taken an interest not only in medical
history, but in all that served to promote civic health
and happiness.
426 Theobald, John, -1760.

Medulla medicinae universae: or, a new com-
pendious dispensatory: compiled at the command of
His Royal Highness the Duke, for the use of the mi-
termary hospital abroad, during the late war ... To
which is added, an English translation, with a com-
ment subjoined to each prescription. 6th ed. With a
large additional appendix, and directions annexed
Whiston and B. White, and R. Baldwin, 1761. □
Gift of Hays A. Compton.

427 Thillaye, J. B. J., 1752–1822. Paris

Traité de bandages et appareils. 263 p. Paris:
Viller, 1798. △

428 Tissot, Simon André, 1728–97. Lausanne

An essay on diseases incidental to literary and
sedentary persons. With proper rules for preventing
their fatal consequences and instructions for their
cure. First English translation. 183 p. 12°. London:
pr. for Edwad. and Charles Dilly, 1768. △
First published in French in 1766. Tissot was a popular
practitioner, one of the leading propagandists of var-
iation, and a popular writer on the hygiene and diseases
of men of the world.


The art of surgery. . . 2d ed. v.2. 520 p. sm. 8°.
London: pr. for C. Rivington and others, 1725.
In 1726 he wrote a work “on the force of the mother's
imagination on the foetus in utero.” (w.w.o.)
In 1714 Turner published De morbis cutaneis, which was
the first English text on dermatology. Yale College con-
ferred an honorary medical degree on him in 1723, this
being the first medical degree given in English-speaking
America.

430 Tytler, James, 1747–1804. Salem

A treatise on the plague and yellow fever. With an
appendix, containing histories of the plague at Athens
in the time of the Peloponnesian War; at Constanti-
nople in the time of Justinian; at London in 1665; at
Marseilles in 1720; etc. 568 p. Salem, Mass.: pr. by
Joshua Cushing, for B. A. Macanuty, 1799. ◊
“The extraordinary literary hack and surgeon, James
Tytler, . . . wrote most of the 2nd ed. of the Encyclopaedia
Britannica at 17 s. a week . . .” (w.o.)

431 Uffenbach, Peter, comp., ~1635. Frankfurt

Thesaurus chirurgiae, continens praestantissi-
morum autorum, utpote Ambrosii Parei, Joannis
Tagaultii, Jacobi Holleri, Mariani Sancti Barolitani,
Angeli Bolognini, Michaelis Angeli Blondi, Alphonsi
Ferrii, Jacobi Dondi et Guilelmi Fabritii Hildanus.
Opera chirurgica, in quibus non solum perfectissima,
tumores praeter naturam, vulnera, ulcera, luxationes
& fracturas ratio curandi; verum etiam humani
corpus singularumque partium exactissima anatome;
currencem item multorum aliorum affectuum, rarae
observationes & varia medicamenta ad chirurgiam
pertinentia demonstrantur . . . 1164 p. illus. fol.
Francofurti: typ. Nicolai Hoffmanni, imp. Jacobi Fischeri,
1610.
Vellum.
This gigantic anthology of 16th century writers gives a
good summary of the surgical knowledge of the period.

432 Valverde de Hamusco, Juan, fl. 1560. Spain

Anatomia del corpo humano di Giovanni Valverde: Co’ discorsi del medesimo novamente ristampata e
engr. title page. port. 42 pl. fol. Vinetia: nella
stamperia de Giunti, 1608.

Title page bears a press device of the Giunta family.
First published in Spanish; in Rome in 1556. Osler
states that nearly all the plates are copied from Vasalius
and the text was plagiarized from Fabrica.

433 Vegetius, Flavius Renatus, 4th c.

Roman Empire

Military institutions of Vegetius, in five books, tr.
from the original Latin . . . by John Clarke. 211 p.
London: pr. for the author, and sold by W. Griffin, in
Catharine Street, 1767.

Nothing is known of the life, station, or experience of
Vegetius. His treatise was dedicated to the emperor,
probably Theodosius the Great. Though the book is a
confused and unscientific compilation, it is invaluable to
the student of the ancient art of war. It includes a plea
for army reform, a series of medical maxims which were
the foundation of military learning from William the
Silent to Frederick the Great, a book on siegecraft in
which the siege engine called “onager” is mentioned,
and an account of the material and personnel of the
Roman navy. First printed editions were 1473, Utrecht,
1476, Cologne, 1478, Paris.

434 Verduc, Laurent, ~1695. Paris

The manner of curing all fractures and dislocations,
incident to humane bodies, by the means of bandages,
compiled by Lawrence Verduc. . . 190 p. 12°.

435 Verduyn, Pieter Adriannszoorn, 1625–1700.

Amsterdam

De l’amputation à lambeau ou nouvelle methode
d’amputer les membres, par Mr. Pierre Adrien
Verduin. Tr. du Latin en Francois, par Mr. Pierre
Massuet. 203 p. 9 pl. 8°. Amsterdam et Berlin: chez
Jean Neualme, 1756.

He became famous because of his flap incision in am-
putation. He formed a flap by means of a long knife,
pierced deeply into the close neighborhood of the bone
and then moved in an oblique and outward direction . .
(1690). He also successfully operated upon an aneurysm
of the brachial artery, caused by venesection, and in-
vvented a new method in operating for breast amputation
and hare lip. He also tried to make swollen tonsils
smaller through the use of a sling.
No. 437. Andreas Vesalius. (Reduced from 10 x 14 inches.)

Page 52
436 Vesalius, Andreas, 1514–64. Brussels
Chirurgia magna in septem libros digesta: in qua nihil desiderari potest, quod ad perfectam, atque integram de curandis humani corporis malis, methodum pertineat. Ab . . . Prospero Borgaruto. . . .

Vellum.


Very rare edition of all the works of Vesalius and sought for its text and the beautiful engravings which were splendidly copied by Jan Wandelaar, in the original size. Choulant-Frank p. 183, says "... the following is distinguished by its beauty and careful preparation." De Feyter, p. 45: "The collecting of the works of Vesalius, founder of the science of anatomy, whose De humani corporis fabrica is still one of the foundation stones of modern scientific medicine, was entrusted to the two leading scientists of their day: Boerhaave, Professor of Leiden, and Albini, Professor of anatomy and surgery at the same institution. Their efforts and their editing were a credit to the science of their day, as, to the publishers, the production of the book with its superb plates and its fine typography."


Attached within cover: Spielmann. Iconography of Andreas Vesalius.


Title page from original wood block inside front cover. (h.w.o.)


446 Vicary, Thomas, 1490–1561. England

The Englishmans treasure; with the true anatomic of mans bodic: whereunto are annexed many secretes appertaining to chirurgerie, with divers excellent approved remedies for all diseases which are in man or woman, with emplasters of speciall cure, with other potions and drinks approved in phisicke. Also the rare treasure of the English bates; written by William Turner, gathered and set forth for the benefit and cure of the poorer sort of people who are not able to go to the physicians, by William Bremer. 264 p. sm. 4°. London: B. Alop & T. Fawcett, 1633 (?)

Title page missing. Full page woodcut of a skeleton.
In 1540 two guilds were incorporated into "The Barber Surgeons Company" and Thomas Vicary was chosen to fill the high position of "Master of the Barber Surgeons Company." In 1528 he was made one of the surgeons to King Henry VIII and successively Chief Surgeon to Henry VIII, to Edward IV, Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth. He received the appointment of Chief Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1548; later he was appointed Resident Surgical Governor of the Hospital and in 1552 was made "one of the assistants of this house for the terme of his lyffe." Thus he became the most prominent surgeon in England. As he was the first surgeon to write in English his works gained a great reputation and maintained their supremacy for many years.

Gift of Charles P. Chandler.

447 de Vigo, Giovanni, 1460–1520. Genoa

Physician to Pope Julius II, Vigo practiced "salve-surgery." (His plaster was compounded of vipers' flesh, with live frogs and worms.) He regarded gunshot wounds as poisoned and cauterized them with the hot iron or with boiling oil. He still believed great operations unworthy of the physician and to be given to the itinerant surgeons. Yet he introduced the crown trepan and practiced the ligation of the ancients by transfixing the artery itself with needles and tying it above these.

The Practica was first published in 1514 and went through numerous editions.


449 Villars, Dominique, 1745–1814. Paris

450 Warner, Joseph, 1717–1801. London
Cases in surgery, with introductions, operations, and remarks. To which is added, an account of the preparation and effects of the agaric of the oak in stopping of bleedings, after some of the most capital operations. 3d ed. 401 p. London: pr. for J. and R. Tonson in the Strand, 1750.

Warner was a pupil (at age 16) of Samuel Sharp. At 25 he became instructor in anatomy at St. Thomas Hospital and in 1745 chief surgeon at Guys Hospital for more than forty years. In publishing his principal surgical work, he failed to follow the example of his preceptor, Sharp, who had dedicated his work to Cheseled. I have not found Sharp's name even mentioned in Warner's book! There are chapters on wounds, diseased joints, tendon surgery, and amputations. (h.w.o.)

451 Warren, John. Boston

452 White, Charles, 1728–1813. Manchester
An account of a case in which the upper head of the os humeri was sawed off, a large portion of the bone afterwards exfoliated, and yet the entire motion of the limb was preserved ... Communicated by Mr. Watson, F.R.S. Philos. Trans., 1769, 59: 39–46. Paper bound.

Interesting biographical accounts by J. George Adami were published in 1907 and 1923. (h.w.o.)
459 Winslow, Jacques Bénigne, 1669-1760.

Denmark


Winslow was a pupil of Duveneay. His book of which this is the first edition, was a classic and in general use as a text book of anatomy for a hundred years. (h.w.o.)

The English translation by G. Douglas in 1743 is No. D 4255 in Osler's Bibliotheca.

460 —— Expositio anatomica structurae corporis humani . . . e Gallico Latine versa. 2 v. in one. 316; 362 p. pl. sm. 4°. Venetiis: ex typ. Balileoniana, 1758.


I found this volume in a shop in Los Angeles when I attended President Roosevelt's infantile paralysis conference at San Diego, California, October 2, 1935. It may be of some historical importance that I made the journey from Lincoln to Los Angeles (about 1600 miles) by plane in eleven hours (via Cheyenne, Salt Lake City and Las Vegas). (h.w.o.)

462 Wiseman, Richard, 1622-1676.

London


This is a first edition of the chief work of a surgeon sometimes called the Paré of England. He was in the service of the Stuart kings and was surgeon to Charles II. He had extensive military experience in the Civil War and on the continent and then settled in London. Hauser said that he favored primary amputation, especially in gunshot wounds of the joints, treated aneurysm by compression, and was the first author to describe tuberculosis of the joints, "tumor albus." Sprengel says that he practiced flap amputation.


464 Wistar, Caspar, 1761-1818.

Philadelphia


... 5th ed. 2 v. 432; 452 p. 13 pl. Philadelphia: Carey & Lea, 1830.

Professor of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania from 1791 to 1818, his System of Anatomy (1811-1814) was the earliest treatise on the subject published in this country. His memory survives in the wistaria vine which was named after him and in the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology.

465 Woodall, John, 1556-1643.

London

The surgeons mate or military & domestique surgery. Discovering faithfully & plainly ye method and order of ye surgeons chest, ye uses of the instruments, the vertues and operations of ye medicines, ye exact cures of wounds made by gun-shott, and otherwise, as namely: wounds, apostomes, ulcers, fistula's, fractures, dialocations, ye most easy & safest ways of amputation or dismembering, the cures of the scurvy, ye fluxes of ye belly, ye collicke and iliaca passia, of tenasmus and exitus ani, and of the calenture, with a treatise of ye cure of ye plague. 412 p. engr. title page. 9 ports. sm. fol. London: pr. by Rob Young for Nicholas Bourne, 1639.

This book, first published in 1617, was one of the earliest on naval medicine. Woodall, a surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, was an early advocate of limes and lemons as a preventive against scurvy.

466 Woodward, John, 1665-1728.

London

The state of physick and of diseases, with an inquiry into the causes of the late increase of them: But more particularly of the small-pox with some considerations upon the new practice of purging in that disease. To the whole is premised, an idea of the nature and mechanism of man: of the disorders to which it is obnoxious: and of the method of rectifying them. 274 p. 12°. London: pr. for T. Horne and R. Wilkin, 1718. ∆

Medical controversies in the 18th century occasionally took on a virulent character. On the evening of June 10, 1719, in the quadrangle of Gresham College, Richard Mead and John Woodward began a duel with swords, and the views about the treatment of smallpox, which was stopped by bystanders and terminated in a war of words.

467 Zanini, Antonius Maria.

Verona


Bound with: Boerhaave, Hermann. Tractatus de viribus medicamentorum.

468 Zimmerman, Johann Georg, 1728-95.

Brugg, Switzerland; Hannover

A treatise on the dysentery: with a description of the epidemic dysentery that happened in Switzerland in the year 1765. Tr. from the original German . . . by C. R. Hopson. 294 p. London: pr. for John and Francis Rivington, 1771. □

Gift of George C. McClean.
THE HEALING ART

Anatomy and Physiology

469 Bayle, Antoine Laurent Jesse, 1799–1858.

Paris


This is a creditable volume of 272 pages published when Dr. Gross was only 23 years old. It is dedicated to Dr. George McClellan "whose integrity of principle and private virtues are not less distinguished than his professional attainments."

I found this volume at Houston, Texas, in January, 1936, on a Saturday morning after helping Dr. Bost with three compound femur fractures at the Jefferson Davis Hospital. (H.W.O.)

Bayle was a distinguished physician and pathologist. His classical description of dementia paralytica, the first clear delineation of general paralysis, led to the eponym "Bayle's disease."

470 Beale, Lionel Smith, 1828–1906.

London


Beale, professor in King's College, distinguished himself in microscopic anatomy, especially in the study of bipolar cells of ganglia. In pathology he considered the contagia to be living particles of an organism (bioplasma), which plant themselves upon another organism and multiply within the latter.

471 Beaunis, Henri Étienne, 1830–1921.

Nancy, France


472 Béclard, Pierre Augustin, 1785–1825.

Paris


When Tilanus visited Paris in 1813, Béclard exhibited a foot amputated the same morning for an obviously benign growth, which Tilanus thought could have, and should have been excised. He deplored the display of an over-enthusiasm for operating! (H.W.O.)

Béclard was the first to excise the parotid (1823).

474 Bernard, Claude, 1813–78.

Paris


Greatest physiologist of modern France.


London


Bland-Sutton was a general surgeon, especially skilled in abdominal operations. He first reported torsion of the fallopian tube in 1890.

476 Bowen, Wilbur Pardon, 1864–1929.

Michigan


Professor Bowen was in charge of physical education when I registered at the University of Nebraska as a preparatory student in 1892. I have the physical examination card, made at that time, which he signed and which indicates that at the age of 15, I was 5 feet, 4 inches high, and weighed 110 pounds. (H.W.O.)

477 Bradstreet, Hobart.

Chicago


478 Brücke, Ernst Wilhelm, 1819–92.

Berlin; Vienna


A remarkable all-round physiologist and anatomist, Brücke's investigations covered all branches of the subject, including the luminosity of the eye in animals (1845), phonetics (1856–62), the semilunar valves (1855),
and artistic anatomy (1892), the latter one of the most attractive books ever written on the subject. He was the first to hold that normal urine may contain sugar (1858), and he introduced the emulsion test for fatty acids (1870).

479 Bryant, Thomas Sydney. U.S. Army
Examinations in anatomy and physiology; being a complete series of questions and answers, designed and intended as preparatory to examinations at the different medical schools throughout the United States, and for those who are about to present themselves before the army and naval boards; to which are annexed tables of the bones, muscles, and arteries. 404 p. Philadelphia: The author, 1835.

Cannon continued Beaumont's studies on the physiology of digestion, introducing bismuth meal for use in the roentgenology of the digestive tract.

481 Cloquet, Jules Germain, 1790–1883. Paris
The 340 plates are bound in 2 parts.
The atlas is considered an outstanding achievement.


Between 1842 and 1856 Dr. Cutter visited 29 states of the Union delivering medical lectures. Prior to 1871 about 500,000 copies of his Physiology, a textbook for schools and colleges, had been sold.

484 Duval, Mathias Marie, 1844–1907. Paris

485 Flint, Austin, Jr., 1836–1915. New York
Austin Flint, Jr., the fifth in line of medical ancestry, was an eminent physiologist who made studies of nitrogen excretion and cholesterol.

486 Goddard, Paul Beck, 1809–66.

487 Hill, Archibald Vivian, 1886– London

488 Holmes, Samuel Jackson, 1868– Berkeley, Calif.


From 1852 until his death Hooker was professor of medicine at Yale. He was the author of a series of scientific books for the young as well as several professional works.

490 Horner, William Edmonds, 1793–1853. Philadelphia
A treatise on special and general anatomy. 2d ed. v. 2. 529 p. Philadelphia: Carey & Lea, 1830.
Horner was anatomy prosector to Wistar, Dorsey and Physick, eventually becoming professor of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania. He discovered the tensor tars indicators supplying the lacrimal apparatus (1824) and investigated the odoriferous axillary glands in the negro, the muscular tube of the rectum and the membranes of the larynx.

491 Hunter, Robert, 1805–67. Glasgow
An anatomical remembrancer, or a text-book of anatomy; for the use of students attending the anatomical class of the Anderson University, Glasgow. 103 p. 16th. Glasgow: A. Coleville, 1833.

492 Innes, John, 1739–77. Edinburgh
Description of the human muscles, as they appear on dissection . . . 184 p. illus. 12th. Glasgow: pr. by and for J. Cameron, 1824.

This interesting small volume was published first in 1777, the year of Innes' death. Dr. Alexander Monro 2d (1733–1817), Innes' teacher and patron revised the manuscript and made some corrections. (n.w.o.)

493 Keith, Sir Arthur, 1866–1955. Downe, Kent

Popular anatomy and physiology, adapted to the use of students and general readers. 408 p. 6 pl. Portland: Sanborn & Carter, 1852.
496 Laurent, L. Toulon; Paris

497 Lawrence, Sir William, 1783–1867. London
Lectures on physiology, zoology, and the natural history of man, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons. 495 p. 7 pl. Salem: Foote and Brown, 1828.

The author's treatise on hernia (1807) was the standard one for years, but even more distinguished was his comprehensive work on diseases of the eye (1833), which did much to advance ophthalmic surgery.

498 Lennsen, Heidi, 1909– New York

499 von Liebig, Justus, Baron, 1803–73. Giessen
Animal chemistry, or chemistry in its applications to physiology and pathology... New York: John Wiley, 1852.

First published in German in 1842, gave the first classification of organic food-stuffs and the processes of nutrition. It introduced the concept of metabolism. An English edition came out in Cambridge the same year.

500 MacDonald, Arthur, 1856–1936.
Washington, D.C.

501 Montessori, Maria, 1870–1952. Rome

502 Nancrede, Charles Beylard, 1847–1921.
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dr. Nancrede's Lectures upon the principles of surgery were the lectures to which I listened as a senior student at the University of Michigan. They were published the year of my graduation at Ann Arbor. There was a good deal about apoplexy, septicaemia, hepatic fever, and the like. Dr. Nancrede was a most conscientious Listerian but (I think now) over zealous as we all were at that time in the matter of drainage by tubes, and capillary drains, and as to the use of chemical antiseptic dressings, irrigations and so on. (H.w.o.)

503 Orr, William S., ed. London
Circle of the sciences... 3 v. illus. London: Wm. S. Orr and Co., 1854.


504 Owen, Sir Richard, 1804–92. London
Lectures on the comparative anatomy and physiology of the invertebrate animals, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons, in 1843. 392 p. illus. London: Longman and others, 1843.

Owen, a great morphologist, ranks next to Cuvier in scope. He was one of the earliest workers with the microscope in England, and a founder and charter member of the Royal Microscopic Society.

505 Paley, William, 1743–1805. England

Paley, an exponent of theological utilitarianism, proved the existence of God in the design apparent in natural phenomena, and particularly in the human body—thus arguing against the theory of adaptation of the organism to its circumstances by use.

506 Quain, Jones, 1795–1851.

This was among the most important of the English text-books on anatomy. An 11th edition was published in 1908–9.

507 Randell, Henry Kemp.
Elements of osteology, or the minute anatomy of the bones... 2d ed. 238 p. 12°. London: pr. for S. Highly, 1831.

Autographed inside front cover:—"Joseph Webster, June 1st, 1832." (H.w.o.)

508 Ranney, Ambrose Loomis, 1848–1905.
New York

509 Smith, Henry Hollingsworth, 1815–90.
Philadelphia

510 Towles, William Beverly, 1847–93.
Charlottesville, Va.
Anatomy notes... 2 pts. 640 p. 4°. (Charlottesville, Va.): Anderson Bros., 1890.

Lithographed.
Medicine

511 Agenda du Chimiste.

Supplement (1886) contains reports of M. Pasteur sur la rage with comments by others.

Signature: Paul Paquin, M.D.

512 Andral, Gabriel, 1797–1876. Paris
Medical clinic; or, reports of medical cases... Condensed and tr., with observations extracted from the writings of the most distinguished medical authors. 299 p. 8°. Philadelphia: Haswell, Barrington, and Hastwell, 1838.

Bound with: Cutler, Thomas. The surgeon's practical guide...

Andral was a clear, methodic, analytic spirit who opposed all scholastic eccentricity and fanaticism and is especially remembered as the first to urge a chemical examination of the blood in morbid conditions (1843). His Clinique medicale (1829–33) was the first work in which a series of medical cases is employed as a means of establishing the data of internal medicine.

513 Annaire de Médecine... 1854.
Annaire de médecine et de chirurgie pratiques pour 1854; resumé de travaux pratiques les plus importants publiés en France et à l'étranger, pendant l'année 1853, by (J.) A. Jamain and A. Wahu. 308 p. 16°. Paris: Germe Baillière, 1854.

514 Athanassio-Benisty, Marie. Paris

515 Atkins, Dudley, 1798–1848.
Medical and surgical cases and observations. 127 p. 2 pl. New York: Peter Hill, 1834.

This book is dedicated to Dr. James Jackson at Harvard. It includes reports cases of some interest of spinal curvature, mollities ossium, compound fracture of the legs, and a special dressing for transverse wounds of the extremities. (H.W.O.)

516 Augustin, George. New Orleans

The author was a special stenographer to the U.S. Marine Hospital Service at New Orleans during the yellow fever epidemic, 1897.

517 Barnett, Henry Norman, 1872– Belfast
Accidental injuries to workmen with reference to workmen's compensation act, 1906... With article on injuries to the organs of special sense by Cecil E. Shaw... and legal introduction by Thomas J. Campbell... 376 p. London: Reeman, Limited, 1909.

518 Barthez, A. E., 1811–91. Paris
Traité clinique et pratique des maladies des enfants, by E. Barthez and F. Rillic... 2d ed. 3 v. Paris: Germe Baillière, 1861.
An early account of poliomyelitis appears in v. 1, chap. 8.

519 Bartholow, Roberts, 1831–1904. Philadelphia

Bartholow was an army surgeon, physiologist, sanitary reformer, writer and physician.

520 —— On the antagonism between medicines and between remedies and diseases; being the Cartwright Lectures for the year 1880. 122 p. New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1881.

521 Bazin, Ernest, 1807–78. Paris
French dermatologist who brought order out of chaos in the field of parasitology. He also reported favorable influence of an acute infection on mycosis fungoides.


523 Bier, August, 1861–1949. Berlin
Bier was the acknowledged leader of modern German surgery.

Thomas introduced the practice of damming for the treatment of cases of delayed ununited fractures in 1876. In 1903, Bier introduced this method which Thomas had constantly taught and used as a means of treatment from 1876 to 1891, but British and American surgeons speak of it as Bier's method.
EXPERIMENTS

AND

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

GASTRIC JUICE,

AND THE

PHYSIOLOGY OF DIGESTION.

BY WILLIAM BEAUMONT, M. D.

Surgeon to the U. S. Army.

PLATTSBURGH,

PRINTED BY F. P. ALLEN.

1833.

There is an excellent bibliography arranged chronologically and beginning with Paré, Nicoladoni, and Thomas. The bibliography is also indexed by authors. (h.w.o.)

525 Bigelow, Henry Jacob, 1818–90. Boston


526 Bigelow, Jacob, 1787–1879. Boston

Jacob Bigelow was the father of H. J. Bigelow. He was a distinguished early American physician and botanist. Garrison states that his wise sanitary rulings limited the 1832 cholera mortality of Boston to 100 as against 3000 for New York. (h.w.o.)

527 Billings, Frank, 1854–1932. Chicago

Dr. Billings and his associates at Rush Medical College and the Presbyterian Hospital were chiefly responsible for calling attention (1903–1915) to the role of localized infectious foci in heart, kidney and joint diseases previously of obscure or unknown origin.

528 Billings, Frank Seaver, 1845–1912. Chicago


529 Blumer, George, 1872– New Haven


Mémoire sur les hémorragies internes de l'utérus ... Suivi des aphorismes d'Andrew Blake, sur les hemorragies uterines. 191 p. Paris: Gabon, 1819. Δ

This French physician and midwife described hydatidiform mole in 1827.

531 Bouchut, J. Eugène, 1818–91. Paris

Dictionnaire de médecine et de thérapeutique médicale et chirurgicale ... by E. Bouchut and Armand Després. 2d ed. 1470 p. illus. 4. Paris: Germer Bailliére, 1873.

Bouchut described respiration seen in children with bronchopneumonia in which inspiration is shorter than expiration (1843), devised tubes for use in intubation of larynx (1857) and described neurasthenia (1860).


He was consulting surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital and to the Foundling Hospital, President of the Royal College of Surgeons (1920–1923), and author of numerous articles and books on surgical subjects.

533 Braidwood, Peter Murray, 1842–1905. Birkenhead, England

On pyaemia or suppurative fever, being the Astley Cooper prize essay for 1868. 287 p. 12 pl. London: John Churchill & Sons, 1868.

p. vi. "More than a year after the Lister address in Dublin—but neither Lister nor the antiseptic method is mentioned!" (h.w.o.)

534 Brainard, Daniel, 1812–66. Chicago

Dr. Brainard was one of the founders of Rush Medical College. In 1854 he was awarded a prize by a committee of the American Medical Association with an essay on a new method of treating ununited fractures and certain deformities of the osseous system. He also wrote numerous papers on spina bifida, wiring of fractures, drilling for non-union, fracture deformities, etc. Garrison credits him with "the invention of the bone drill," but it should read "a bone drill." (h.w.o.)

535 Brodie, Sir Benjamin Collins, 1783–1862. London

The works of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, with autobiography, collected and arranged by Charles Hawkins. 3 v. London: Longman and others, 1865.
Brodie was a pupil of John Abernethy and Sir Everard Home, and a disciple of Bichat. He was a surgeon of unusual ability with a fine background, exceptional training, and unusual personality. His biography is one that will afford inspiration to any ambitious student. He made an almost ideal professional success. (h.w.o.)

536 Brouardel, Paul, 1837–1906. Paris


Brouardel is memorable in the field of medical jurisprudence for his exhaustive monographs on death and sudden death, strangulation, suffocation, drowning, etc.

537 Brousais, F. J. V., 1772–1838. Paris


The first edition was published in 1808.

Brousais was born in Brittany, and had a military career before graduating in medicine in 1803. He was over enthusiastic as to the use of leeches and bleeding. (h.w.o.)
539 Brown (or Bruno), John, 1735-88. Edinburgh
The Brunonian theory of disease was a great influence upon practice for many years, but "he was a coarse man of low habits whom Cullen had launched, but who, like Columbo, Borelli, and other ingrates, turned against his teacher...to exalt himself." Garrison.

The history of the subject is discussed on pp. 3-45.

541 Byrne, Bernard Myles, 1813-60. U.S. Army

542 Cadogan, William, 1711-97.
A dissertation on the gout, and all chronic diseases, jointly considered, as proceeding from the same causes...2d ed. 99 p. London: J. Dodson, 1771.
This book excited great attention and ran through 8 editions in one year. Cadogan’s advice on moderate exercise and moderation in drinking as a cure for gout caused much criticism. Indirectly through this work Cadogan became a friend of David Garrick, the actor, at whose death he was present.

543 Caldwell, Charles, 1772-1853. Philadelphia
Medical and physical memoirs, containing...a particular inquiry into the origin and nature of the late pestilential epidemics of the United States. 348 p. Philadelphia: Thomas and William Bradford, 1801.
Caldwell was surgeon of a brigade during the “Whiskey Insurrection” and distinguished himself in the yellow fever epidemic in 1793. He was a pioneer of medical schools and medical philosophy in the Mississippi Valley and an important influence in the founding of two famous schools.

544 Cathell, Daniel Webster, 1839-1925.
Also: Book on...Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company, 1928.
An earlier edition of this volume supplied many of the instructive suggestions regarding the social and economic phases of medical practice that I needed when I began practice—points neglected then, and still, in our formal courses. (H.W.O.)

545 Caverly, Charles Solomon, 1856-1918.
Contains the works of Caverly and those of Robert W. Lovett, E. G. Martin, Bertha E. Weisbrod, W. L. Aycock, Harold L. Amoss, and Edward Taylor.

546 Charcot, Jean Martin, 1825-93. Paris
The Charcot joint was believed by many, including Virchow, to be a local condition and not a manifestation of a peripheral nerve trophic disturbance. Dr. Ridlon has written me: “E. C. Seguin, Professor of Neurology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, was my preceptor while I was a medical student. He turned over to my care a woman living on the north side of 42nd St., west of 10th Ave., the wife of a tailor, who had tabetic knee joints and encouraged me to write my graduating thesis on the arthropathies and crises of locomotor ataxia. This I did in the summer vacation of 1877. I naturally read everything I could find on, or relating to, the subject. Seguin was the son of a French doctor and familiar with the language. He had studied under Charcot. If Charcot had already written on the arthropathies at that time I am sure that the Seguins, father and son who lived together, would have told me. I wished to print my thesis as it was given an “A 1” by the president of the college, but Seguin said to wait until the old woman died and then to get her knees and spinal cord and have a complete paper. Accordingly I did not print it. Not long afterwards I learned that Charcot had described the condition. I have always thought that if I had printed my paper when I wished the name might have been ‘Ridlon’s’ instead of ‘Charcot’s joints.’ But I have never learned when Charcot’s mention of the arthropathies was first printed.” (H.W.O.)
Charcot, famous teacher at La Salpêtrière, created there the greatest neurological clinic of modern times. He was a pioneer of psychotherapy, and left many memorable descriptions of nervous disorders.

Charcot’s lectures in Paris were well prepared and staged, and attracted large audiences. Charcot was one of the first to show that the primary lesions of infantile paralysis were in the anterior horn of the gray matter of the spinal cord. (See: Tubby, A. H., 1903, p. 15.) (H.W.O.)

548 Clarke, John Henry, 1852-1931. London
Clarke was editor of Homeopathic World and author of many articles on various medical and non-medical subjects.

Malingering and feigned sickness by Sir John Collie...
Collie wrote extensively on pensions, insurance, compensation, etc.

551 Cornil, André Victor, 1837–1908. Paris
Title page missing.
Cornil was the first to show that infantile paralysis was primary in the spinal cord. (Tubby, A. H., 1903, p. 15.)

552 Curling, Thomas Blizzard, 1811–88. London
A treatise on tetanus... 126 p. Philadelphia: Haswell, Barrington, and Haswell, 1837.
Curling, of the London Hospital, was the first accurately to note the clinical picture of cretinism, which Ord was later to name "myxoedema." Curling also was the first to suggest deficiency of the thyroid as a cause of cretinism. Although not the first to note duodenal ulcers as a complication of burns, Curling correlated the work of previous writers on the subject and directed attention to it.

553 Davis, David Daniel, 1777–1841. London
Acute hydrocephalus, or water in the head; an inflammatory disease, and curable equally by same means with other diseases of inflammation. 126 p. 8°. Philadelphia: Adam Waldie, 1840.
Treatment by cupping, emetics, and purgatives on the supposition that the disease was inflammatory. Some cures were reported. (H.W.O.)
Davis was physician-accoucheur at the birth of Queen Victoria.

554 Davis, Nathan Smith, 1817–1904. Chicago
Clinical lectures on various important diseases; being a collection of the clinical lectures delivered in the medical wards of Mercy Hospital, Chicago. Ed. by Frank H. Davis. 262 p. New York: Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co., 1873.
Nathan Smith Davis, the leading Chicago practitioner of his day, is called the Father of the American Medical Association. He wrote a history of medical education in the United States (1851) and a much better report on the same subject (1877).

A practical treatise on the domestic management and most important diseases of advanced life... 226 p. Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard, 1849.

556 Dible, James Henry, 1889–Cardiff

557 Dickson, Samuel, 1802–69. London
Fallacies of the faculty; with the principles of the chrono-thermal system... 2d ed. 328 p. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., 1841.

558 Diday, Paul, 1812–94. Lyon

559 Dingman, Harold William, 1884–Chicago

560 Dougall, John, 1829–1908. Glasgow

561 Duchenne, G. B. A., 1806–75. Boulogne
In 1855 Duchenne... localized this lesion (infantile paralysis) in the anterior horn cells of the gray matter in the spinal cord. The disease, known as anterior poliomyelitis acuta, was diagnosed with constantly increasing frequency throughout Europe and the United States. Of the twelve years spent in Boulogne nothing is known; he made no announcement of any discovery during that time. In 1842, when almost 36 years of age, he set out for Paris carrying with him his beloved battery—the key which was to unlock for him the door to fame. "Goodness knows," he says in his introduction to the Physiologie des Mouvements, "the collection of facts I give in this work have cost me an endless amount of time and pains, and if my life permits, I hope, with the aid of God, and the courtesy of my colleagues, to finish what I have put my hand to." Thus we have come by one of the best treatises ever written on the dissection of the living human body.

562 Duhem, Paul.

563 Dulles, Charles Winslow, 1850–1921.
Philadelphia

564 Earle, Sir James, 1755–1817. London
Bound with: Earle, Sir James. Observations on the cursed...
565 Ehrenfest, Hugo, 1870–1942. St. Louis
The chapters on intracranial injuries and brachial birth palsy include sections entitled “historical facts.” The first exact description of brachial birth palsy, according to Stransky, was published by Danyan in 1851 (p. 165). This form of paralysis was discussed also by Duchenne (1862 and 1872) and by Sëllingmüller (1874). It was made the subject of a monograph by Erb (1874) for whom the condition has been named. In the chapter on intracranial injuries one section is spasticity is referred to as Little’s symptom complex but Little is not mentioned as a source on this subject. (h.w.o.)

566 Ellis, Edward. London
Translation from the 4th English edition. Dr. Ellis was physician to the Victoria Hospital for sick children and his book was selected to fill a gap in the French medical literature of the period. (h.w.o.)

“Lister, p. 136”—(h.w.o.)

568 Falconer, William, 1744–1824. Bath
Observations on Dr. Cadogan’s dissertation on the gout and all chronic diseases. 2d ed. 115 p. Bath: J. Dodsley, 1772.
Bound with: Cadogan, A dissertation on the gout, 1771.

569 Fergusson, Sir William, 1808–77. Edinburgh
First ed. On the title page: “To Professor Tyndall, F.R.S. With the author’s comp.”
The author pays tribute not only to the memory of John Hunter, but also to James Wardrop, Sir William Lawrence, Joseph Hodgson, Sir James Young Simpson, and James Syme. (h.w.o.)

570 Fischer, Martin Henry, 1879– Cincinnati


572 Flügge, Carl, 1847–1923. Göttingen

573 Forbes, Sir John, 1787–1861. London
Translator of Auenbrugger and Lænæc, Forbes compiled a manual of select medical bibliography (1835) which was, according to Fulton, the first serious attempt by anyone in the English-speaking world to give a subject classification for medical literature.

574 Fowler, Orson Squire, 1809–87. New York


576 Freckleton, George. Liverpool

577 Fuller, Henry William, 1820–73. London

578 Gardner, D. Pereira, –1853. Philadelphia
Medical chemistry for the use of students and the profession . . . 396 p. illus. Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard, 1848.

579 Gélineau, Edouard, 1859–1906. Paris
Gélineau, in 1880, described narcolepsy for the first time.

580 Gleason, John D.
Title page missing.

A report on hospital gangrene, erysipelas and pyaemia, as observed in the departments of the Ohio and the Cumberland . . . 95 p. 1 tab. Louisville: Bradley & Gilbert, 1863.
Autographed by M. Goldsmith for Dr. Seymour. "For the Lister collection, May 1948, h.w.o."

Son of Dr. Alban Smith (whose name was changed to Goldsmith by Act of the New York Legislature), the author and his father were credited with being the first in this country to adopt the practice of lithotripsy. During the Civil War he was in charge of the General Army Hospital in Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he made exhaustive studies of pyemia and hospital gangrene and the bromide treatment of the latter.

582 Goillon, Heinrich, Jr., 1801-83. Weimar
Scrofulous affections and the advantages of their treatment according to the principles and experiences of homeopathy ... tr. from the German by Emil Tietze. 255 p. New York: Boericke & Tafel, 1872.

London
Gowers was a versatile research worker and writer who made important contributions to our knowledge of the finer anatomy of the nervous system. He described atactic paraplegia and other central and peripheral nerve lesions. He made his own illustrations for a fine work in medical ophthalmology. (h.w.o.)

Original description by Duchenne in 1861. Sir Charles Bell reported cases in 1830. (h.w.o.)

585 Gradle, Henry, 1855-1911.
Chicago
Gradle, ophthalmologist of Chicago, wrote the first book in English on the germ theory.

586 Grasett, Fred Lemoyne.
Toronto
Clinical notes at lectures of Prof. Lister with notes from him in the clinical wards of the Royal Infirmary, Jan. 1870. Edinburgh: F. LeM. Grasett: Session 1870-71. (Handwritten notes.)
Presented to h.w.o. by the nephew of the writer, A. B. LeMesurier, of Toronto, Ontario.

587 Great Britain. General Board of Health.
Papers relating to the history and practice of vaccination, presented to both houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty. 188 p. diagr. 4°. London: George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode, 1857.

588 Griffith, Matthew Milton.
Pennsylvania
Corpulence: treated without starvation; or, how to get lean. 2d ed. 79 p. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: E. B. Tordy, 1877.

589 Griscom, John Hoskins, 1809-74.
New York

590 Guyer, Michael Frederic, 1874--
Madison, Wis.

591 Hall, Marshall, 1790-1857.
London
Hall made important contributions to our knowledge of the transmission of nerve impulses and the nature of reflex action. He developed bitter opposition, not only among his contemporaries, but from his students also. The Royal Society refused to publish his communications in 1837, after his original paper in 1833. In 1850, when he was 60 years old, he finally became a member of the Royal Society. (h.w.o.)

592 Hall, William Whitty, 1810-76.
New York
Fun better than physic; or, everybody's life-preserver. 333 p. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co., 1884.
Hall was a popular medical writer and editor of Hall's Journal of Health and Hall's Medical Advisor.

593 Hamilton, Allan McLane, 1848-1919.
New York

594 Hamilton, John B., 1847-98.
Chicago
Successful surgeon, writer and worker for reform in the United States Marine Hospital Service, Hamilton was editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association and professor of surgery at Rush and at Chicago Polyclinic.

595 Haskins, Edward Branch, -1868.
Clarksville, Tenn.

596 Henderson, Charles Richmond, 1848-1915.
Chicago
An extensive study of the early experience of Germany in the care of industrial accidents. (h.w.o.)

597 Henoch, Eduard, 1820-1900.
Berlin
598 d'Hérelle, Felix Hubert, 1873--
France; Canada
The bacteriophage; its role in immunity. Tr. by
George H. Smith. 287 p. illus. Baltimore: Williams &
Wilkins Company, 1922.
Albee and some others seized upon the bacteriophage
theory to account for the reduced amount of purulent
discharge, the freedom from septic complications, and the
"automatic" sort of healing that takes place in osteomyel-
itis and other infected wounds treated by the "Orr
method." Bacteriophage was introduced into wounds
when it was not found "naturally." I had a high per-
centage of cures before any of my wounds had been
studied for bacteriophage. Wounds without bacteri-
ophage (and we do not introduce any) seem to heal about
the same as the others. It is our feeling that the action of
bacteriophage in wounds is limited to the area between
the wound surface and the dressing while the patient's
defense and powers of repair with which we should prin-
cipally concern ourselves lie mostly in and beneath the
wound surface. (h.w.o.)

599 Hewson, William, 1739--74. London
The works of William Hewson, ed... by George
Gulliver. 360 p. front. port. illus. London: pr. for
Sydenham Society, 1846.
Hewson established the fact that fibrinogen is respon-
sible for the clotting of blood; he first described the lymp-
phocyte.

600 Hey, William, Jr., 1772--1844. Leeds
A treatise on the puerperal fever, illustrated by
cases, which occurred in Leeds and its vicinity, in the
years 1809--1812. 238 p. London: Longman and others,
1815. \(\Delta\)

601 Hinsdale, Guy, 1858--1948.
Pennsylvania; Virginia
Acromegaly... 88 p. illus. Detroit: William M.
Warren, 1898.

602 Hoffman, Henry, 1847--
Omaha, Neb.
A perfect life and how to live it. 2d ed. 229 p. port.
Omaha, Neb.: Art Card Co., 1923.

603 Holmes, George Winslow, 1876--
Boston
Roentgen interpretation; a manual for students and
practitioners, by George W. Holmes and Howard E.
Ruggles. 2d ed. 228 p. illus. Philadelphia: Lea &
Febiger, 1921.

604 Hood, Peter, 1809--90.
London
A treatise on gout, rheumatism and the allied

605 Horner, Gustavus R. B.
Philadelphia
Medical and topographical observations upon the
Mediterranean; and upon Portugal, Spain, and other
countries. 212 p. illus. (In Bell's medical library.)
Philadelphia: Haswell, Barrington, and Haswell, 1839.

Research and medical progress and other add-
Surgical ethics. p. 60. (h.w.o.)

607 Howard, Thomas.
London
On the loss of teeth; and on the best means of re-
storeing them. 61 p. 1 pl. 16°. London: Simpkin and
Marshall, 1857.
Surgeon dentist to His Grace the Archbishop of Can-
terbury.

608 Hufeland, Christoph Wilhelm, 1762--1836.
Berlin
Manuel de médecin pratique... tr. from the
German 4th ed. by A. L. Jourdan. 379 p. Bruxelles:
Soc. Typographique Belge, 1841.
Hufeland was court physician at Weimar and is best
known for a popular book on personal hygiene, Makro-
biatik... which went through many editions.

609 Hunkin, Samuel J.
San Francisco
Argument of Dr. Samuel J. Hunkin in his own
defense; before Committee on Ethics of the County
Medical Society of San Francisco, California. 12 p.
(n.d.) Paper bound.

610 Irvine, Kenneth Neville.
Henely-on-Thames
The B.C.G. vaccine. 70 p. London: Humphrey Mil-
ford, 1934.

611 Jackson, Josephine Agnes, 1865--1945.
Chicago
Outwitting our nerves; a primer of psychotherapy,
by Josephine A. Jackson and Helen M. Salisbury. 403

612 Jackson, Thomas Wright, 1870--1925.
Philadelphia; Manila, P.I.
Plague; its cause and the manner of its extension;
it's menace; its control and suppression; its diagnosis
and treatment. With bacteriologic observations by
Otto Schöbl. 192 p. illus. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippin-
cott Company, 1916.

613 von Jaksch, Rudolf, Ritter von Wartenhorst,
1855--1947.
Prague
Manuel de diagnostic des maladies internes... tr.
from the German by L. Moulé. 354 p. Paris: Georges
Carré, 1888.

von Jaksch wrote the classical description of infantile
pseudoleukaemic anaemia, the condition known as "von
Jaksch's disease," and made important investigations
concerning acetone in diabetic urine.

614 Johnson, Robert Wallace.
Friendly cautions to the heads of families and
others, very necessary to be observed in order to pre-
serve health and long life: with ample directions to nurses who attend the sick, women in child-bed, etc. 1st Am. ed. from 3d London ed. 161 p. 12°. Philadelphia: James Humphreys, 1804.

615 Johnstone, James, 1778-1845. Birmingham

616 Jones, Joseph, 1833-96. New Orleans

Note: "Add to List Coll.—H.W.O."

The whole life of Dr. Jones was devoted to the thankless task of promoting civic and military hygiene in the city. He is probably best known for his writings on diseases in the southern states.

617 Keen, William Williams, 1837-1932. Philadelphia

Presented to Dr. Harvey Cushing by Brown University. (Dr. Keen was Brown '59.) Harvey Cushing bookplate on inside front cover.

Keen, professor of surgery at Jefferson Medical College, was a military surgeon during the Civil War. He was a brilliant and skilful operator, particularly in diseases of the brain. In this little volume are essays on a number of subjects, including several on antiseptic and aseptic surgery and the work of Pasteur and Lister.


619 Kerr, Le Grand, 1870— Brooklyn

620 Klein, Edward Emanuel, 1844-1925. London

621 Koch, Robert, 1843-1910. Berlin

Koch’s epochal work (1878) on the aetiology of traumatic infectious disease established his reputation. He inoculated animals with material from various sources and produced six types of infection, each due to microorganisms. He carried these infections through several generations of animals. His great work determined the role of bacteria in the aetiology of wound infections and demonstrated for the first time the specificity of infection.

622 Kopeloff, Nicholas, 1890— New York


This is another volume from the library of Dr. F. X. Dercum... In a good historical review, Nicolaus Andre (1756), John Fothergill (1773), and others are credited with early contributions to the subject. Both cuts and texts appear to be of superior character. (H.W.O.)

Krause opened the skull of a patient and excised the ganglion of the 5th cranial nerve—a procedure for the relief of facial neuralgia (1893). He also popularized the use of whole thickness skin grafts (1893).

624 Kuhne, Louis. Leipzig


626 Latham, Peter Mere, 1789-1875. London

627 Lauth, G., 1858— Paris

628 Le Gendre, Paul, 1852-1936. Paris

629 Lemaire, François Jules, 1814— Paris
There was a previous article (1860) on the use of coal tar disinfectants in hygiene, therapeutics, and natural history. In this work Lemaire describes many interesting experiments to show that carbolic acid prevents fermentation under all kinds of circumstances. It is upon these experiments that Lemaire’s claim rests, that he preceded Lister in the use of carbolic acid in surgery. There is nothing in Lemaire’s writings, however, to suggest that he had any such conception of the application of carbolic acid to surgery as Lister, or that he made any effort to inaugurate such a program as Lister so carefully planned and carried to success. Dr. Howard A. Kelly championed the cause of Lemaire, J. Am. M. Ass., 1901, 36: 1083-1088, as a predecessor of Lister in the use of the carbolic acid in surgery, and then ignored Carroll and Reed’s other associates when he wrote Walter Reed and yellow fever. (H. W. O.)


Lister’s earliest writings on the antiseptic system and the treatment of compound fractures show that his original idea was to use carbolic acid to exclude infection from wounds. This conception is applied at first both to the surgical operation and to the after care. That he was led away from this plan by those who advocated irrigations and frequent chemical dressings seems quite certain. The “Orr method” of infrequent, non-chemical dressings I consider to be a return to the original, and, I think, the surgically correct Lister idea.

In connection with the series of Lister articles in the London Lancet during 1875 there was some account of his travels on the continent and an interesting editorial, Lancet, i. 866. Lister was received with great enthusiasm by many continental societies. He was welcomed at Leipzig by Thiersch where his health and that of Mrs. Lister was proposed by Prof. Volkman who had come to Halle for the occasion. Lister told his audience that he had tried salicylic acid and had found it inferior to carbolic acid for the Lister dressing. It was interesting to note, however, that at this time Lister advocated the removal and insertion of drainage tubes in which, of course, the principle of complete exclusion of infection was disregarded in the interest of the supposed necessity of maintaining drainage by tubes. A point to which I have frequently directed attention is that with a non-antiseptic pack, continuous drainage around the edges of the dressing is maintained and protection of the wound against invasion of organisms from the outside is secured if the dressing is left alone. The use of chemical antiseptics in the part of the dressing outside of the wound and away from the surface may still be desirable, but no opportunity should be afforded for the active introduction of infection to points beneath the dressing. (H. W. O.)

632 —— The third Huxley lecture, delivered before the Medical School of Charing Cross Hospital. 58 p. London: Harrison & Sons, 1907. Inflammation and infection in wounds. This lecture is a review in 1900 of Lister’s own impressions as to his original work on antisepsis. His final paragraph is very significant—“It has since been shown that putrefaction though a most serious cause of mischief in wounds, is not its only cause. In other words, it has been proved that there are microbes which produce septic effects without occasioning unpleasant smell. But the principle that first guided me still retains, I believe, its full value, and the endeavor to apply that principle so as to ensure the greatest safety with the least attendant disadvantage has been my chief life work.”

*Lister referred, of course, to his effort to prevent putrefaction in wounds. One of the things the present writer would like to know is what Lister’s ideas were at this time as to the relative value of germ exclusion vs. germ control in the wound by means of chemical dressings; also exactly what his ideas were as to the influence of the latter in affording opportunities for secondary and additional infection. I have recently employed the illustration that a housewife who opened her jars of preserves daily after canning would not be able for very long to keep them in the sterile state necessary for preservation. (H. W. O.)


Clipping from Swedish newspaper showing sketch of Lord Lister with Sir Joseph Dimsdale is tipped in.

635 —— Joseph Lister’s erste Veröffentlichungen über antiseptische Wundbehandlung (1867, 1868, 1869). Tr. and introd. by Friedrich Trendelenburg. 139 p. (In Klassiker der Medizin, ed. by Karl Sudhoff.) Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1912.


See the lecture by B. Brodhurst “On loose cartilages in knee joints” (pp. 141-144) and E. C. Ring’s “Annual report of the surgical cases treated in the hospital during 1866” including a study of 30 compound fractures (pp. 397-467). (H. W. O.)


Louis was the founder of medical statistics, a strong adherent of facts and figures, and an outstanding morbid anatomist. His principal researches are on tuberculosis and typhoid fever. He was the first, after Floyer, to use the watch in timing the pulse.

640 Lucas-Championnière, Just, 1843–1913. Paris


642 McClellan, George, 1849–1913. Philadelphia

Grandson of the McClellan (1796–1847) who was one of the founders of Jefferson Medical College, the author founded the Pennsylvania School of Anatomy and Surgery (1881) and later became professor of applied anatomy at Jefferson. His book The regional anatomy (1891) is a valuable and beautiful book with drawings and photographs made by Dr. McClellan himself.

643 MacLeod, Roderick, –1852. London
On rheumatism in its various forms, and on the affections of internal organs, more especially the heart and brain, to which it gives rise. 164 p. London: Longman and others, 1842.

644 MacNevin, Malcolm Graeme, 1865–1944. New York

645 Magendie, François, 1783–1855. Paris
Lectures on the blood; and on the changes which it undergoes during disease . . . 276 p. (In Bell's medical library.) Philadelphia: Haswell, Barrington, and Haswell, 1839.

Magendie, the pioneer of experimental physiology in France and founder of Journal de Physiologie Expérimentale (1821), in this research showed that secondary or subsequent injections of egg-albumin caused death in rabbits who had tolerated an initial injection. This was the first experiment in anaphylaxis, though Jenner in 1798 had observed the pigeon phenomenon in variolous inoculations.

646 Mann, Edward Cox, 1850–1908. New York
The nature and treatment of inebriety; also the opium habit and its treatment. 86 p. New York: Chas. A. Coffin, 1878.

647 Meige, Henry, 1866–1940. Paris

Bookplate of F. X. Dercum inside front cover. The preface, Les confidences d'un tiqueur is of interest; also the critique historique, pp. 46–64. The bibliography is complete and interesting. Dr. Dercum's article on spasmodic torticollis (1894) is mentioned. (H.w.o.)

648 Metchnikoff, Elie, 1845–1916. Russia; France

Metchnikoff's classical lectures on the pathology of inflammation appeared in Russian in 1892. The book was translated into French the same year, and the next year the English translation appeared.

649 Millard, Frederick Payne, ed., 1877–
Toronto

650 Miquel, Pierre, 1850–1922. France

Note on title page: "For the Lister collection. H.w.o."


652 Money, Angel, 1856–1904. London

653 Moodie, Roy Lee, 1880–1934. Chicago


655 Moody, Charles Stuart, 1870–1917. Hope, Idaho
656 Morrow, Albert Sidney, 1878- New York
This was quite a popular work but to show the state of "antiseptic surgery" in 1917 the following will perhaps suffice: "To destroy germs already present (in the wound) all particles of foreign matter should be removed and the wound should be swabbed out with tincture of iodine. As a dressing, gauze saturated with some antiseptic, such as carbolic acid or bichloride of mercury, may be used" (p. 170). For compound fractures he says: "...place a small strip of sterile gauze in the wound as a drain, and finally apply an antiseptic dressing and properly support the part with splints" (p. 226). Unfortunately the attempt to follow this very inadequate advice is still being made by many practitioners. (h.w.o.)

657 Moynihan, Berkeley George Andrew, 1st Baron, 1865-1936. Leeds, Eng.
The brilliant surgeon from Leeds read these lectures in Chicago and elsewhere in the United States during October and November 1917, in an effort to help the Americans understand the causes and conditions of the War. Power and LeFanu, in Lines, wrote that he made a marked impression. In his energy and frank ambition and his gift of oratory he was more like an American than an Englishman. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of the American College of Surgeons in 1917, and he delivered the first Murphy lecture in 1920, at which time he presented a great mace: "From the consulting surgeons of the British Army to the American College of Surgeons in memory of mutual work and good fellowship in the European War 1914-18."

658 Mühler, Paul Theodor, 1849-1918. Germany

659 New York. Board of Commissioners of Health.
Memorial drawn up by Lewis A. Sayre, M.D., resident physician, published by order of the Board.

660 Obstetrics.

661 Ordronaux, John, 1830-1908. New York
Prophylaxis, an anniversary oration; delivered before the New York Academy of Medicine, Dec. 19, 1866. 70 p. New York: Baillière Brothers, 1867. Paper bound.

662 Orr, Hiram Winnett, 1877-1956. Lincoln

663 Page, Herbert William, 1845-1926. London
Page made his mark as a railway witness when the railway companies had to contest many excessive claims. In this work he came into conflict with Erichsen's theories, for Page regarded "railway spine" as a mental condition caused partly by pain due to definite injury to ligamentous and muscular structures and partly by apprehension. His theories displaced the idea that the sufferings were due to concussion of the spinal cord.

664 —— Railway injuries; with special reference to those of the back and nervous system, in their medico-legal and clinical aspects. 148 p. London: Charles Griffin and Company, 1891.

665 Paget, Sir James, 1814-99. London
This great surgical pathologist, who was associated throughout his life with St. Bartholomew's, illustrates by his many original descriptions of morbid conditions that a surgeon can be a good clinical observer.


Excellent points in this small volume for the orthopedic surgeon are: periostitis (p. 1); bursae (p. 10); spine deformity (p. 25); caries of the spine (p. 39); ununited fractures (p. 130); one case treated by open reduction and ivory pegs (p. 131).
Paget was a pupil of W. J. Little. (h.w.o.)

668 Paget, Stephen, 1855-1926. London
This book is the result of Mr. Paget's service as secretary for twelve years to the Association for the Advancement of Medicine by Research and a reply to the antiviscerists. (h.w.o.)
THE H. WINNETT ORR COLLECTION AND OTHER RARE BOOKS

669 Panama Canal.
In commemoration of the builders of the Panama Canal.
Contributors: Victor G. Vaughan; William Allen Pusey; Simon Flexner; William C. Gorgas; Edwin O. Jordan; William J. Mayo; Frederick L. Hoffman; Charles Casedy Bass.

670 Pasteur, Louis, 1822–95. Paris

671 Paton, D. Montgomerie. Heidelberg
The author presents a new theory of immunity and argument for the use of sera and vaccines. He discarded wound antisepsics and relied upon the exclusion of infection and antitdiphtheria serum for wound treatment. Like many others, he was wrong when he said: "Antiseptic surgery has been followed by aseptic methods. In the first the object aimed at was the elimination of the infective agent by chemical methods." See my remarks on Lister and wound treatment. (n.w.o.)

672 Pearl, Raymond, 1879–1940. Baltimore
Pearl of Johns Hopkins did important work in the field of vital statistics.

673 von Pfaundler, Meinhard, 1872–1917. Munich

674 Philip, Alexander Philip Wilson, 1772–1851. Edinburgh
A treatise on febrile diseases, including intermitting, remitting, and continued fevers; eruptive fevers; inflammations; hemorrhagies; and the profluvia; in which an attempt is made to present, at one view, whatever, in the present state of medicine, it is requisite for the physician to know, respecting the symptoms, causes, and cure of those diseases; with experimental essays on certain febrile symptoms; on the nature of inflammation; and on the manner on which opium and tobacco act on the living animal body, by A. Philips Wilson. v. 1 of 5 v. contained in
Contains 2 vols. of the English ed.
Dr. Philip's works prior to 1807 appeared under the name of Alexander Philip Wilson; after that date he used the name of Philip, A.P.W.
This 1809 work was undoubtedly printed from the second English edition, the first volume of which came out in 1803.

675 Philips, Benjamin, 1805–61. London

676 Prevention of Disease.

677 Radcliffe, Charles Bland, 1822–89. London
Bound with: Gosselin, Clinical lectures . . .

678 Raspail, François Vincent, 1794–1878. Paris
Raspail was one of the earliest cultivators of histology.

Raymond started in life as an army veterinarian, but took his medical degree at Paris in 1876 and became Charcot's successor at the Salpêtrière. He is remarkable for his lectures and works on diseases of the nervous system.

680 Reeves, Charles Evans. Glasgow

681 Renouard, Pierre Victor, 1798–

682 Ricord, Philippe, 1800–89. Paris
Illustrations of syphilitic disease . . . tr. from the French by Thomas F. Betton . . . with the addition of a history of syphilis, and a complete bibliography and formulary of remedies, collated and arranged by
683 Rockwell, George Edmund, 1895–
Weslaco, Texas

684 Rogers, James Frederick, 1870–
Washington, D. C.

685 Ross, James, 1837–92.
Manchester
The graft theory of disease, being an application of Mr. Darwin’s hypothesis of pangenesis to the explanation of the phenomena of the zymotic diseases. 292 p. Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakiston, 1872.

686 Roth, Mathias, 1839–91.
London

687 Ruhrah, John, 1872–1935.
Baltimore
The orthopedic and operative treatments are considered in 20 pages (185–204). (h.w.o.)

688 Russell, James, 1754–1836.
Edinburgh
Russell was the first professor of clinical surgery at Edinburgh.

689 von Saar, Günther, 1878–1918.
Innsbruck

London

691 Satterlee, Francis Le Roy, 1847–1917.
New York
Rheumatism and gout. 83 p. Detroit: George S. Davis, 1890.

Berlin
Book plate of Dr. F. X. Dercum inside front cover. Book includes a short historical introduction and a bibliography of more than 500 titles. (h.w.o.)

693 Schultz, Johannes Heinrich, 1884–
Berlin

694 Scudamore, Charles, 1779–1849.
London
A treatise on the nature and cure of gout and rheumatism, including general considerations on morbid states of digestive organs; some remarks on regimen; and practical observations on gravel. 1st Am., from 2d London ed. 335 p. Philadelphia: Edward Earle, 1819.
The work was dedicated to Mathew Baillie. On p. 135, he states: "I know a gentleman of great intelligence, much subject to gout who is partial to heated air as a remedy, which he obtains by burning alcohol at the end of a tin tube bent in its form and connected with a wooden cradle to be received under the bed clothes... I do not consider it an appropriate remedy on general principle although there may be circumstances. . ." (h.w.o.)

695 Sedgwick, William Thompson, 1855–1921.
Boston

696 Séguin, Édouard, 1812–80.
New York

Vienna
The original, published in 1861, was one of the epoch-making books in medical literature. Semmelweis, who had earlier shown puerperal fever to be a septicemia, tried to improve conditions in the lying-in wards of Vienna and Budapest. He was maligned and misunderstood, partly because he wrote so poorly. His biographer, W. J. Sinclair, said, "If he could have written like Oliver Wendell Holmes, his *Ätiologie* would have conquered Europe in 12 months."

698 Sicard, Adrien, 1816–
France
Nouveau mode de pansement des plaies et blessures, suivi de diverses observations médico-chirurgicales. 268 p. 4 pl. Paris: Baillière, 1840.
Author’s autograph. (h.w.o.)

700 — Considérations d'hygiène publique et privée, lecture faite a la séance publique de la Société Royale de Médecine de Marseille, le 3 Septembre, 1846. 16 p. Marseille: Beliande, 1846.

Bound with: Sicard, Adrien. Nouveau mode de pansement...

701 Smith, Eustace, 1835–1914. London


702 Smith, Francis Gurney, 1818–78.

Philadelphia

Domestic medicine, surgery, and materia medica; with directions for the diet and management of the sick-room . . . 416 p. Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakiston, 1851.

Obstetrician and physiologist, Smith had Alexis St. Martin under observation in 1856, and published the results of his experiments in the Medical Examiner, 1856.

703 Sprengel, Kurt, 1766–1833. Halle

Handbuch der Pathologie. 3 v. sm. 8°. Pesth: Joseph Lenoir, 1801.

704 Spurzheim, John Gaspar, 1776–1832.

England

The physiognomical system of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim; founded on an anatomical and physiological examination of the nervous system in general, and of the brain in particular . . . 571 p. 18 pl. London: Baldwin, Cradock and Joy, 1815.

The theory that the functions of the brain can be localized in the cerebral cortex was introduced in somewhat fantastic form by Gall as organology and by his pupil Spurzheim as phrenology, their joint researches appearing in 1810–19. It contained many really important additions to cerebral anatomy and also the theory that the brain is a bundle of some 27 (later 37) separate "organs," presiding over the different moral, sexual, and intellectual traits of the individual, their size being proportional to the preponderance of these traits and manifested on the surface of the skull as protuberances. Many phrenology societies and journals were formed, but exploitation by quacks and charlatans soon made phrenology an object of derision among scientific men.

705 Steiner, Johann, 1832–76. Prague


706 Sternberg, George Miller, 1838–1915.

U. S. Army


United States Surgeon General 1893–1902, Sternberg was a pioneer bacteriologist. Independently of Pasteur he discovered the pneumococcus and was first in America to photograph the tubercle bacillus. It was he who sent Reed off to make his discoveries concerning yellow fever.

707 Stokes, William, 1804–78. Dublin


Part I was the only part published, Index Catalogue, First Series.

Stokes treats on diseases of chest, heart, and aorta. He established his reputation. A description of the Cheyne-Stokes breathing and of the Stokes-Adams disease were published in 1846. He was one of the few physicians to receive the Prussian order Pour le mérite. He wrote the earliest systematic work on the stethoscope in the English language and the first observation on the beneficial effect of pneumothorax in phthisis.


Bound with: Gosselin, Clinical lectures . .

709 Taylor, Frank Sherwood, 1897–


710 Theobald, John.

Every man his own physician. Being a complete collection of efficacious and approved remedies . . compiled at the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. 76 p. London: W. Griffin, 1770.

Bound with: Cadogan, A dissertation on the gout, 1771.

711 Thomas, Hugh Owen, 1834–91. Liverpool


This is a classic on the principle of rest in the treatment of disease. When I first studied orthopedic surgery in Chicago with Dr. Ridlon, in 1904, he gave me this book to read as the first step in my study of rest. This is Dr. Ridlon's copy with his name on the title page. (n.w.o.)


713 Treves, Sir Frederick, 1853–1923. London


Dr. Ridlon's copy, autographed on title page. (n.w.o.)
714 Trouessart, Edouard Louis, 1842—France

715 Tyndall, John, 1820–93. London

Tyndall interested himself in atmospheric germs and dust. His experiments on sterilization by heat led him to the discovery in 1877 of fractional sterilization (Tyndallization), a discussion of which is included in this book. He also described the bactericidal effects of moulds. The researches of Tyndall, even more than those of Pasteur, dealt the final blow to the doctrine of spontaneous generation.

716 Underwood, Michael, 1737–1820. London

Underwood laid the foundation for modern pediatrics. His text, appearing first in 1784, remained the most important book on the subject for 60 years, going through many editions. It includes the first description of acelera neonatorum (Underwood's disease), and, in the fourth edition, the first description of congenital heart disease in children.

717 Vallin, Émile Arthur, 1833–1924. Paris


719 — Contributions to medical research, dedicated to Victor Clarence Vaughan, by colleagues and former students of the department of medicine and surgery of the University of Michigan on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his doctorate. 620 p. port. pl. illus. 4°. Ann Arbor, Mich.: George Wahr, 1903.

Dr. Vaughan was my dean at the University of Michigan (class of 1899). He and Dr. George Dock rescued me from a difficult and almost serious controversy with Dr. A. S. Warthin during my senior year so that I received my diploma without Dr. Warthin's approval. (h.w.o.)

720 Villemin, Paul, 1861–1912. Paris

721 Warren, Edward, 1804–78. Massachusetts
Boyleston prize dissertations for the years 1838 and 1839, —on scrofula, rheumatism, and erysipelatous inflammation. 122 p. Philadelphia: A. Waldie, 1840.

Old age, the major involution; the physiology and pathology of the aging process. 199 p. illus. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., 1929.


Both Mary McBibbin-Harper and h.w.o. were members of The Pathological Club, Ann Arbor, Class of 1899. Two pictures (fifteen individuals in each) have been inserted in the book. Drs. McBibbin-Harper, Orr, and Warthin are indicated on these.


725 Wood, Alexander, 1817–84. Edinburgh
Rational medicine: a vindication. The address delivered on the opening of the new School of Medicine, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, November 6, 1849. 88 p. Edinburgh: Maclachlan and Stewart, 1849.

Wood was the first to use hypodermic injection as a therapeutic procedure.

**General Surgery**


Note on title page: "E. U. Berry, Esq., with the authors compl."

Mr. Adams was an early and intelligent contributor to the discussion of the antiseptic method (Med. T. & Gaz., 1868: 1, 256; 282). He advocated a combination of the antiseptic and the subcutaneous principles and objected to exposure of wounds to either air or water, but permitted washing with "lime water." His favorite dressing was Dr. Richardson's "colloid styptic" which was antiseptic and sealed the wound area. Mr. Adams was one of the few London surgeons who said, "If we combine the principles I have laid down we shall succeed in preventing the more serious evils of suppuration," etc. Published also in: Brit. M. J., 1871, 1: 525–527. (h.w.o.)
727 Albert, Eduard, 1841–1900. Vienna
    Lehrbuch der Chirurgie und Operationslehre . .
    In 1878 Albert performed one of the earliest tibio-tarsal
    arthrodoses. In 1881 he performed the first arthrodesis
    of the shoulder (Steindler, 1925, p. 268.). When I vis-
    ited the University of Vienna with Steindler in 1929, it
    was a pleasure to see the fine relief-portrait of Professor
    Albert, which had been placed prominently in one of the
    corridors by his former pupils.
    He proposed a fibular transplant for certain congenital
    He also suggested arthrodesis of the shoulder for recur-
    (h.w.o.)

728 —— Diagnostic des maladies chirurgicales.
    Tr. from the German. 4th ed. 368 p. illus. Bruxelles:
    A. Manceaux, 1890.

729 Alexander, William, 1844–1919. Liverpool
    Impressions, mental and pictorial, of twenty years’ experi-
    ence in practical surgery. v. 1. 163 p. illus. (No im-
    print.)
    “I met William Alexander, he of the Alexander opera-
    tion, in 1887 and 1890. He was then a colleague of Jones
    at the Southern Hospital in Liverpool. He appeared to me
    a man of good sense.” (ridlon to h.w.o. about 1926.)

730 Anger, Benjamin, 1838–
    Paris
    Traité iconographique des maladies chirurgicales;
    précédé d’une introduction par M. Velpeau. Dessins
    d’après nature, par MM. Bion, Levéille et Beaup. 398 p.
    p. 293: The predecessor of the Steinmann pin.
    (h.w.o.)


732 Annandale, Thomas, 1838–1907. Edinburgh
    Surgical appliances and minor operative surgery.

733 Ayres, Daniel, 1822–92. Brooklyn
    Contributions to practical surgery. 29 p. 2 fig.
    New York: Miller & Holman, 1857.

734 Beatson, Sir George Thomas, 1848–1933.
    Glasgow
    Modern wound treatment and the conduct of an
    Livingstone, 1913.
    He was a former pupil and house-surgeon of Sir Joseph
    Lister. (h.w.o.)

735 Beck, Carl, 1856–1911. New York
    A manual of the modern theory and technique of
    surgical asepsis. 306 p. 12 pl. Philadelphia: W. B.
    Saunders, 1895.

He was born in Germany and educated at the univer-
    sities of Heidelberg, Berlin and Jena; he received his de-
    gree at Jena in 1879. He came to New York in 1882 and
    soon became prominent as a surgeon and teacher. He
    wrote extensively in both German and English.

The author of this work makes generous acknowl-
    edgment of his debt to many writers. But he had obviously
    never read any of Lister’s writings and Lister’s name is
    mentioned only casually in the first chapter and the
    benefits of asepsis are attributed to “improvements”
    upon Listerism. (h.w.o.)

    Paris
    Nouveaux éléments de chirurgie et de médecine
    opératoire . . . 700 p. 8°. Paris: Méquignon-Mariais,
    1824.
    Also: Spanish ed. Tr. . . por Ramon Frau. 2 v.

737 —— Aplicación de la doctrina fisiológica a la
    cirugía. Tr. al Español de la ultima edición Fran-
    cesa, por Don Juan Drument. 185 p. 12°. Gerona:
    Antonio Olivera, 1828.

738 Bérand, Auguste, 1802–46. Paris
    Traité du diagnostic dans les maladies chirurgicales
    This French surgeon is noted for his classic work on
    parotid tumors (1841).

739 Bernard, Claude, 1813–78.
    Paris
    Illustrated manual of operative surgery and surgical
    anatomy, by MM. Ch. Bernard . . . and Ch. Huette.
    Ed. . . by W. H. Van Buren . . . and C. E. Isaacs . . .
    illus. with steel engravings, from drawings . . . by
    M. J. Léveillé. 513 p. 88 col. pl. front. New York:
    H. Baillière, 1855.

740 Bernays, Augustus Charles, 1854–1907.
    St. Louis
    Golden rules of surgery; aphorisms, observations,
    and reflections on the science and art of surgery . .
    Many of Dr. Bernay’s rules are still Golden Rules be-
    cause he based them usually upon principles. He advo-
    cates the use of plaster of Paris in fractures. His remarks
    about the education of a surgeon, practice, and fees are of
    interest. (h.w.o.)

741 Billroth, Theodor, 1829–94.
    Vienna
    General surgical pathology and therapeutics . . tr.
    from the 4th German ed. and rev. from the 10th ed.
    by Charles E. Hackley. 835 p. illus. New York:
    D. Appleton & Company, 1884.
    A pioneer in visceral surgery, Billroth made the first
    resection of the esophagus (1872), the first successful re-
    section of the pylorus for cancer (1881), the first com-
    plete excision of the larynx (1873), and is said to have
    been the first to perform the “interilio-abdominal ampu-
    tation” (1891), and did a large number of intestinal resec-
    tions and enterrorrhaphies (1878–83). His lectures on
    surgical pathology and therapeutics were translated into
    many languages. A friend of Brahms, he was also a poet
    and a musician.
742 Blum, Albert, 1844— Paris

743 Bourgery, Jean Marc, 1797-1849. Paris
A treatise on lesser surgery; or, the minor surgical operations. Tr. from the French . . . by William C. Roberts and James B. Kissem. 376 p. New York: Charles S. Francis and others, 1834.
Appendix by the translators.

744 Brickner, Walter Max, 1876–1930. New York
When I spoke before the orthopedic section of the New York Academy of Medicine in September, 1928, Dr. Brickner presented a prepared discussion of my paper on Listerism. After the meeting he took me from 82nd St. downtown in his car in order to carry on the debate regarding the late removal of sequestra without radical operation in chronic osteomyelitis. (n.w.o.)

745 Brodie, Sir Benjamin Collins, 1783–1862. London

746 Bryant, Joseph Decatur, 1845–1914. New York
This work went through four editions, the last in 1905, in 2 volumes with about 1600 pages. Bryant was one of the New York organizers of the American Orthopedic Association, but made only one formal communication to the Association. . . Not long afterwards he was known only as a general surgeon. (n.w.o.)

Bryant was the surgeon who secretly operated on President Cleveland for sarcoma of the jaw, July 1, 1893, on the yacht Oicnda.

748 Buck, Gurdon, 1807–77. New York
A bold and thorough surgeon, Buck was particularly attentive to fractures. He revolutionized treatment by his weight and pulley or Buck’s extension. He excised the elbow joint, the knee joint, and was deeply interested in rhinoplasty, stomatoplasty, and other reparative operations.


750 Butler, Robert O. Louisiana
(Report of cases in the surgical practise of the Brooklyn City Hospital, Joseph C. Hutchison, attending surgeon.) 7 p. (New York: Halman, 1857.)

751 Cameron, Sir Hector Clare, 1843–1928. Glasgow
On the evolution of wound-treatment during the last forty years . . . 96 p. Glasgow: J. Maclehose and Sons, 1907.
This is an extremely interesting statement of the antiseptic method about forty years after its introduction. These lectures have been supplemented by comments from Lord Lister himself. What seems of especial interest to the present writer is that, while Sir Hector Cameron specifically demands recognition of Lister’s original viewpoint, yet the argument of the lectures is for the use of chemical antiseptic irrigations and packs in the wound, which in all of Lister’s original communications we were enjoined to avoid. Sir Hector Cameron says, “In the case of compound fractures, I cannot believe that the application of chemical antiseptics to the wound can be safely omitted. That it should be entirely discarded is the advice given by Professor von Bergmann, in a recent article on the subject, written by him in the volume First aid in surgical cases, edited by Meyer. He strongly objects to any antiseptic solution being used to purify the wound itself.”
This is one of the points which I have incorporated into the “Orr method” for compound fractures and osteomyelitis and a point which I have always attributed to Lister as a part of his original plan. It is my opinion, therefore, that Professor von Bergmann is right and Sir Hector Cameron is wrong. To this principle in wound treatment, I have added prolonged protection of the wound and better fixation of fractures and immobilization for all injured and inflamed parts. (n.w.o.)

752 Campbell, William Francis, 1865–1926. Brooklyn


754 Cañedo, Roberto. Mexico

Amputation of the entire lower jaw, with disarticulation of both condyles. 11 p. pl. New York: Van Norden & Amerman, 1852.
Carnochan is known for his ligation of the carotid on both sides for elephantiasis (1867) and he was the first to excise the superior maxillary nerve, including Meckel’s ganglion, for facial neuralgia (1858).


758 — Case of penetrating gun-shot wound of the heart... 6 p. 1 pl. (Am. M. Month, 1855, April.) New York: Edward P. Allen, 1855.


Note on title page of Am. ed.: "Listerism misunderstood and modified." P. 3: "Carrel never read Lister!" (n.w.o.)

As a result of my experience in the war hospitals of England and France I became a critic of the Carrel-Dakin method as introduced at that time. There was too much disturbance of splints and casts; too much irritating; too many dressings; and altogether so much disturbance of the wound and the patient that wound complications which delayed healing were the rule rather than the exception. It is a fact, that when properly employed, the Carrel-Dakin method has been one of the best methods for the antiseptic cleansing of wounds. Undoubtedly lives and limbs were saved by this method. On the other hand, recovery was often postponed and a certain number of wound complications and secondary metastases of infection occurred because of the wound drainage and disturbance of injured parts involved in this plan of treatment. (n.w.o.)


He designed his own instruments, especially intestinal clamps, and invented "Carwardine's saccharometer" for measuring sugar in urine of diabetics.


Chassaignac was responsible for introducing l'écrasement linéaire and re-introducing the system of drainage by means of tubes of rubber (1859). He also described solution of the epiphyses of bones (called by him bone typhus).


Also: 8th ed. 2 v. in one. 1176; 1000 p. Heidelberg: Julius Groos, 1857.

His Handbuch was the standard textbook on surgery for many years. He was the only professor in Heidelberg who in his day kept a carriage.

767 — A system of surgery... Tr. from the German by John F. South. 2 v. 814; 1009 p. London: Henry Renshaw, 1847. △


An early and favored disciple of Lister, Cheyne did much to promote the spread of antisepsis both by example and precept. He came to London with Lister, serving as his house surgeon and anesthetist. He served as civil consulting surgeon in the South African War and saw active service during World War I. After he retired from practice he was elected to Parliament for the universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews.


His paper, A means of lengthening the lower limbs, was read by title at the 18th meeting of the American Orthopedic Association. The method was applied to the treatment of shortening due to fractures of the femur, coxa vara, etc. Following osteotomy, traction was applied gradually by means of a pin through the heel (the foot not being in the cast) which was then pulled lengthwise through slots in two ferrules anchored above in the
plaster of Paris cast. This was one of the early demonstrations of true “fixed traction” applied to the treatment of fracture. It is this method in an improved form for which I have contended for many years. He devised a method for the treatment of dislocation of the hip which is practiced today. He originated a procedure for tenodesis. He was the first to do osteoperiosteal graft for non-union and to employ direct skeletal traction. (h.w.o.)

772 Colles, Abraham, 1773-1843. Dublin


An interesting preliminary Address to the pupils of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland appears on pages 9-31. (h.w.o.)


The fly leaf bears the autograph: “Thomas P. Jerman, Ridgeway, Warren County, N.C., 1880.—Purchased from Dr. William T. Howard of Baltimore in 1868.” This Philadelphia edition bears the statement, “By the late Abraham Colles, M.D., for thirty-four years Professor of Surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.” (h.w.o.)


774 Cooke, Nicholas Francis, 1829-85. Chicago

A treatise on antiseptic medication or Déclat’s method. 120 p. Chicago: Gross and Delbridge, 1882.

775 Cooper, Elias Samuel, 1822-62. San Francisco


Dr. Cooper was one of the organizers (1856) of the California State Medical Society and (1858) of the Medical Department of the University of the Pacific (Cooper Medical College). He performed a club foot operation very like the Phelps operation later.

776 Coster, Jacques, 1795-1868. Turin


777 Cumming, James. Edinburgh

An inquiry into the theory and practice of antiseptic surgery. A graduation thesis for which a gold medal was awarded by the University of Edinburgh, August 1, 1871. 69 p. 8 pl. Edinburgh: Maclachlan & Stewart, 1872. Paper bound.

778 Cunning, Joseph, 1872-1948. Melbourne


779 Cutler, Thomas. Belgian Army

The surgeon’s practical guide in dressing, and in the methodic application of bandages. 92 p. 100 engravings. Philadelphia: Haswell, Barrington, and Haswell, 1838.

Late staff surgeon of the Belgian army. (h.w.o.)

780 Da Costa, John Chalmers, 1863-1933. Philadelphia


Da Costa, known as “Jack” to distinguish him from his uncle and cousin, was professor of surgery at Jefferson for 37 years, occupying the Samuel D. Gross chair of surgery from the time of its endowment in 1910. He was an inspiring teacher and a brilliant writer and speaker.

781 Davies, John, 1796-1872. Hertford, England


An argument respecting the pathology of inflammation and the use of iodine as a remedy. (h.w.o.)

782 Davis, Gwilym George, 1857-1918. Philadelphia


Dr. Davis was the successor of DeForest Willard at the University of Pennsylvania and teacher of Gill, Frank Dickson, DeForest P. Willard and many other outstanding orthopedic surgeons of the present generation. Dr. Davis was not only a fine teacher, but an original and industrious worker at all times.

He had a technique of his own for reduction of congenital dislocation of the hip. It did not vary in any important particulars from several other methods, but was less violent, more truly anatomical than the Lorenz method which was in vogue at that time. (h.w.o.)

783 Delbert, Pierre, 1861-1925. Paris


784 Doane, Augustus Sidney, 1808-52. New York


785 Dorsey, John Syng, 1783-1818. Philadelphia

Elements of surgery; for the use of students. 2d ed. 2 v. 422; 474 p. 27 pl. Philadelphia: Benjamin Warner and Edward & Richard Parker, 1818.

The first edition of this work was published in 1813. Dezeimeris (1834) says of it: “The principal merit of this elementary work is to make known the surgery of America and especially of one of its most distinguished men, Dr. Physick.”
John Syng Dorsey was a nephew of P. S. Physick and preserved many of his teachings in this work. Dorsey was the first to ligate the external iliac (1811).

It was Dr. Dorsey who attended Dr. Benjamin Rush in his last illness. Dr. Dorsey's diagnosis was pneumonia typhoides. Dr. Rush died April 9, 1913. (h.w.o.)

876 Drutt, Robert, 1814–83. London


Druitt is best known for the Vade-Mecum which was first published in 1839 and ran into 11 editions. In addition to his works on surgery and public health he wrote such diverse articles as Popular tract on church music and Cheap wines, their use in diet and medicine.

888 Dumas, Joseph, 1880– Compiègne


Note on p. 15 relative to use of Dakin's solution—"Contrary to Lister." (h.w.o.)

This book presents all the details and refinements of the elaborate Carrel-Dakin method for antiseptic wound treatment. The method, like all of its predecessors since Markoe, represents a serious departure not only from the original teachings of Lister, but from the fundamental principles of wound treatment. It has been my teaching for many years that infrequent dressings and rest represent better treatment than any frequent dressing method. (h.w.o.)


900 Earle, Henry, 1789–1832. London


Chapters are included on amputations, wounds, gunshot wounds, injuries to bone, diseases of bones and joints, spine and hip, and deformities. Upon the subject of anesthesia (p. 29) Erichsen remarks: "Anaesthesia by the administration of chloroform is best commenced before the patient leaves his bed." This is a suggestion exploited in recent years and for which credit is given to others. (h.w.o.)

792 von Esmarch, Friedrich, 1823–1908. Kiel


793 Farabeuf, Louis Hubert, 1841–1910. Paris


Also: 3d Am. from last London ed. 630 p. illust. Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard, 1848.

Fergusson is credited with having initiated the conservative tendency in surgery. He said: "It is a grand thing when by prescience even the tip of the thumb can be saved." He was for many years the leading surgical operator in London. He first applied the term "conservative surgery" in 1852. (h.w.o.)

795 Fitzwilliams, Duncan C. L., 1879– London


796 Flint, Joshua Barker, 1801–64. Louisville

Report of the standing committee on surgery, read before the Kentucky State Medical Society; October, 1853. 51 p. Louisville: Morton & Griswold, 1853.

796 —— A discourse, introductory to a course of clinical surgery . . . 46 p. Louisville: Morton & Griswold, 1856.

Flint administered ether for the first time in Kentucky. It was used in an amputation of the lower limb, the ether being then called "letheon."

798 Forgue, Emilio, 1860–1943. Montpellier

Tratado de terpética quirúrgica, by Emilio Forgue and Pablo Reclus. 2d ed. tr. into Spanish by D. Federico Toledo and D. Rafael Ulecia. 3 v. illust. Madrid: Administración de la Revista de Medicina y Cirugía Prácticas, 1898–1899.

799 Gamgee, Joseph Sampson, 1828–86. Birmingham


Gamgee was an advocate of compression with dry dressings in the treatment of wounds. He expressed himself very well saying that the kind and amount of pressure required was "such as one applies to the hand of a lady whom one greets with affection and esteem and not of the kind one employs in grasping the hand of an old school friend after a long separation."

He was a surgeon of considerable parts as indicated by his partial adoption of the efforts to improve the Lister method. (h.w.o.)


The chapters on wounds, on fractures, on luxations and especially on diseases of the bones and joints are of great interest. There are numerous bibliographic footnotes.

Garrison states that Gibson was the first American surgeon to tie the iliac artery; also he performed two Cesarcan sections in the same patient successfully (1835-38). She lived for fifty years after the first experience. (h.w.o.)


Bound with: Kussmaul, Tenner, and Wagner. von Graefe, the creator of modern surgery of the eye, founder of Archiv für Ophthalmologie, introduced the operation of iridectomy in the treatment of iritis, iridochoroiditis, and glaucoma- one of the many surgical procedures that made his clinic the greatest in the world.


An extremely well prepared outline of the entire surgical field—surgical anatomy, diagnosis, pathology and treatment. The work has since gone on to the ninth edition. (h.w.o.) (Currently, the fifteenth. Eds.)

The ninth edition is a presentation copy from Prof. Hey Groves to H. W. O. at Bristol in 1930. See letter inside the front cover from a member of his staff regarding the use of the Orr method at the Bristol General Hospital. (h.w.o.)

806 —— Hunterian oration on hero worship in surgery, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons on Feb. 14th, 1930. The Lancet, 1930, 1: 387-396, Feb. 22

On cover: "Dr. Winnett Orr with very kind regards from Ernest W. Hey Groves.


From my standpoint one of the most interesting papers in the Annals of Medical History, 1930, 2:—is the short article by Dr. James C. Wilson of Philadelphia, on Guérin. He was born in the part of France which I know, the village of Ploërmel. This was near the hospital camp at Coetquidon which I visited frequently during 1918-1919. He was educated at Vannes where I made the rounds of another hospital during the same period. Mrs. Orr and I revisited Brittany with Dr. and Mrs. Roland Hammond in 1929, and saw many of these places again.

Guérin is distinguished for having been an advocate of simple, infrequent dressings for infected wounds and for protection of wounds against infection. It was his idea that dressings of a certain type would serve to exclude infective matter from wounds and that infrequent changing of these dressings would protect the wounds against the entrance of such material. The demonstrations he made of greater clinical success failed to impress his associates, as has so often happened, and the lessons he tried to teach had no special influence upon practice during or after his time. It is this same principle in combination with other factors which I have gathered from Lister, John Hunter, Hugh Owen Thomas, and John Hilton, that have been combined to make the Orr method. This in its turn is having difficulty in making an impression upon surgeons generally or surgical practice. In any case at Guérin's home village, Ploërmel, there has been a suitable monument erected with a most satisfactory inscription to indicate the character and value of his contribution to surgery.

The straight tenotomy knife is usually credited to Guérin and the curved tenotome to Dieffenbach. (h.w.o.)


Autographed: “Philip B. Brooks, M.D., Phar. D., 320 3rd St., S. W., Washington, D.C. No books lent.” (h.w.o.)


810 Hamilton, Frank Hastings, 1813-86. Buffalo Elkoplasty, or anaplasy applied to the treatment of old ulcers. Also, a new mode of treatment for de-

Prominent in orthopedic and plastic surgery, Hamilton was a pioneer in skin grafting for ulcers (1854) and wrote an important treatise on fractures and dislocations (1860).


He was first to do a major surgical operation with ether anesthesia, pp. 226-251. The operation was an amputation of the thigh. It was performed by Hayward the day after Warren's initial spectacular demonstration. At this second operation Morton was again the anaesthetist.

The book is replete with important surgical monographs.

There are chapters on diseases of the knee joint, statistics on amputations, and division of tendons. Most of the clinical observations were made at the Massachusetts General Hospital and some of the statistical data are for the period from the opening of the Hospital, 1822 to 1840.

The book is very scarce. (h.w.o.)


Heath was a brilliant surgeon and teacher. His boldness and skill were exhibited in his successful case of simultaneous ligation of the carotid and subclavian arteries for aneurysm in 1865.


This is one of the many books written in an attempt to prove that wounds that healed spontaneously were cured by something put on the outside. (h.w.o.)


Mr. Humphrey was a pupil of James Paget before 1850.

A presentation copy from the author's cousin to S. Stretton.


822 Jones, John Frederick D., -1812. Barbadoes A treatise on the process employed by nature in suppressing the hemorrhage from divided and punctured arteries, and on the use of the ligature; concluding with observations on secondary hemorrhage. The whole deduced from an extensive series of experiments ... 237 p. 15 pl. 8°. Philadelphia: Thomas Dobson, 1811.

The horse and dog were used for experimental purposes.


Same. ... 7th ed. ... 229 engr. 503 p. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1939.□

Dr. Kanavel has done important work on the surgery of the hand, especially in hand infections. He was professor of surgery at Northwestern University Medical School, 1919-1938, editor of Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, and president of the American College of Surgeons, 1931-1932. He was killed in an automobile accident in California in late May, 1938. (h.w.o.)


Keetley was associated with the West London Hospital at Hammersmith for 30 years as surgeon, teacher, or-
ganizer. He introduced into the wards and operating theatre the antiseptic methods of modern surgery and helped to develop the post-graduate medical school. He advocated the removal of the appendix when medical treatment was still being used.

825 Kirmisson, Edouard, 1848–1927. Paris

826 Kocher, Emil Theodor, 1841–1917. Bern
Also: British ed. Tr. . . from 2d German ed. by Harold J. Stiles. 303 p. illus. London: Adam and Charles Black, 1895.

I found the American edition in St. Louis when attending the meeting of the Western Surgical Association in December, 1934.
A slow, careful, precise, and absolutely skillful operator, a typical scientific surgeon who obtains the complete clinical history of his patients before beginning, and with whom success is almost a foregone conclusion.
Kocher was a pupil of von Langenbeck and Billroth. Kocher and Hofmeister simultaneously suggested the term coxa vara, although they did not use it in the same sense. Kocher devised a special incision approach for the ankle and the shoulder.
During my service with the British in Wales, in 1917–1918, our assistant director of military orthopedics was Sir John Lynn Thomas, a student and warm admirer of Kocher. He followed Kocher’s technique in goiter surgery and was a cool and skillful operator. (h.w.o.)

Koenig was the first to use the term “osteochondritis dissecans” (1905).

828 Kussmaul, Adolf, 1822–1902. Heidelberg
This famous clinician began as an army surgeon before becoming a professor at Heidelberg, Erlangen, Freiberg, and Strassburg. This work, showing the relation between anemia and epileptiform convulsions, was first published in the German in 1857. It concerns experiments on animals and some surgical cases in man.

829 Lannelongue, Odilon Marc, 1840–1911. France
This French surgeon was the first to transplant the thyroid for cretinism (1890).


831 Lejars, Félix, 1863–1932. Paris


833 Lexer, Erich, 1867–1937. Freiburg; Baden
This volume is No. 26 in a series Neue deutsche Chirurgie. The first was Steinmann’s work on nail extension published in 1912.
Lexer advocated the use of bridges of transplanted bone in arthrodesis for foot paralysis. (h.w.o.)

834 Lister, Joseph, 1st Baron, 1827–1912. Great Britain


837 Liston, Robert, 1794–1847. Edinburgh; London
“The treatment necessary to control or check disease in joints . . . in the slow strumous degeneration as well as in the most violent form of articular inflammation—perfect quietude and repose of the affected part form the most powerful and essential means of cure . . . Instant relief invariably follows the securing of a state of perfect and absolute rest . . . the natural efforts toward a cure are no longer thwarted and interrupted.” p. 143. (h.w.o.)
In his day Liston was the most dexterous and resourceful surgeon in the British Isles. He was the first in the country to remove the scapula and the first—on December 21, 1846—to perform a major operation with the aid of an anaesthetic.

838 —— Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Provost, as chairman of the court of contributions to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, in regard to the proceedings at their last meeting, on Monday, the 7th January 1822. Edinburgh: John Robertson, 1822. Paper bound.
London


840 Lockwood, Charles Barrett, 1856–1914.
London


Surgeon at St. Bartholomew's, he was, with Dr. Vincent Harris, the first to give classes in bacteriology there. In a small private laboratory he came to the conclusions which led to his greatest contribution to surgery, Aseptic surgery, first published in 1896. He saw the changes brought about by the introduction of antisepsis and the gradual awakening to the truths of asepsis. He was the first to use gloves (white cotton ones) for operating at St. Bartholomew's. Ironically, he died of septicemia following the pricking of a finger while operating for appendicular peritonitis.

842 Lübker, Karl, 1854–1912.
Greifswald

Traité de médecine opératoire (operations générales et spéciales), a l'usage des étudiants et des praticiens. Tr. from 2d ed. by Herman Hanquet ... 534 p. illus. Paris: Georges Carré, 1890.

843 Lowman, Charles Leroy, 1879–
Los Angeles


Lowman has been an industrious clinician and promoter of work for the care of cripples. With a faculty for securing both professional and financial cooperation he has built up an excellent orthopedic hospital and school in Los Angeles. Hydrotherapy and hydrogymnastics have been stressed and developed to a high state of efficiency.

When some of us were invited (Oct. 2, 1935) to confer with President Roosevelt at San Diego, California, on the infantile paralysis problem, Mr. Keith Morgan, Secretary of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, was impressed with Lowman’s work and his ideas regarding the selection and training of these patients after suitable treatment. (h.w.o.)

844 Lucas-Championnière, Just, 1843–1913.
Paris

Also: Am. ed. tr. from the 2d ed. and ed. by Frederick Henry Gerrish. 239 p. illus. Portland, Me.: Loring, and Harmon, 1881.

This was the first authoritative work on antiseptic surgery and introduced antisepsis into France.


New York


847 M'Clellan, George, 1796–1847.
Philadelphia


A bold and talented surgeon, M'Clellan was one of the pioneers in the extirpation of the parotid gland. In 1838 he extirpated the scapula and the clavicle for malignant disease without anesthetic and without artery forceps. He also resected the ribs, then a novel operation.

This book, published posthumously by his son, was a failure financially and professionally. Gross said of it 'the best thing in it is its cases portrayed by the hand of a master.'

London


The author saw a great deal of military surgery in the Franco-Prussian and Turco-Servian Wars and early applied Listerian principles with success to the surgery of the joints and the abdomen, particularly in his pioneer operations for intra-peritoneal rupture of the bladder.

849 MacFarlane, John, 1796–1869.
Glasgow


850 MacLennan, Alexander, 1872–1953.
Glasgow


851 Macnaughton-Jones, Henry, 1845–1918.
London


A book on the technique of that period. (h.w.o.)

Paris


One of the most versatile and enterprising of French operators, particularly in surgery of the bones, the intestines, and in gynecology, Maisonneuve was surgeon at the Hôtel-Dieu.

He introduced a hair catheter in 1845.

Page 85
853 Malgaigne, Joseph François, 1806-65. Paris
Billing described Malgaigne as "the greatest surgical historian and critic whom the world has yet seen." He served in the Napoleonic Wars, wrote important books on operative surgery, experimental surgery, fractures and dislocations and edited the authentic modern edition of Paré, with a fine biography of the latter. His Manuel de médecine opératoire (1834) passed through numerous editions and five translations, one of them Arabic. In practical surgery his name is associated with the hook of his invention used in treating fracture of the patella.

854 Malherbe, Albert, 1850-1917. Nantes

855 Marjolin, Jean Nicolas, 1780-1850. Paris
Cours de pathologie chirurgicale professé à la faculté de médecine . . . 500 p. Paris: Crochard et Cie, (1837).
Marjolin's name is associated with the eponym, the warty ulcer of Marjolin, a form of malignant degeneration occurring occasionally in a chronic leg ulcer.

856 Matas, Rudolph, 1860-1957. New Orleans
Matas greatly improved the operation for the radical cure of aneurysm by his procedure of aneurysmmorrhaphy; he was one of the earliest to work in nerve-blocking, spinal anesthesia, and laryngeal intubation.


Bound by h.w.o. Photographs of the Matas home and correspondence with Dr. Matas have been inserted.

859 Maunder, Charles Frederick, 1832-79. London
Maunder saw service in the Crimean War and then went to London Hospital where he was surgeon. He wrote a capable treatise on operative surgery (1860).

860 Maw, S., Son & Thompson. London
Book of illustrations. Surgeons' instruments, etc. 235 p. 4°. London: S. Maw, Son & Thompson, 1891.

861 Mayor, Matthias Louis, 1775-1847. Lausanne
A prominent physician of French Switzerland, Mayor as early as 1818 had observed foetal heart sounds. He is known particularly for his simplification of the dressing of wounds and cathétérisme forcé.

862 Meara, James Ewing, 1838-1919. Philadelphia
In 1884 operation of the Gasserian ganglion is mentioned for the first time for neuralgia of the trigeminal nerve.

863 Merillat, Louis Adolph, 1868-1956. Chicago

864 Mignon, Alfred, 1854-1936. France

865 Miller, James, 1814-64. Edinburgh

A very good history of surgery is included as an appendix. It was first published in the Encyclopædia Britannica. (h.w.o.)

867 Monod, Charles Edmond, 1843-1921. Paris

The wet antiseptic dressing method, with all of its varied chemicals applied by compresses, irrigations, etc., reaches its height in this volume. Correct splinting for rest, immobilization of fractures and protection of the patient against deformity, are correspondingly neglected. (h.w.o.)

869 Morgan, George Thompson, -1845. Aberdeen

How we treat wounds to-day; a treatise on the subject of antiseptic surgery which can be understood by beginners. 4th ed. 165 p. New York: G. P. Putnam’s Sons, 1890.

871 Morton, Thomas George, 1835–1903.


The author was the first to operate deliberately for and remove the inflamed appendix after correct diagnosis (April, 1887). The patient survived. The case was reported by Woodbury.

He also gave the first complete description of anterior metatarsalgia, Morton’s disease (1876).


873 Mumford, James Gregory, 1863–1914. Boston


874 Mussey, Reuben Diamond, 1780–1866.

Cincinnati

An introductory lecture delivered at the opening of the thirty-second session of the Medical College of Ohio, October 15, 1851. 23 p. Cincinnati: Marshall & Langtry, 1852.

875 Mütter, Thomas Dent, 1811–59. Philadelphia


This is a very elaborate outline—very characteristic of the founder of the fine Mütter Museum in Philadelphia. It is designed as a guide for lectures or notes in anatomy and there are many pages of written notes in an unknown hand. (h.w.o.)

876 Napheys, George Henry, 1842–76.

Philadelphia


This is a book of “favorite prescriptions” gathered from everywhere. The opponents of Lister are well represented with all kinds of antiseptic methods modified from Lister, but to which the contributors have attached their names. This tendency carried down to 1914–1918, was responsible for the breakdown of the antiseptic system (as then understood) in the Great War. (h.w.o.)

877 Nélaton, Auguste, 1807–73.

Paris


Nelaton, the great teacher and operator at the Hôpital St. Louis, invented a bullet-probe (first used in Garibaldi’s case) and a valuable flexible rubber catheter (1860), and improved the treatment of nasopharyngeal tumors. In gynecology he is memorable as the first to describe pelvic (retrouterine) hematocoele and he did much to establish ovariotomy. His principal work, Éléments de pathologie chirurgicale, was first published in five volumes, 1844–59.

878 Nélaton, Charles, 1851–1911.

Paris


879 Neuhof, Harold, 1884– . Brooklyn


880 Newell, Otis Kimball.

Boston

The best surgical dressing; how to prepare it and how to use it with a consideration of Beach’s principle of bullet-wound treatment. Boston: Cupples and Hurd, 1888.


Paris


Nicaise issued superb modern editions of Guy de Chauliac (1890), Henri de Mondeville (1893) (q.v.) and Pierre Franco (1895), and wrote many fascinating essays.


Philadelphia

Contributions to practical surgery. 318 p. Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakiston, 1873.

883 von Nussbaum, Johann Nepomuk, 1829–90.

Munich


Autographed: "With Edmund Owens' kind regards. 25. 6. 90."

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**Packard, John Hooker, 1832-1907.**

Philadelphia


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**Palmer, Henry Bowen, 1862-1907.**

Farmington, Me.

Surgical asepsis especially adapted to operations in the home of the patient. 231 p. illus. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company, 1903.

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**Park, Roswell, 1852-1914.**

Buffalo


Roswell Park was a charter member of the American Orthopedic Association and author of a book on the history of medicine. I have had several copies of the latter, but they have been lent and not returned. (n.w.o.)

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**Perthes, Georg Clemens, 1869-1927.**

Leipzig


This small volume was found in Vienna in 1929. (n.w.o.)

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**Pilcher, Lewis Stephen, 1845-1934.**

Brooklyn


About 1924 or 1925 I sent a manuscript to the Annals of Surgery (Dr. Pilcher, editor) describing my method of treating wounds, compound fractures, etc., by i.e.: drainage, non-antiseptic infrequent dressings, and prolonged immobilization. The manuscript was returned with a letter from Dr. Pilcher in which he said there was nothing very new in my proposals and that what was new was of no particular value. In this connection, I quote the following from this book, p. 262: "... The use of a permanent plaster of Paris dressing applied so as to encircle the limb, ... is not compatible with the requirements of the dressing of the wound during the earlier days of its course." Dr. Pilcher here expresses the point of view, (which was wrong) that prevailed up to 1923 when I proposed my program of "drainage and rest." (n.w.o.)

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**Pirrie, William, 1807-82.**

Philadelphia


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**Pool, Eugene Hillhouse, 1874-1949.**

New York


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**Précis de Pathologie Chirurgicale.**


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**Pye, Walter, 1853-92.**

London


Also: 7th ed. ... 614 p. ... 1916.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Wright, the publisher, when I visited Mr. Hey Groves in Bristol in 1930. He has done a great deal of excellent medical publishing and was a keen supporter of Mr. Hey Groves' enterprises.

I found a copy of the seventh edition (1916) also by Wright in a shop in Duluth, Minnesota, while on a holiday trip in July, 1937. The autograph of "A. J. Gibson" was on the title page and the book plate of the H. K. Lewis's Circulating Library, London, inside the front cover. (n.w.o.)

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**Reverdin, Auguste, 1849-1908.**

Geneva


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**Richard, Adolphe, 1822-72.**

Paris


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**Rizzoli, Francesco, 1809-80.**

Bologna


The author was the founder of the Rizzoli Institute in Bologna. I visited Putti there in 1930, at which time it was my privilege to show my lantern slides and speak on osteomyelitis and compound fractures. Professor Putti acted as interpreter. At his surgical clinic, he conducted his clinic in Italian and German, and explained the
proceedings to Professor Berard (of Lyons) in French and to me in English. We visited the fine library of the Institute where Professor Putti read from the Latin work by Magati on the infrequent dressing of wounds. (h.w.o.)


900 Roberts, John Bingham, 1852–1924. Philadelphia
The relation of bacteria to practical surgery. The address in surgery delivered before the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, June 4, 1890. 16 p. Paper bound.
Neither Pasteur nor Lister is mentioned! (h.w.o.)

901 de Ruyter, Gustav. Berlin
Compendio de cirugía general y especial para uso de médicos y estudiantes, por G. de Ruyter y E. Kirchhoff, tr. por M. González Tánago y García. 2 v. 169; 410 p. illus. Madrid: Bailly-Bailliere e Hijos, 1896.

902 Saegesser, Max, 1902— Bern
Spezielle chirurgische Therapie für Studierende und Aerzte. 884 p. illus. (Sammlung medizinische Lehr- und Handbuecher für Ärzte und Studierende. II. Band.) Bern: Hans Huber, 1946.

903 Saleebey, Caleb Williams, 1878-1940. Edinburgh

904 Sargent, Fitzwilliam, 1820–89. Philadelphia

905 Sargent, Sir Percy, 1873–1933. London


907 Schimmelbusch, Curt, 1860–95. Berlin
Schimmelbusch argued strongly for the conservative aseptic occlusive dressing in the simpler compound fractures and cited the experience of von Bergmann in the Russian-Turkish War. His advice even though supported by other military experience had but little influence upon the surgical services of 1914-1918 or since that time. (h.w.o.)

908 Schleich, Carl Ludvig, 1859–1922. Berlin
Nuevos métodos para el tratamiento de las heridas conoides y simplificación de los mismos para la práctica. Tr. by José Góngora. 414 p. Barcelona: José Espasa, (1900).

909 Sédillot, Charles Emmanuel, 1804–83. Strasbourg

910 —— Tratado de medicina operatoria, vendedas y apositos . . . tr. por P. F. Monlan. 224 p. illus. Barcelona: Gaspar, 1840.

911 Senn, Nicholas, 1844–1908. Chicago
In this volume with excellent discussions of surgical and wound infections, Pasteur is mentioned once and Lister not at all! (h.w.o.)


913 —— Medical and surgical reports; a collection of reprints and pamphlets, by Nicholas Senn, DeForest Willard; Edward Oram Shakespeare; Henry J. Reynolds; T. Williams; George Morewood Lefferts; Doctor Willard Bliss; Edward Cox Mann; Matthew Milton Griffith. v. 4.
On pages 34–36 of the first reprint, Four months among the surgeons of Europe, are found references to the carbolic spray and Sir Joseph Lister. (h.w.o.)

914 Sharp, William. England

915 Sheldon, John Glendon, 1875– Kansas City
The indications for operative treatment together with some suggestions as to surgical procedure . . Chicago: Cleveland Press, 1906.

916 Sherwood-Dunn, Berkeley. Paris
917 Simpson, Sir James Young, 1811–70.

Anaesthesia or the employment of chloroform and ether in surgery, midwifery, etc. 248 p. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1849.

In an attempt to find an anaesthetic less irritating than ether, Simpson discovered the advantages of chloroform, publishing his report in: Lancet, 1847. He also introduced many important procedures into gynaecology and obstetrics; among them was his use of the uterine sound for diagnosing retractions of the uterus.


919 Skey, Frederic Carpenter, 1798–1872.


This is another book from the library of Doctors Joseph and Philip Leidy. The autograph of the latter is on the fly leaf. Chapters iii–v are on dislocations, bandages and fractures; and xix and xx on spinal curvature and club foot. (h.w.o.)

920 Sluss, John William, 1869–


921 Smith, Henry Hollingsworth, 1815–90.


Also: 2d ed. 384 p. illus., 1846.


922 —— A system of operative surgery: based upon the practice of surgeons in the United States: with a bibliographical index and historical record of many of their operations during a period of two hundred and thirty-four years. 2d ed. v. 1. 570 p. 80 pl. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Co., 1856. Δ

This volume includes a brief general history of surgery and a history of surgery in the United States.

In 1878 Smith reported an ununited fracture of the humerus in an old man successfully treated by resection of the bone and the application of silver sutures. (Lancet, 1878, i: 48). (h.w.o.)

During the Civil War, Smith was surgeon general of Pennsylvania. At the first battle of Winchester, Virginia, he originated the plan of removing the wounded from the battlefield to large hospitals in the cities, and established the custom of embalming the dead on the battle ground. He organized and directed a corps of surgeons with steamers as floating hospitals at the siege of Yorktown. He was the author of many medical works.


925 Smith, Stephen, 1823–1922. New York City


1862 printing includes (p. viii) descriptions of U.S. Navy cases 1 and 2 with the regulation instruments used.


In his vigorous and productive life of 99 years Stephen Smith was professor of anatomy and surgery at Bellevue, editor of the New York Journal of Medicine and the American Medical Times, and author of many texts based on his own clinical experience. His early surgical accomplishments included a ligature of the common iliac artery and the first Syme amputation at the ankle joint in this country after Carnochan. The Handbook, originally (1863) designed as a pocket manual for use on the field, went through many editions. He was actively interested in public health, especially in the care of the insane, and served on many boards in behalf of that cause.

927 Spence, James, 1812–82.

Edinburgh


928 Stemen, Christian Berry, 1836–1915.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.


929 Stiles, Sir Harold Jolland, 1863–1946.

Edinburgh


I visited Sir Harold Stiles’ clinic twice in 1917–1918. On one occasion there was great astonishment at Cardiff because I had left Wales on Thursday afternoon, spent Friday and Saturday in Edinburgh, Sunday in Glasgow
and was back in Cardiff on Monday. That seemed a
typically American flying trip. Sir Harold Stiles was
justly distinguished for the dexterity of his surgical
procedures and for his practically perfect knowledge of
anatomy. I saw him expose the brachial plexus in the
neck, using the point of a knife, with no blunt dissection
or any tearing of the tissues. His dramatic and sudden
retirement from surgery (on one morning) and subse-
tquent devotion to geology were supposed to have been
due to some shoulder and arm pain or neuritis.

Dr. Forrester-Brown was doing military orthopaedics
at Edinburgh during the war. In 1933 she attended the
British Medical Association at Dublin when Henderson
and I were speakers there. She was still very enthusiastic
about orthopedic work and "Master of the Dorsetshire
and Wiltshire Orthopedic Hospital at Bath." (h.w.o.)

930 Syme, James, 1799–1870. London; Edinburgh.
The principles of surgery. 715 p. pl. Edinburgh:
MacLachlan and Stewart, 1832.

Syme advocated resection as an alternative to ampu-
tation.

He resected 14 elbows in 1831 (pp. 323–329).

Elements of operative surgery. Tr. from the French
... by S. D. Gross. 448 p. Philadelphia: John Grigg and
others, 1829.

932 Thomson, Henry Alexis, 1863–1924.

Edinburgh
Manual of surgery, by Alexis Thomson and
Alexander Miles. 2d ed. 3 v. illus. Edinburgh:
Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 1907, 1913.

Tratado de cirugía clínica ... Tr. por José Coro-
minas y Sabater. 2 v. 544; 712 p. illus. 4°. Barcelona:
Espasa y Cía, (n.d.).

934 Tillmanns, Robert Hermann, 1844–1927.

Leipzig
Lehrbuch der speciellen Chirurgie. v. 2 of Lehrbuch
der allgemeinen und speciellen Chirurgie ... Parts I and II.

Diseases and deformities of the spine (pp. 676–748); Diseases
and deformities of the pelvis (p. 751); Part 2: Diseases
and injuries of the shoulder, arm and hand
(p. 465); Diseases and injuries of the lower extremity
(p. 633). (h.w.o.)

Chirurgische Verbandlehre. 7th ed. 89 p. 12 pl.
Berlin: Adolph Enslin, 1874.

Mémoires de chirurgie. v. 2. Amputations: doc-
trine septique-made; pansement antiseptique. 855 p.

Verneuil introduced forcipressure in haemorrhage,
dry bandaging, and iodoform in the treatment of
abscesses.

The Mémories came out in five volumes and included
all his works.

937 Wagner, Carl Ernst Albrecht, 1828–71.

Berlin
On the process of repair after resection and ex-

Bound with: Kussmaul, Tenner, and von Graefe.

938 Wales, Philip Skinner, 1837–1906.

Philadelphia
Mechanical therapeutics. A practical treatise on
surgical apparatus, appliances, and elementary
operations; embracing bandaging, minor surgery,
orthopaxy, and the treatment of fractures and dis-
locations. 685 p. illus. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea,
1867.

939 Walshaw, William Johnson, 1847–1903.

London
Walshaw's handbook of surgical pathology for the
use of students in pathological museums. 3d ed.,
by Herbert J. Paterson. 529 p. London: Baillière,
Tindall and Cox, 1904.


New York
Report of the scientific work of the surgical staff of
the Woman's Hospital in the State of New York. v. 5,
1923–1924, ed. by George Gray Ward. 293 p. illus.
St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company, 1925.

941 Waring, Sir Holburt Jacob, 1866–1953.

Gloucestershire
Manual of operative surgery. 2d ed. Edinburgh:
Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 1904.

942 Western Surgical Association.

Names of surgical operations, compiled and
arranged by the Western Surgical Association through
its Special Committee, ed. by Carl E. Black. 102 p.


Dublin
Student's handbook of operative surgery. 300 p.

Sir William Wheeler was chairman of the orthopedic
section of the British Medical Association when Melvin
Henderson and I were invited to address the section in
1933. Sir William was a Royalist and left the Irish Free
State early to live and practice in London. At a dinner a
London surgeon undertook to "pull his leg" by asking:
"Sir William, tell us why you left Dublin" To which,
Sir William, with a twinkle in his eye, replied: "Well,
to tell you the truth, my competitors in Dublin were
getting too clever for me!" (h.w.o.)
Orthopedic Surgery

951 Abt, Henry Edward, 1904- New York
The care, cure, and education of the crippled child; a study of American social and professional facilities ... a complete bibliography ... and a complete directory of institutions and agencies engaged in this work. 222 p. illus. Elyria, O.: The International Society for Crippled Children, 1924.

952 Adams, William, 1820-1900. London
Club-foot: its causes, pathology, and treatment ... 422 p. 100 illus. London: John Churchill and Sons, 1866.
Title page stamped "Presentation copy," "Isaac Hays" autographed inside front cover. In the 1912 catalogue of the library of the Royal College of Physicians of London, only five of the Adams publications are included. William Adams was an honorary member of the American Orthopaedic Association, 1889. (H.w.o.)

"W. J. Little.—With the author's compliments" on the title page. (H.w.o.)

954 — Observations on contraction of the fingers (Dupuytren's contraction) and its successful treatment by subcutaneous divisions of the palmar fascia, and immediate extension; also on the obliteration of depressed cicatrices after glandular abscesses, or exfoliation of bone, by a subcutaneous operation. 80 p. 4 pl. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1879.

955 Albee, Fred Houdlett, 1876-1945. New York

This book is an elaborate presentation and summing up of Albee's five years' experience in bone graft surgery, and especially of his work in the U.S. Army Hospital, at Colonia, New Jersey. It was Albee, who popularized and standardized methods for bone graft surgery which have since become universal and which have enormously reduced deformity and disability. Albee's methods have found application not only in the bone injuries of war and industry, but in the fields of congenital deformity and crippling caused by disease at all ages. (H.w.o.)

In 1928 I was invited by Albee (president) to speak at a Pan-American Congress in Cuba. We met for three days in Havana and then made a three-day tour to
Santiago and return by special train, as guests of President Machado, and the Cuban Government, later overthrown (1933) by revolution. Albee preided later at the London meeting (1929) of the British and American Orthopedic Associations. He was largely instrumental in the formation of the Société Internationale de Chirurgie Orthopédique et de Traumatologie which met also in London in 1933 and in Bologna in 1936. (h.w.o.)


When Albee visited Lincoln in April, 1935, he called my attention to the abstract of his paper on osteo-synthesis applied to the spine for Pott's disease in the program of the American Orthopedic Association (1911). Albee's procedure at that time was to split the vertebral spinous processes and carry half of each one to the next divided process above or below. Because of the poor osteo-synthetic power of vertebral bone he later adopted the tibial transplant—and for the same and other technical reasons always objected to the Hibb's method of intervertebral arthrodesis (h.w.o.).


Reprint No. 42, bound, presented to h.w.o. by Mrs. Fred H. Albee and Dr. Fred H. Albee, Jr.

Volume includes 19 original articles.

961 Allen, Joshua G., 1832- Philadelphia

A Philadelphia practitioner in obstetrics and gynecology especially, he was the first to perform successfully in this country transfusion of blood in a case of uterine prostration from menorrhagia, combined with malarial poisoning (Med. & Surg. Rep., 1869, 20:379). One of the original members of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia.

962 Allison, Nathaniel, 1876-1932. St. Louis

Allison served with the American Ambulance in Paris before the entrance of the United States into the World War. He became dean of the medical department of Washington University in 1919. He returned to Harvard in 1923 as professor of orthopedic surgery but removed to Chicago in 1929. He made important contributions to the literature of arthroplasty, bone atrophy, and the surgical treatment of arthritis. He collaborated with Ober, Sir Robert Jones, and Harry Platt in a revised edition of Jones and Lovett (1929), with Ghormley in Diagnosi in joint disease (1931), and with R. B. Osgood in The fundamentals of orthopedic surgery in general medicine and surgery (1932). He was president of the American Orthopaedic Association in 1922 and was given a Distinguished Service Medal for his military service. Allison and Ghormley published a very handsome volume ... illustrated by many fine x-ray plates (1931). (h.w.o.)

963 American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons.


Includes: History of orthopaedic surgery: 1. Motion and rest in bone and joint injuries and disease. 2. The operative treatment in nonunion in fractures, by h.w.o.

At Rochester, in July, 1938, we were reminded that the organization of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons had been discussed during a previous visit when Willis Campbell, Fred Gaenslen, M. S. Henderson, H. W. Meyerding and I were together, and some time later there was an informal meeting with Frank Dickson, Ellis Jones, E. W. Ryerson, Philip Lewin and myself in the great city of Chicago where further progress toward organization of the Academy was made. The Academy was fostered primarily by Campbell, who promulgated the original idea in his presidential address when the American Orthopaedic Association met in Memphis. It was his idea that we have a much larger organization than the American Orthopaedic Association to which all men who were interested in orthopaedic surgery as a specialty might have access. The idea was that both the Academy and the Orthopedic Section of the American Medical Association could devote themselves to developing men for the specialty and interesting them in the employment of orthopedic methods in general surgical practice. That this has already been accomplished cannot be doubted at the present time. The last few meetings under the leadership of Campbell, Henderson, Philip Wilson, Lewin and a few others have made great contributions to the diffusion of better orthopedic practice throughout the entire country. (h.w.o.)

964 American College of Surgeons. Committee on Fractures (on Trauma).


Also: 3d ed. Outline of ... 56 p. illus. 1940.

Also: 4th ed. Outline of ... 84 p. illus. 1949.

965 American Surgical Association. Committee on Fractures.


966 Amesbury, Joseph A., 1795-1864. London

Observations on the nature and treatment of fractures of the upper third of the thigh-bone, and of fractures of long standing; shewing that fractures of the
967 —— Practical remarks on the causes, nature, and treatment of deformities of the spine, chest, and limbs, muscular weakness, weak joints, muscular contractions, and stiff joints . . . 192 p. 35 pl. 4°. London: Longman and others, 1840.


969 Art of Preserving the Feet.

The art of preserving the feet; or, practical instructions for the prevention and cure of corns, bunions, callouses, chilblains, &c. with observations on the dangers arising from improper treatment, advice to pedestrians, &c. To which are added directions for the better management of the hands and nails. By an experienced chiropodist. 2d ed. 239 p. 12°. London: Henry Colburn, 1818.


Dr. Ashhurst was a namesake of Sir Astley Paston Cooper and a distinguished Philadelphia surgeon and teacher, on his own account. He was consulting surgeon to Base Section No. 1 (St. Nazaire to Nantes) when I was consulting orthopedic surgeon in 1918–1919, but was absent on a surgical team when I arrived, August 1918. When he returned to Savenay the orthopedic service had taken over all the fractures, amputations, and the like, and we had most of the wards that had formerly been cared for by the general surgical service.

Dr. Ashhurst was the son of Dr. John Ashhurst, Jr. (Philadelphia, 1839–1900). His report The method of recording surgical operations at the front read before the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, May 5, 1919, concerns a personal experience at the front in France in 1918, and fairly describes the methods of the time. Having seen the surgical services of many general surgeons in England and France it was my impression that reduction and protection of fractures was much neglected. My criticisms of fracture practice at that time (and since) have usually been resented by those who have never acquired what Sir Robert Jones called the "orthopedic conscience." (H.W.O.)


972 Bampfield, Robert William, —1827. London An essay on the curvatures and diseases of the spine, including all the forms of spinal distortion; to which the Fothergillian gold medal was awarded by the Medical Society of London on the 3d of May, 1824. Ed. by J. K. Mitchell. 223 p. 8°. (London: Longman and others, 1824. Philadelphia: E. G. Barriington & G. D. Haswell, 1845.)

Original, but incomplete manuscript. Also original letters from Astley Cooper, J. W. Bampfield, the author's brother, James Field, (of the awarding committee), and other notes.


Barwell trained at St. Thomas Hospital, London. During the cholera epidemic, July to September, 1849, he superintended admission of cholera patients and later recorded his experiences. He became assistant surgeon at Charing Cross Hospital in 1853, chief surgeon in 1872. He then gave his chief attention to orthopaedic surgery and served also as surgeon to the Homes for Crippled Boys and Girls. He advocated instrumental methods for treatment of club-foot and opposed tenotomy by so-called subcutaneous surgery. He made contributions to the treatment of scoliosis.


The 4th and 5th editions contain a description of the scoliosis gauge for obtaining a precise measurement of all deviations.


Bauer was a pupil of Stromeyer. He came to New York in 1852. "Bauer's Lectures, although they may not mark a new movement, deserve a place on the shelves of any surgeon who desires to apply treatment on a rational basis."—Sir Arthur Keith. (H.W.O.)

978 Baynton, Thomas, 1761–1820. Bristol
Dedicated to Dr. Edward Jenner, F.R.S.
The author is remembered for his application of adhesive straps and bandage to indolent leg ulcer (1797).

979 Beale, Lionel John, 1796–1871. London
A treatise on deformities; exhibiting a concise view of the nature and treatment of the principal distortions and contractions of the limbs, joints, and spine. 248 p. illus. London: John Wilson, 1830.

980 Beck, Carl, 1864–1952. Chicago; Bethesda, Md.
The crippled hand and arm; a monograph on the various types of deformities of the hand and arm as a result of abnormal development, injuries, and disease. 243 p. 1 pl. 302 illus. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1925.
Carl Beck graduated in medicine in Prague in 1889. He settled in Chicago in 1890, as physician and surgeon; also as teacher of medicine at the University of Illinois. He wrote numerous articles for medical journals and 2 books: Principles of surgery and The crippled . . .
He was one of three brothers in Chicago, who have done outstanding clinical work in surgery . . . Joseph Beck was the most eminent of the three brothers. He was a nose and throat specialist. With Emil, who devised Beck’s paste for tuberulous sinusae, and their sister, they founded and conducted the North Chicago Hospital on Clark Street, Chicago.
Upon numerous occasions I have referred to Emil Beck as one of the advocates of an infrequent dressing method. The Bismuth paste method, however, lacked the “drainage” feature which is a fundamental surgical requirement in these conditions.
In about 1913 I visited Beck at his hospital in company with Steindler. The patients were many and cosmopolitan in character. Steindler went about speaking various middle European languages and dialects to the pleasure of many of the patients and attendants. Dr. Beck was busy in his office engaged upon a scheme to solve the war situation by placing all the gold in the world on an island guarded by an international army and navy and not to be spent except for the promotion of peaceful pursuits.
(h.w.o.)

981 Beely, Florian, 1846– Berlin
He was a corresponding member of the American Orthopedic Association and attended the fifth session.
(h.w.o.)


983 — The present position of the treatment of simple fractures of the limbs . . . to which is appended a summary of the opinions and practice of about 300 surgeons. 41 p. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1900.
The conclusions are such as to leave the whole matter of treatment as vague as before with an argument for variable methods, early massage, compromise in the matter of primary reduction and after care according to “circumstances, social and otherwise, of the patient.” There is an analysis of replies as to current methods of about 300 practitioners. (h.w.o.)


985 Bennie, P. Bruce. Melbourne
This is a report of a long and satisfactory experience with the Thomas splint. (h.w.o.)

986 Bérard, Félix. Lyon

987 Bérenger Féraud, L. J. B., 1832–1901. Paris

988 Beylard, E. J. Paris

989 Bick, Edgar Milton, 1902– New York
This work shows great industry and wide reading, but some important omissions. (h.w.o.)

990 Bienaimé, L. Paris

991 Bigelow, Henry Jacob, 1818–90. Boston
The mechanism of dislocation and fracture of the hip, with the reduction of the dislocations by the
L'ORTHOPOÉDIE
OU
L'ART
DE PREVENIR ET DE CORRIGER
DANS LES ENFANS,
LES DIFFORMITÉS DU CORPS.
LE TOUT PAR DES MOYENS À LA PORTEE
des Peres & des Meres, & de toutes les
Personnes qui ont des Enfans à élever.

PAR M. ANDRY, CONSEILLER DU ROY,
Leilleur & Professeur en Médecine au College Royal,
Doyen, & ancien Doyen de la Faculté de
Avec Figures.

TOME PREMIER.

A PARIS, RUE SAINT JACQUES.
La Veuve Alix, au-dessus de la rue des
Noyers, au Griffon.

Chez
LAMBERT & DURAND, à la Sagesse,
& à Saint Landry.

M. DCC. XLI.
Avec Approbations et Privilege du Roy.

No. 17. The word "orthopedie" was coined by Andry and used in his publication of 1741.

Gift of Lucius W. Johnson.

This includes a very careful study of the preceding literature of this subject and reference to the work of Astley Cooper, W. W. Reid, Markoe, Guersant, Malgaigne, and others. (h.w.o.)


Osler (Bibliotheca, 1929, No. 1355) credits Bigelow with having given the first printed account of the use of ether for surgical anesthesia. The article was a report of Morton's demonstration at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Oct. 16, 1846, and was presented to the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Nov. 9, 1846. (h.w.o.)

993 Bigg, Henry Heather, 1826–81. London


The first edition was published in 1865. It was based upon the four previous publications (1855–1864).

Mr. Bigg's instruments and braces for spinal curvature, clubfoot, knock knee, etc. shown at the London Exhibition are described and illustrated by Mr. Traer, Med. T. & Gaz., 1862, 2: 233. (h.w.o.)

994 Bigg, Henry Robert Heather, 1853–1911. London


This is Dr. Ridlon's copy autographed on the title page. This work was "exemplified" by a typical collection (assembled by his father H. Heather Bigg) recently presented to the Parkes Museum of Hygiene, University College, London. (h.w.o.)

995 — Artificial limbs, and the amputations which afford the most appropriate stumps in civil and military surgery, illustrated by the author. 128 p. London: The author, 1885.

The author was the third generation by the name of Heather Bigg. The first was a bracemaker of London; the second, Henry Heather Bigg, had an engineering degree, studied at St. George's Hospital, and continued the bracemaking business providing substitutes for lost limbs of soldiers wounded in the Crimean War. The third was educated at Rugby, University College Hospital, and Edinburgh. At the University College Hospital he distinguished himself in comparative anatomy and zoology as well as in physiology. He qualified in 1884 in Edinburgh. Following his father's death, he devoted himself to the mechanical treatment of deformities, being particularly interested in the improvement of existing substitutes for lost limbs granted to soldiers. However, his interests were broad and he wrote in other than orthopaedic fields.

996 — Spinal curvature, comprising a description of the various types of curvature of the spine, with the mechanical appliances best suited for their treatment. Illustrated by the author with pen and ink drawings. 128 p. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1882.


999 Bishop, John, 1797–1873. Dorsetshire

Researches into the pathology and treatment of deformities in the human body. 266 p. illus. 8vo. London: Highley and Son, 1852. △

The Royal Academy of Science of Paris awarded him two prizes for memoirs on the human and comparative anatomy and physiology of the voice. All works were remarkable for the careful examinations which the author had made and the mathematical demonstration given of each theory.

1000 Black, Robert, fl. 1797. Philadelphia


This paper is thoroughly reviewed and criticized in the Medical Repository, 1804, 1: 456. (h.w.o.)

1001 Blake, Joseph Augustus, 1864–1937. Litchfield, Conn.


This book presents many of the supposed developments (most of which were revivals only) in surgery of the Great War, e.g. debridement, primary and secondary suture, "new" traction and suspension devices, etc.

During 1917–1918, Dr. Blake directed the activities of two of the American Red Cross Hospitals in or near Paris. It was my own feeling that during that time and later, Dr. Blake was influenced too much by the Carrel-Dakin method for wound infections, and by the Willems mobilization method in joint infections and compound fractures. This influence extended to many other American surgeons also—to the detriment of the correct use of splints and casts, for the simple and compound bone and joint injuries. I saw many wounded soldiers arriving on hospital trains at Savenay who had been fixed up for
transportation in suspension and traction devices on litters and with much too much painful motion for their compound fractures and joint injuries. My criticism of this situation in my first monthly report at Savenay was resented at headquarters and brought Col. Goldswait down to Savenay with a protest. Just after that, however, we had orders to check patients for convoy to the U.S. carefully in that respect. (h.w.o.)

1002 Blount, Walter Putnam, 1900– Milwaukee

Autographed and presented by the author—"To H. Winnett Orr in gratitude for his contributions to orthopedic surgery in the broadest sense."

1003 Böhler, Lorenz, 1885– Vienna

Also: Authorized English tr. by M. E. Steinberg. 2d ed. 185 p. 234 illus. Vienna: Wilhelm Maudrich, 1930.

I spent several days in Böhler’s clinic in 1929. Dr. Böhler was away, but Dr. Schnek was most courteous in showing patients, motion picture demonstrations, etc. I was impressed with the excellent primary reduction of fractures obtained and, usually at least, the good control both during manipulation and afterward, of the fracture area. For this purpose, especially devised screw traction frames for upper and lower extremities were used. For fractures of the calcaneum, a screw clamp was employed to mould the heel into correct shape and position. Wounds were being sutured (too tightly I thought), but left open as to dressings and covered, in casts, by screen covers only. In some cases of extremity fractures, unpadded casts were being used, but often split or bivalved afterward. (h.w.o.)

1004 Bonnet, Amédée, 1809–58. Lyon

Bound with: Bonnet ... Amédée. Éloge ... by Barrier.


This edition contains, in addition to a biography of Bonnet, an historical review, and appendices by Barrier, Berne, Philipeaus, and Bonnet.

Bonnet was a French surgeon, who was born at Americ- eux in 1809 and died at Lyons, 1858. The posterior part of the tunica vaginalis oculi, behind the point of perfora-
tion of the tendon of the muscle of the eye-ball is termed Bonnet’s capsule. He rendered important service to sur-
0006 Boppe, Marcel.
De la résection intra-fébrile du genou avec écarte-

1007 Bradford, Edward Hickling, 1848–1926. Boston

Dr. Bradford was a charter member of the American Orthopedic Association in 1887. He read a paper on functional torticollis at the first meeting in New York. The third meeting was held in Boston with Dr. Bradford serving as president and Dr. Lovett secretary-treasurer. In addition to many other contributions to the literature, Dr. Bradford published an annual review of the progress of orthopedic surgery in the Boston M. & S. J., 1878–1901. In 1902 when a list of the writings of the members was published, Dr. Bradford had a bibliography of more than 125 titles, covering almost every subject in orthopedic surgery and including three textbooks. (h.w.o.)

1008 Bramble, David D., 1839– Cincinnati

Bramble was professor of anatomy and later professor of surgery at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and one of the editors of the Cincinnati Medical News.

1009 Brandt, Georg, 1895– Mainz

1010 Brocq, Pierre. Paris
Contribution au traitement chirurgical des ankylo-
0105 Bonnet-Papillault, Andrée, 1892–


In 1895 in discussing congenital dislocation of the hip, Brodhurst suggested tenotomy of the flexors and adduc-
tors and a “subcutaneous gouge” for cleaning out and deepening the acetabulum. He reported a successful case in a girl 12 years old. His special instruments and braces were discussed by Mr. G. Ernnt in 1862. (h.w.o.)


1014 Brodie, Sir Benjamin Collins, 1783–1862. London
Pathological and surgical observations on diseases of the joints. 131 p. 6 pl. London: pr. for Longman, and others, 1818.
First edition.
This is Brodie's best work. It includes his description of hysterical pseudo-fracture of the spine. The fifth edition, 1850, gives (p. 77) a description of "Brodie's disease"—chronic synovitis with a pulpy degeneration of the affected parts.


1016 Brown, Buckminster, 1819–91. Boston
Son of John Ball Brown, and grandson of Dr. John Warren, Buckminster Brown became a pupil of W. J. Little in London, Guerin and Bouvier in Paris, and Stromeyer in Germany. He had Pott's disease as a youth, and some deformity, but carried on a large practice and did his share of institutional work. He bequeathed his collection of specimens to Harvard Medical School, and a sum of money for a professorship in orthopedic surgery. He was the first in Boston to devote his practice to orthopedic surgery entirely. An orthopedic ward was put under his care at the House of the Good Samaritan, in Boston in 1861. (h.w.o.)

1017 Buchanan, Thomas, 1782–1853. Scotland
An essay on a new mode of treatment for diseased joints, and the non-union of fracture; with cases and formulae of the various preparations used. 100 p. 8°. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, and others, 1828. Δ

1018 Butcher, Richard G. H., 1819–91. Dublin

1019 Cadol, A. Édouard, 1872–
This is an early document on the subject. (h.w.o.)

1020 Caldwell, Guy Alvin, 1891– New Orleans
He has been a hard working industrial surgeon and writer. His disposition appears to have been to try everything new or different and to recommend many methods upon a rather short experience without sufficient regard for adherence to fundamental principles.
His book (with Key of St. Louis) on fractures is a voluminous mixture of the old and the new in fracture treatment with many excellent personal results but lacking sufficient consistent conclusions. (h.w.o.)

1021 Calot, Jean François, 1861–1944. Paris


Obtained in Paris in 1930. (h.w.o.)

1024 Calvé, Jacques, 1875–1954. Paris

1025 Care and Cure of Cripple Children.
The care and cure of cripple children. 8 p. illus. Bristol: John Wright & Sons Ltd., 1924.

1026 Carnochan, John Murray, 1817–87. New York
On fly leaf—To Dr. Cheesman, with Dr. Carnochan's compliments. John Ridlon signature on title page.
Typed note: "Carnochan was living at Yonkers, N.Y., when I was a young doctor. I think . . . he was the first to demonstrate a case in England and in America. I rather dislike to give up this book; so don't dispose of it to any one else. Any time you care to be rid of it send it back to me." (j.r.)
This was the first work in English on congenital dislocation of the hip. The condition was fairly well understood in France in the early part of the century and some cases were treated successfully (see: Guerin). Dr. Carnochan called the attention of the London surgeons to the condition in 1844. This is recounted in a paper at the ninth meeting of the American Orthopedic Association in Chicago in 1895. (h.w.o.)

1027 — Remarks on osteo-aneurism, with a case involving the condyles of the left femur. 15 p. 2 pl. New York: D. Fanshaw, 1853.
1028 Chance, Edward John, 1807-95. London
Part I of this book was published in 1862. Part II remained in manuscript until John Poland published it in 1905. The work is remarkable for its excellent drawings by Chance. The introduction gives an historical account of the development of the special sections of surgery, military, ophthalmic, orthopaedic, and special hospitals. It is important for its early orthopaedic history.

1029 Chelius, Franciscus, 1822-99. Heidelberg
De amputatione in articulo pedis. 25 p. 4 pl. 4°. Heidelberga: Julian Groos, 1846.
Note on title page: "See the letter from James Syme inside front cover. H.W.O." He refers to a handwritten letter addressed to Harry Harscaden, Esq., in which Syme thanks him "for so kindly and effectually defending amputation at the ankle joint from the misrepresentation which has impeded its acceptance in London."

Founded upon the Astley Cooper Prize Essay for 1888 and 1889. (H.W.O.)

1031 Churchill, Frederick, 1843-1916. London
This is no. 71 from the library of Harry M. Sherman of San Francisco. H.W.O. June, 1929.

1032 Clarke, James Jackson, 1860-1940. London


1034 Cleaveland, Charles Harley, 1820-63. Cincinnati
Cleaveland was a controversialist who organized the College of Eclectic Medicine in Cincinnati and taught there until the College merged with the Institute. He did valuable work in the Civil War, transforming the city of Memphis into a vast hospital to meet the needs of the soldiers. He himself took charge in order to stamp out gangrene which had appeared in all the hospitals.

1035 Clevenger, Shobal Vail, 1843-1920. Chicago
This volume came from the library of Dr. F. X. Dercum and has his unusual book plate inside the front cover. In a short historical review of the subject (p. 1-4) Ericson is credited with having been the most important contributor to its study. (H.W.O.)

1036 Coale, William Edward, 1816-65. Boston

1037 Codman, Ernest Amory, 1869-1940. Boston
Bone sarcoma, an interpretation of the nomenclature used by the Committee on the registry of bone sarcoma of the American College of Surgeons. 93 p. 24 illus. New York: P. B. Hoeber, Inc., 1925. □
He called attention to the enlargement of the epiphysis as a sign of joint disease. (H.W.O.)

1038 —— The shoulder; rupture of the supraspinatus tendon and other lesions in or about the subacromial bursa. 513; 29 p. illus. diagrs. Boston: (T. Todd Company, printers), 1934. □
Dr. Codman's unusual book was the cause of a great deal of comment at the time of publication. The book was largely autobiographical in Dr. Codman's peculiar style. The large amount of labor expended and the seriousness with which Dr. Codman treated the subject seemed rather out of proportions to the lesion under consideration. In several previous papers Dr. Codman had already emphasized his important points. However, the work will have its place on library shelves as an unusual, personal, scientific and clinical document. (H.W.O.)


1040 Coulson, William, 1802-77. London
Also: 2d. ed. ... with observations on affections of the joints in the puerperal state. 211 p. illus. 4 pl. 8°. London: Longman and others, 1841.
Excellent plates. (H.W.O.)
Coulson was an eminent specialist in lithotripsy and lithotomy.

1041 Cross, John, 1790-1850. Norwich, England
1042 Culbertson, Howard, 1826–90. Cincinnati; Columbus


There is an admirable discussion of the conservative vs. radical (excision) treatment of joint tuberculosis on pp. 444–445. (h.w.o.)

1044 Danion, Léon Marie. Strassburg


1045 David, Max. Berlin


Dr. H. H. Smith (1863, p. 49) states that Dr. H. G. Davis of New York suggested the treatment of hip disease by a splint, keeping up continued elastic extension and counter-extension yet permitting motion of the joint while the patient walked about, thus establishing excellent cures in a much shorter time than under former methods of treatment.

In the appendix (p. 308) Dr. Davis appears to establish his claim that Dr. Lewis A. Sayre used Dr. Davis' extension method and splints for hip joint disease, without acknowledging Dr. Davis' priority in the matter. Dr. Ridlon's comment on the controversy is contained inside the front cover of his copy of the book! (h.w.o.)

1047 Denucé, J. Maurice, 1859–1924. Bordeaux


In about 1920, Dr. Zabdiel Boylston (“Zab”) Adams of Boston was advocating the Denucé method of reduction for congenital dislocation of the hip. Of this Ridlon said, “He turns his thumb one way and I turn mine another!” (h.w.o.)

1048 De Palma, Anthony Frederick, ed., 1904– Philadelphia

Clinical orthopaedics . . . No. 1, 242 p. illus. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1953. h.w.o. was on the Board of Advisory editors.

1049 Destot, Étienne, 1864–1918. Lyon


1050 Dickson, Frank Drake, 1882– Kansas City


Until 1917 Frank Dickson was an assistant to Dr. Gwilym Davis in Philadelphia. After the war in the fall of 1919, he visited me in Lincoln looking for a middle western city in which to locate. Of exceptional qualities both personally and professionally, he has made an outstanding success of his work in Kansas City. He has taken a prominent part in both local and national orthopedic affairs. (h.w.o.)

1052 Dieffenbach, Johann Friedrich, 1792–1847. Berlin


1053 Digeon, Pierre Armand.


1054 Dollinger, Julius. Budapest


1055 Dress and Care of the Feet.


1056 Dubreuil-Chambardel, Emile. Marseilles


This is a brochure from the Institut Orthopédique de Marseille fondé in 1854 par le Docteur Ph. Dubreuil-Chambardel. The study concerns results obtained in the treatment of scoliosis, without apparatus over a period of thirty years. Twenty-two cases are reported in detail. (h.w.o.)

1057 Ducroquet, B. A. C., 1872–


In 1900–1901 Ducroquet published several papers on a modified Lorenz technique for the treatment of congenital dislocation of the hip. (h.w.o.)

1058 Duffin, Edward Wilson, 1800–74. London


Duffin was one of the earliest introducers of the operation for strabismus. In 1847 he published his work on deformities of the spine, drawing attention to the utility of graduated muscular exercises in the correction of lateral deformities. In 1850 he devised a new method for the removal of ovarian tumors.

1060 Durlacher, Lewis. London
I found this unusual volume in Montreal during my return via the St. Lawrence river from the London and Dublin meeting in the summer of 1933. (h.w.o.)

1061 Dutton, W. H.
The boots and shoes of our ancestors; as exhibited by the Worshipful Company of Cordwainers with a brief history of the company ... 13 p. front. 30 pl. with descriptions. 4°. London: Chapman and Hall, Limited, 1898.

1062 Duvernay, L. Lyon

1063 Earle, Sir James, 1755-1817. London
Observations on the curvature of the spine, in which the effect of mechanical assistance is considered. 81 p. 2 pl. London: pr. by C. Clarke and sold by Johnson and Faulder, 1799. Paper bound.
Dezeimeris (1834) gives an unusually interesting account of the work and especially of the death of Earle. His last moments, like those of John Hunter, were rendered dramatic not only by his comments upon the phenomena of dying but by the manner of disposing of his professional and official affairs. He published a work on curvature of the spine and the effect of mechanical assistance in London, in 1799. This had to do particularly with Pott's disease. The use of the words "mechanical assistance" suggest (perhaps) the "spinal assistant" of Dr. C. F. Taylor. (h.w.o.)

1064 Economy of the Hands and Feet...
Economy of the hands and feet, fingers and toes ... by an old army surgeon. 108 p. London: E. Wheelsham Wilson, 1830.

1065 Eisenberg, John. London
Surgical and practical observations on the diseases of the human foot: with instructions for their treatment. To which is added advice on the management of the hand. 252 p. rov. 4°. London: Henry Renshaw, 1845.

1066 Ela, Walter, 1848-
Fractures of the elbow-joint; an essay, to which was awarded the second prize of the Boylston Medical Society for 1873. 57 p. 1 pl. illus. Cambridge: Welch, Bigelow and Company, 1873. Paper bound.

1067 Epps, George Napoleon, 1815-74. London
On deformities of the spine, and on club foot. 36 p. 4 pl. London: Piper, Stephenson, and Spence, 1859.

1068 Eriksen, Sir John Eric, 1818-96. London

1069 Ernst, F. G.

1070 von Eschm, Friedrich, 1823-1908. Kiel
Bound with: Stromeyer, Louis. On the fractures of bones...

1071 Farnum, Edward J., 1860-

1072 Fayod, Charles F. D. R. Switzerland
"I found this on the Blvd. St. Germain in Paris, April, 1930."
There are frequent references to the work of Petit, Pott, Desault, Dupuytren and others. Fine plates illustrate a suspension-traction device for leg fracture not so different from many modern devices. (h.w.o.)

1073 Fisher, A. G. Timbrell, 1887-London
Presentation copy from Dr. J. E. M. Thomson to Dr. Orr, Christmas, 1924.

1074 Flamant, René.

1075 Fluhrer, William Francis, 1870-1932. New York
The author advocated a method of splinting, consisting of tin strips fitted to the limb and included in plaster of Paris casts. Many illustrations show fractured limbs—especially compound—in poor position and with inadequate traction, fixed or otherwise. For compound fractures especially, inefficient devices with provision for frequent dressings are illustrated. (h.w.o.)
1076 Fuller Company, George R.
Rochester, N. Y.

1077 Gangolphe, Michel, 1858–1919. Lyon
“To my good friend Dr. H. Winnett Orr, from Dr. Daniel H. Levinthal. March 15, 1937.”

1078 Gatty, W. H.
London

1079 Gibney, Virgil Pendleton, 1847–1927.
New York
Several volumes of my set of the Index Catalogue of the Surgeon General’s Library are from the library of Dr. Gibney, and have his autograph inside the front cover. They were kindly presented to me for use in the Lancaster County Medical Society Library, from among the duplicates of the New York Academy of Medicine.
Gibney was one of the early advocates of resection for tuberculous hip disease. In 1897 he reported 828 cases with operations upon 515 patients (119 excisions) for hip joint disease. Also 56 patients were operated upon for infantile and spastic paralysis.
Dr. Gibney participated with Dr. Shaffer and others in the preliminary meeting of the American Orthopedic Association at Dr. Shaffer’s home, January 29, 1887. Dr. Shaffer was elected first president at the New York Academy of Medicine, June 15, 1887.
There were 35 original members, 17 of whom were from New York, 5 from Philadelphia, and 4 from Boston.
At one of the last meetings which Dr. Gibney attended and at which Sir Robert Jones was a guest, I heard him tell the story of having blacked Sir Robert’s boots at the Gibney home in New York. The boots were left outside of Sir Robert’s door and there was no servant to perform the office. Sir Robert’s confusion upon the telling of the story—at the annual dinner—was relieved by Dr. Gibney’s further remark: “If you will come to visit me this year, I shall be very happy to polish your boots again.” (H.W.O.)

1080 Gibson, Charles Bell, 1816–65. Virginia
Statement of facts in a case of dislocation of the femur into the foramen ovale, probably complicated with fracture of the acetabulum, and presenting unusual difficulties in diagnosis. 7 p. Richmond: Colin & Newlan, 1855.

1081 Glover, Ralph.
New York
A treatise on orthopedic surgery and hernia; containing directions for adjusting and applying trusses to every species of rupture, for the purpose of effecting radical cures by the use of an improved instrument ... 175 p. illus. New York: A. Baptist, Jr., 1853. Paper bound.

1082 Goldthwait, Joel Ernest, 1866–
Boston
Goldthwait began his orthopaedic work at the Carney Hospital with the cooperation of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul about 1895, when the well known general hospitals were unwilling to initiate such a service. Shortly after he was appointed consultant in orthopaedic surgery at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Four or five years later he was asked to start an out-patient department there for bone and joint cases needing definite continuous service, with beds allowed in the general wards as a matter of courtesy.
After a year or two at the Massachusetts General Hospital during which the work was not too satisfactory because of a lack of beds, he, with the help of a friend, raised $70,000 with which to build and equip the orthopaedic ward there. When the challenge of the Robert Brigham hospital came, he resigned from the Massachusetts service to accept the new opportunity.
Dr. Goldthwait was chairman of the committee on orthopaedic preparedness for the war for both the American Orthopedic Association and the Orthopaedic Section of the American Medical Association.
A group of twenty American orthopaedic surgeons, sometimes referred to as the first Goldthwait Unit, sailed from New York, May 17, 1917, in response to a request from the British commission in the United States at that time. The Unit sailed on the S.S. St. Paul, and arrived in Liverpool, May 25th, where it was met by Osgood and Sir Robert Jones. (H.W.O.)

1083 Gómez Orozco, Marcelino.
La anestesia local a la novocaina en la reducción de las fracturas. 52 p. Tesis. Guadalajara: Gallardo y Alvarez del Castillo, 1921.

1084 Gonzalez, Ismael.
Guadalajara

1085 Got, Paul Clément Auguste, 1900–
Havre

1086 Gourdon, Joseph, 1868–
Bordeaux

1087 Gray, Frederick.
London
Automatic mechanism, as applied in the construction of artificial limbs, in cases of amputation ... 221 p. illus. London: H. Renshaw, 1855.

Page 103
1088 Grille, Marcel, 1887- Paris

Thirty-eight cases are reported. There were a few poor results but most were reported: Guérison et reprise du travail. (n.w.o.)

1089 Gross, Samuel David, 1805–84. Philadelphia

Dr. Gross published an article in 1852 describing his method of traction by adhesive plaster in the treatment of fractures. He thought his preceptor, J. K. Swift, was the first to use extension apparatus in the treatment of fractures. This was described by Gross in his book on Diseases . . . in 1830. (n.w.o.)

1090 Groves, Ernest William Hey, 1872–1944.
Bristol
Also: On modern . Bristol: J. Wright & Sons Ltd., 1916.

The report (1912) of the Fracture Committee of the British Medical Association appears on p. 6.

The book is an excellent report of the author’s extensive and valuable experimental and clinical work.

Mr. Hey Groves was one of the most industrious and enterprising of Sir Robert Jones’ orthopaedic associates when we arrived in England in 1917. This book represents an advanced stand on many fracture problems at the time of its publication. (n.w.o.)

1091 Guthrie, George James, 1785–1856. London
Clinical lectures on compound fractures of the extremities, on excision of the thigh-bone, the arm-bone and the elbow-joint. On the diseases of the penisula, and on several miscellaneous subjects. 90 p. Philadelphia: A. Waldie, 1839.

1092 Hamilton, Frank Hastings, 1813–86. Buffalo

Guerin technique for successful reduction of congenital dislocation of the hip, p. 895. (n.w.o.)


1094 —— Fracture tables . . . with a supplement compiled from Dr. Hamilton’s notes, by John Boardman, comprising in all an analysis of 461 cases of fracture. 36 p. Buffalo: Jewett, Thomas & Co., 1853.

1095 —— New mode of treatment for delayed or non-union of a fractured humerus, read before the Medical Society of the County of Erie, June, 1854. 14 p. (n.p.; n.d.)


1097 Hancock, Henry, 1809–80. London

Hancock was surgeon at Charing Cross Hospital, London, and was the first to record the successful operation for peritonitis due to disease of the appendix.

1098 Hare, Samuel, 1783–1867. Leeds

1099 Harrison, Edward, 1766–1838. Edinburgh
Pathological and practical observations on spinal diseases . . 294 p. illus. London: Pr. for Thomas and George Underwood, 1827.

Autograph on title page: “Bernard Roth, Berlin, 1877.” (n.w.o.)

1100 —— The extraordinary case of Sarah Hawkes; one of extreme deformity, cured by a method founded upon simple principles. 78 p. illus. London: Joseph Robins, 1833.

1101 Haward, John Warrington, 1841–1921.
London

A short well written exposition of talipes, torticollis, upper and lower extremity deformities, rickets and spinal curvature from what is now considered the “strap and buckle” point of view. (n.w.o.)

1102 Hawthorne, Charles Oliver.

1103 Heine, Johann Georg, 1770–1838.
Würzburg

Ex-farrier and inventor of an extension bed, subsequently an honorary doctor of surgery.

In 1816 he organized the first German orthopedic institution at Würzburg. He wrote extensively on orthopedic surgery, apparatus, and physiotherapy. (n.w.o.)

1104 Helferich, Heinrich, 1851–1945. Greifswald

1105 —— On fractures and dislocations . . . Tr. from 3d ed. (1897) with notes . . by J. Hutchinson,
THE HEALING ART: ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY

Handbuch der Anatomie und Mechanik der Gelenke mit Rücksicht auf Luxation und Contrac-


1108 Herfarth, Heinrich.
Presented to Drs. Orr and Thompson, Lincoln, Nebraska, with the compliments of David C. Hilton, M.D.
The translator has covered the first portion of the article, with an omission of an occasional paragraph, the loss of content being slight, but the section on etiology (10 pages of rather fine print in the text) is disposed of in less than two typewritten pages.

1109 Hertzler, Arthur Emanuel, 1870–1946.
Presentation copy: "Dr. H. W. Orr, compliments of the author."
Dr. Hertzler was the author of a series of monographs and of The horse and buggy doctor. (h.w.o.)

1110 Hill, Matthew Berkeley, 1834–92. London
The essentials of bandaging with directions for managing fractures and dislocations; for administering ether and chloroform, and for using other surgical apparatus; and containing a chapter on surgical landmarks. 5th ed. 341 p. 136 engr. 12". New York: J. H. Vail & Company, 1883.
Influenced by his study with Ricord in Paris, Hill took a very active part in the attempt to control venereal disease. He was dean of the medical faculty of University College and professor of surgery.

1111 Hodges, Richard Manning, 1827–96. Boston
Demonstrator of anatomy at Harvard under Oliver Wendell Holmes, his dissections were "marvels of beauty and skill." His writings upon excision of joints, spiroidal fractures and other surgical conditions became authoritative. He was the first to point out the frequency of a sinus in the sacro-coccygeal region, to which he gave the name "pilo-nidal sinus," from its hairy contents and nest-like shape.

1112 Hofficke, Carol A.
The ambulatory treatment of fractures and diseased joints . . . with an introduction by Frank Romer . . .
The book is an argument for traction with motion, with many illustrations of fractures and diseased joints healed in poor position to support the argument. There is an introductory page quoted from Sir Arbuthnot Lane (Lancet, May 29, 1920) to suggest that traction instead of immobilization is the factor of importance in the treatment especially of infected joints. This is a fallacy that has been disproved many times, but the argument seems never to end. The Willems method (which has surely done much harm) for inflamed knee joints, is also brought forward to support the use of the ambulatory splints. (h.w.o.)

There is a short but fairly complete introductory outline of the history of orthopedic surgery. The work as a whole is one of the best.
From 1891 to 1905 Hoffa published fourteen communications on the operative treatment (mostly by open reduction) of congenital dislocation of the hip. None of these listed by Hoffa and Blencke (1905) were in English. (h.w.o.)

This is an extensive bibliography compiled in connection with Hoffa's textbook. Titles are arranged alphabetically by author, but divided into 22 groups by subject—with no index or cross reference. This makes consultation difficult at times. The list is valuable, however, and should be in every orthopedic library. (h.w.o.)

1115 Holden, Henry.
An ambitious descriptive folder compiled by the author is inside the front cover,—very imposing for so small a book. (h.w.o.)

1116 Hood, Wharton Peter, 1833–1916. London
A discussion of bone setting. Autographed on title page "Charles W. Cathecart." (h.w.o.)

1118 Huard, Pierre Alphonse, 1901- Paris

1119 Hulke, John Whitaker, 1830–95. London
The Bradshaw lecture, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, on 3d December, 1891. 57 p. illus. London: Harrison and Sons, 1892.
Hulke was a distinguished surgeon and teacher. He was in attendance with his father when the Duke of Wellington died at Walmar Castle in 1852 and he wrote up an accurate account of the case. Much of his work was done in recording retinal changes in different diseases. He was outstanding in botany, art, geology as well as in medicine, and was in much demand as a lecturer.

1120 Humphrey, Sir George Murray, 1820–96. Cambridge, England
Humphrey was professor of anatomy at Cambridge and became the first professor of surgery there. He founded the Journal of Anatomy and Physiology in 1867.

1121 Hutchinson, Joseph Chrisman, 1827–87. Brooklyn
Contributions to orthopedic surgery ... and lectures on club-foot. 121 p. illus. New York: G. P. Putnam’s Sons, 1880.

1122 Ingerlans, Pierre. Lille

1123 Jackson, Thomas Carr, 1823–78. London
Circumscribed abscess of bone; a paper read before the Harveian Medical Society at the first meeting of the session 1867–68. 27 p. London: Robert Hardwicke, 1867. Paper bound.
Brodie’s abscess. (h.w.o.)

1124 Jäger, Michael, 1795–1838. Erlangen

1125 Jalaquier, Adolphe, 1853–1924. Paris

1126 Jarvis, George O., 1795–1875. Portland, Conn.

1127 Jeanbrau, Émile, 1873–1950. Paris

All of the chapters of this exhaustive work are written in characteristically thorough German fashion. Joachimsthal, himself, wrote the chapters on wry neck and deformities of the feet. Most of the chapters are followed by excellent bibliographies. Joachimsthal was a successor to Hoffa. (h.w.o.)

1129 Jones, Sir Robert, 1858–1933. Liverpool

This is one of many of Sir Robert’s contributions to the surgical practice of the War. By his guidance and example during 1914–1919, Sir Robert Jones not only directed the care of thousands of his British countrymen, but influenced the surgical methods by which injured and crippled patients throughout the world have been cared for ever since. By train and motor car he visited hospitals and orthopedic centers in England and France during all the years of the extraordinary military experience of the Great War. (h.w.o.)

For years before his death, Sir Robert Jones was the recognized leader in orthopedic surgery throughout the world. This situation gave pleasure and satisfaction to no one more than to his life long friend, Dr. John Ridlon of Chicago. One of Dr. Ridlon’s favorite anecdotes, however, derived from an incident that occurred in Liverpool upon the occasion of one of Dr. Ridlon’s later visits to Hugh Owen Thomas in the 1880’s. During a Sunday drive with Mr. Thomas, (in a two wheeled vehicle with horses driven tandem) he said to Dr. Ridlon: “Friend Ridlon, I feel that I am no longer the man I used to be, that I have not long to live. (He died six months later.) Of course, Jones knows my work, and will carry it on after I am gone. But he is not a fighter. I look to you to carry on the fight for the right principles for you are a fighter.” Dr. Ridlon did his part, but he did not, of course, eclipse Sir Robert Jones. (h.w.o.)


He says (p. ix): “Nous nous sommes toujours inspiré de ce principe qui nous semble caractériser la thérapeutique orthopédique moderne des fractures: il faut réduire le mieux possible en immobilisant au minimum les articulations”—a plan taught very widely then and now and which has acquired too early and too much movement not only of joints but of the fracture area. The best immobilization we can obtain until the fracture is soundly united gives the best results as to the fractured limb and as to neighboring joints as well. (h.w.o.)


In an unsigned review of Dr. Keetley’s book (Am. J. M. Sc., 1901, 122: 90, July) the following significant statement is made: “He advises arthrodesis at times for the hip and knee—an operation which we believe to be of rather limited value.” (h.w.o.)


This is a splendid study, by a scientist and philosopher, of the most important contributions to modern orthopedic surgery: Hunter, Hilton, Thomas, Stromeyer, Duchenne, Sayre, and others.

I heard Sir Arthur Keith lecture in the amphitheatre at the Royal College of Surgeons on two occasions. In 1929 he spoke to the members of the British and American Orthopedic Associations and in 1933 to the International Society of Orthopedic Surgery. On the latter occasion he showed “the evidence of design” as shown by the internal structure of the first metatarsals from three individuals some thousands of years apart in the evolution of the human foot. (h.w.o.)


Ketch was the senior of the orthopedic assistants at the Orthopedic Dispensary during Ridlon’s time, and for long afterwards. He was president of the American Orthopedic Association in 1897. (h.w.o.)


Knight first gave his own home in New York for the care of cripples, and this later became the New York Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled. According to Dr. Shaffer (J. Am. M. Ass., 1913, 61: 1524-5) Dr. Knight opened the New York Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled on May 1, 1863, at 97 Second Avenue. James Knight had a small truss-fitting and probably truss-making place on Third Avenue in the 40th Streets. ... He interested enough wealthy people to establish the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled which in those days was at the northwest corner of 42nd St. and Lexington Avenue.

Shaffer used to claim that he worked for Knight at the Hospital before, while, and after he studied medicine. When he went to the Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, he was replaced by Gibney who remained at the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled until he had published his book on hip disease.

Knight died ... and Gibney was appointed to his place. It was said that the city contributed to the Hospital one dollar for each new patient in the hospital or dispensary; so every three months all the patients were discharged, and those in the hospital “readmitted the next morning, and those of the Dispensary re-admitted at their next visit, so that the City paid four dollars for each patient who remained an entire year, instead of one. I never knew Knight personally.” (John Ridlon, M.D., 1931.)

1145 —— Rules and regulations of the New York Surgeon’s Bandage Institute, with remarks upon the use of bandages in the cure of curvature of the spine, club-feet, etc. 18 p. illus. 12°. New York: The Institute, 1842.


1148 Kreuscher, Philip Heinrich, 1885-1943. 
Chicago
When I discussed the treatment of compound fractures and direct skeletal fixation of fractures in plaster of Paris casts in Chicago, Kreuscher attended in a wheel chair because he had a fractured ankle and still had on his cast. He took part in the discussion, however, and made the statement that he had never employed nail extension in any fracture and in general employed surgical procedures only secondarily when he had failed in his primary treatment. He used metal plates with screws or such other operations as were necessary to obtain results. (H.W.O.)

1149 Lange, Max, 1899- Munich


1152 Lannelongue, Odilon Marc, 1840-1911. Paris

1153 Larrey, Félix Hippolyte, Baron, 1808-95. French Army


1155 Lavie, Amédée.

1156 Leriche, René, 1879-1955. Strassburg
We have had several very interesting experiences in following suggestions of Leriche in regard to peri-arterial sympathectomy. (H.W.O.)

1157 Levy, Sigfred, 1847- Denmark

1158 Lewis, Percy George, 1862-1935. England
Relief and cure of spinal curvatures. 208 p. illus. 12º London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd., 1897.

1159 Linard, M. A., 1888- London

1160 Little, Ernest Muirhead, 1854-1935. London
Son of W. J. Little who brought Stromeyer’s tenotomy methods to England and established the Royal Orthopedic Hospital in 1837. The First Orthopedic Unit was entertained at his home and shown his amputation service at Roehampton in June, 1917. (H.W.O.)

1161 Little, William John, 1810-94. London

Mr. Little’s brace or instrument maker was Mr. G. Ernst. His club-foot braces, hand splints, knee splints and spine braces shown at the International Exposition, London, 1862, are illustrated by Mr. Traer (Med. T. & Gaz., 1862, 3: 90).
It is, of course, well known that Little went to Hanover for a club-foot operation by Stromeyer. The preface to this work tells the story of his experience. He became a disciple of Stromeyer and returned to London for a long and successful career. This very mature work was written by Mr. Little between his 27th and 29th years. His son E. Muirhead Little followed him in London in Orthopedic surgery. (H.W.O.)

1163 Llewellyn, Ll. Jones, 1870-1934. Bath
Dr. Bassett Jones was a member of our staff, always most industrious and studious, at the Welsh Metropolitan
He advocated "lateral flexion" to correct deformity and a "firm mechanical support." He also wrote a book on fractures. (h.w.o.)

1165 Lorenz, Adolf, 1854- Vienna
Professor Lorenz was elected a corresponding member of the American Orthopedic Association in 1889; his paper entitled "The operative treatment of congenital dislocation of the hip-joint" was read by title at the 1894 meeting. This was nearly ten years before the famous operation by Dr. Lorenz in Chicago so extensively exploited by the press. (h.w.o.)

1166 Lossen, Hermann Friedrich, 1842- Heidelberg

1167 Lovett, Robert Williamson, 1859-1924. Boston

The Nebraska epidemic of infantile paralysis occurred in the summer of 1909. This was just after my election to the American Orthopedic Association. Partly because of my study and report of this epidemic (1910) I received my first official assignment from the Association when I was appointed with Dr. Lovett to confer with a committee from the American Pediatric Society in regard to the control and treatment of infantile paralysis. (h.w.o.)

1169 Lucas-Championnière, Just, 1843-1913. Paris

1170 Mac Ausland, William Russel, 1882- Boston

1171 Mc Curdy, Stewart Le Roy, 1859-1931.

1172 Macewen, John A. C., 1843-1894. Glasgow
Fractures, compound fractures, dislocations, and their treatment with a section on amputations and artificial limbs. Glasgow: Maclehose, Jackson & Co., 1919.
The introduction is of special interest. He was one of two sons of Sir William. (h.w.o.)

1173 Macewen, Sir William, 1848-1924. Glasgow
Book plate of James Bell, M.D., no. 765. For a discussion of osteotomy and its various techniques see: Steindler, A., 1925, p. 160. (h.w.o.)
Professor of surgery at the University of Glasgow, the author was notable for his methods of osteotomy for genu valgum, radical cure of oblique inguinal hernia, treatment of aneurysm by acupunct, and his monograph on pyogenic infective diseases of the brain, which sums up his brilliant work on the surgery of the brain and spinal cord.

1174 —— The growth of bone; observations on osteogenesis; an experimental inquiry into the development and reproduction of diaphysseal bone. 210 p. illus. Glasgow: James Maclehose and Sons, 1912.

1175 McMurtrie, Douglas Crawford, 1888-1944. Chicago
This is a limited but useful bibliography of articles mostly in the period when this list was published. Of the 724 articles referred to, 52 are by McMurtrie himself. Many others (185) are in German. (h.w.o.)

1176 Macnamara, Notridge Charles, 1832-1918. London
See my comments upon the "active" antiseptic methods in my book: Osteomyelitis and compound fractures and other infected wounds. (h.w.o.)

1177 Mahieu, Robert, 1901- Paris

1178 Malgaigne, Joseph François, 1806-1865. Paris
Recherches historiques et pratiques sur les appareils employés dans le traitement des fractures en général

There was also an 1859 edition in English (Philadelphia) by J. H. Packard. In his discussion of fractures he quoted Hippocrates as to the importance of function rather than appearance in the treatment of fractures. This attitude toward the fracture patient still serves as an excuse for the physician or surgeon who fails to restore anatomical relations and contour to a fractured limb. It remained for the British Fracture Commission a few years ago to point out that anatomical replacement and function go right along together in fracture results. (h.w.o.)

1180 Mann, William Leake, 1884— U.S. Navy

1181 Mansell-Moulin, Charles William, 1851-1940 London

1182 Markoe, Thomas Masters, 1819-1901 New York

In 1859 Markoe stressed the importance of securing proper apposition of the fragments and criticized much of the current treatment because it permitted too much motion of the limbs and the fragments in the course of treatment. (h.w.o.)

1183 Marsh, Frederick Howard, 1839-1915 London

This was Dr. Ridlon's copy. His note inside the front cover reads: "I called on Marsh . . . in 1887 and he showed me a hundred children in bed with traction by weight and pulley as their only treatment." (h.w.o.)

1184 Marti, Théodor.

1185 Mauclaire, Placide, 1863-1940. Paris


1187 Mayer, Leo, 1884— New York

1188 Mercer, Samuel David, —1907. Omaha
Spinal curvatures, and treatment of spinal diseases by plaster of Paris jacket (Sayre's method). Omaha, Neb.: Republican Steam Book and Job Print, 1878.

Dr. Mercer was one of the pioneer surgeons of Nebraska, having located in Omaha in 1866. He organized the first Omaha hospital in 1868, and the Omaha Medical College. The first class graduated in 1881. He was professor of surgery in the new college. Dr. Mercer had been an assistant surgeon in the Civil War to the 149th Regiment of Illinois volunteers. (h.w.o.)


Presented: A Monsieur le Docteur Bonnet . . G. Mondan The monograph is an extensive study with many measurements of experimental and clinical atrophies in arthritis, fractures and the like. (h.w.o.)

1190 Morris, Henry, 1844-1926. London

1191 Morton, Dudley Joy, 1884— New York

1192 Mouchet, Albert, 1869- Paris

1193 Müller, Georg, 1861- Berlin

1194 Müller, Walther, 1888— Königsberg

1195 Mütter, Thomas Dent, 1811-59. Philadelphia

1197 von Neugebauer, Franz Ludwig, 1856–1914.


1198 New York. Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled.


1199 New York Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases.


1200 Nicoladoni, Carl, 1847–1902.


From the library of Professor Fraenkel, Vienna, 1929. Autograph dedicated to Dr. Alexander Fraenkel by Henriette Nicoladoni, Wien, January, 1909.

This book and a number of others were obtained while I was on a tour in Vienna with Steindler in 1929. April 15, 1881, Nicoladoni transferred a peroneal tendon to the Achilles for infantile paralysis calcaneus deformity. The first effect was good, but it failed for lack of aftercare and the procedure was not adopted by other surgeons. (h.w.o.)


Columbia, Mo.

The Hodgen wire cradle extension suspension splint; the exemplification of this splint with other helpful appliances in the treatment of fractures and wounds of the extremities and its application in both civil and war practice. 162 p. illus. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company, 1918.

1202 Oklahoma. University. Extension Division.


1203 Oklahoma. University. School of Medicine.


1204 Ollier, Louis X. E. L., 1825–1900. Lyon


1205 Orozco, Gabriel, Jr.

La osteo-sintesis practicada con crín de Florencia. 33 p. Tesis. Guadalajara, 1926.

1206 Orr, Hiram Winnett, 1877–1956. Lincoln


1209 —— Wounds and fractures; a clinical guide to civil and military practice. 227 p. illus. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1941.


Also: Corrected ms. of the same.

1212 —— The treatment of compound fractures; the prevention of deformity. Scoliosis. Infantile paralysis. Hospital methods in France. And other medical essays. (Bound reprints, 1911–1920.)


1214 Page, Sir Charles Max, 1882—London

No. 222. Woodcut from Guido Guidi. Chinagia... Paris: 1544. Illustrations are after drawings of Primaticcio and Jean Santorinos, probably by Francois Jollat. Page 529. (Reduced from 9 5/8 x 14 1/2 inches.)
Mr. Page was one of the operators (reconstruction of the hip) at St. Thomas Hospital on the clinical program for the International Society of Orthopedic Surgery, in July, 1933. Whitman, Haas, Böhler, von Bayer were present. Albee was ill at his hotel with acute arthritis.

A smile went round the audience when Dr. Whitman audibly disavowed the surgical procedure which Mr. Page had announced as a "modified" Whitman reconstruction. (H.W.O.)

1215 Paget, Sir James, 1814-99. London
This issue contains a biography, portrait, bibliography and three articles. (1) On a form of chronic inflammation of bones (osteitis deformans). (2) Additional cases of osteitis deformans. (3) On disease of the mammary areola preceding cancer of the mammary gland. His original description of Paget's disease was in: Med. Chir. Trans., London, 1877: 60, 37-69. (H.W.O.)

1216 Park, Henry, 1744-1831. Liverpool
Cases of the excision of carious joints, by H. Park ... and P. F. Moreau ... with observations by James Jeffray. 210 p. pl. Glasgow: Scrymgeour, 1806.

1217 Parker, Robert William, —1913.
London
Congenital club-foot: its nature and treatment, with especial reference to the subcutaneous division of the tarsal ligaments. London: H. K. Lewis, 1887.

South Africa

In 1917-1918 Major Pearson was conducting demonstrations and giving excellent instruction in the use of skeletal traction, both the Thomas splints and weight and pulley traction. He certainly led the way under the direction of Sir Robert Jones—to better care of these men than had been customary before that time. At that time all of the treatment and apparatus was adapted to frequent wound dressings which was a serious handicap to those less skillful in the use of apparatus than he. (H.W.O.)

1219 Peaslee, Edmund Randolph, 1814-78.
New York
Peaslee, a versatile teacher, writer, and surgeon, was one of the United States' pioneers in abdominal and pelvic surgery.

1220 Perkins, George, 1892-.
London

1221 Pilcher, Lewis Stephen, 1845-1934.
Brooklyn

1222 Poore, Charles Talbot, 1866-1911.
New York

1223 Pousson, Alfred, 1853—.
Paris

Orthopedics: a systematic treatise upon the prevention and correction of deformities. 240 p. illus. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1866.

1225 —— Plastics and orthopedics; . . . being editions of three reports made to the Illinois State Medical Society, in the years, respectively, 1864, 1867, and 1871, upon plastic and orthopedic surgery. lvi; 96; 240 p. illus. Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakiston, 1871.
These are valuable early works in American orthopedic surgery. (H.W.O.)

1226 Privat, Jean Joseph M., 1878—.
Ortopedia . tr. del Doctor Mario Cortés Lladó. 754 p. illus. (Colección “Cómo Curar.”) Barcelona: Pubul, 1924.
I secured this copy during a visit to Havana in 1928 when participating in the First Congress of the Pan-American Medical Association. (H.W.O.)

1227 Progress in Orthopedic Surgery.
Progress in orthopedic surgery, 1912-1934, by many authors.
Volume contains reprints of 42 progress reports, bound by H.W.O.

1228 Progress in Orthopedic Surgery.
Collection has: 1940, 1941, 1943, 1944, 1945.

1229 Pusitz, Manuel Elias, 1904—.
Topeka, Kan.
Treatment of spastic paralysis. 208 p. (Topeka, Kansa); mimeographed, 1938.

1230 Rankin, William.
Glasgow

Page 113
1231 Redard, Paul, 1850-1916. Paris

1232 Ridlon, John, 1852-1936.
New York; Chicago
These are mainly lectures by Dr. Ridlon at Northwestern University, Chicago. Some were added to or commented upon by Sir Robert Jones. “The authors of this volume have undertaken to preserve the things of most value in the writings on orthopedic surgery by the late Hugh Owen Thomas, modified by their own personal experience and conviction.” —Pref. (h.w.o.)

1233 Rigolage, Fernand, 1891–
Paris

1234 Roberts, Algernon Sydney, 1855-96.
Philadelphia

1235 Roberts, John Bingham, 1852-1924.
Philadelphia

1236 Romer, Frank, 1871-1939.
London

1237 Roth, Bernard, 1852-1915.
London
Bernard was the son of Mathias Roth. Ridlon states: “I did not meet Mathias Roth, but I was told that he was a homeopath, that he went to Sweden and learned treatment by exercises, and conducted a water cure establishment. I visited Bernard in 1887 and 1890 . . . He had an office in London and another in Brighton, and treated most of those residing outside of London at Brighton. There were from thirty to forty scoliosis cases at each place. . . . Of all the cases I remember seeing, only one case had a real scoliosis; most were just postural cases, and so he could get results by exercises alone. He admitted that structural cases were incurable. Also, all pronated feet, no matter how painless and flexible, he called flat feet. In other words, he cured the things curable by exercises, but he called things by wrong names and thus led the patients and the doctors to think that he was able to cure what was not curable.” (h.w.o.)

1238 Roth, Mathias, 1839-91.
London

1239 —— Contributions to the hygienic treatment of paralysis, and of paralytic deformities. Illustrated by numerous cases, with a short sketch of rational medical gymnastics, or, the movement-cure. 98 p. 1 pl. illus. London: Groombridge and Sons, 1860.

1240 —— Notes on the movement cure, or rational medical gymnastics, the diseases in which it is used, and on scientific educational gymnastics. 12 p. 1 pl. 12°. London: Groombridge & Sons, 1860. Paper bound.

1241 —— Prevention of spinal deformities, especially of lateral curvatures, with notes on the causes, the artificial production and the injurious modes of treatment of these complaints . . . 80 p. illus. London: Groombridge & Sons, 1861. Autograph of John Ridlon on title page.


This copy contains the bookplate of Sir Robert Jones.

1245 Roth, Paul Bernard, 1882—
London
Paul Bernard was the son of Bernard Roth. He was most enthusiastic about the “Orr method” when I met him in Birmingham, England, in 1933. This is a short outline which general practitioners would do well to follow if they would ever read it. (h.w.o.)

1246 Sayre, Lewis Albert, 1820–1900.
New York
This is one of Dr. Sayre’s earliest publications. He referred in his dedication to a textbook on orthopedic surgery which he hoped to have ready soon. (h.w.o.)

Also: 1882 printing of 1st ed.
Also: 1892 printing of 2d ed. of 1883. 569 p. 324 illus.

The remarks of Dr. Valentine Mott upon orthopedic surgery in his Travels in the East and in Europe are quoted fully on pp. 6–8. (H.W.O.)


Dr. Scholl commercialized the making and sale of shoes, arch supports, and other foot treatment devices. Besides he organized, or some one did it for him, a corps of high pressure salesmen for many articles of dubious value and applicability. (H.W.O.)

1251 —— Practipedics; the science of giving foot comfort and correcting the cause of foot and shoe troubles, based on the experience, inventions and methods of Dr. William M. Scholl. 133 p. illus. Chicago: American School of Practipedics, 1917.


Augsburg was built as “Augusta Vindelicorum” by Emperor Augustus about 14 B.C. (H.W.O.)


This work by Scott, as well as the later edition, should have had a much greater influence upon surgical practice than it appears to have had. The fundamental points of splinting and compression to obtain local rest, and the protection of diseased joints against complications by injudicious operations are noted and commented upon from both theoretical and practical points of view. Mr. John Scott resembled the later Hugh Owen Thomas in that, the father having been unorthodox professionally, the son was denied the current recognition which he now appears to have deserved. (H.W.O.)


A method of amputation—practically the guillotine amputation of 1817—is described. Elaborate acknowledgment is made to the work of LeDran, Monro, Abernathy, Ascley-Cooper, Larrey, Lisfranc, and others. There are eleven fine folding plates done in the same manner as the illustrations for Scoutetten’s work on club foot. (H.W.O.)

1257 —— Memoir on the radical cure of club-foot. Tr. from the French by F. Campbell Stewart. 54 p. 6 pl. Philadelphia: Adam Wildie, 1840.


1261 Serny, John B. London Spinal curvature, its consequences, and its cure; illustrated by the history of thirty-three cases successfully treated. 90 p. 15 pl. illus. London: The author, (1840).

Dedicated to the memory of the late Dr. Harrison who devised the treatment, by his former pupil and late partner, Dr. Serny.

Patients with scoliosis, Pott’s disease, knockknee, and club-foot reported cured (with very beautiful cuts) by long periods of recumbency, manipulations and apparatus. The latter is not described. What appears to have been a typical chiropractic adjustment is described, p. 19. (H.W.O.)

1262 Sever, James Warren, 1878– Boston A report of the scoliosis department of the Children’s Hospital, Boston. 24 p. (n.p.; n.d.)


1264 Shaw, Alexander, 1804–90. London


1265 Shaw, John, 1792–1827. London

On the nature and treatment of the distortions to which the spine, and the bones of the chest, are subject . . . 293 p. London: Longman and others, 1823. Paper bound.

1266 —— Further observations on the lateral or serpentine curvature of the spine, and on the treatment of contracted limbs . . . 195 p. illus. London: Longman and others, 1825.

1267 Smith, Eldred Noble, 1847–1906. London


Title page bears signature of John F. Ridlon and initials: H.W.O. 1922. Insert from letter indicates that this copy was given to Dr. Orr by Dr. Ridlon about February 15, 1924. The latter writes: “This book was given to me by Smith, whom I assisted in a club-foot operation in his office in 1887.”


1270 Smith, Henry Hollingsworth, 1815–90. Philadelphia


1271 Smith, Nathan Ryno, 1797–1877. Baltimore

Treatment of fractures of the lower extremity, by the use of the anterior suspensory apparatus. 70 p. illus. Baltimore: Kelly & Pitz, 1867.

Title page missing.

In 1860 Smith reported on the use of an anterior splint in the treatment of fractures of the femur.

1272 Smith, Robert William, 1807–73. Dublin

A treatise on fractures in the vicinity of joints and on certain forms of accidental and congenital dislocations. 312 p. illus. Dublin: Hodges and Smith, 1854.

The volume contains some excellent original observations and illustrations. Congenital dislocations of the wrist and shoulder are discussed—but not the hip. The views of Dupuytren regarding the latter are referred to (p. 257).

The views of many distinguished surgeons upon the pathology and treatment of fractures are quoted with discrimination and respect.

Note: p. 307: “To those who are familiar with the literature of impacted fractures of the neck of the femur it may, perhaps, appear strange that no reference has been made to the memoir of M. Robert (1844–5) . . . in all that relates to the symptoms, diagnosis, and anatomical characters of the injury, the memoir of Robert is merely a translation of that which I published upon the subject in 1840, in the Dublin Medical Journal.” (h.w.o.)


1274 Sorrel, Etienne, 1882–. Paris

Publications sur la chirurgie osseuse, par Etienne Sorrel . . . avec la collaboration des chirurgiens-assistants et des internes du service. v. 2. (Bound reprints, 1925–1928.)

1275 Soutter, Robert, 1870–1933. Boston


The stripping of the muscular and fascial attachments from the ilium in hip flexion and abduction has been known for many years as the Soutter operation. (h.w.o.)

1276 Speed, Kellogg, 1879–1955. Chicago


1277 Stanley, Edward, 1791–1862. London


Stanley described diseases of the posterior columns of the spinal cord in 1839.

1278 Statham, Sherard Freeman, 1826–58. London


1279 Steindler, Arthur, 1878–1959 Iowa City


This is not only Steindler's best book, but far the best book of its kind. It shows very well his vast information and his very great industry. I think it is felt quite gener-
ally that Steindler is not only the most intelligent orthopedic surgeon of the present generation, but that he is one of the finest spirits of our profession. (h.w.o.)


Note: "To H. W. Orr with kindest wishes — A. Steindler — 2/20/40." This is really a great book. No one could have written it but Steindler. (h.w.o. 1940.)


Presentation copy: "To my dear and old time friends Grace and Winnett Orr — faithfully — Author 10–8–55."

1282 Steinmann, Fritz, 1872– Bern

1283 Sternberg, Maximilian, 1863– Vienna

1284 Stewart, Harry Eaton, 1887– New Haven

1285 Stillman, Charles Frederick. Chicago

1286 Stromeyer, Louis, 1804–76. Hannover


1288 Tanton, Jean, 1875–1918. Paris


New York

Autograph on page before title page: "Dr. Carpenter with the compliments of R. W. Taylor, April 21, 1875."

Diday (Paris, 1851) and Vidal (Paris, 1860) are given credit for having brought about a more general recognition of the frequency of syphilitic bone lesions in children, p. 9. (h.w.o.)

1294 Teale, Thomas Pridgin, 1801–67. Leeds

Teale was memorable for this method of amputation, for his treatise on abdominal hernia, and for his attempt to apply the Broussais doctrine of irritation to the nervous system.

1295 Thomas, Hugh Owen, 1834–81. Liverpool


Mr. Aitken was one of Sir Robert Jones' pupils and associates who received us hospitably when the first American Orthopedic Unit arrived in London in May of 1917. He was most cordial when I visited London again in 1929, 1930, and 1933. In 1929 Sir Robert Jones, Albee, and I went with him to a country hospital to see a South American surgeon treat joint tuberculosis by the implantation of autogenous bone grafts into the epiphysis adjacent to the joint disease. The method has not gained general recognition. (h.w.o.)

1298 Thomas, Leah Coleman, 1893–

Photographs of Savenay, France, 1918, inserted by H.W.O.
1299 Tubby, Alfred Herbert, 1862–1930. London
Because of the quality of the material and the manner of presentation, this has always seemed to the writer one of the most satisfactory of the early books on this subject.
(h.w.o.)


1301 United States Army.

1302 United States Sanitary Commission.
Attached to inside cover: Hodges, Richard M(anning). The excision of joints.

1303 Valentin, Bruno, 1885–
Hanover; Rio de Janeiro

1304 Veillard, Albert, 1857–
Vichy
Le diabète dit arithritique (intoxicacion carnosucrice); pathogénie; hygiène alimentaire; traitement. 141 p. Paris: O. Berthier, 1913. Paper bound.

1305 Verdugo, Pomposo V.
Mexico

1306 Vierordt, Oswald, 1856–1906.
Heidelberg

1307 Vizcaíno, Salvador.
Breve estudio sobre las fracturas expuestas de los miembros y su tratamiento quirúrgico conservador. 52 p. Guadalajara: José María Iguimíz, 1905. Paper bound.

1308 Walsh, J. Francis.
Camden, N.J.
The anatomy and functions of the muscles of the hand and of the extensor tendons of the thumb. 51 p. illus. Philadelphia: Charles H. Walsh, 1897.
Essay awarded the Boylston prize for 1897, department of anatomy and physiology, by the Boylston Medical Committee, Boston, Mass.

1309 Walton, Sir Albert James, 1881–1955.
London

1310 Ward, William Tilleard.
London
Practical observations on distortions of the spine, chest, and limbs; together with remarks on paralytic and other diseases connected with impaired or defectve motion. 168 p. 8°. London: pr. for Thomas and George Underwood, 1822.

1311 Watson, Beriah André, 1836–92. Jersey City

1312 Watson, Sir Patrick Heron, 1832–1907.
Edinburgh
Excision of the knee joint: a description of a new apparatus for the after treatment; with illustrative cases. 78 p. illus. Edinburgh: MacLachlan and Stewart, 1867.
This was a hammock suspension device but without the lateral support and traction afforded by the later Thomas splint and Balkan frame. (h.w.o.)

1313 Whitelocke, R. H. Anglin, 1861–1927.
London

1314 Whitman, Armitage, 1887–
New York

1315 Whitman, Royal, 1857–1946.
New York
All used in preparing later editions; much expanded by ms. notes, photographs, case reports, clippings, etc. as used by Dr. Whitman over a period of about 30 years. (h.w.o.)

In his address as president of the American Orthopedic Association, 1896, he called attention to the objects for which the New York Orthopedic Hospital and Dispensary was established in 1866 as follows: "To furnish treatment to the poor, with special reference to the
diseases and deformities of the spine and hip-joint and other of the more serious diseases of the bones and joints requiring surgical and mechanical treatment and for giving instruction in the same."

The definition of orthopedic surgery to which we are supposed to have arrived only in 1917 was proposed by Dr. Whitman twenty years before as follows: "Orthopedic surgery is that division of surgery which treats of disabilities and diseases of the locomotive apparatus and of the prevention and treatment of deformities of the frame-work of the body." Tr. Amer. Orth. Assoc., 1896, 9: 6. (h.w.o.)

1317 Wide, Anders Gustav, 1854–1938. Stockholm

1318 Willett, Alfred, 1837–1913.
London

1319 Wilson, George Ewart, 1878–
Toronto

1320 Wood, Jacob A., 1810–79.
New York


1322 Wright, George Arthur, 1851–1920.
Manchester

1323 Wright, Wilhelmine G., 1885–
Boston

1324 Young, James Kelly, 1862–1923.
Philadelphia

Elaborately illustrated. Includes a brief introduction to orthopedic surgery. (h.w.o.)

Military Medicine

1326 Aitken, Max, Lord Beaverbrook, 1879–
Canada; England
Six appendices consisting of pertinent speeches, dispatches, listing of honours and awards, and casualties up to Nov. 30, 1915.
I was associated for 14 months in 1917–1918 at Cardiff with Major S. Alwyn Smith, D.S.O. (see p. 234) who was an officer from Winnipeg in the first Canadian expedition (October, 1914). During this period also Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, visited Wales and, with the Maharajah of Patiala, was made a freeman of the city of Cardiff at an impressive ceremony in the city council chamber. (h.w.o.)

1327 Association of Surgeons of the Southern Railway Company.

Includes constitution and membership list; also eleven articles by various authors.

Cleveland
Ayers was a statistician, educator, writer. He was chief statistical officer for the American commission to negotiate peace and economic adviser to the Dawes committee.

U.S. Navy
The author was a surgeon, consultant, medical observer, and reporter. He was the official U.S. representative at international congresses on military medicine, surgery, and sanitation. His book, The cancer problem, appeared in at least five foreign languages, and he was the recipient of numerous honors and awards.
1330 Ballingall, Sir George, 1780–1855. Edinburgh

1331 Barclay, Harold, 1872–1922. New York

For more than forty years Barrett was lecturer in the physiology of the special senses at Melbourne University. The operative treatment of squint was the chief object of his experimentation. During World War I he was consulting oculist and aurist with the British Forces in Egypt. He was a pioneer in the famous Victoria Bush Hospitals and Bush Nursing Sisterhood, active in civic, political, and cultural affairs, and a prolific writer on many subjects.

1333 Baudens, J. B. Lucien, 1804–57. France
The author was inspector and health officer of the French armies. He served in Corsica, Italy, the Crimea, and Africa.

1334 Bayne, Joseph Breckinridge, 1880–
Washington, D.C.
The experiences of a Red Cross officer in Roumania, World War I.

1335 Boudin, Jean, 1806–67. Paris
Paper bound.
One of the early writers on public health and medical statistics, Boudin published studies in public health in 1846 and a treatise on geography and medical statistics in 1857.

1336 Brereton, Frederick Sadlier, 1872–
Hempstead, England
The work of the Royal Army Medical Corps in the first two months on the Western Front (1914).

1337 Brinton, John Hill, 1832–1907. Philadelphia
Introductory note by S. Weir Mitchell.
Brinton, a Civil War surgeon, worked on the first part of the Medical and surgical history of the war of the rebellion, writing the article on gunshot wounds. He started the Army Medical Museum, and was later professor of surgery and pathology at Jefferson.

1338 Broca, Benjamin Auguste, 1859–1924. Paris

1339 Brockett, Linus Pierpont, 1820–93.
Brooklyn
The year of battles; a history of the Franco-German war of 1870–71. Embracing also Paris under the Commune; or, the Red Rebellion of 1871 . . . 642 p. illus. ports. maps. New York: H. S. Goodspeed & Co., 1871.

1340 Brown, Raymond Shiland.
Base hospital No. 9, A.E.F.; a history of the work of the New York Hospital Unit during two years of active service, written by the Padre. 221 p. illus. New York: 1920.

1341 Cabanès, Augustin, 1862–1928. Paris
This well-illustrated book deals exhaustively with the transportation and surgical treatment of the wounded.

1342 Cator, Dorothy.

1343 Chapin, William A. R., 1890–
Springfield, Mass.
The lost legion; the story of the 1500 American doctors who served with the B.E.F. in the Great War. 408 p. 21 pl. Springfield, Mass.: 1926.

1344 Chisholm, Julian John, 1830–1903.
Charleston; Baltimore
A manual of military surgery, for the use of surgeons in the Confederate States Army; with an appendix of the rules and regulations of the medical department of the Confederate States Army. 2d ed. 514 p. 1 tab. Richmond, Va.: West & Johnston, 1862.
Title page reads: J. Julian Chisholm.
An excellent small book based upon the military surgeries available. (H.w.o.)

1345 Church, James Robb, 1866–1923.
Washington, D.C.
Dr. Gorgas will always be remembered as the medical officer in charge during the construction of the Panama
1346 Darnall, Joseph Rogers, 1894–


1347 Deissenberger, Rudolf.


1348 Dufour, Paul Charles Georges.


Esmarch, a pupil of Stromeyer and Langenbeck, was a great military surgeon, most memorable for his introduction of the first-aid bandage on the battle-field and for standardizing surgical hemostasis by the “Esmarch bandage.” He did much to improve the status of military surgery by his contributions on resection after gunshot wounds, the proper locale for hospital and bandaging stations, surgical technics, and first aid . . . He was the pioneer and founder of the so-called Samariterwesen, for military nursing in Germany. Through his marriage with a royal princess, he became an uncle of Emperor Wilhelm II.


Evans, an American dentist living in Paris, distinguished himself as a writer on the transportation of the wounded.


Autographed: C. F. Reavis, Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1916—inside front cover. (He was a Congressman from Nebraska.) Comments on the orthopedic service by Dr. Robert B. Osgood of the Harvard Unit appear on pages 113–114. (h.w.o.)

1355 Gibney, William. Cheltenham, England

Eighty years ago, or the recollections of an old army doctor: his adventures on the field of Quatre Bras and Waterloo and during the occupation of Paris in 1815; ed. by his son, Maj. R(obert) D(arris) Gibney. 250 p. London: Bellairs & Company, 1896.


Surgeon-General Gore saw service in many parts of the British Empire and was decorated for distinguished and meritorious service.

1357 Great Britain. Army.


Galton, together with Florence Nightingale, Lord Lister, and Sir Henry Burdett, did much to improve the sanitation of hospitals.


1360 Grow, Malcolm Cummings, 1887– Annapolis, Md.

1361 Guthrie, George James, 1785–1856. London
On gunshot wounds of the extremities, requiring the different operations of amputation, with their after-treatment . . . 384 p. 4 pl. 8°. London: Longman and others, 1815.

The leading military surgeon of his time, Guthrie served in America and in the Napoleonic wars. At Waterloo he successfully amputated the hip-joint and ligated the peroneal artery. His most important work was this treatise on gunshot wounds which was epoch-making and ran through six editions. He was also a skilled ophthalmic surgeon and left two important works on artificial pupil and the surgery of the eye.


1363 Hamilton, Frank Hastings, 1813–86. Buffalo

1364 Hancock, Cornelia, 1839–1926. Philadelphia

Presented to George P. Hambrecht by the editor, Henrietta Stratton Jaquette.

1365 Harris, Garrard, 1875–1927.
Washington, D.C.

The redemption of the disabled; a study of programmes of rehabilitation for the disabled of war and of industry . . . with an introductory chapter by Frank Billings . . . 318 p. illus. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1919.

1366 Hennen, John, 1779–1828. Edinburgh


1367 Herrmann, August Gustav, 1831–74. Prague

1368 von Heydenreich, Theodor. German Army

This and the five publications bound with it were obtained from the library of Professor Alexander Fraenkel, in Vienna in 1929. See: Deissenberger, Fredericq, von Langenbeck, von Nussbaum, Schinzinger, and Schwann. (h.w.o.)

1369 Home, Sir Everard, 1763–1832. London

Practical observations on the treatment of ulcers on the legs, considered as a branch of military surgery. 295 p. London: tr. for G. Nicol, 1797.

Concerning his Lectures on comparative anatomy h.w.o. quotes from a catalogue of H. Sotheran, London, as follows: “This work is now chiefly of interest for containing the substance of John Hunter’s voluminous manuscripts, which Home had dishonestly used for the purpose of this work and afterwards destroyed. William Clift, F.R.S., secretary to John Hunter, in his evidence in 1834, before the parliamentary committee on medical education, said that he knew Home had used these papers very largely in writing the third volume of his Comparative anatomy.”

The above explains why I have so little of Home’s writings in the collection. (h.w.o.)

1370 Huard, Frances Wilson, 1885– Versailles

1371 Hull, Alfred John, ed., 1875–1924.
R.A.M.C.


This authoritative publication at a crisis first appeared in 1916 with an introduction by Sir Alfred Keogh. The second edition has a preface by Sir T.H.J.C. Goodwin.

1372 Hurst, Sir Arthur Frederick, 1879–1944.
London; Oxford


Jobert de Lamballe made his reputation with his treatise on surgical diseases of the intestines (1829). He was at one time surgeon to Louis XVIII.

1374 Johnson, Charles Beneulyn, 1843– Champaign, Ill.


1375 Keen, William Williams, 1837–1932.
Philadelphia


Page 122
MÉMOIRES
DE
CHIRURGIE MILITAIRE,
ET
CAMPAGNES
DE D. J. LARREY,
Premier Chirurgien de la Garde et de l'Hôpital de la Garde de S. M. l. et R., Baron de l'Empire, Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur, Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Couronne de Fer; Inspecteur général du service de santé des Armées, ex-Professeur d'Anatomie à l'Hôpital militaire d'intervention du Val-de-Grâce, Docteur en Chirurgie et en Médecine; Membre de l'Académie d'Égypte, des Sociétés de la Fontaine de Médicament de Paris, d'Étonnement, Philomathique, Associée correspondante des sociétés de Montpellier, de Toulouse, de Bruxelles, etc.; de l'Académie des Sciences impériale de Varsovie, de celles de Turin, de Madrid, de Naples, du Munich et d'Innsbruck.

TOME I.

PARIS,
Chez J. SATYR, rue de Bondy, n° 40;
Et chez F. BUSSON, Libraire, rue Gîte-Cœur, n° 10.

1812.

DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE J. M. STONE.

D'ÉGYPT.

J'ai fait une collection complète d'instruments, d'instruments de chirurgie, et un nombre suffisant de bâtons ou flexibles et faciles à transporter dans tous les lieux. Mon collègue Dessegnettes, médecin en chef, dirigea la préparation et la réception des médicaments; les autres branches du service de santé furent également assurées par les administrateurs en chef de l'armée.

Le 24 floréal an VI (15 mai 1798), l'ordre d'embarquement étant donné, après avoir fait placer tous les objets matériels du service dans un vaisseau destiné à leur transport, nous nous empressâmes de faire la répartition de tous les officiers de santé, qui furent distribués par divisions dans les principaux vaisseaux de guerre. Chaque de ces divisions d'ambulance était pourvue d'une ou plusieurs caisses d'appareils à pansements, de médicaments, d'une caisse d'instruments de chirurgie, pour secourir, pendant la traversée ou en cas de combat, les officiers de santé de la marine embarqués sur ces vaisseaux, et qui se tenaient, à l'accoutumée, à effectuer une descente.

Un tel vaisseau fut placé sur les autres bâtiments de l'escadre et du convoi; et même que nous nous adressions à l'empereur en Egypte dans la plus grande précaution, afin de prévenir les secours pour les hôpitaux.

No. 1379. One of the fascinating military memoirs by Baron Larrey. Page 183.
"Lister taught us, above all, how to prevent infection; Dakin and Carrel, following Lister's principles, have taught us how to conquer even rampant infection. For nearly half a century we surgeons have been fighting firmly entrenched infection, but always in vain. It required the stern stimulus of war to enable us to win the victory. Prevention and cure both are now ours—" p. 75.

It is, and has been my feeling, of course, that this and many other early estimates of the Carrel-Dakin method were sadly over-enthusiastic. As early as 1918 I felt that the Carrel-Dakin method involved too much disturbance of splints and casts in compound fractures, and by 1921 I had declared against this and all other frequent dressing methods in wound infections.

I heard Dr. Keen in one of his last public appearances at a luncheon at the American Medical Association in Philadelphia, in 1932. He spoke from a wheel chair, but with keen humor and a fine spirit. (H.W.O.)


1377 von Langenbeck, Bernhard R. C., 1810–87. Berlin


The author was a nephew of Conrad von Langenbeck of Göttingen (1776–1851). He founded the Arch. f. klin. Chir., 1861, and the German Society of Surgery. (H.W.O.)

1378 Larrey, Dominique Jean, Baron, 1766–1842. French Army


Dedicated "au premier consul Bonaparte."


Larrey was the greatest military surgeon in history. He was present at all of Napoleon's great battles and was one of the few who stood by him on his abdication and waited for him on his return in 1815. He was one of the first to amputate at the hip-joint (c. 2, pp. 180–195), the first to describe the therapeutic effect of maggots on wounds, gave the first description of trench foot, invented the ambulante voitante, used advanced first-aid posts on the battlefield, and devised several new operations. He was a kindly man, devoted to the well-being of his soldiers who loved and respected him.

1380 — Memoirs of military surgery, and campaigns of the French armies, on the Rhine, in Corsica, Catalonia, Egypt, and Spain; at Boulogne, Ulm, and Austerlitz; in Saxony, Prussia, Poland, Spain, and Austria. Tr. by Richard Willmott Hall. 1st Am. from 2d Paris ed. 2 v. 415; 434 p. 14 pl. Baltimore: Joseph Cushing, 1814.

A most interesting chapter is that on Larrey's voyage to North America (at about age 22) as medical officer of the Vigilante.

Larrey was a pupil of Desault. He was said to have done 200 amputations in a single day. Napoleon said of him, "He is the most virtuous man I have ever known." (H.W.O.)


1382 — Surgical memoirs of the campaigns of Russia, Germany, and France, tr. by John C. Mercer. 293 p. Philadelphia: Carey & Lea, 1832.

1383 — Clinique chirurgicale, exercée particularly dans les camps et les hopitaux militaires, depuis 1792, jusqu'en 1829. 4 v. Paris: Gabon, 1829–32.


1386 — Observations on wounds, and their complications by erysipelas, gangrene and tetanus and on the principal diseases and injuries of the head, ear and eye. Tr. by E. F. Rivinus. 352 p. illus. Philadelphia: Key, Mielke & Biddle, 1832.


Mounted between the fly-leaves is a photostat copy of the Plan of the battle of Borodino, showing sanitary formations as planned by Larrey; the insert are by Dr. Orr. Two bookplates, with coat-of-arms designs, are found on the inside of the front cover and on the first fly-leaf.

1388 — Larrey der Chefchirurg Napoleons I. 1812/1813, by Peter Bergell and K. Kliitscher. 135 p. 2 ports. Berlin: Carl Marschner, 1913. Δ


1392 Lejars, Félix, 1863–1932. Paris
This is an interesting account — personal, professional, and to an extent philosophical, by one of the well known surgeons of the war. I found this book in Paris in 1929, in a paper cover and had it specially bound. (h.w.o.)

1393 Le Moine, Francis, 1879–
Paris

1394 Livermore, Mary A., 1820–1905. Boston; Chicago
My story of the war: a woman’s narrative of four years’ personal experience as nurse in the Union Army, and in relief work at home, in hospitals, camps, and at the front, during the War of the Rebellion . . . 700 p. 18 pl. Hartford, Conn.: A. D. Worthington and Co., 1889.

1395 Logeais, Pierre, 1886– Paris

1396 Longmore, Sir Thomas, 1816–95. London

1397 —— Gunshot injuries: their history, characteristic features, complications, and general treatment; with statistics concerning them as they have been met with in warfare. 2d ed. 821 p. illus. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1895.
The author was professor of military surgery in the Army Medical School at Chatham, Surgeon General and Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, and author of numerous treatises on military surgery and hygiene.

1398 Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, 1870– New York
Autographed.

This book is concerned with the organization and work of medical women in the war.

1400 Lücke, Georg Albert, 1829–94. Bern; Strassburg

Lessons from the enemy; how Germany cares for her war disabled. 262 p. illus. maps. (Medical war manual no. 5.) Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1918.

1402 MacLeod, Sir George H. B., 1828–92. Glasgow
 Chapters 10 and 11 are on compound fracture and gunshot wounds of the joints. (h.w.o.)

1403 McMurtrie, Douglas Crawford, 1888–1944. Chicago
Mr. McMurtrie was an early student of the cripple situation in this country and with great labor and much expense conducted a campaign of research and publication during and just following the war period. (h.w.o.)

1404 Maisel, Albert Q.
Story of the Orr method.

1405 Mann, James, 1759–1832. U. S. Army
Medical sketches of the campaigns of 1812, 13, 14. To which are added, surgical cases, observations on military hospitals, and flying hospitals attached to a moving army; also, an appendix, comprising a dissertation on dysentery, which obtained the Boylstonian prize medal for the year 1800 and observations on the winter epidemic of 1815–16, denominated peripneumonia notha; as it appeared at Sharon and Rochester, State of Massachusetts. 317 p. Dedham, Mass.: H. Mann and Co., 1816.
This army surgeon served three years in the Revolution and another three years in the War of 1812. His book gives a vivid picture of army life but reveals little about the author. After the war he became consulting physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1822 he reported in the Medical Repository, New York, a successful amputation at the elbow joint.

1406 Maschfield, John, 1878– England
A reply to the critics of the Gallipoli campaign. It describes one of the costliest failures of the Great War. (h.w.o.)

Page 125
1407 Mason, Charles Field, 1864–1922. Washington, D. C.

1408 Mejia, José Victor.

1409 Monteiro, Aristides, 1829–1911.
   Richmond, Va.

1410 Moore, James.
   Kilpatrick and our cavalry: comprising a sketch of the life of General Kilpatrick, with an account of the cavalry raids, engagements, and operations under his command, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the surrender of Johnston. New York: W. J. Widdelton, 1865.

1411 Mott, Valentine, 1785–1865. New York

1412 Napoleon Bonaparte, 1769–1821. France
   History of the expedition to Russia, undertaken by the Emperor Napoleon, in the year 1812, by General, Count Philip de Ségur. 2 v. 368; 406 p. port. map. London: Treuttel and Wurtz, Treuttel, Jr. and Richter, 1825. Δ

1413 Neale, Henry St. John. British Army
   An interesting professional and to some extent a personal account of a medical officer's experience on duty with English troops in the American Revolution. (H. W. O.)

1414 von Nussbaum, Johann Nepomuk, 1829–90. Munich

   U. S. Navy

1416 Orr, Hiram Winnett, 1877–1956. Lincoln

1417 Otis, George Alexander, 1830–81. U. S. Army
   Report upon 63 cases of resection of the hip for gunshot injury during the Civil War. He discussed also 22 earlier cases. A portrait of Otis as a handsome lad of 12 years hangs in the National Library at Washington. The painting is by Sully, 1843. (H. W. O.)


1420 Peixotto, Ernest Clifford, 1869–1940. New York

1421 Penhalow, Dunlap Pearce, 1880–. Watertown, N. Y.

1422 Pennsylvania Hospital Unit.
   History of the Pennsylvania Hospital Unit (Base Hospital No. 10, U. S. A.) in the Great War. 253 p. illus. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1921.

1423 Pirogoff, Nikolai Ivanovich, 1810–81. St. Petersburg
   Pirogoff was the greatest of all Russian surgeons, and one of the greatest military surgeons of all time. He was among the first in Europe to use ether anesthesia. He served in the Crimean campaign and was responsible for the introduction of female nursing of the wounded. He introduced into Russia the teaching of applied topographical anatomy.
His Outlines of general military surgery are reviewed in the
. . . a rare and lasting value . . . especially on account of
the mature and enlightened judgment of the author and
the clear, discerning spirit that characterizes it." When
Professor S. A. Novotelnoff of Leningrad wrote to me in
June of 1933, he was very enthusiastic about his results
with the "Orr method"—but he said: "The idea of
physical antiseptics is soaring in the air and is to be seen
in the doctrines of another surgeon of genius belonging
to that epoch—N. I. Pirogoff. As early as the year 1865
he considered evident the merits of good drainage and
an absorbent dressing material for the protection and
cleansing of wounds. On the other hand, Pirogoff says
that immobilization is an important factor for wound
treatment." In another place Pirogoff states: "A plaster
bandage may be ranked not only among the palliative
means but also among those preventing inflammation."

Pirogoff published an article which I have not seen on
the use of the gypsum bandage in compound fractures in
war, St. Petersburg, 1854. (h.w.o.)

1424 Purvilane, Robert. Baltimore
A narrative of events which occurred in Baltimore
town during the Revolutionary War, to which are
appended, various documents and letters, the greater
part of which have never been hitherto published.

Lesçons de chirurgie de guerre; des blessures faites
par les balles des fusils. Gèneve & Bâle: Georg & Cie,
1910.

Reverdin was memorable chiefly for his work on the
thyroid gland. In 1882, he produced experimental
myxedema by total or partial thyroidectomy.

1426 Robertson, Alexander White. R.A.M.C.
"L.-P."—the treatment of inflammation and sepsis
by lipoid-paraffin dressings. 83 p. London: Routledge &
Sons, Ltd., 1919.

I had not seen this little book until 1934. It represents
one of the numerous efforts to get away from active
(and injurious) antiseptic wound treatment. But Robertson
thought he was relying upon an active healing agent—
and for the milder infections only—in the lipoids. He
almost, but not entirely, recognized the principle of
protection and natural defense and healing that I have
been contending for in the Orr method. (h.w.o.)

1427 Ryan, Charles Edward, 1850–1925. Ireland
With an ambulance during the Franco-German War;
personal experiences and adventures with both
armies, 1870–1871. 368 p. port. maps. New York:
Charles Scribner's Sons, 1896. △

1428 Schinzing, Albert. Freiburg
Das Reserve-Lazareth Schwetzingen im Kriegs
1870 und 1871. 101 p. Freiburg i. Br.: Fr. Wagner,
1873.

1429 Segsworth, Walter E. Ottawa
Retraining Canada's disabled soldiers. Ottawa: J.
de Labroquerie Täch, 1920.

1430 Smith, Frederick, 1858–1933. R.A.M.C.
Modern bullet wounds and modern treatment,
with special regard to long bones and joints, field
appliances and first aid . . . London: J. & A. Churchill,
1903.

1431 Stevens, George Thomas, 1832–1921.
New York
Three years in the Sixth Corps; a concise narrative
of events in the Army of the Potomac from 1861 to
the close of the Rebellion, April, 1865. 2d ed. 449 p.

1432 Stevenson, William Flack, 1844–1922.
R.A.M.C.
Wounds in war; the mechanism of their production
and their treatment. 437 p. illus. New York: William
Wood and Company, 1898.

Also: 2d ed. 511 p. illus. London: Longmans, Green
and Co., 1904.

1433 Straub, Paul Frederick, 1865–1937.
U.S.A.M.C.
Medical service in campaign; a handbook for medical
officers in the field. 164 p. illus. maps. charts.

1434 Stromeyer, Louis, 1804–76. Hannover
Maximen der Kriegsheilkunst. 2d ed. 594 p.
Hannover: Hahn'sche Hofbuchhandlung, 1861.

1435 — Erfahrungen über Schusswunden im
Jahre 1866 als Nachtrag zur den Maximen der
bound.

Stromeyer admits that he was guided in his first
tenotomy (subcutaneous) in 1831, by the principles laid
down by Delpech in his book 1829. He was the father of
military surgery in Germany, and introduced a number
of technical procedures, in addition to subcutaneous
tenotomy (1831), that have been very useful to ortho-
pedic surgery. He wrote an autobiography. (h.w.o.)

1436 Tatham, Meaburn, ed.
The Friends' Ambulance Unit, 1914–1919. A
record edited by Meaburn Tatham and James E.
Miles. 263 p. illus. maps. London: The Swarthmore
Press, Ltd., 1919.

1437 Thacher, James, 1754–1844.
Plymouth, Mass.
Military journal of the American Revolution, from
the commencement to the disbanding of the American
Army; comprising a detailed account of the principal
events and battles of the Revolution, with their exact
dates, and a biographical sketch of the most promi-
inent generals . . . To which is added the life of Wash-
ington, his farewell address, the Declaration of Inde-
pendence, and the Constitution of the United States.
Harford, Conn.: Burlbut, Williams & Company, 1862.
No. 465. Woodall had been the surgeon of the troops sent by Elizabeth to the aid of Henry IV of France. In 1613 he was appointed Surgeon General of the East India Company. (Reduced from 8 x 11 7/8 inches.)
1438 Tjomsland, Anne, 1880– Jersey City
Bellevue in France; anecdotal history of Base Hospi-
tal No. 1. 251 p. illus. diag. maps. New York: Froben
Press, 1941.

1439 Tripler, Charles Stuart, 1806–66.
U. S. Army
Handbook for the military surgeon; . . . by Chas. S.
Tripler and George C. Blackman. 2d ed. 121 p.
During 1852–1858 Dr. Blackman made several contri-
butions to orthopedic surgery: on resection of the elbow
joint, on the question of priority in the exsection of the
lower jaw. He also translated Velpeau's Operative surgery.
In 1847 he reported a case in which he had obtained
motion by the manipulation of an ankylosed hip. (n.w.o.)

1440 Truea, Joseph (Truea I Raspall, Josep),
1897– Barcelona; Oxford
El tractament de les fractures de guerra. Barcelona:
Biblioteca Medica de Catalunya, 1938.

1441 ——— Treatment of war wounds and frac-
tures, with special reference to the closed method as
used in the war in Spain. 139 p. illus. London: Hamish
Hamilton Medical Books, 1939. Unbound.
Uncorrected proofs.

1442 ——— The principles and practice of war
surgery, with reference to the biological method of the
treatment of war wounds and fractures, with an
introduction by Owen H. Wangensteen. 441 p. 144
Dr. Orr's review of the book, J.A.M.A., 1943, 122:775,
is attached to the fly-leaf.

1443 Tubby, Alfred Herbert, 1862–1930.
London
A consulting surgeon in the Near East. 279 p. 16

1444 U. S. Navy Department. Bureau of Medi-
cine and Surgery.
Report of the Surgeon-General of the Navy for the
Office, 1886.

1445 U. S. Surgeon-General's Office.
Abstracts of war surgery; an abstract of the war
literature of general surgery that has been published
since the declaration of war in 1914. 434 p. St. Louis:
C. V. Mosby Company, 1918.
This is an interesting and valuable collection of re-
prints on wound infection and wound complications as
of the period of the Great War. Although printed for
Americans, most of the contributors were British or
continental surgeons. It is an extremely valuable docu-
ment on the war surgery of the period. (n.w.o.)

1446 ——— Report of the Surgeon General to the
Secretary of War at the opening of the second session
of the thirtieth congress. 3 p. Washington: Wendell and
Van Denhuyzen, 1848–49.

1447 ——— Report of the Surgeon General. No-
vember 8, 1854. 14 p. (n.p.)

1448 ——— Report of the Surgeon General, ac-
companying the President's message at the first ses-
sion of the thirty-fourth Congress. 18 p. Washing-
ton: Beverley Tucker, 1856.

1449 ——— Statistical report on the sickness and
mortality in the Army of the United States. Compiled
from the records of the Surgeon General's and the
Adjutant General's Offices—embracing a period of
twenty years, from January, 1819, to January, 1839.
Prepared under the direction of Thomas Lawson,
M.D., Surgeon-General. 346 p. map. Washington:
Gideon, Jr., 1840.

1450 ——— Statistical report on the sickness and
mortality in the Army of the United States, comp.
from the records of the Surgeon General's Office; em-
bracing a period of five years, from January 1855, to
January, 1860. Prepared under the direction of Brevet
Brigadier General Thomas Lawson. 515 p. map:

1451 U. S. War Department.
A manual for courts-martial, rev. in the office of
the Judge Advocate General of the Army and pub.
by direction of the President, effective February
4, 1921. 806 p. (Document no. 1053.) Washing-

1452 ——— Manual for the medical department,
United States Army, 1916, corrected to June 15, 1918.

1453 United States Sanitary Commission.
Western Sanitary Commission; a sketch of its
origin, history, labors for the sick and wounded of the
western armies, and aid given to freedmen and
Union refugees, with incidents of hospital life. 144 p.

1454 ——— Surgical memoirs of the War of the
Rebellion. Ed. by Frank Hastings Hamilton. v. 2.
Contents: I. Analysis of four hundred and thirty-nine
recorded amputations in the contiguous of the lower
extremity, by Stephen Smith. — II. Investigations upon
the nature, causes, and treatment of hospital gangrene, as
it prevailed in the Confederate Armies, 1861–1865, by
Joseph Jones.

1455 Wallace, Sir Cuthbert Sidney, 1867–1944.
London
Surgery at a casualty clearing station, by Cuthbert
Wallace and John Fraser. 320 p. illus. London: A. &
C. Black, Ltd., 1918.
1456 War Papers...


Includes: Recollections and incidents of medical military service, by Dr. Wm. F. Breakey and Reminiscences of an army surgeon, by Dr. Geo. E. Ranney.

1457 Williamson, George, 1819–65. Great Britain

Notes on the wounded from the mutiny in India; with a description of the preparations of gunshot injuries contained in the museum at Fort Pitt. 124 p. 11 pl. London: John Churchill, 1859.

1458 Woodward, Joseph Janvier, 1833–84.

Philadelphia; Washington


Woodward was one of the authors of the Medical and surgical history of the War of the Rebellion, the author of a remarkable monograph on dysentery (1879), and a pioneer in photo-micrography.

Physical Medicine and Therapeutics

1459 Adams, George F., comp.

St. Louis


1460 Alcock, Thomas, 1784–1833.

London

An essay on the use of chlorurets of oxide of sodium and lime, as powerful disinfecting agents... 152 p. 1 pl. London: Burgess & Hill, 1827.

Dedicated to the Right Honorable Robert Peel.


1462 Armstrong, Charles.

An essay on scrofula; in which an account of the effect of the carbonas ammoniae, as a remedy in that disease, is submitted to the medical profession. 82 p. London: T. Cadell & W. Davies, 1812.

1463 Barrows, Isabel Chapin, ed., 1845–1913.

New York

Physical training; a full report of the papers and discussions of the conference held in Boston in November, 1889, rep. and ed. by Isabel C. Barrows. 135 p. Boston: George H. Ellis, 1899.

The author was the first woman stenographer employed by the Department of State, Washington, D.C.

1464 Bell, John, 1796–1872.

Philadelphia

A treatise on baths; including cold, sea, warm, hot, vapour, gas, and mud baths: also on the watery regimen, hydrotherapy, and pulmonary inhalation; with a description of bathing in ancient and modern times. 658 p. Philadelphia: Barrington and Haswell, 1850.

This volume appears to have been the culmination of some years of teaching and lecturing on baths and hydrotherapy. It is dedicated to Dr. Nathaniel Chapman. (h.w.o.)

1465 Bishop, Emily Montague, 1858–1934.

Newton Center, Mass.


François Delsarte (1811–71) was a French teacher of dramatic and musical expression.

A good account of the system and a short biography of Delsarte. (h.w.o.)

1466 Bucholz, Carl Hermann, 1874–

Halle


1467 Bulwer-Lytton, Edward George, 1st Baron Lytton, 1803–73.

London

Water-treatment: a compilation of papers on the subject of hygiene and rational hydrotherapy by Bulwer and others. 258 p. New York: Fowlers and Wells, 1851.

Includes papers by: John Forbes, Erasmus Wilson, Sir Charles Scudamore, Herbert Mayo and Roland S. Houghton.

The author of The last days of Pompeii was an advocate of the water treatment.

1468 Caldwell, Charles, 1772–1853.

Louisville


Autographed "Daniel Thomas," 1840.
1469 Caplin, Jean Francois Isidore. Manchester

1470 Carnot, Paul, 1869–
This is a thorough discussion of physiotherapy as of the pre-war period. Massage and exercises are selected and prescribed for a wide variety of conditions. (h.w.o.)

1471 Chavasse, Pye Henry, 1810–79. Birmingham
Chavasse was the author of many popular books on motherhood which were translated into nearly all European and many Asian languages.


1473 Claridge, R. T.
Every man his own doctor. The cold water, tepid water, and friction-cure, as applicable to every disease to which the human frame is subject, and also to the cure of disease in horses and cattle. 213 p. New York: John Wiley, 1849.

1474 Clias, Peter Henry, 1780–1854. Bern
An elementary course of gymnastic exercises; intended to develope and improve the physical powers of man. 111 p. illus. London: Sherwood, Jones and Co., 1823.

1475 Cosgrove, John Joseph, 1869– Philadelphia

1476 Dowd, Daniel Laurence. New York


Dr. Graham says that the first edition (1884) was the first English work on massage. The first two chapters on history cover that field excellently and the exposition as to methods, application and effects are complete and satisfactory.
I had never seen this volume before and found it in a shop in Houston, Texas, in January, 1936. (h.w.o.)

1479 Granville, Augustus Bozzi, 1783–1871. London
Counter-irritation, its principles and practice, illustrated by one hundred cases of the most painful and important diseases effectually cured by external applications. 167 p. 8°. Philadelphia: A. Waldie, 1838.
Granville, whose real name was Bozzi, was a native of Milan, a graduate of Pavia, who settled in London and acquired an extensive practice in midwifery. He published a report of the obstetrical practice of the Westminster General Dispensary (1819) in which the forceps were used five times in 640 cases of labor. Most of his works were on other subjects — materia medica, the plague, etc.

1480 Gully, James Manby, 1807–83. Malvern, England
Title page autographed “W. L. Moss.” The author was one of the first English followers of E. F. Christian Oertel (1765–1850) and the Silesian, Vincent Pricznitz (1799–1851) who leaned a little in the direction of our nudists of today. (h.w.o.)


1482 Jacobi, Mary Putnam, 1842–1906. New York

1483 Jaeger, Gustav, 1833–1917. Stuttgart
Selections from essays on health-culture and the sanitary woolen system. Tr. from the German. 2d ed. 216 p. 16°. New York: Dr. Jaeger’s Sanitary Woolen System Co., 1891.

1484 James, Constantin, 1813–88. France
1485 Johnson, Howard F. Cheshire, England
Researches into the effects of cold water upon the healthy body, to illustrate its action in disease . . . 190 p. London: Longman, Brown, and others, 1850.

1486 Kain, Ida Jean, 1903–

1487 Kellgren, Arvid, 1856–
Founder of Swedish movement cure for physiotherapy, exercises, etc. (h.w.o.)

1488 Kirk, Ella Boyce, 1842–

1489 Kneipp, Sebastian, 1821–97.
Wörishofen, Bavaria
Hydrotherapy, popularized by Oertel and Priessnitz, with cold packs and barefoot promenades through dewey meadows, was followed up by the Bavarian pastor Kneipp.


1491 Kuenzli, Frederick A. New York

1492 Lewis, Dioeclesian, 1823–86. Boston

1493 Linden, John. Cleveland

1494 Mayer, Edgar, 1889– New York
Clinical application of sunlight and artificial radiation, including their physiological and experimental aspects with special reference to tuberculosis. 468 p. illus. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins Company, 1926.

“Medical practice which heretofore depended largely on the use of drugs has in recent years developed a trend toward a study of the mental, physical and environmental needs of the patient.

"The writer's personal experience, extending over nine years, has in the main had to do with the use of the Mercury-quartz light in clinical tuberculosis." —From the preface.

Several orthopedic surgeons—Hibbs, Sever, Z. B. Adams, Freiberg, and Leo Mayer—were asked for their views on the curative effects of light. Mayer said there were three schools of thought with reference to bone and joint tuberculosis: (1) those who advocated surgery to secure ankylosis in all cases; (2) those who opposed surgery and splints and advocated sunlight; and (3) those who advocated the use of all measures including splints and plaster of Paris. It was not mentioned that drainage for all active infections, immobilization in correct position for all painful joints, and food, sunlight and rest for any sick patient will enable a high percentage to get well.
To attempt to treat all patients with any one or any part of these is to subscribe to a kind of sectarianism which has always been the plague of medical and surgical practice. (h.w.o.)

1495 Muller, Jørgen Peter, 1866–1938. Denmark
My system for ladies; 15 minutes' exercise a day for health's sake. 12th ed. 76 p. illus. London: Athletic Publications, Ltd. (n.d.)
My system, first published, 1904; My system for ladies, first published, 1913.
12th edition, 95th thousand!
This is a very simple but practical guide for home exercises—before the day of the radio course at 7 A.M. (h.w.o.)

1496 Nissen, Hartvig, 1856–1924. Boston

1497 Osteopathy.
Ten pamphlets, 1910–1914.

1498 Pleasonton, Augustus James, 1808–94. Philadelphia
The influence of the blue ray of the sunlight and of the blue colour of the sky, in developing animal and vegetable life; in arresting disease, and in restoring health in acute and chronic disorders to human and domestic animals, as illustrated by the experiments of Gen. A. J. Pleasonton, and others. 185 p. 1 pl. Philadelphia: Claxton and others, 1877.

Practical suggestions respecting the varieties of electric currents and the uses of electricity in medicine . . . 147 p. 15 pl. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1885.

1500 Rath, Emil, 1873– Indianapolis
1501 Rollier, Auguste, 1874–1954. Switzerland
Rollier was an enthusiast for sunlight in bone and joint tuberculosis. He obtained a high percentage of “arrests” but without a due regard for the use of splints and casts to prevent deformity and conserve function. (h.w.o.)

1502 Roussel, Albéric, 1853–
Paris

1503 Rundle, Mrs. Maria.
A new system of domestic cookery: formed upon principles of economy; and adapted to the use of private families. By a lady . . . With a new chapter on French cookery. 448 p. front. pl. 12º. London: John Murray, 1832. △

1504 Schieferdecker, Christian Charles.
Philadelphia

Vienna; London

1506 Shelton’s American Medicine.
Shelton’s American medicine; or, improvement in uniting his new steam system, and the old practice of medicine, in which doctors’ terms are explained, and the complaints of men, women and children are treated of in a satisfactory manner, and remedies suited to all climates, constitutions and circumstances of the American people. The valuable practice and preparations of Dr. Isaac Wright of Tennessee, are fully developed in this work . . . 400 p. Madisonville, Tenn.: Wm. Harvey, 1834.

1507 Shew, Joel, 1816–55.
New York
Shew was an early advocate of hydropathy. He went to Silesia where he studied the Pleschitz system, then introduced it into the United States. He was physician to the first hydropathic institution opened in New York in 1844.

1508 Skinner, Clarence Edward, 1868–
New Haven

1509 Still, Andrew Taylor, 1828–1917.
Kirkville, Mo.

1510 Taylor, Charles Fayette, 1827–99.
New York
C. F. Taylor was a doctor; his brother was not. They conducted a water-cure and massage establishment in New York. About 1857 George Henry sent C. F. to Europe with the primary idea of having him perfect himself in the Swedish methods of Ling and others. Instead C. F. became interested in the work of Roth and others in England and France and did not go to Sweden. The Taylor brothers separated when C. F. returned to New York and founded the Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital while George Henry continued the massage establishment a block and a half away. W. G. Langworthy Taylor (of the University of Nebraska) was the son of George Henry and the nephew of C. F. Taylor. He was also the cousin of Henry Ling Taylor. (h.w.o.)

1511 Taylor, George Herbert, 1821–96.
New York
An exposition of Swedish movement-cure embracing the history and philosophy of this system of medical treatment, with examples of single movements, and directions for their use in various forms of chronic disease, forming a complete manual of exercises; together with a summary of the principles of general hygiene. 396 p. 79 illus. New York: Fowler and Wells, 1860.
An early, earnest exponent of mechano-therapy, Taylor studied in Stockholm, Sweden, at Dr. Satherberg’s Institute.

1512 Tilden & Company.
New Lebanon, N.Y.
Formulae for making tinctures, infusions, syrups, wines, mixtures, pills, &c., simple and compound, from the fluid & solid extracts, prepared at the laboratory of Tilden & Co. 162 p. 1861.

1513 Tracy, Susan Edith, 1864–

1514 Trall, Russell Thatcher, 1812–77. New York
The hydropathic encyclopedia; a system of hydropathy and hygiene in eight parts. 2 v. 463; 504 p. illus. New York: Fowlers and Wells, 1852.
V. 2 contains chapters on deformities, dislocations and fractures (pp. 377–423). The author teaches a very popular but mistaken fallacy: “When fractured or dislocated parts are very painful or badly swollen from inflammation, this must be subdued before adjustment or reduction is attempted” (p. 423). (h.w.o.)
1515 Urquhart, David, 1805-77. Scotland
Manual of the Turkish bath. (Hcat. a mode of cure and a source of strength for men and animals. Ed. by John Fife. 419 p. 1 pl. London: John Churchill & Sons, 1865.)

Title page missing.

1516 Wallian, Samuel Spencer, 1836-1907.

1517 Weiss, Joseph, 1797-1847. Germany; England

This is an American edition found at the College of Physicians Library, June, 1935. The author credits Captain Claridge with having introduced the water cure into England. Weiss was a disciple of Priessnitz and had a hydrotherapeutic method for almost every disease. (h.w.o.)

1518 Wilson, James, 1765-1821.
London
Pharmacopoeia chirurgica; or a manual of chirurgical pharmacy, comprising all the valuable formulae of the new London pharmacopoeia, and of the several pharmacopoeias appertaining to this branch of science, with notes and observations, as well on the method of compounding, as likewise on the properties and use of each. With a translation of the whole of the formulae, and additional notes and illustrations, by William Meade, M.D. 1st Am. from 3d Lond. ed. 252 p. 12°. Philadelphia: Thomas Dobson and Son, 1818.

1519 Zafra, Amador. Mexico
Algunas aplicacione de los rayos x a la cirugia y la medicina . . . 52 p. 4 pl. Mexico: Tipografia Artistica, 1897. Paper bound.

Medical History

The healing art . . . 2d ed. 2 v. 316; 317 p. London: Ward and Downey, 1887.

Name of James Young on title page of each volume.

1521 Albert, Maurice, 1854-1907.

1522 Amette, Amédée, 1802- Paris

The doctor in history, literature, folk-lore, etc. 287 p. 1 pl. London: Simpkin (etc.), 1896.

1524 Ashburn, Percy Moreau, 1872-1940.
U.S. Army

A surgeon in the United States Army, Ashburn conducted studies of tropical diseases in the Philippines and the Canal Zone, taught military hygiene at the U.S. Military Academy, and served as librarian of the Army Medical Library from 1927 to 1932.


In a collection bound by h.w.o.

1526 Baas, Johan Herman, 1838-1909. Worms

Contains a greatly condensed list of principal contributors to surgery from various countries with many dates (p. 130-135); for older periods in Italy and France (see p. 54). (h.w.o.)

1527 Bard, Samuel, 1742-1821. New York

Brief biographical sketch of author by Nicholas Murray Butler and reproduction of speeches of 1769 and 1819 on the duties of a physician and medical education, respectively.

One of the founders of the Medical College of King's College, Bard served the institution for forty years, first as professor of physic and later as trustee and dean of the faculty of physic.

During the hostilities of the Revolution he retired to New Jersey and occupied himself in making salt, but returned to New York when the British took possession of the city. Despite his Tory sympathies, he was the family physician of George Washington during his residence in New York.

His favorite branch of medicine was midwifery, and he published A Compendium on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery which went through many editions.

1528 Bickerton, Thomas Herbert, 1857-1933. Liverpool

A medical history of Liverpool from the earliest days to the year 1920, from the data collected by the
late Thomas H. Bickerton. 313 p. illus. ports. maps. 
London: John Murray, 1936.

Bickerton was particularly distinguished for his work on colour blindness and its association with disasters at sea. It was largely owing to his advocacy that the Board of Trade revised its rules in regard to tests of sailors’ eyesight. He was also a pioneer in advocating the irrigation treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum. He was active in civic and medical associations.

1529 Bigelow, Horatio Ripley. Washington, D.C.


1530 Billings, John Shaw, 1838–1913.


A man of exceptional ability, prodigious memory, and unlimited will power, Billings “achieved excellence and gained distinction in no less than six different fields,—in military and public hygiene, in hospital construction and sanitary engineering, in vital and medical statistics, in medical bibliography and history, in the advancement of medical education and the condition of medicine in the United States and as a civil administrator of unique ability.” He was the first surgeon in America to perform the rare operation of excision of the ankle joint. His most important work was the creation of the Surgeon General’s Library and the publication of the Index Catalogue.

1531 Billroth, Theodor, 1829–94. Vienna


1534 Blanton, Wyndham Bolling, 1890–

Richmond, Va.

Cine are especially valuable. This is one of the most accurate and comprehensive books of the subject. An English translation by E. B. Krumbhaar was published in 1941 and revised in 1947.

1543 —— Italian medicine; tr. by E. B. Krumbhaar. 134 p. 3 ports. 6 pl. 16°. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1932.


Contributors: Henry E. Sigerist; Arturo Castiglioni; Edwin A. Ackerman; Alberto Ascoli; Juan Ramon Beltran; Massimo Caladri; Ludwig Edelstein; Carlo Foà; John F. Fulton; Iago Galston; Edward B. Krumbhaar and W. H. McDaniel, 2d; Juan B. Lastres; Aldo A. Luisada; Adolf Magnus-Levy; Carlos Martínez Durán; Claudia F. Mayer; Aldo Mieli; Genevieve Miller; Max Neuburger; Leonardo Obischi; Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán; Curt Proszkauer; George Sarton; Raymond de Sausset; Augusto da Silva Carvalho; George Urdang.

This was a volume bound by h.w.o. I heard his lecture on the Medical school of Padua and the renaissance of medicine delivered in Omaha in 1934. It was scholarly and interesting. The lecture was of especial interest to me because of my own visit to Padua in 1930. (h.w.o.)

1545 Charcot, Jean Martin, 1825–93. Paris


Charcot was extremely interested in the entire subject of human deformity. In 1889, as a contribution to the cultural medicine, he wrote with Paul Richer a fascinating book on the deformed and diseased in art. However, his most important contribution to the science of orthopaedics was the prolonged investigation of the neurotrophic arthropathies, concerning which he published many reports between 1873 and 1889. Richer was the artist of the Salpêtrière who made a series of statues representing paralysis agitans, myxedema, etc.

1546 Chew, Samuel, 1806–63. Baltimore


He recommends for “all who are engaged or expect to be engaged in the study of medicine: —Watts On the improvement of the mind, Locke On the conduct of the understanding, Bacon On the advancement of learning, Bacon Novum organum.” (h.w.o.)

1547 Chinchilla, Anastasio, 1801— Valencia

Anales historicos de la medicina en general, y biográfico-bibliográficos de la Española en particular. v. 1. 482 p. Valencia: Lopez y Compañía, 1841.

Chinchilla’s history of Spanish medicine in four volumes, appeared from 1841 to 1848.

1548 Choulant, Ludwig, 1791–1861. Dresden

History and bibliography of anatomic illustration in its relation to anatomic science and the graphic arts; tr. and ed. with notes and a biography by Mortimer Frank, with a biographical sketch of the translator and two additional sections by Fielding H. Garrison and Edward C. Streeter. 435 p. illus. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1920.

Facsimile of original title page reproduced. In this classical work Choulant traced the evolution of anatomical illustration from the early schematic plates up to his own time, including a valuable bibliography. This English edition, translated by Frank, is enriched by the chapter on anatomical illustration since Choulant, by Garrison.


1550 Clendening, Logan, 1884–1945. Kansas City


1551 Commission on Medical Education.


1552 Comrie, John Dixon, 1875–1939. Edinburgh


The author was physician at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh and lecturer on the history of medicine at the University of Edinburgh. He was editor of Edinburgh series of medical texts and author of many books and articles.

1553 Constable, H. Strickland, 1821–


1554 Corlett, William Thomas, 1854–1948. Cleveland, O.


Dermatologist. Author of many articles and books on dermatology as well as non-medical works.
1555  Courtenay, Francis Burdett, 1811–86.
London

1556  Crawfurd, Sir Raymond, 1865–1938.
London
The author was consulting physician to King’s College Hospital and registrar of the Royal College of Physicians. He wrote on various medical and medico-historical subjects.

Paris
Daremberg was one of the most distinguished French medical historians and held the chair of medical history at Paris (Collège de France).


1559  ——  Rapport adressé a M. le ministre de l'instruction publique. 32 p. 8°. (Paris: P. Dupont, 1845 ?) A

1560  Dee, John, 1527–1608. Mortlake, England
Dee, a learned Cambridge scholar, was a solemn humbug who indulged in "projecting" baser metals into gold, crystal gazing in a shew-stone, and hypnotising himself into doing "automatic writing."
James, the erudite bibliographer, believed that Dee did much to stimulate interest in rescuing MSS. from the dissolved monastic libraries and to induce the sovereigns to establish a central collection of them.

1561  DeKruif, Paul Henry, 1890–
Holland, Mich.

Paris

1563  De Vecchi, Paolo, 1847–1931.
New York
Modern Italian surgery and old universities of Italy. 249 p. illus. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1921.

1564  Dezie, Jean Eugène, 1799–1852.
Paris

1565  De Zemler, Charles.
New York
Once over lightly; the story of a man and his hair. 270 p. 121 pl. New York: The author, 1939.

1566  Diepgen, Paul, 1878–
Freiburg i. Br.


1568  Drinker, Cecil Kent, 1887–1956.
Boston

1569  Drinkwater, Harry, 1855–1925.
Wales
This is a somewhat sketchy review of progress, especially as to surgical therapeutics. The arrangement is by subjects and there is a fair index. The small book contains many excellent portraits—Mendel, Lane, Robert Jones. The only American is Cushing. Under antisepsis, the Carrel-Dakin method is not mentioned and most of the credit for progress in orthopedics goes to Thomas and Jones—which is as it should be. (n.w.o.)

1570  Duménil, René, 1879–
Paris

1571  Dunglison, Robley, 1798–1869.
Philadelphia
This work is of unusual interest inasmuch as it rests upon the lectures of Dr. Dunglison at the University of Virginia. He was lecturer at the time when Thomas Jefferson was rector of the University. Dr. Dunglison lectured upon anatomy, surgery, history of medicine, physiology, materia medica and pharmacy.
I think this deserves a place in Osler's Bibliotheca but it is not there. Davina Waterson is responsible for a good biographical sketch in Kelly, 1912. (n.w.o.)

1572  Eisenschim, Otto, 1880–
Chicago

1573  L'Enseignement Médical en France.
L'enseignement médical en France; a l'usage des médecins et étudiants français ou étrangers. 94 p. Paris: "La Presse Médicale," 1929(?).
1574 Faber, Knud, 1862-1940. Copenhagen

1575 Figuier, Louis, 1819-94. Paris
Section on "etherisation" (pp. 177-297) marked by H.W.O.

1576 Flexner, Abraham, 1866- New York

1577 Friedenwald, Harry, 1864-1950. Baltimore


An extremely valuable condensed encyclopedia of medical and surgical history and biography. p. 75. The Chinese are very adept in massage, and were the first to employ the blind as masseurs. Also very early acquainted with dactyloscopy (finger print identification).
A short time before Col. Garrison's death I wrote to him suggesting some corrections and changes for his History of Medicine. He wrote that he had not been able to arrange for a new edition but hoped to do so. (H.W.O.)

In a collection bound by H.W.O.

1581 Gorton, David Allyn, 1832-1918. New York
The history of medicine, philosophical and critical, from its origin to the twentieth century. 2 v. 436; 497 p. illus. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910. △

1582 Gould, George M., 1848-1922. Philadelphia
Gould's importance lay in his study of the relationship between eye-strain and neurotic symptoms. He showed that a very minute error of refraction may serve to lower resistance to disease by profound nervous irritation and mental misery. He published an illustrated dictionary of medicine in 1894; a new edition came out in 1949.

1583 Green, Frank B. Brooklyn
A history of the medical profession in the county of Kings and the city of Brooklyn, New York, including the hospitals, dispensaries, and semi-medical institutions, by Frank B. Green and others. 69 p. 4°. Reprinted from The illustrated history of Kings County, Brooklyn, N. Y.: W. W. Munsell & Co., 1884. Paper bound.

1584 Green, Samuel Abbott, 1830-1918. Boston
Army surgeon and historian, Samuel Green was in charge of hospital ships during the Civil War, later was active in civic, medical and educational affairs in Boston. From 1868 until his death he was librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society and during his incumbency the collection grew from 8,000 volumes to 50,000.

1585 —— Medicine in Boston . . . with additional memoranda by Oliver Wendell Holmes. Chapter 10, p. 527-570. (From v. 4 of The memorial history of Boston, including Suffolk County, Massachusetts, 1630-1880, ed. by Justin Winsor. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co., 1880-1881.)

1586 Guardia, Joseph Michel, 1830-97. Paris


1588 Haggard, Howard, 1891-1959. New Haven
The lame, the halt, and the blind; the vital role of medicine in the history of civilization. 420 p. illus. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1932.

1589 —— Mystery, magic, and medicine; the rise of medicine from superstition to science. 192 p. illus. ports. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., 1933. △
1590 Hart, Ivor B., 1869–
Surrey, England

1591 Hartzog, Henry Simms, 1866–
St. Louis
The development and progress of surgery (pp. 39–88). (n.w.o.)

1592 Harvey, Samuel Clark, 1886–1953.
New Haven

1593 Henry, Frederick P., 1844–1919.
Philadelphia

1594 Hillier, Sydney, 1866–
Medical and surgical science; its conception and progress. 127 p. illus. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, (n.d.).

1595 Holmes, Oliver Wendell, 1809–94.
Boston
Homeopathy, and its kindred delusions; two lectures delivered before the Boston Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge. 72 p. 12° Boston: William D. Ticknor, 1842.

Norwich, Conn.

1597 Isenee, Emil, 1807–45.
Berlin; Göttingen
Die Geschichte der Medicin und ihrer Helfswissenschaften. 5 v. Berlin: Liebmann & Comp., 1840.

U.S. Army
In a collection bound by h.w.o.

In a collection bound by h.w.o.

1600 Keen, William Williams, 1837–1932.
Philadelphia

Also: The surgical operations... together with six additional papers of reminiscences. 251 p. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1928.
Account first published in the Saturday Evening Post, 1917, 24 years after the operation.

1601 La Flesche, Francis, c.1860–1932.
Washington, D.C.
Tipped into Corlett, The medicine man... by h.w.o.
Francis La Flesche, son of Joseph La Flesche, chief of the Omaha tribe, was an ethnologist, doing Indian research at the Smithsonian Institution. He was the brother of Susan La Flesche Picotte, graduate of the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia and the founder of a hospital for her people in Nebraska.

1602 Lee, Edwin, –1870.
London
Observations on the principal medical institutions and practice of France, Italy, and Germany; with notices of the universities and cases from hospital practice. To which is added an appendix, on animal magnetism and homoeopathy. 102 p. Philadelphia: Haswell, Barrington, and Haswell, 1837.

1603 de Lint, Jan Gerard, 1867–1936.
Leyden
The author was for a time editor of Janus.

1604 Littré, M. P. Émile, 1801–81.
Paris

1605 Lloyd, Wyndham E. B.

1606 Macfie, Ronald Campbell, 1867–1931.
Aberdeen
The is a well written history of medicine emphasizing quite strongly the British and the medical points of view. (h.w.g.)

London
The fatal illness of Frederick the Noble. 246 p. illus. London: Sampson Low, Marston and others, 1888.
Mackenzie's great reputation earned him the title of "Father of British laryngology." He was called to attend Crown Prince Frederick, afterwards Emperor Frederick m of Germany, who suffered from, and succumbed to, cancer of the larynx. Mackenzie was much maligned by a section of the German medical profession for refusing to agree to operation until biopsy had been performed.
Three specimens proved negative and operation was delayed until too late.

1608 Major, Ralph Hermon, 1884- Kansas City, Mo.

1609 Martínez Durán, Carlos, 1906- Guatemala City

1610 Masters, David, 1883- London

1611 Mayer, Claudius Francis, 1899- Washington, D.C.
  In a collection bound by H.W.O.

1612 Metchnikoff, Elie, 1845-1916. Russia; France
  Includes: Etiology of wound infections, by Robert Koch; The antiseptic system, by Joseph Lister; The prevention of rabies, by Louis Pasteur.

1613 Meyer-Steineg, Theodor, 1873- Jena

1614 Miles, Alexander, 1865-1953. Edinburgh

1615 Millingen, John Gideon, 1782-1862. London

1616 Neuburger, Max, 1868-1955. Vienna

1617 Nevius, Laird W.
  The discovery of modern anaesthesia: by whom was it made? A brief statement of facts. 111 p. illus. New York: George W. Nevius, Cooper Institute, 1894.

1618 Orr, Hiram Winnett, 1877-1956. Lincoln

1619 —— Selected pages from the history of medicine in Nebraska. 159 p. illus. Lincoln, Neb.: The author, 1952.

1620 Parker, George, 1853-1937. Bristol

  Willard Huntington Wright, under the pseudonym of S.S. Van Dine, wrote popular detective stories.

1622 Parsons, Robert P., 1891-

1623 Payne, Joseph Frank, 1840-1910. London
  Anglo-Saxon surgery of the 10th to 12th centuries is described in part one of chapter 2, pp. 83-94. (H.W.O.)

1624 Pettigrew, Thomas Joseph, 1791-1865. London

1625 Phalen, James M., 1872-1954. U.S. Army
  In a collection bound by H.W.O.

1626 Pickard, Madge E. Bloomington, Ind.
1627    Pierrepont, James Hervey, 1768–1839.  
        Portsmouth, N.H.  

1628    Power, Sir D'Arcy, 1855–1941. London  
        Though Power was an able surgeon and teacher, he made his real mark as a scholar and historian. On his 75th birthday his friends presented him with a volume of his selected writings which contained 16 articles and a bibliography of 609 items. He contributed some 200 "lives" to the Dictionary of National Biography revised the material collected by Plarr for Lives of the Fellows of the College, and wrote the obituary notices of surgeons for The Times for many years.


1630    Puschmann, Theodor, 1844–99. Vienna  
        Puschmann died before the completion of this work, one of the most important on the subject. Many authorities collaborated in the writing of the various histories.

1631    Quinan, John Russell, 1822–90. Baltimore  
        Medical annals of Baltimore from 1608 to 1880, including events, men and literature; to which is added a subject index and record of public services. 274 p. port. Baltimore: Isaac Friederwald, 1884.  
        This work originated in a celebration of the sesquicentennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Baltimore by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in 1880. Quinan, a serious medical historian, devoted four years to the work. He planned a larger edition, Medical annals of Maryland but was appointed an editor of Foster's Medical dictionary and had to abandon the plan. One of his interesting articles is on inoculation and vaccination in Maryland.

1632    Ravitch, Michael Leo, 1867–. New York  

1633    Reid, William Duncan, 1885–1949. Boston  
        Teaching methods in medicine; the application of the philosophy of contemporary education to medical schools. 111 p. Newton, Mass.: Graphic Press, 1933.

        Isle of Wight  
        A

1635    Risquez, Jesús Rafael. Caracas  

        In a collection bound by h.w.o.

1637    Rochard, Jules, 1819–96. Paris  
        Chief physician of the French navy, Rochard distinguished himself as an author on marine surgery and a skilful historian of modern French surgery.

1638    Roddis, Louis Harry, 1886–. U.S. Navy  

1639    Rodger, Ella Hill Burton. Aberdeen  

1640    Rodriguez Rivero, P. D., 1876–1939. Caracas  

1641    Rolleston, Sir Humphrey Davy, 1862–1944. London  
        In a Collection bound by h.w.o.  
        Rolleston was a physician but a friend and honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, reading almost daily in that library and bequeathing one-third of his library to it. Because of his scholarship and his interest in medical literature he was elected the first consultant (for life) to the Army Medical Library in Washington, when he attended the centenary celebration in 1936 as guest of honor.

1642    Schullian, Dorothy M., ed., 1906–. Cleveland  

Lille

1645 Shutes, Milton Henry, 1883- California

1646 Sigerist, Henry Ernest, 1891-1957.
Baltimore; Switzerland
Contributors: John F. Fulton; Leslie A. Falk; Stuart Mudd; Richard H. Shroyer; Arturo Castiglioni; George Sarton; Alan Gregg; Henry E. Sigerist.
In a volume bound by H.W.O.

1647 Singer, Charles Joseph, 1876- England
Dr. Singer and his wife, Dorothea Waley Singer, have been profound students of the classics generally, and of the history of medieval medicine particularly. It has been my interesting experience to visit them in their home at Oxford (1917) to tour the manuscript section of the Bodleian with them, to hear Dr. Singer lecture at the Royal Society in London, and at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln. Upon the latter occasion Dr. and Mrs. Singer were guests at our home and most delightful in every way. (H.W.O.)


1649 Smythe, Gonzalvo C.
Indianapolis

1650 South, John Flint, comp., 1797-1882.
London
South, trained in Germany, became surgeon to St. Thomas' Hospital. Through his efforts, John Hunter's body was reburied in Westminster Abbey and South himself wrote the inscription on the tablet there.

1651 Sprengel, Kurt, 1766-1833.
Halle
Collection has: v. 1, 1815; 2, 1815; 4, 1815; 9 (Béchet & Gabon), 1820.
. . . a remarkable work . . . which still constitutes a valuable source for historians because of the profound erudition of the author. Among the older works, Sprengel's should be regarded as one of the best . . .

1652 Stewart, F. Campbell, 1815-99. New York
Eminent French surgeons, with a historical and statistical account of hospitals of Paris; together with miscellaneous information and biographical notices of the most eminent of the living Parisian surgeons. 432 p. Buffalo: A. Burke, (n.d.).

1653 Sudhoff, Karl, 1853-1938. Leipzig
Called by many the greatest of all medical historians, Sudhoff founded the Institut für Geschichte der Medizin in 1905. This Institute and its publications were supported by a Puschmann endowment.


1655 Thompson, C. J. S., 1862-1943. London
The history and evolution of surgical instruments, . . . with a foreword by Chauncey D. Leake. 113 p. illus. 4°. New York: Schuman's, 1942.

1656 Tilanus, C. B., 1796-1883. Amsterdam

This book contains excellent small portraits of Boyer Dupuytren, Larrey, Chelius, Sprengel and others.
From Larrey's clinic in Paris, he reports a case of tuberculosis of the knee—(p. 52). (H.W.O.)

1657 Timbs, John, 1801-75. London
Doctors and patients, or anecdotes of the medical world and curiosities of medicine. 2 v. 288; 287 p. London: Richard Bentley and Son, 1873.

1658 Tobey, James Alner, 1894—
THE HEALING ART: ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

Vienna

1660 Toner, Joseph Meredith, 1825–96.
Washington, D.C.
Address before the Rocky Mountain Medical Association, June 6, 1877, containing some observations on the geological age of the world... the archaeological remains of extinct races found on the American continent, with views of the origin and practice of medicine among uncivilized races, more especially the North American Indians. 112 p. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1877.
A great American medical biographer and historian. Toner was responsible for the preservation of much of the United States' medical history. His scholarly paper here deals with the appearance of animal life upon the globe and develops into some interesting comments on the practice of medicine among primitives, especially among the North American Indians.

Durham, N.C.
 Pamphlets and reprints (16) on surgeons and surgery, bound by H.W.O.

Paper bound.
Books from the collection of Dr. J. C. Trent. Catalogue compiled by Henry Schuman.

U.S. Army
Memoir of Walter Reed; the yellow fever episode. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., 1943.

1664 Tyler, Albert Franklin, ed., 1881–1944.
Omaha
History of medicine in Nebraska, ed. by Albert F. Tyler and comp. by Ella F. Auerbach. 662 p. illus. Omaha: Magic City Printing Co., 1928. Δ

1665 Vallery-Radot, Pasteur, 1866–
Paris
In a volume bound by H.W.O.

New York
Medieval medicine. 221 p. 8 pl. London: A. & C. Black, Ltd., 1920. Δ

1667 Watson, John, 1807–63.
New York
The medical profession in ancient times; an anniversary discourse delivered before the New York Academy of Medicine, November 7, 1855. 222 p. New York: Baker & Godwin, 1856.

1668 Wise, Thomas Alexander, 1801–99.
London

1669 Wylie, Walter Gill, 1848–1922.
New York
In the preface the author says that in 1872 “with rare exceptions the nurses were ignorant and in some cases worthless characters who accepted the almost impossible task of attending to and nursing from twenty to thirty patients each.” There were three night watchmen only for 800 beds. (H.W.O.)

1670 Zilboorg, Gregory, 1890–
New York

Organizations and Institutions

1671 Army Medical Library. Washington, D.C.

1672 Army Medical Museum and Library.
Washington, D.C.
Contents: I. Letter from Professors Samuel D. Gross, ... Austin Flint, Sr.,... and Oliver Wendell Holmes... to the American Medical Association, relative to the

Page 143
1673 Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.


1674 Bologna. Istituto Rizzoli.


1675 Boston. Massachusetts General Hospital.

Extracts from a history of the Massachusetts General Hospital, 1810–1851, by Nathaniel I. Bowditch, with a continuation 1851–1872, by George E. Ellis. 98 p. (Boston): Privately printed, (1872).

1676 Boston City Hospital.

A history of the Boston City Hospital from its foundation until 1904 ... ed. by a committee of the hospital staff ... 432 p. illus. ports. maps. Boston: Municipal Printing Office, 1906.

1677 Boston Medical Library.


1678 Boston Society for Medical Improvement. Anatomical Museum.


1679 British Medical Association.


1680 Chicago. Passavant Hospital.

Medicine, ancient and modern. 22 p. illus. (Chicago: Passavant Memorial Hospital, 1942.) Booklet # 280 for Dr. Jacob R. Buckbinder.

1681 Detroit. St. Mary's Hospital.

Early Detroit; St. Mary's Hospital, 1845–1945, by Edward G. Martin. 181 p. illus. ports. Detroit: The Hospital, 1945.

1682 District of Columbia. Medical Society.


1683 Dublin. Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary.

Medical history of the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary, from its foundation in 1753 down to the present time; including biographical sketches of the surgeons and physicians who served on its staff; with the names of apprentices, resident pupils, clinical clerks, and prize-men; also all students who studied at the hospital, from the year 1838, by Lambert Hепенстел Орнсбй. 407 p. ports. illus. Dublin: Fannin & Co., 1888.

This book was obtained in Dublin when I participated in the program of the British Medical Association, July, 1933. The Orr file for 1933 contains a letter from Mr. Lane regarding the compound fracture patient upon whom I operated at the Meath Hospital on July 28, 1933. The letter written in December states that the man had made a good recovery and was walking along the streets of Dublin with a sound leg. (H.W.O.)

1684 Edinburgh. Royal Infirmary.

Memorial to the managers of the Royal Infirmary ... by James Gregory. 2d ed. 483 p. Edinburgh: pr. for William Creech, 1803.


1686 Glasgow. Medical School.

Memorials of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, 1599–1850; with a sketch of the rise and progress of the Glasgow Medical School and of the medical profession in the west of Scotland, by Alexander Duncan. 307 p. 3 pl. port. Glasgow: J. Maclehose and Sons, 1896.

1687 Glasgow. Medico-Chirurgical Society.


A catalogue of the manuscripts in the library of the Hunterian museum in the University of Glasgow, planned and begun by the late John Young ... continued and completed under the Young Memorial Committee by P. Henderson Aitken. 506 p. port. 4°. Glasgow: James Maclehose and Sons, 1908.

1689 —— The printed books in the library of the Hunterian Museum in the University of Glasgow; a catalogue prepared by Mungo Ferguson, with a


1691 Harvard University. Cambridge, Mass.

1692 Houston, Texas. M.D. Anderson Hospital for Cancer Research.

1693 Johns Hopkins Hospital. Baltimore
Description of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, by John S. Billings. 116 p. 56 pl. 4°. Baltimore: Isaac Friedenwald, 1890.

1694 Johns Hopkins University. Baltimore

1695 Lausanne. Université. Faculté de Médecine.

Historical account of Charing Cross Hospital and Medical School (University of London); original plan and statutes, rise and progress. Founded 1818 . . . 309 p. illus. fol. London: John Murray, 1914.

1697 London. Company of Barbers.
The annals of the barber-surgeons of London, comp. from their records and other sources, by Sidney Young, with illustrations by Austin T. Young. 623 p. 7 pl. 4 ports. 1 plan. 4°. London: Blades, East & Blades, 1890.

1698 London. Middlesex Hospital Medical School.
The story of the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, written at the request of the Council of the Medical School on the occasion of the centenary, by H. Campbell Thomson. 182 p. 47 illus. London: John Murray, 1935.

1699 London. St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
The two foundations of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, A.D. 1123 and A.D. 1546; being an introductory address given at a meeting of the Abernethian Society, October 8th, 1885, by W. Morrant Baker. 43 p. 1 pl. London: Smith, Elder, & Co., 1885.
Biographical account of Rahere, the founder, from the account by a monk of the Priory of St. Bartholomew.

1700 London Hospital.

1701 Long Island College Hospital.
History of the Long Island College Hospital and its graduates, together with the Hoagland Laboratory and the Polhemus Memorial Clinic, by Joseph Howard Raymond. 433 p. illus. Brooklyn: Association of the Alumni, 1899.

1702 Manchester Infirmary.
Sketches of the lives and work of the honourary medical staff of the Manchester Infirmary, from its foundation in 1752 to 1830, when it became the Royal Infirmary. By Edward Mansfield Brockbank. 311 p. illus. ports. Manchester: University Press, 1904.

1703 Montreal. McGill University.
This enormous bibliography of over 7,500 titles is the catalogue of Osler’s magnificent library. It is probably the most complete well-annotated bibliography in the history of medicine. It reveals Osler’s character better than any of his writings and stands as a monument to one of the greatest and best-loved of all physicians.
“Without the numerous references contained in my own catalogue, my great debt to Sir William Osler, to his great library, and to his Bibliotheca would still be obvious. I have derived great help from the catalogue and constant inspiration from my visit to the Osler library at McGill University in 1933. Some account of this visit and photographs may be found in the scrapbook of my journey to the British Medical Association at Dublin.
“When the Americans (the First Orthopedic or Goldthwaite Unit) were on duty at London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Cardiff, and other orthopedic centers, in 1917, Sir William Osler made the rounds of these centers, calling upon us all and bringing an encouraging message from Lady Osler and himself.” (H. M. W.)

1704 —— An introduction to the literature of vertebrate zoology; based chiefly on the titles in the Blacker Library of Zoology, the Emma Shearer Wood Library of Ornithology, the Bibliotheca Osleriana, and other libraries of McGill University, Montreal. Comp. and ed. by Casey A. Wood. 643 p. front. 4°. London: Humphrey Milford, 1931.
1705 National Academy of Sciences.
Washington, D.C.

1706 Nebraska Orthopedic Hospital.
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Includes reproduction of portrait of H.W.O. in surgical gown. Original is at the hospital.

1708 Nebraska State Medical Society.
Proceedings of the Nebraska State Medical Society. 34th annual session, 1902.
H.W.O. was corresponding secretary and librarian.
Two recommendations which he made at this time concerned the development of the library (p. 13).

An account of Bellevue Hospital with a catalogue of the medical and surgical staff from 1736 to 1894. Ed. by Robert J. Carlisle. 381 p. 20 illus. 7 maps and diagr. ports. New York: The Society, 1893.

The volume contains 18 biographical sketches, as well as numerous obituary notices, etc.


1712 New York. Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
Second decennial catalogue of the trustees, faculty, officers, and of the alumni of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the City of New York, 1861-1881; together with a history of the College, directory to alumni, and an appendix containing graduates of 1882, 1883, and 1884; the officers, constitution, and by-laws of the Alumni Association of the Bellevue Hospital College, etc., etc., by Frederick Castle. 255 p. New York: The Association, 1884.


Presented to H.W.O. by Philip Wilson who wrote the foreword.
A letter, 1940, from the author to H.W.O. is added, thanking him for his appreciation and suggesting that he wrote another book especially having to do with war injuries "as today we are going to see a good many more of them."

1717 New York. Metropolitan Hospital.
The Metropolitan Hospital; a chronicle of sixty-two years, by Frederick M. Dearborn. 351 p. illus. ports. New York: Privately printed, 1937.

Centenary address delivered before the Society of the New York Hospital, by James William Beckman, July 24, 1871.
An appendix (20 p.) consists of the title page of the first edition of the Handbook of Military Surgery by John Jones, q.v., published in 1775. This contained the original plan of the New York Hospital and hints on the structure and economy of hospitals.

1719 —— The Society of the New York Hospital 1771-1921. A commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the granting of its charter held in Trinity Church, New York, October 26, 1921. 96 p. 6 pl. (New York: 1922.)

1720 New York Academy of Medicine.

1721 Newcastle upon Tyne School of Medicine.
The Newcastle upon Tyne School of Medicine, 1834-1934, by G. Grey Turner assisted by W. D.

The masters, wardens, and assistants of the guild of barber-surgeons of Norwich, from the year 1439 to 1723, by Charles Williams. 2d ser. 19 p. Norwich: Jarrold and Sons, 1900. Paper bound.

A brief history of the guild is included.

1723 Padua. University.


Also photograph of the entrance to the old University taken in 1930. (n.w.o.)


1725 Pennsylvania University. Philadelphia.


A history of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from its foundation in 1765, with sketches of the lives of deceased professors, by Joseph Carson. 227 p. Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakiston, 1869.

1727 Philadelphia. Old Blockley.


These proceedings formed the Old Blockley Numbers of Med. Life, March, April, May, and June 1933, occupying pages 97–284.

1728 Philadelphia. Pennsylvania Hospital.


1729 Red Cross.


Dunant's account of the great sufferings at Solferino resulted in the Geneva Convention of 1864. He was awarded the first Nobel Peace Prize in 1901.


A short but very good account of the excellent work done by the American Red Cross. In Savennay, France, during 1918–1919 adjacent to our hospital center, we had good help in obtaining supplies and an agency which arranged care and schooling for a number of crippled children. (n.w.o.)


Gift of Elizabeth P. Chevalier.

1737 Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.


1738 Royal College of Physicians of London.

The roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London; comprising biographical sketches of all the eminent physicians, whose names are recorded in the annals from the foundation of the college in 1518 to its removal in 1825, from Warwick Lane to Pall Mall East. By William Munk. 2d ed. 5 v. London: College, 1878.
1739 Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.
History of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and of the Irish schools of medicine; including numerous biographical sketches, also a medical bibliography. By Sir Charles A. Cameron. 757 p. 18 illus. Dublin: Fannin & Company, 1886.

1740 Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

1741 Royal College of Surgeons of England.
An address of welcome, delivered on the occasion of the Centenary Festival of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on Thursday, July 26, 1900, to which is appended a short biographical account of each of the sixty-one surgeons who have been masters or presidents of the College during the one hundred years of its existence, by the president Sir William MacCormac. 219 p. London: Ballantyne, Hanson & Co., 1900.


1743 Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.

1744 Royal Society of London.

1745 —— A history of the Royal Society, with memoirs of the presidents. (Comp. from authentic documents by Charles Richard Weld.) 2 v. 527; 611 p. front. London: John W. Parker, 1848.
Charges of Dr. Bidloo against Mr. Cowper are referred to: v. 1, p. 352. (h.w.o.)

1746 Saint Louis Medical Society.

1747 Sigma Xi . . .

Henry B. Ward was Secretary 1904–1921. I was his assistant at Nebraska, 1894–95 and was elected to Sigma Xi at Nebraska, 1942. (h.w.o.)

1748 Wellcome Foundation Ltd.
London
The Wellcome Research Institution and the affiliated research laboratories and museums founded by Sir Henry Wellcome. 64 p. illus. London: The Wellcome Foundation Ltd., 1933.
Prepared for the Chicago Exposition, 1933.

1749 Woman’s Medical College of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia

Biographies: Individual

1750 Abernethy, John, 1764–1831. London
Memoirs of John Abernethy, F.R.S., with a view of
his lectures, writings, and character. By George
Macilwain. 2d ed. 2 v. 346; 378 p. port. London:
Hurst & Blackett, 1854.

1751 Agnew, David Hayes, 1818–92. Philadelphia
D. Hayes Agnew. Biographical sketch by his pupil,
friend, and assistant, De Forest Willard. Read by
invitation before the Philadelphia County Medical
Society, April 13, 1892. 16 p. front. port. (n.d.). △

1752 ——— History of the life of D. Hayes Agnew,
Davis Co., 1892.

Attention is directed to Dr. Agnew’s original work in
surgery, fractures of the shoulder and elbow; also hip
splint. (H.W.O.)

1753 Aikin, John, 1747–1822.
Lancashire, England
Memoir of John Aikin, M.D., by Lucy Aikin, with
a selection of his miscellaneous pieces, biographical,
moral, and critical. v.1, 416 p. port. London: Bald-
win, Cradock and Joy, 1823.

Miscellaneous pieces:—Descriptions of vegetables from
the Roman poets—Biographical account of the late Rev.
Dr. Enfield—Description of the country about Dorking—
Biographical account of the late Dr. Fulteney—Memoir
of Gilbert Wakefield, B.A.—Memoir of Joseph Priestley,
L.L.D., F.R.S.—Memoir of Dr. Currie—Memoir of Dr.
Walker.

1754 Aikenside, Mark, 1721–70. London
On the life, writings, and genius of Aikenside: with
some account of his friends, by Charles Bucke. 312 p.

1755 Albee, Fred Houdlett, 1876–1945.
New York City
A surgeon’s fight to rebuild men. An autobiog-
& Co., 1943.

1756 Anne of Brittany, 1476–1514. France
Anne of Brittany, by H. Winnett Orr. 45 p. facs.
map. Lincoln Neb.: The author, 1944.

1757 Bache, Franklin, 1792–1864. Philadelphia
Biographical memoir of Franklin Bache, M.D.,
prepared at the request of the College of Physicians
of Philadelphia, and read before the College, May 3d
and June 7th, 1865, by George B. Wood. 66 p. port.

With George B. Wood, Bache prepared the Dispens-
tory of the United States of America in January, 1833, a book
which went through more than twenty editions.

1758 Bard, Samuel, 1742–1821. New York
Doctor Bard of Hyde Park; the famous physician of
Revolutionary times, the man who saved Wash-
ington’s life, by John Brett Langstaff. 365 p. illus.

1759 Barton, Clara, 1821–1912. Massachusetts
The story of my childhood. 126 p. illus. ports.
New Haven, Conn.: Francis Atwater, 1924. △

1760 ——— The life of Clara Barton, by Percy H.
Company, 1915. △

Introduction and authorization by the Rev. William
E. Barton, a cousin.

1761 ——— Clara Barton. Memorial addresses
and funeral tributes . . . 87 p. ports. Worcester, Mass.:
N. A. Pearson, 1912. △

Life and letters of Dr. William Beaumont, including
hitherto unpublished data concerning the case of
Alexis St. Martin, by Jesse S. Myer. With an intro-
duction by Sir William Osler. 317 p. illus. facs.
St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company, 1912.

1763 Bell, Benjamin, 1749–1806. Edinburgh
The life, character, and writings of Benjamin Bell
. . . by his grandson, Benjamin Bell. 170 p. front.

This is an intimate and interesting account. The
author’s principal source was a series of letters extending
over 25 years 1767–1793 not found until about 1867.
There are several important items in the appendix in-
cluding a critical survey of the writings of Benjamin
Bell. This concludes as follows: "It cannot be doubted. I imagine, that, had Benjamin Bell done nothing more for surgery than introduce and establish the important innovation of saving skin, as a rule, in the majority of operations, he would have deserved an honorable place among those worthies of our profession who, besides performing its duties creditably, have also enlarged its powers for doing good." (H.W.O.)

1764 Bell, Joseph, 1837–1911. Edinburgh

Joseph Bell (1837–1911), was the great grandson of Dr. Benjamin Bell (1749–1806). He was the prototype of Doyle's Sherlock Holmes. Bell was at one time president of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and editor of the Edinburgh Medical Journal.

1765 Bernays, Augustus Charles, 1854–1907. St. Louis

1766 Berry, Milton. Hollywood, Cal.

On a paper tucked between the pages in the handwriting of H.W.O.: "The spiritual (!) ancestor of Sister Kenny."

1767 Bichat, Marie François Xavier, 1771–1802. Paris

1768 Bickerdyke, Mary A., 1818–1901. Kansas; Chicago
Mother Bickerdyke as I knew her, by Florence Shaw Kellogg. 176 p. 20th. port. Chicago: Unity Publishing Company, 1907. Δ

Mother Bickerdyke, a middle-aged widow from Kansas, won undying renown throughout the Western armies as pre-eminently the friend of the private soldier—champion of his rights, forager for his food, and nurse on battlefield and in hospitals.

1769 Bigelow, Henry Jacob, 1818–90. Boston

1770 Bigelow, Jacob, 1787–1879. Boston

1771 Billings, John Shaw, 1838–1913. Washington, D.C.


Rheumatism and arthritis, p. 418. (H.W.O.)

1774 Blackham, Robert James, 1868–1951. B.M.C.

Autographed by the author in presentation to Professor William Wright . . . Professor of Anatomy, Dean of London Medical College . . . 1935.

A barrister-at-law and once Governor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Blackham saw active service in both World Wars, was the recipient of numerous awards and decorations, and was appointed to various commissions throughout the world. He was the author of numerous fictional and non-fictional works.

In memory of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell and Dr. Emily Blackwell. 90 p. New York: Academy of Medicine, Jan. 25, 1911. Δ

The speakers were Stephen Smith, Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Henry Villard, Dr. William H. Welch, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, and Dr. Gertrude B. Kelly.

1776 Bonnet, Amédée, 1809–58. Lyon

Bound with: Bonnet, Amédée. Éloge . . . by Barrier.


1778 Bowditch, Henry Ingersoll, 1808–92. Boston
1779 Bridgman, Laura, 1829-89. Boston

Laura Bridgman, an American blind deaf-mute, was taught by Dr. Samuel G. Howe of the Perkins Institute in Boston to identify objects and people, to read and to write, and finally to become a teacher to others afflicted like herself. Samuel Gridley Howe had trained himself to teach the blind. He studied the methods used in Germany and France, he invented raised letters for the blind, and he even went around with his eyes bandaged to test his own methods. Laura Bridgman was her best known pupil. She was described by Dickinson. Howe was the husband of Julia Ward Howe, author of the Battle Hymn of the Republic. Once while traveling in England he was asked by a young girl if it would be a dreadful thing for her to devote her life to nursing. His encouragement undoubtedly affected Florence Nightingale's life.

1780 Broadbent, Sir William, 1835-1907. London
Life of Sir William Broadbent, physician extraordinary to H. M. Queen Victoria, physician to the King (Edward vii) and to the Prince of Wales; ed. by his daughter M. E. Broadbent. 306 p. London: John Murray, 1909.

Broadbent described apoplexy as a cerebral hemorrhage beginning outside the ventricle and progressing until it enters the ventricle (1876) and the sign of aneurysm of the left ventricle as pulsation of the lateral wall of the thorax with systole of the ventricle.

1781 Brodie, Sir Benjamin Collins, 1783-1862. London

Appendices: excerpts from Brodie's works.


Like Dr. Orr, Brooks was a graduate of the University of Michigan Medical School. He taught pathology and clinical medicine at Bellevue; he served in the Spanish American War and World War I and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He was the author of many monographs and special articles.

1783 Broomall, Anna E., 1847-1931. Philadelphia

1784 Brown, John, 1810-82. Edinburgh

John Brown was the author of Rab and his friends, the famous dog story.

1785 Brown, Maria D., 1827-1929. Iowa

1786 Bryan, William Jennings, 1860-1925. Nebraska

1787 Burns, Robert, 1759-96. Scotland

1788 Caffrey, Anthony Joseph, 1871- Milwaukee, Wis.

A peculiar small volume calling attention to errors in general and medico-legal practice. (h.w.o.)

1789 Carlson, Earl Reinhold, 1897- New York

Carlson, a victim of cerebral palsy, by sheer force of will and intelligence, himself became a physician specializing in the care of spastics.

1790 Clarke, William Fairlie, 1833-84. England

In London his name is perpetuated by the "Fairlie Clarke Conversazione," an annual meeting for medical students begun by him and continued by the Medical Missionary Society.

1791 Clemenceau, Georges, 1841-1929. Paris

Clemenceau, Prime Minister and Minister of War for France, 1917-1920, was educated for the profession of medicine, but he became a journalist and statesman. Exiled from France for republican tendencies, he came to the United States, learned English and was a translator and teacher. On his return to France he entered politics and his power was increased by his journalistic activities. He founded a new journal in order to prove Dreyfus' innocence, and for the rest of his life was a powerful influence in the French literary and political scene.

1792 Columbus, Christopher, 1451-1506. Italy

Dedicated to the Marquis of Bute on the occasion of his, the Marquis', becoming a Roman Catholic. h.w.o. was a neighbor of the Marquis of Bute in Cardiff during his military service at Whitechurch in 1917-1918.
1793 Cook, Marc, 1854-82. New York
   Camping in the Adirondacks.


1795 Cooper, Sir Astley, 1768-1841. London

1796 —— The life of Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., interspersed with sketches from his note-books of distinguished contemporary characters, by Bransby Blake Cooper. 2v. 448; 480 p. port. London: John W. Parker, 1843.

1797 Curie, Pierre, 1859-1906. Paris
   The French physicist, who with his wife, Marie Sklodowska Curie, succeeded in isolating the two highly radioactive substances, polonium and radium, was honored by the Royal Society, the Nobel award, and the Academy of Sciences. He was run over by a dray and killed instantly, and his wife carried on the work.

1798 Cushier, Elizabeth, 1837-1932. New York

1799 Dante Alighieri, 1265-1321. Italy
   Drury attempts to prove that the author of La Divina Commedia had medical training at Bologna and Padua, that he was at one time registered with the physicians and druggists, and that his works show a knowledge of disease and its manifestations.

1800 Darwin, Charles Robert, 1809-82. England

1801 Darwin, Erasmus, 1731-1802. Lichfield, England


1803 Davis, Elizabeth. Wales

1804 Davy, Sir Humphrey, 1785-1856. London
   Davy discovered the anaesthetic properties of nitrous oxide and suggested its use during surgical operations (1800), a suggestion which was not put to useful account until 1844.

1805 Dickens, Charles, 1812-70. London


1807 Dietz, Master Johann, 1665-1738. Halle

1808 —— Master Johann Dietz, surgeon in the army of the Great Elector and Barber to the Royal Court; from the old manuscript in the Royal Library of Berlin, tr. by Bernard Miall; first published by Ernst Consentius. 315 p. illus. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1923.

1809 Digby, Sir Kenelm, 1603-65. London
   Private memoirs of Sir Kenelm Digby, gentleman of the bedchamber to King Charles the First ... 328 p. front. London: Saunders and Otley, 1827. △
   The editor's own copy with his notes.
   Digby, author, diplomat, naval commander, and a dabbler in the sciences, was one of the founders of the London Royal Society. His works are interesting now as curiosities. His "sympathetic powder" for the cure of gangrenous wounds was nothing more than green vitriol, first dissolved in water and afterward recrystallized or calcined in the sun. He tried to invent cosmetics to preserve the beauty of his wife. His autobiography is a unique document.

1810 Dorsey, John Syng, 1783-1818. Philadelphia

1811 Doyle, Helen MacKnight. Pennsylvania; California
   A child went forth; the autobiography of Dr. Helen MacKnight Doyle ... 364 p. New York: Gotham House, 1934. △
1812 Drake, Daniel, 1785–1852. Cincinnati

Called the greatest physician of the West, and one of the most picturesque figures in American medicine, Drake was one of the “peripatetic physicians” of Osler, changing his locality as a teacher no less than seven times. Two important medical colleges were founded by him—Ohio (1821) and Cincinnati (1835). He founded the Western journal of the medical and physical sciences (1827). His greatest work was in the topography of disease with the publication of Diseases of the interior valley of North America, (1850–1854) in two volumes, the second one appearing after his death.

1813 Drummond, Henry, 1851–97. Scotland

Drummond was a Scottish geologist and religious writer. His greatest work, Natural law in the spiritual world, was an attempt to reconcile Darwin’s theories with revealed religion.

1814 Dudley, Emilius Clark, 1850–1928. Chicago

A very interesting autobiography. Antiseptic surgery is considered, p. 227. (H.W.O.)

1815 Ellis, Havelock, 1859–1939. London

1816 Erasmus, Desiderius, 1467–1536. Europe

The great Dutch humanist was an Augustinian monk, but was allowed to travel and teach throughout Europe. He was the author of many religious works, preparing the way for the Reformation by his version of the New Testament and his criticism of abuses, but he did not support Luther in his stand against the Church. His descriptions of life in the Middle Ages give a vivid picture of the low status of public, domestic, and personal hygiene and help to explain the high infantile mortality.

1817 Fauchard, Pierre, 1678–1761. Paris
Pierre Fauchard, Surgeon-dentist; a brief account of the beginning of modern dentistry, the first dental textbook, and professional life two hundred years ago. By Bernhard W. Weinberger. 102 p. ports. illus. Minneapolis: Pierre Fauchard Academy, 1941.

1818 Finlay, Carlos Juan, 1833–1915. Havana


1820 Finney, John M. T., 1863–1942. Baltimore

Dr. J. M. T. Finney, Professor of Surgery at Johns Hopkins University, was a senior consultant in surgery in the A.E.F. and visited us at Savenay about the time of the Armistice. He was very much interested in our fracture work which in Base Hospital No. 8 amounted to nearly 600 beds. He said they were the best fracture wards he had seen. When I met him a good many years later, about 1930, he invited me to come to Johns Hopkins to discuss the treatment of osteomyelitis in its relationship to the maggott treatment that Baer was talking about. Baer died soon after, however, and the special occasion for my visit passed. (H.W.O.)

1821 Fothergill, John, 1712–80. London

1822 Franklin, Benjamin, 1706–90. Philadelphia

Although not a graduate of any medical school, Franklin was elected member of several medical societies, was consulted by both patients and physicians, and wrote on a number of medical subjects—diet, respiration, gout, lead poisoning, fevers, treatment of nervous diseases by electricity, vaccination, and vital statistics. He invented bifocal lenses and a flexible catheter. He was interested in medical education and helped young men, like Rush, to study abroad. The principal founder and first president of the Pennsylvania Hospital (1751), he wrote by request Some account of the Pennsylvania Hospital from its first beginning to the fifth month, called May, 1754. Fifteen hundred copies were printed in quarto at his own press. It is significant that an old engraving by P. Maren has under the bust: “A. Benjamin Franklin, Docteur en Médecine.”


The book contains reproductions of paintings by Charles B. Mills in the Franklin Union, Boston.

1824 Freiberg, Albert Henry, 1868–1940. Cincinnati
Albert Henry Freiberg; being an account of the dinner given to honor him by his colleagues and friends in the Hotel Netherland-Plaza in Cincinnati on the evening of December 6, 1939. 40 p. port. Cincinnati: A private print, 1940.

Dr. Freiberg was president of the American Orthopedic Association in 1911 and chairman of the orthopedic section of the American Medical Association in 1918. He always seemed to me to think straighter and express
himself better than almost any other of our regular speakers. His argument for an open mind on the operative and manipulative methods in congenital dislocation of the hip (Rochester, Minn., 1934) was a characteristic and most satisfactory address. During the 42 years, from 1892 to 1934, our own files list 80 articles by him touching almost every phase of orthopedic practice and research. (h.w.o.)

1825 Frère Côme (Baseilhac, Jean), 1703-81. Tarbes, France


Frère Côme was a monk who devised new instruments for suprapubic lithotomy. He also removed cataract by an oblique incision into the cornea.

1826 Fry, Elizabeth, 1780-1844. London


Mrs. Fry, the Quaker philanthropist and reformer, was successful in effecting important reforms in the prison systems, not only of Great Britain, but also in those of France and Germany.

1827 — Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry; including a history of her labours in promoting the reformation of female prisoners, and the improvement of British seamen; with a biographical sketch of her brother, J. J. Gurney, Esq., by the Rev. Thomas Timpson. 2d ed. 357 p. London: Aylott and Jones, 1849.

1828 — Vie d'Elisabeth Fry; extraite des mémoires publiés par deux de ses filles ... 2d ed. 576 p. port. front. Gèneve: Émile Beroud, 1852. Δ


1830 Gilbertus Anglicus, 13th c. England

Gilbertus Anglicus; medicine of the thirteenth century, by Henry E. Handerson, with a biography of the author. 77 p. Cleveland, O.: Cleveland Medical Library Association, 1918.

This article was presented to me by the author upon a visit to the Dudley P. Allen Memorial Library during the meeting of the American Medical Association in Cleveland in 1934. (h.w.o.)

Gilbertus Anglicus was the leading exponent of Anglo-Norman medicine. The most important feature of his work is an original account of leprosy. He was the first to refer to smallpox as a contagious disease.

1831 Gilman, Daniel Coit, 1831-1908. Baltimore


Gilman was president of Johns Hopkins University from its founding in 1875 until 1901.

1832 Godman, John D., 1794-1830. Philadelphia


1833 Goldsmith, Oliver, 1728-74. London


1835 Greene, Cordelia A., 1831-1905. Castle, N.Y.


1836 Gross, Samuel David, 1805-84. Philadelphia


In his day Gross was the most famous surgeon of the United States. He was for a time professor of pathological anatomy at Cincinnati Medical College, and professor of surgery at Louisville and Jefferson Medical College.


Lace edged satin menu enclosed.

1838 Hall, Marshall, 1790-1857. England


A fine portrait is included and an appendix with a list of writings of Marshall Hall. (h.w.o.)

1839 von Haller, Albrecht, 1708-77. Bern


"See my editorial 'Celebrity in surgery', S.G.O., Sept., 1936. (h.w.o.)"

1840 Hamilton, Alice, 1869- Boston

Exploring the dangerous trades; the autobiography of Alice Hamilton, M.D. Illus. by Norah

Dr. Hamilton held the chair of industrial medicine at Harvard.

1841 Harriman, Florence Jaffray (Mrs. J. Borden Harriman), 1870– New York; Washington, D.C.


1842 Heiser, Victor George, 1873– New York


1843 von Helmholtz, Hermann, 1821–94. Berlin


1844 Hey, William, 1736–1819.


1845 Hobson, Elizabeth Christophers, 1831–1912.


1846 Holmes, Oliver Wendell, 1809–94. Boston


1847 Hosmer, Harriet Goodhue, 1830–1908.

Boston


Harriet Hosmer was a sculptor who studied anatomy under her father, a physician, supplemented by courses at St. Louis Medical College.

1848 Howe, John Moffat, 1806–85.

New York


1849 Hudson, Henry, fl. 17th c.

London


1850 Hulse, Isaac, 1797–1856.

U.S. Navy


1851 Hunt, Dame Agnes, 1867–1948.

England

This is my life. 237 p. illus. *New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons,* 1942.

Founder of Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital, now known as Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, and founder of Derwen Cripples Training College, Agnes Hunt was made an honorary member of the British Orthopaedic Association in 1925.

1852 Hunt, Harriot K., 1805–75.

Boston

Glances and glimpses; or fifty years social, including twenty years professional life. 418 p. *Boston: John P. Jewett and Company,* 1856.

Harriot was the first woman to practise medicine in America.

1853 Hunter, John, 1728–93.

London


1856 Inglis, Elsie, 1864–1917.

Great Britain


1857 Jackson, James, 1777–1867.

Boston


First physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital, Jackson wrote an early text-book on practice and *Letters to a young physician* (1855). He left one of the earliest accounts of alcoholic neuritis (1822), and his report on typhoid fever (1828) played a great part in getting the disease upon a definite basis in this country.

1858 Jacobi, Abraham, 1830–1919.

New York


1859 Jacobi, Mary Putnam, 1842–1906.

New York


Dr. Jacobi was an immigrant doctor. He and his wife, Mary Putnam Jacobi, became two of the most
famous medical people in the United States. Dr. Jacobi was an enthusiastic and industrious pediatrician and devoted his life to the care of children and to teaching and writing about his work. A fine Festschrift was published May 6, 1900, on the occasion of Dr. Jacobi's seventieth birthday, and a copy of this Festschrift is in the collection. Articles were contributed by many of Dr. Jacobi's colleagues and associates and gave him great pleasure and satisfaction. Drs. Vaughan and Dock of Ann Arbor were among these. (H.W.O.)

1860 Jefferson, Thomas, 1743–1826. Virginia


A friend, pupil, and correspondent of John Hunter, Jenner proposed the vaccination for small-pox to Hunter in 1778, who told him to "try, be patient, be accurate." Jenner published his first 23 cases 20 years later, in 1798, and lived to see the almost universal triumph of his teachings, regarding the prevention of small-pox. (H.W.O.)

1862 Johnson, Samuel, 1649–1703. London

The life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D., comprehending an account of his studies, and numerous works . . . by James Boswell. 5 v. front. Bellows Falls, Vt.: pr. by Blake, Cutler & Co. for Charles Ecer and Timothy Bedlington, 1824.

1863 Jones, Agnes Elizabeth, 1832–68. Liverpool


1864 Joshee, Anandabai, 1865–87. India


1865 Judson, Adoniram, 1788–1850. New England; India


The biography of the father of Adoniram Brown Judson, and some account of the early life of the latter in India. (H.W.O.)

"Adoniram B. Judson, son of a missionary, was born in Burma, India. He married, but had no children. He was orthopedic attending surgeon at the New York Hospital when it was on 15th Street, New York. He was the first to set the hip-band of the traction hip-splint to the side-bar without motion between them. He used a short hip-band (with one perineal strap as in the Davis splint) and the hip-band was covered with hard rubber, instead of being padded as the others were. His extension bar was of flat steel, broad below the hip-band, where the greatest strain came, and gradually tapering to the bottom. He used also, a heavy side-steel and foot-piece without movement between them for foot deformities, both congenital and acquired, into which he strapped and bandaged the foot. I nominated him for president at the Philadelphia meeting in 1890, and he served at the following meeting in Washington. Opposed to drinking, he would not attend the annual banquet, but insisted upon paying ten dollars just the same. I still carry in my vest pocket (June, 1931) a silver paper-cutter in the form of a strap and buckle that he gave me at the end of his term as president, because, as he said, the operating surgeons called us harness-makers." (John Ridlon, M.D.)


1867 Jullemier, Alexandrine, 1807– France


1868 Kane, Elisha Kent, 1820–57. U.S.N.

The love-life of Dr. Kane: containing the correspondence and a history of the acquaintance, engagement, and secret marriage between Elisha K. Kane and Margaret Fox . . . 288 p. port. facs. New York: Carleton, 1866.

There is no public record of this marriage, but this curious little volume was published previous to his departure for England, in 1856. He died in Havana, Cuba, at the age of 37.

1869 Knight, John, 1600–80. London


1870 Kress, Lauretta Eby, 1863— Michigan


1871 Lambie, Thomas Alexander, 1885–1954. Africa


1872 Larrey, Dominique Jean, Baron, 1766–1842. French Army


Appended are three other biographical notices concerning Larrey.
1873  Lavoisier, Antoine Laurent, 1743-94. Paris
Antoine Lavoisier, the father of modern chemistry, by Douglas McKie. 303 p. illus. Philadelphia: J. B.

1874  Lettsom, John Cockley, 1744-1815. London
Lettsom: his life, times, friends, and descendants, by James Johnston Abraham. 498 p. illus. London: 
William Heinemann Medical Books Ltd., 1933.

Lettsom, a Quaker from the Virgin Islands, was one of the original founders of the Medical Society of Lon-
don (1773), which commemorates his name, with Fothergill’s in the Lettsomian and Fothergillian lecture 
foundations. He was a prolific writer on such subjects as stuffy air (1772), substitutes for wheaten bread (1774), 
tea, chlorosis in boarding schools (1795), effects of hard drinking (1791), but his only contribution of value to 
modern medicine is his original account of alcoholism, which is incidentally the first paper on the drug habit 
(1789). He wrote an admirable history of medicine (1778) with interesting illustrations.

1875  Lister, Joseph, 1st Baron, 1827-1912.
Great Britain
Joseph Lister, the friend of man, by Hector Charles 

1876  ——  Lister and his achievement; being the 
first Lister memorial lecture delivered at the Royal 
College of Surgeons of England on May 14, 1925, 
by Sir Wm. Watson Cheyne. 135 p. port. London: 
Longmans, Green & Co., 1925.

A short but very satisfactory sketch of Lister’s career 
by one of his first assistants in London. (H.W.O.)

1877  ——  Lord Lister, by Sir Rickman John 
Godlee. 2d ed. 681 p. 33 illus. port. London: Mac-
millan and Co., 1918.

Also: 3d ed. 686 p. 34 illus. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 
1924.

Every surgeon should read and reread the lectures on 
compound fractures (p. 90) and the demonstrations of 
antisepsis (p. 135.)

An exhaustive study of the life and work of Lister. 
There is a significant reference (p. 471): “If the results 
obtained by Carrel in a small highly organized research 
hospital can be obtained in a large war hospital, a new 
era will have dawned for military surgery;” (p. 625):
“Lastly a word must be said about septic wounds. The 
hopes expressed on page 471 have not been realized . . .
If it (the Carrel method) has failed it is because it is too 
complicated for the average man.” The present 
writer thinks that the Carrel Dakin method has failed 
because any frequent dressing method is wrong and does 
more harm than good. (H.W.O.)

Godlee, pupil and son-in-law of Lister, published 
numerous articles prior to his formal works on Lister.

1878  ——  Lister as I knew him, by John Rudd 
Leson. 212 p. illus. port. New York: William Wood 
and Company, 1927.

Written fifty years after a service as dresser and clerk 
to Lister at Edinburgh. (H.W.O.)

1879  ——  Lord Lister; the discoverer of antiseptic 
surgery, by C. J. S. Thompson. 99 p. illus. London: 
John Bale, Sons & Danielson, Ltd., 1934.

This is a very short, but satisfactory sketch of Lister 
and his work. There is a guide to the Lister collection 
in the Royal Academy of Surgeons. (H.W.O.)

1880  ——  Lord Lister; his life and work, by G. T. 

1881  ——  First Listerian oration, by John Stewart, 
under the auspices of the Lister Memorial Club of the 
Canadian Medical Association. port. 4°. (Special 
number, Canad. M. Ass. J., 1924, October.) Montreal: 
Canadian Medical Association, 1924. Paper bound.

1882  ——  Second Listerian oration, by Sir 
Charles Scott Sherrington, delivered in the Convoca-
tion Hall, University of Toronto, June 18, 1927, 
under the auspices of the Lister Memorial Club of 
the Canadian Medical Association. port. 4°. Mon-

1883  ——  Lord Lister, 5, April 1827—20, February 

1884  ——  Symposium of papers on the late Lord 
Lister. Read before the Academy of Medicine, 
Toronto, April 2, 1912. 70 p. port. Canad. M. & 

1885  ——  Lister and the Lister ward in the 
Royal Infirmary of Glasgow; a centenary contribu-
tion. 132 p. front. 28 pl. maps. plans. Glasgow: 
Jackson, Wylie and Co., 1927.

Articles by A. Ernest Maylard, James A. Morris, 
L. W. G. Malcolm.

1886  ——  Joseph, Baron Lister; centenary vol-
ume 1827-1927, ed. for the Lister Centenary Com-
mittee of the British Medical Association, by A. 

1887  ——  Lister centenary celebration, Ameri-
can College of Surgeons, Detroit, Michigan, October, 
1927. Descriptive catalogue. Lister collection, pre-
sented by the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum. 
140 p. illus. London: Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, 
(1927).

1888  ——  Lister centenary exhibition at the 
Wellcome Historical Medical Museum. Handbook, 
1927. 216 p. illus. London: The Wellcome Foundation 
Ltd., 1927.

1889  ——  Lister and the ligature. A landmark 
in the history of modern surgery, compiled by the 
research readers of the scientific department. 89 p. 
THE H. WINNETT ORR COLLECTION AND OTHER RARE BOOKS


The Mechitarists are a congregation of Armenian monks of the Roman Catholic Church, originally founded in Constantinople in 1701 by Mechitar, and by him finally established (1717) on an island south of Venice. They have devoted themselves to literary work and have published ancient manuscripts relating to the Armenians. They also have schools in both Europe and Asia.


The author's presentation copy to Mary McKibbin-Harper.


She was descended on her mother's side from Peter Folger, one of the first settlers of Nantucket, and the grandfather of Benjamin Franklin. (H.W.O.)

1907 Moynihan, Berkeley George Andrew, 1st Baron, 1865-1936. Leeds


The author died in World War II. He was a friend of Lord Moynihan’s son.

"I have gathered a posie of other men's flowers, and nothing but the thread that binds them is mine own." This translation from Montaigne in Lord Moynihan's handwriting was written on a postcard for H.W.O. at E.W. Hey Grove's dinner, Bristol, England, April 30, 1930. It is also used in the preface to American Addresses.

1908 Myers, Hannah E., Jane Viola, and Mary Frame.


The sisters were: Hannah E. Myers (Mrs. Thomas Ellwood Longshore), 1819-1902; Jane Viola Myers, 1831-1918; Mary Frame Myers (Mrs. Owen Thomas), 1814-1890.

1909 Napoleon Bonaparte, 1769-1821. France


Sir Walter Scott planned this originally as a short article, which was in fact used in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and it was composed to appear anonymously, but circumstances induced him to lay aside an incognito.


Antomarchi was Professor of anatomy at Florence, when he offered himself as physician of Napoleon at Saint Helena. Treated at first with reserve, he soon won the confidence of Napoleon, who left him a legacy of 100,000 francs. In 1830 he exhibited what he asserted to be a death mask of Napoleon. In 1836 he went to New Orleans where he practiced homeopathy. He died in Cuba.

1911 —— Napoleon in exile; or a voice from St. Helena; being the opinions and reflections of Napoleon, on the most important events of his life and government in his own words, by Barry O'Meara, his late surgeon. 2 v. 512; 552 p. London: Jones & Co., 1827. Δ

1912 —— The women Bonapartes; the mother and three sisters of Napoleon I, by H. Noel Williams. 2 v. 376; 406 p. illus. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909. Δ


"From the library of Howard A. Kelly, Oct. 1941." (H.W.O.)


Canada; United States; England


1917 Owens-Adair, Bethena Angelina, 1840-

Life experiences; gleanings from a pioneer woman physician's life. 537 p. ports. Portland, Ore.: Mann & Beach, (n.d.). Δ

1918 Paget, Sir James, 1814-99.

London


1919 Palmer, Alice Freeman, 1855-1902.

Cambridge, Mass.


1920 Paracelsus, Aureolus Philippus Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim, 1493-1541. Basel

Un médecin d'autrefois, par Fabre d'Olivet. 2 v. in one. 385; 397 p. Paris: Ambroise Dupont, 1838.

Pages 7-10 missing from v. 1.


1924 Paré, Ambroise, 1510-90.

Paris

Ambroise Paré, d’après de nouveaux documents découverts aux archives nationales, et des papiers de famille, par le docteur Le Paulmier, avec un portrait inédit de Paré. 418 p. Paris: Perrin et Cie, 1887. Δ


1929 Pasteur, Louis, 1822–95. Paris


An excellent biography. (H.W.O.)

One of the founders of bacteriology, Pasteur is at the same time one of the greatest figures in the history of medicine. His work on fermentation, the doctrine of spontaneous generation (which he finally exploded), virus diseases and preventive vaccination were his major contributions. For his work in inoculation against infectious diseases in man and animals a grateful public subscribed two and one half million francs and made possible the erection of the Institut Pasteur in Paris.


The introductory portrait and legend give expression to the anxiety of Pasteur about war. But he hopes that science may do much to alleviate the terrors and suffering of war. (H.W.O.)


Contributors: Russell H. Chittenden; Vernon Kellogg; John B. Deaver; Hugh S. Cumming; Jules Jusserand; Etienne Burnett; Robert Abbe; Lewis S. McMurtrie; Hobart A. Hare; H. S. Pritchett.

1937 Pasteur, Marie Laurent, 1826–1910. Paris


1939 Pattison, Dorothy Wyndlow, 1832–78. Yorkshire


1941 Penn, William, 1644–1718. London; Pennsylvania

1942 Pepys, Samuel, 1633–1703. London

The Diary is full of medical references—to scrofula, plague, small-pox, and Pepys’ urinary calculi, the removal of which was such an outstanding event that Pepys ever after observed the anniversary. He also mentions blood transfusion, the relation of weather to disease, and the prevalence of spotted fever among the aristocracy. The Life, journals, etc., however, is largely concerned with religion, politics, and travels.

1943 Physick, Philip Synge, 1768–1837. Philadelphia

Physick, the “Father of American Surgery” invented the modern tonsillotome, was the first, in 1805, to use a
stomach pump for lavage in a case of poisoning, performed an operation for artificial anus, introduced the use of the seton for the treatment of ununited fractures and the use of absorbable kid and buckskin ligatures.


Power, together with Leonard W. Sedgwick, edited the New Sydenham Society's lexicon of terms used in medicine and the allied sciences, which appeared in London, 1881-1899, in five volumes.

1945 **Primaticcio, Francesco**, 1504–70. Italy; France


The Italian painter, Primaticcio, was employed by Francis I to decorate the palace at Fontainebleau... and was retained by Francis II as superintendent of royal buildings.

Pp. 1–8 missing.

1946 **Putti, Vittorio**, 1880–1940. Bologna

Memorial number. La chirurgia degli organi di movimento, 1958, 38: nos. 1–2. xxvii, 137 p.

Professor Putti has carried on the work of Codivilla (1851–1913) at the Rizzoli Institute, Bologna, in a splendid manner. He has visited in America on several occasions and is deservedly extremely popular. I visited him for three days in 1930 and was treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration. (H.W.O.)


In 1584 Sir Walter Raleigh brought curare back from Guiana.


Memoirs of the life of Martha Laurens Ramsay, who died in Charleston, S.C. on the 10th of June, 1811, in the 52d year of her age, with an appendix, containing extracts from her diary, letters, and other private papers. And also from letters written to her by her father, Henry Laurens, 1771–1776, by David Ramsay. 4th ed. 219 p. 16°. Boston: Samuel T. Armstrong, 1814. △


A biography of a sincere student and practitioner in London during the Victorian era. (H.W.O.)


Includes General Rixey's letters, speeches, and comments.

1951 **Röntgen, Wilhelm Conrad**, 1845–1923. Germany


1954 **Sandoz, Jules Ami**, –1928. Nebraska


H.W.O. knew both the author and the setting of this realistic tale of homesteading in Nebraska.

1955 **Schick, Béla**, 1877– Vienna; New York


1956 **Schwann, Theodor**, 1810–82. Liège


Professor of anatomy and physiology at Liège, Schwann made many important contributions to medical and scientific knowledge. He is regarded as the founder of the germ theory of putrefaction and fermentation. He proved that the other active chemical juice in the gastric juice (discussed by Beaumont) was pepsin, and he furnished proof of the necessity of bile.

1957 **Scott, Anna Kay**, 1838–1923. India; China


1958 **Scott, Sir Walter**, 1771–1832. Scotland

The journal of Sir Walter Scott from the original manuscript at Abbotsford. 2 v. 416; 517 p. port. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1891.

According to Garrison, infantile poliomyelitis, a possible nervous sequel (of influenza), affected Scott (1773).


1960 **Semmelweis, Ignaz Philipp**, 1818–65. Vienna


Shakespeare and his time; including the biography of the poet; criticisms on his genius and writings; a new chronology of his plays; a dissertation on the object of his sonnets; and a history of the manners, customs, and amusements, superstitions, poetry, and elegant literature of his age. By Nathan Drake. 2 v. 735; 677 p. port. London: pr. for T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1817. △

1963 Shastid, Thomas Hall, 1866–1947. Duluth


U.S. Army


1965 Simmons, George Henry, 1852–1937.

Chicago

Testimonial banquet with presentation of portrait to Dr. George Henry Simmons on the twenty-fifth anniversary as editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, Monday, the ninth of June, Nineteen hundred and twenty-four, Gold Room, Congress Hotel, Chicago. 41 p. port. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1924.

When I came to Lincoln in 1899, Dr. Simmons and some Lincoln men had just established the Western Medical Review. Through my uncle, Dr. H. J. Winnett, I acquired an interest in the Review. After Dr. Simmons went to Chicago in 1900 to become editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, my connection with the Review continued for seven years. The experience as editor and manager was instructive and profitable educationally, but never financially. (h.w.o.)

1966 Simpson, Sir James Young, 1811–70.

Edinburgh


“One of the most interesting and important figures in the history of American Medicine...” Welch.

1968 Smith, Thomas Southwood, 1788–1861.

London

Dr. Southwood Smith; a retrospect, by his granddaughter, Mrs. C. L. Lewes. 169 p. 9 illus. Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons, 1898. △


Great Britain


Smollett, the novelist, was at one time a surgeon's mate and later a practicing surgeon in London. In many of his novels he satirizes the profession of medicine, revealing some of the pretenses and corruption which he saw in it in the 18th century.

1970 Snyder, A. B., 1872–

Nebraska

Pinnacle Jake; as told by A. B. Snyder to Nellie Snyder Yost. 252 p. illus. Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1951.

1971 Spofford, Jeremiah, 1787–

New England


Kirksville, Mo.

Autobiography of Andrew T. Still; with a history of the discovery and development of the science of osteopathy ... 460 p. illus. Kirksville, Mo.: The author, 1897.


Philadelphia


The author is the great grandson of Dr. Strong.

1974 Sugimoto, Etsu Inagaki.

Japan; New York


1975 Swinburne, John, 1820–89.

Albany, N.Y.


Swinburne served the French in the War of 1870, and organized the American Ambulance Corps in Paris. He was awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He wrote several important articles on fractures. (h.w.o.)
1976 Syme, James, 1799-1870. Edinburgh

1977 Thackeray, William Makepeace, 1811-63. England

1978 Thomas, Hugh Owen, 1834-91. Liverpool

Descended from a line of Welsh bone setters, Thomas saw in his father's house many cases of joint disease treated with apparent success. When a medical student at Edinburgh and London, he was convinced that the wholesale amputation then in vogue was unnecessary. He began practice in Liverpool in 1859, and became medical officer to many workmen's clubs—shipwrights, iron workers, boiler makers—which gave him great experience in bone and joint injuries. By his sagacity and mechanical genius he was able to cope with problems which then seemed insoluble. He had his own workshop, where he made with his own hands the splints which have immortalized his name. For thirty years he practiced at high pressure, mainly among the working classes, treating by his own methods all sorts of bone and joint injuries and diseases. His epoch-making advances were ignored by the orthopedic surgeons of that day, and when he died in 1891 the obituaries in the medical journals showed no recognition of the greatness of the man. . . .

. . . There is no more eloquent tribute than Ridlon's, which Mr. McMurray quotes: "Thomas did more good new things for orthopedic surgery than all the rest from Hippocrates down to this day. Today he is known for his leg splint and not for the principles which he laid down, but he was the greatest man in orthopedic surgery for all time." Mr. T. P. McMurray, J.A.M.A., 1935, 104: 2275-6.) (h.w.o.)

1979 Thompson, Mary Harris, 1829-95. Chicago
In memoriam: Mary Harris Thompson, founder, head physician and surgeon of the Mary Thompson Hospital of Chicago for Women and Children, West Adams and Paulina Streets, May 1865-May 1895. Chicago: Board of Managers of Mary Thompson Hospital, 1896. Δ

Mary Harris Thompson was the first woman to specialize in surgery and the first to perform major operations entirely on her own responsibility.


1981 Trask, Leonard, 1805- New England
A brief historical sketch of the life and sufferings of Leonard Trask, the wonderful invalid. 48 p. illus. Portland (Me.): Pr. by David Tucker, 1858. Paper bound.

1982 Trudeau, Edward Livingstone, 1848-1915. New York, N.Y.

One of the United States pioneers in the open-air treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, Trudeau founded the sanitarium at Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks.


1984 Warren, John, 1753-1815. Boston

John Warren rendered distinguished army service in the Revolution and was founder and first professor of anatomy and surgery at the Harvard Medical School. He amputated at the shoulder joint in 1781 and excised the parotid gland in 1804.


The son of John Warren, John Collins Warren was a pupil of Astley Cooper and Dupuytren and succeeded to his father's professorship in 1815. He was a pioneer in the excision of bones and joints, such as the hyoid, 1804, and the elbow, 1834, introduced the operation of staphylorrhaphy for fissure of the soft palate in 1828, and was the first in this country to operate for strangulated hernia. He was the founder of the Massachusetts General Hospital and practically introduced ether anesthesia in surgery, 1847.

1986 Warren, Joseph, 1741-75. Boston
Monument to Joseph Warren; its origin, history and dedication, 1894-1904. 110 p. 7 illus. Boston: Municipal Printing Office, 1905. Δ

Joseph Warren, a young physician of the Revolution, lost his life at Bunker Hill.

The life of George Washington, commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America, throughout the war which established their inde-
pendence; and first president of the United States.
and Co., 1811.

Baltimore
William Henry Welch at eighty; a memorial record
of celebrations around the world in his honor, ed.
by Victor O. Freeburg. 230 p. 5 pl. New York: Mil-
bank Memorial Fund, 1930.

Burlington, Vt.
illus. Garden City, N.Y.: Garden City Publishing Co.,
Inc., 1935.

London
Recollections of forty years; being an account at
first hand of some famous criminal lunacy cases,
English and American; together with facsimile letters,
notes and other data concerning them. 384 p. port.

London
Richard Wiseman, surgeon and sergeant-surgeon
to Charles II. A biographical study, by Sir T. Long-
1891.

Philadelphia
An eulogium in commemoration of Doctor Caspar
Wistar...delivered before the American Philosophical
Society...by the Hon. William Tilghman. 47 p.

U.S. Army
Leonard Wood; a biography, by Hermann Hage-
dorn. 2 v. 436; 524 p. illus. New York: Harper &
Brothers, 1931.

Berne
The life of J. G. Zimmermann, counsellor of state,
and first physician to His Majesty the King of Great
Britain, at Hanover...tr. from the French of M.
Tissot. 104 p. London: pr. for C. Dilly, in the Poultry,
1797.

Biographies: Collective

Chicago
Some American pioneers in social welfare. Select
documents...189 p. ports. Chicago: University of

Contents: Benjamin Rush.—Benjamin Franklin.—
Thomas Eddy.—Stephen Girard.—Samuel Gridley
Howe.—Dorothea L. Dix.—Charles Loring Bracé. Ap-
pendix: I. Three American poor relief documents.
1870–1885. II. The first public welfare association.
Edith Abbott, social worker and educator, was a long-
time resident of Hull House and a member of the faculty
of the University of Chicago.

New England
Lives of the presidents of the United States of
America, from Washington to the present time...480 p.
1867.

The author was an historian and Congregational
minister of New England.

General biography...of the most eminent persons
of all ages, countries, conditions, and professions...
by John Aikin and others. 10 v. 4°. London: G. G. and
J. Robinson, 1799–1855.

Aikin's General Biography...is a most satisfactory refer-
ence book for the surgeon who is also a student of
history. The biographies of hundreds of our surgeon
ancestors, written chiefly by Aikin himself, display
an unusual combination of special interest with accuracy
in regard to scientific and professional matters, scarcely
to be found in any similar work.

Dr. Aikin moved from Yarmouth to London because of
a religious controversy. His career as a physician was
short by apoplexy. He spent the last 26 years of his life
semi-retired as a writer.

New England
The American biographical dictionary: containing an
account of the lives, characters, and writings of the
most eminent persons deceased in North America,
from its first settlement. 3d ed. 905 p. Boston: John P.
Jewett and Company, 1857. △

American preacher and miscellaneous writer, Allen
was president of Dartmouth College and later of Bow-
doin. His best-known work is this dictionary.

1999 Anderson, L. B.
Norfolk, Va.
Brief biographies of Virginia physicians of olden
times. v. 1. 125 p. Richmond: Southern Clinic Print,
1889.

Includes: Dr. Andrew Kean, Dr. Carter Berkeley, Dr.
Augustus Warner, Drs. Wm. and Wm. A. Baynham,
Dr. Richmond Lewis, Dr. Henry Curtis, Dr. John J.
Gravatt, Dr. Charles Urquhart, Dr. William James
Moore, Dr. Thomas Bates Anderson, Dr. Robert Honeyman, Dr. Ephraim McDowell.
To: "Thomas J. Anderson From his affectionate Father, The Author."

Includes in v.1: Autobiography of Francis Arago and lives of Bailly, Herschel, Laplace, Joseph Fourier; in v.2, Carnot, Malus, Fresnel, Thomas Young, James Watt.
Arago was a physicist, mathematician, astronomer, and perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences; his fame as a discoverer and experimenter rests mainly on his contributions to magnetism and optics. His works were published after his death in 17 volumes.

This volume contains good biographical sketches of many of the prominent surgeons of the first part of the nineteenth century, not to be found elsewhere. Delineations of Buckminster Brown, James Knight, and many other men of interest to orthopedic surgeons are included in this volume. (h.w.o.)

2002 Bashford, Sir Henry Howarth, 1880–London
Includes lives of: Gilbert the Englishman; John of Gaddesden; Thomas Linacre; William Harvey; Thomas Sydenham; Hans Sloane; John Hunter; Edward Jenner; James Young Simpson; Joseph Lister; William Osler.
Bashford was Honorary Physician to King George VI, 1941–1944, and late Honorary President of the Post Office Ambulance Center, St. John Ambulance Association. He is a writer on medical and non-medical subjects.

2003 Bayle, Antoine Laurent Jessé, 1799–1858. Paris

Eminent doctors: their lives and their work. 2 v. 311; 318 p. London: John Hogg, 1885.
v.1. This is a most satisfactory review of medical biography and history of Great Britain from Linacre (1501) to the beginning of the nineteenth century.
v.2. This volume gives an interesting account of physicians and surgeons in England from Addison and Bright to about 1880.

2005 Bienvenu.
Paris

A general biographical dictionary, comprising a summary account of the most distinguished persons of all ages, nations and professions . . . 4th ed. 1096 p. 4°. Philadelphia: James Kay, Jun. and Brother, 1840. △
Blake was an American clergyman and author. He edited the Gospel Advocate and wrote textbooks and books for children. His greatest work, the Biographical Dictionary, was first published in 1835.

2007 Brockett, Linus Pierpoint, 1820–93. Brooklyn
Men of our day; or, biographical sketches of patriots, orators, statesmen, generals, reformers, financiers and merchants now on the stage of action . . . 653 p. 42 ports. Philadelphia: Ziegler, McCurdy & Co., 1868.

2008 Delaplaine, Joseph, 1777–1824. Philadelphia
Delaplaine’s repository of the lives and portraits of distinguished American characters. 223 p. 2 engr. 12 ports. 4°. Philadelphia: Rogers & Estler, printers, 1815.

Although I had been on the lookout for these volumes for many years I did not find a set until 1935 when I got them by post from a London dealer. Most of my previous biographical data had been derived from Aikin and Garrison, but Dezeimeris gives much additional material. This work is not referred to in Garrison! (h.w.o.)

Portrait gallery of eminent men and women of Europe and America, embracing history, statesmanship, naval and military life, philosophy, the drama, science, literature and art, with biographies. 2 v. 640; 638 p. 4°. New York: Johnson & Gittens, 1873. △

2011 Francis, Samuel Ward, 1835–86. Newport, R.I.
Especially noted for his biographical studies of his confrères, Samuel Francis was also an inventor, patenting 12 inventions, including a gynecological examining table and a device for heating and ventilating railroad cars.
DICTIONNAIRE
HISTORIQUE
DE LA MÉDECINE
ANCIENNE ET MODERNE,
OU PRÉCIS DE L'HISTOIRE GÉNÉRALE, TECHNOLOGIQUE ET LITTÉRAIRE
DE LA MÉDECINE, SUIVI DE LA BIBLIOGRAPHIE MÉDICALE DU DIX-
NEUVIÈME SIÈCLE, ET D'UN RÉPERTOIRE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE PAR ORDRE
DE MATIÈRES;

PAR MM. DEZEIMERIS, OLLIVIER (D'ANGERS)
ET RAIGE-DELORME,
DOCTEURS EN MÉDECINE.

TOME PREMIER.

A PARIS,
CHEZ BÉCHET JEUNE, LIBRAIRE,
PLACE DE L'ÉCOLE-DE-MÉDECINE, N° 4;
A BRUXELLES,
AU DÉPÔT GÉNÉRAL DE LA LIBRAIRIE MÉDICALE FRANÇAISE.

1828.
2012 Great Men of Great Britain.

2013 Hays, Mary, 1759–1843.
Female biography; or, memoirs of illustrious and celebrated women, of all ages and countries. 1st Am. ed. 3 v. 8°. Philadelphia: pr. for Birch and Small, 1807. △

Great men and famous women; a series of pen and pencil sketches of the lives of more than 200 of the most prominent personages in history. 4 v. pl. fol. New York: Selmar Hess, 1894. △
Contents: v. 1. Soldiers and sailors. v. 2. Statesmen and sages. v. 3. Workmen and heroes. v. 4. Artists and authors.

This is an unusual collection of anecdotes in various moods about the London doctors principally, of the 18th and 19th centuries. (n.w.o.)

Twenty-six biographies, including that of Sir Astley Paston Cooper.

2017 Knoll, A. G. Ludwigshafen am Rhein

2018 Knox, Robert, 1793–1862. Edinburgh
Great artists and great anatomists; a biographical and philosophical study. 213 p. London: John Van Voorst, 1852.
Biographies of George Cuvier and Geoffroy (St. Hilaire) and of Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, and Raphael.
The author, a famous anatomist and teacher, and notorious for his association with the resurrectionists, made important researches in the field of ethnology while serving as an army surgeon at the Cape of Good Hope.

2019 Labonne, Henri,—Horace Bianchon, pseud.

New York
Many excellent portraits of medical and surgical celebrities. (h.w.o.)

2021 Leonard, Frederick Eugene, 1866–1922.
Oberlin, O.
Pioneers of modern physical training. 89 p. ports. Physical Training, 1909, 6: nos. 3–10; 1910, 7: nos. 1–9. (Reprint.)
The author was professor of hygiene and physical education at Oberlin College, Ohio.

Edinburgh
A Scottish naturalist, the author was at one time curator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Later he became professor of natural history at Marischal College in Aberdeen. He assisted Audubon in preparing his classical work on birds of America.

Lives of: Linacre; Caius; Harvey; Browne; Sydenham; Radcliffe; Mead; Huxham; Pringle; Fothergill; Heberden; Cullen; Hunter; Warren; Baillie; Jenner; Parry; Gooch.

This charming "autobiography" tells of the adventures of the famous gold-headed cane, successively in the possession of Radcliffe, Mead, Askew, William and David Piteaon, and Baillie, and then retired to a glass case in the library of the Royal College of Physicians of London. In addition to the biographies, it gives a good picture of medicine in 18th century England. This is a reprint, especially valued because of the introduction by Osler, the preface by Packard and the illustrations. The first edition, which came out in 1827, was not illustrated.
W. W. Pearson collection.

2025 Marden, Orison Swett, 1850–1924.
Long Island, N.Y.
2026 Mumford, James Gregory, 1863–1914. Boston


An excellent short history of surgery. Several fine biographies: Hunter, Lister, Brodie, Bigelow. (u.w.o.)


Work includes lives of: Dupuytren, Broussais, Chausier, Desgenettes, Dubois, Pelletan, Marjolin, Richerand, Civiale.

2028 Rosen, George, 1910– New York


2029 Spalding, James Alfred, 1846–1939. Portland


2030 Stone, Richard French, 1844– Indianapolis


2031 Strachey, Lytton, 1880–1932 London


Subjects: Cardinal Manning.—Florence Nightingale.—Dr. Arnold.—General Gordon.

Strachey’s biographical technique was one that avoided “scrupulous narration” and attacked the subject “in unexpected places, shooting a sudden revealing searchlight into obscure recesses, hitherto undivined.”

2032 Three Thousand Biographies.


2033 Toner, Joseph Meredith, 1825–96. Washington, D.C.


2034 Universal Biographical Dictionary.

A universal biographical dictionary, containing the lives of the most celebrated characters of every age and nation, embracing warriors, heroes, poets, philosophers, historians, politicians, statesmen, lawyers, physicians, divines, discoverers, inventors, and generally, all such individuals as from the earliest periods of history to the present time, have been distinguished among mankind; to which is added, a dictionary of the principal divinities and heroes of Grecian and Roman mythology; and a biographical dictionary of eminent living characters. 444 p. Richmond: Normand White, 1826.

2035 Winslow, Forbes Benignus, 1810–74. London

Physic and physicians; a medical sketch book, exhibiting the public and private life of a most celebrated medical man of former days; with memoirs of eminent living London physicians and surgeons. 2 v. 360; 393 p. 2 ports. London: Longman and others, 1839.


Pioneers of science in America; sketches of their lives and scientific work. 508 p. 5 illus. 49 ports. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1896.

Women


Facts for ladies... 388 p. illus. Chicago: Amy G. Ayer, 1890.

Robert A. Gunn, A.M., M.D., wrote chapter on health of women and children.

2038 Baudouin, Marcel Edouard, 1860– Paris

Les femmes médecins... 263 p. 9 pl. Paris: Institut International de Bibliographie, 1901.

On the title page: Ce que Femme veut, Dieu le veut!

First volume of a contemplated 4 v. series. Biographical account of women doctors of antiquity and modern (? times.

2039 Beecher, Catharine Esther, 1800–78. Hartford; Cincinnati

This American educator and philanthropist worked vigorously to advance the education of women and girls. She organized a National Board of Popular Education to train women teachers and wrote extensively in this behalf.

Pioneer work in opening the medical profession to women. 265 p. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1895. △
Everyman ed. has supplementary chapter by Robert Cochran. Bibliography in introduction.
Elizabeth Blackwell, though born in England, was reared in the United States and was the first woman to receive a medical degree here, obtaining it from the Geneva Medical College, Geneva, New York, in 1849. A pioneer in opening the medical profession to women, she founded hospitals and medical schools for women in both the United States and England. She was a lecturer and writer as well as an able physician and organizer.

2041 Bouton, Emily S.

2042 Brittain, Alfred.
Woman in all ages and in all countries. Roman women. 407 p. Philadelphia: Rittenhouse Press, 1907-08. △

2043 Brockett, Linus Picpont, 1820–93. Brooklyn

2044 Browne, Anita, ed.
The one hundred best books by American women during the past hundred years, 1833–1933, as chosen by the National Council of Women. 138 p. Chicago: Associated Authors Service, 1933. △

2045 Butler, Pierce. New Orleans

2046 Catalogue of an Exhibition...

2047 Clifford, Mrs. W. K. (Lucy Lane), −1929. London


2049 Debay, Auguste, 1802–90. Paris
Arte de conservar la hermosura y la salud, y de corregir los defectos físicos. Teoría y práctica científica, de los mejores procedimientos conocidos para realizar y perfeccionar las gracia naturales, impidiendo su decadencia prematura. Obra dedicada al bello sexo, extractada de varios autores, y en particular de la enciclopedia higiénica de la hermosura. 320 p. Barcelona: Salvador Manero, 1866.

2050 — Hygiène et perfectionnement de la beauté humaine dans ses lignes, ses formes et sa couleur; thérie nouvelle des aliments et boissons, digestion, nutrition; art de développer les formes en moins et de diminuer les formes in trop; orthopédie; gymnastique; éducation physique; hygiène des sens, etc. 7th ed. 326 p. Paris: E. Dentu, 1881.

2051 Garnett, Lucy Mary Jane, −1934. Far East; Near East
The women of Turkey and their folk-lore... The Christian women. 382 p. map. London: David Nutt, 1890. △
Volume on Semitic and Moslem women was published in 1891.

2052 Glasgow, Maude, 1868– New York

2053 Hanaford, Phoebe Ann, 1829–1921. Boston
Daughters of America; or, women of the century. 729 p. illus. Augusta, Me.: True and Company, 1883. △

2054 Hanson, Mrs. E. R.
Our women workers, biographical sketches of women eminent in the Universalist Church for literary, philanthropic, and Christian work. 3d ed. 504 p. ports. Chicago: The Star and Covenant Office, 1884.

Lives of illustrious women of all ages... 336 p. illus. Philadelphia: Davis, Porter & Coates, 1866. △

2056 Homes and Hospitals.
Homes and hospitals: or two phases of woman’s work, as exhibited in the labors of Amy Dutton and Agnes E. Jones. 326 p. Boston: American Tract Society, 1873. △
2057 Jex-Blake, Sophia, 1840–1912. Edinburgh; Sussex


The author studied medicine in Boston under Dr. Lucy Sewall, founded the London School of Medicine for Women and later the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women where she served as dean and lecturer on midwifery. She was also instrumental in founding the Edinburgh Dispensary and Cottage Hospital for Women and Children.

2058 Labouchere, Norna.


2059 Lanval, Marc, 1898– Brussels


2060 Lipinska, Melanie.


2061 Lovejoy, Esther Pohl, 1870– New York


2062 McIntosh, Maria J.


2063 Martindale, Louisa.


2064 Mead, Kate Campbell Hurd, 1867–1941. Haddam, Conn.

Medical women of America; a short history of the pioneer medical women of America and a few of their colleagues in England. 95 p. ports. New York: Froben Press, 1933. △

2065 Melendy, Mary Ries, 1842–1927. Chicago

The ideal woman, for maidens—wives—mothers; a book giving full information on all the mysterious and complex matters pertaining to women . . . including diseases peculiar to women, their treatment and cure. 448 p. illus. (Chicago:) E. E. Miller, 1915. △


2067 Moore, Frank, 1828–1904. Hartford, Conn.


2068 Parton, James, 1822–91.

Eminent women of the age, being narratives of the lives and deeds of the most prominent women of the present generation, by James Parton and others. 628 p. ports. Hartford, Conn.: S. M. Betts & Company, 1868. △

2069 Plat, Sir Hugh, 1552–1608. England


2070 Rogers, Agnes (Mrs. F. L. Allen), 1893– New York


2071 Utley, Francis Lee, 1907– Columbus

The crooked rib; an analytical index to the argument about women in English and Scots literature to the end of the year 1568. 368 p. Columbus, O.: Ohio State University, 1944. △

2072 Women in Medicine.

Women in medicine. (n.d.). △

Collection of 16 pamphlets, reprints, and clippings on the medical education of women and their place in the profession of medicine.


Page 170
Travel and Exploration

2073 Abraham, James Johnston, 1876– London

2074 Aikin, John, 1747–1822.
Lancashire, England


2075 Baedeker, Karl, 1801–59. Leipzig

2076 Banks, Edgar James, 1866– Chicago
Bismya or the lost city of Adab ... 457 p. illus. front. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912. Archeological exploration under the aegis of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.

2077 Bell, John, 1763–1820. Edinburgh

In handwriting: "Bought at Baron Heath's sale at Christie's, 12th March 1879." On title page in same handwriting: "J. Jardine Murray."

One of the best books of travel ever written by a physician. Beautiful original drawings.

2078 British Medical Association.

Official guide and souvenir (of the) sixty-fifth annual meeting, Montreal, 1897. 228 p. illus. Montreal: Desbarats & Co., 1897. △


2080 — The book of Manchester and Salford; written for the ninety-seventh annual meeting of the British Medical Association, in July 1929. 249 p. illus. Manchester: G. Falkner & Sons, (1929). Notes on title page: (In h.w.o. handwriting)—We were at the London meeting of the Orthopedic Association and on the continent in 1929. (Typed and attached) —I did not visit Manchester until I went there with Melvin Henderson and Willis Campbell in 1933. We had been at the Internationale Orthopédique in London, and were on our way to Birmingham (Naughton Dunn) and Oxford (Girdlestone). Harry Platt entertained us at Manchester. Then we went to the meeting of the British Medical Association at Dublin. Sir William Wheeler and Harry MacAuley were in charge of the Orthopedic Section at that meeting.

2081 Channing, Walter, 1786–1876.
Boston
A physician's vacation; or a summer in Europe. 564 p. Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1856. First professor of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence at Harvard University, Channing held the position for almost 40 years. Through his influence ether began to be used successfully in childbirth in this country.

2082 Curzon, Robert, Baron de la Zouche, 1771–1863. Constantinople

In 1842 the author was secretary to the British ambassador at Constantinople.

2083 Dublin.


Bordeaux
Lettressur l'Italie, en 1755. 3 pts. pl. Paris: Lebégue, 1815. △ Dupaty was advocate general, then president of parliament at Bordeaux. Noted orator, jurist, and author of books on criminal law as well as Lettres sur l'Italie which first appeared in 1788.

2085 Fremont, John Charles, 1813–90.
U.S. Army
Narrative of the exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountains, in the year 1842, and to Oregon and North California, in the years 1843–44. 324 p. 1 map. illus. London: Wiley and Putnam, 1846.

2086 Gibson, William, 1788–1868. Philadelphia
Three lectures preliminary to a course on the principles and practice of surgery, delivered ... before the medical class of the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: Grattan & M'Lean, 1850.

The lectures include the author's account of prominent medical men and medical schools of Germany.
LOGGIA DEI LANZI

2087 Grant, Mrs. Anna MacVicar, 1775-1838. London
Memoirs of an American lady; with sketches of manners and scenery in America, as they existed previous to the Revolution. By the author of "Letters from the mountains," etc. etc. 2d ed. 2 v. 322; 344 p. London: Longman and others, 1809.

2088 Hare, Augustus John Cuthbert, 1834-1903. England

2089 Headlam, Cecil, 1872- .

2090 A Hot-Water Cure . . .
A hot-water cure, sought out in Germany in the summer of 1844; the journal of a patient. 284 p. London: Saunders and Otley, 1845.
It was not generally known that many of the modern resorts were established and popular in Rome and in the Roman colonies 2000 years ago. Some of these were at Barae, near Naples, Aix les Bains, (Aquad Gratiae Allobrogum), Baden in Switzerland (Thermopolis), Baden near Vienna, (Aqua Pannonia), Aix la Chapelle (Aqua Graucum) and others. (n.w.o.)

2091 Kane, Elisha Kent, 1820-57. U.S. Navy
The author, an American doctor and explorer, served as senior medical officer to the expedition of the two vessels, the Advance and the Rescue, in the search for Sir John Franklin. On his return he published this narrative. He served again, when the Advance alone, under his command, conducted a second expedition. The ship had to be abandoned but the party reached Danish settlements in Greenland with the loss of only one man. The second account was published in 1856. Dr. Kane was awarded gold medals from Congress, the New York Legislature, and the Royal Geographic Society.

Also: Arctic explorations . . . v. 2. 467 p. engr. maps. Philadelphia: Childs & Peterson, 1857.

2093 Laughlin, Clara Elizabeth, 1873-1941. Chicago
So you're going to England! And if I were going with you these are the things I'd invite you to do. 571 p. illus. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1926. △

2094 Lee, Edwin, —1870. Great Britain
Continental travel; with an appendix on the influence of climate, the remedial advantages of travelling, etc. 353 p. illus. London: W. J. Adams, 1848.

2095 de Liefde, Jan, 1814-69. Holland
Six months among the charities of Europe. 2 v. 421; 490 p. ports. illus. London: Alexander Strahan, 1865.

2096 Lister, Martin, 1638-1711. London
A journey to Paris in the year 1698. 245 p. 6 pl. London: Jacob Tonson, 1699.
Signature of P. H. Pye-Smith on inside cover and "Ex libris John Farquhar Fulton." Second page in handwriting of P. H. Pye-Smith—"Read, 1874."
The author was an English naturalist and physician. He was a nephew to Sir Matthew Lister, physician to Anne, queen of James I, and to Charles I. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, graduated in 1658/9, and was elected fellow in 1660; he became F.R.S. in 1671. He practiced medicine in York until 1683, when he removed to London. In 1684 he received the degree of M.D. at Oxford, and in 1687 became F.R.C.P. He contributed numerous articles on natural history, medicine and the antiquities to the Philosophical Transactions.

2097 Liverpool.
The stranger in Liverpool; or, an historical and descriptive view of the town of Liverpool and its environs. 7th ed. 315 p. illus. maps. 32° Liverpool: pr. and sold by T. Kaye, 1823. △
Liverpool was one of my ports of call on all of my visits to the home of Anne of Brittany. Our military expedition landed there, May 27, 1917, and we called there on our return visit in 1929.
In 1933, Albee, Henderson, and I stopped at Liver-pool—the shrine of Thomas and Robert Jones—on our way to the Dublin meeting of the British Medical Association. Then to Paris and Brittany for the last time until, if ever, after World War II. (n.w.o.)

2098 Livingstone, David, 1813-73. Scotland; Africa
Livingstone gave an accurate account of the tsetse fly and of the disease in cattle following its bite, as well as a picture of the fly. In his time the bite of the fly was thought to be (and perhaps was) harmless to man.

2099 ——— Livingstone's travels and researches in South Africa; including a sketch of sixteen years' residence in the interior of Africa, and a journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Loanda on the west coast, thence across the continent, down the river Zambesi to the eastern ocean. From the personal narrative of David Livingstone . . . 440 p. illus. Philadelphia: J. W. Bradley, 1859.
2100 — Dr. Livingstone's Cambridge lectures, together with a prefatory letter by the Rev. Professor Sedgwick ... ed. ... by Rev. William Monk. 181 p. port. maps. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell and Co., 1858.


2102 McKibbin-Harper, Mary, 1873– Oak Park, Ill.

The doctor takes a holiday; an autobiographical fragment. Cedar Rapids, Ia.: The Torch Press, 1941. △

Many clippings and notes have been added by M. M.-H.


Places marked on map inside cover with h.w.o. note: ... Spots I visited with H'y Groves in 1930 & 1933.

2105 Mandeville, Sir John, 14th c. Liège


The writer of this remarkable literary forgery is unknown, but probability points to a certain Jean d'Outremeuse, of Liège. The tale purports to be a guide to pilgrims to the Holy Land, but carries the reader to Turkey, Persia, Egypt, and India. It is an entertaining work combining geography and natural history with romance and marvels, such as the fountain of youth and ant-hills of gold dust.

2106 Mathias, Joseph, 1795– Portugal; Scotland


2107 Matthews, Henry.

The diary of an invalid; being the journal of a tour in pursuit of health in Portugal, Italy, Switzerland and France; in the years 1817, 1818 and 1819. 2d ed. 515 p. London: John Murray, 1820.

2108 Meline, James Florant, 1811–73. Ohio


After serving in the army during the Civil War, practicing law, and conducting a banking business, Meline turned to writing. His book on the controversial subject of Mary Queen of Scots was his best known.

2109 Moore, John, 1730–1802. Stirling

A view of society and manners in Italy; with anecdotes relating to some eminent characters. 2 v. 518; 502 p. London: W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1781.

Moore studied medicine at Glasgow, but he is known for his novel Zelucu and his books on travel in Switzerland, Italy, and France.

2110 Moses, Henry. Appleby, England

An Englishman's life in India; or, travel and adventure in the East. 342 p. front. London: Longman & others, 1853.

2111 Mott, Valentine, 1785–1835. New York


Valentine Mott and John Collins were both pupils of Sir Ashley Cooper. Dr. Mott announced the opening of an orthopedic institution at Bloomingdale, one of the first orthopedic institutions in this country. In his Travels in the East and Europe, he said: "It is my happy lot, even at my advancing time of life to have resided in this capital, Paris, and to have witnessed also the dawning, as well as the meridian splendor of another new and illustrious era in the healing art. I refer to that beautiful and exact science limitedly denominated orthopedic surgery" (p. 54).

He presents a vivid picture of Baron Larrey, then in his last years (pp. 47–51). (h.w.o.)

2112 Neve, Arthur, 1859–1919. Kashmir, India

A crusader in Kashmir; being the life of Dr. Arthur Neve, with an account of the medical missionary work of two brothers and its later developments down to the present day, by Ernest F. Neve. 218 p. illus. London: Seeley, Service & Co. Limited, 1928.

2113 Nutting, Wallace, 1861–1941. Massachusetts


This volume is placed in the collection because of many memories of Pennsylvania and "our old home (Dr. A. W. Orr) in West Newton, Pa. ... H. Winnett Orr, Sept. 1952."

2114 Pouqueville, Francis C., 1770–1838. Paris

Travels in the Morea, Albania, and other parts of the Ottoman Empire, comprehending a general description of those countries: their productions; the manners, customs, and commerce of the inhabitants: a comparison between the ancient and present state of Greece: and an historical and geographical description of the ancient Epirus. Tr. from French by Anne Plumptre. 482 p. 8 pl. map. 4°. London: Henry Colburn, 1813.

2115 Senn, Nicholas, 1844–1908. Chicago

In the heart of the Arctics. 336 p. illus. Chicago: W. B. Conkey Company, 1907.
Senn was born in Buchs, Switzerland, and came to the United States in 1852. He was a medical officer in the Spanish American War in 1898, and founded the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, in 1891. The Senn collection presented to the Newberry Library, but currently in the John Crerar Library, is important. (h.w.o.)

New York

Arctic explorations and discoveries during the nineteenth century, being detailed accounts of the several expeditions to the north seas, both English and American, conducted by Ross, Parry, Back, Franklin, McClure and others, including the first Grinnell expedition, under Lieutenant De Haven, and the final effort of Dr. E. K. Kane in search of Sir John Franklin. 517 p. illus. New York: C. M. Saxton, 1858.

2117 Stanley, Sir Henry Morton, 1841–1904.
London

How I found Livingstone; travels, adventures, and discoveries in Central Africa; including four months' residence with Dr. Livingstone. 736 p. illus. maps. London: Sampson Low and others, 1872.

It is interesting to note that the famous African explorer who discovered the course of the Congo and found the presumably lost Dr. Livingstone was, though English, at one time manager of a general store in Arkansas. He also served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and was captured at the Battle of Shiloh, being imprisoned briefly thereafter at Camp Douglas in Chicago.


2119 Tappan, Henry Philip, 1805–81. New York
A step from the new world to the old, and back again; with thoughts on the good and evil in both. 2 v. 304; 304 p. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1852.


v. 2. The Rhine, Switzerland, Belgium, and France.

2120 Tiffany, Flavel Benjamin, 1846–1918.
Kansas City

Vacation memoirs—1906. 88 p. illus. (Kansas City, Mo.; privately printed, 1906.) Paper bound.

2121 Treves, Sir Frederick, 1853–1923. London


2123 Wiel, Alethea, 1851–


I was in Bologna as the guest of Putti, in 1930. (h.w.o.)

2124 Wright, Frederick Thompson, 1871–1940.
Douglas, Ariz.


2125 Zeno, Lelio.
Rosario


Chapter on Putti.

History: General

2126 Angel Garcia, Miguel.
Salvador, C.A.


2127 Argyll, George J. D. C., 8th Duke of . . .
1823–1900.
Engalnd


The Duke was a statesman and writer on science, religion, and politics.

2128 Arthur, Timothy Shay, 1809–85.
Philadelphia


2129 ——— The history of Virginia from its earliest settlement to the present times, by T. S. Arthur and

2130 Ballinger, Sir John, 1860–1933. Cardiff
The Cardiff free libraries. 32 p. illus. ports. Cardiff: Lewis, 1895.
The author was a librarian; became librarian of National Library of Wales.
"I was on duty with the British (Royal Army Medical Corps) near Cardiff—at Whitchurch—the Welsh Metropolitan War Hospital from June 1917 to Aug. 1, 1918." (h.w.o.)

2131 Barlow, Samuel Latham Mitchell.
Value of each item is noted in ink.

History of Illinois to accompany an historical map of the state. 128 p. maps. Chicago: National School Furnishing Company, 1883.
The author was a cartographer as well as historian and made the maps to accompany his works.

2133 Bolton, Charles Knowles.
Appendices of names. On p. 325 the name of Thomas Orr is circled in ink. He is among the petitioners of North Ireland asking permission to "transport ourselves... to that renowned plantation!" on p. 329, the names of Patrick Orr, ?Bionel Orr, William Orr, John Orr are encircled in ink.

2134 Boston. Old State House.

2135 Bristol, England.
Chilcott's descriptive history of Bristol, ancient and modern; or, a guide to Bristol, Clifton, & the Hotwells:... 8th ed. 429 p. illus. maps, plans. Bristol: J. Chilcott, (1849?). △

2136 Brownell, Baker, 1887– Evanston, Ill.

2137 Cabanès, Augustin, 1862–1928. Paris

2138 Celebrated Trials...

2139 Clark, George Ramsey, 1857–1945. U.S.N.

2140 Francis, John Wakefield, 1789–1861. New York
Old New York; or, reminiscences of the past 60 years. 384 p. New York: Charles Roe, 1858.
Francis, popular as a lecturer and prolific as a writer, helped, with Hosack, to start The Medical and Philosophical Register. He was also one of the founders of Rutgers Medical College.


2142 George, Henry, 1839–97. New York

2143 Glasgow, Maude, 1868– New York


2145 Hartley, Dorothy.

2146 —— Life and work of the people of England; a pictorial record from contemporary sources, the sixteenth century, by Dorothy Hartley and Margaret M. Elliot. 93 p. 149 illus. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1926. △
2147 Her Majesty's Prisons .
Her Majesty's prisons: their effects and defects. By one who has tried them. 2 v. 308; 261 p. London: Sampson Low, Marston and others, 1881.

2148 Hutt, Allen, 1901–
London

2149 Keary, Charles Francis, ed., 1848–1917.
London

2150 La Croix, Paul-Pierre Dufour, pseud., 1806–84.
Paris
History of prostitution among all the peoples of the world, from the most remote antiquity to the present day. Tr. from the original French by Samuel Putnam. 3 v. 3 pl. Chicago: Pascal Covici, 1926.
The author also signed himself—Le bibliophile Jacob.

London
This is one of the principal works of this English ethnologist and philologist. Another is The English Language, reprinted many times.

Chap. 11, pp. 307–332, is concerned with the medical profession.

2153 Minnigerode, Meade, 1887–
Essex, Conn.

2154 Nebraska.
“1892. The year I came to Nebraska, from Pennsylvania, and began the 3-year course, at the University of Nebraska (at age 15) preparatory to medicine!” (n.w.o.)

Other authors contributing chapters are: Prof. S. Aughey, Oscar A. Mullon, Esq., and Dr. John H. Blue. An interesting and very complete account of the State of Nebraska. (n.w.o.)

2156 —— The story of Omaha from the pioneer days to the present time, by Alfred Sorensen. 3d ed. 661 p. illus. Omaha: National Printing Company, 1923.

This contains the first biennial report of the Nebraska Orthopedic Hospital (1905–1906) then the Nebraska State Hospital for Crippled, Ruptured and Deformed Children (pp. 413–434). The statistical tables for expense and for the clinical work at that time are of special interest. (h.w.o.)

2158 —— Twentieth biennial report of the commissioner of public lands and buildings and of the secretary of the board of educational lands and funds to the Governor of Nebraska, Dec. 1, 1916. (n. p.; n. d.).


2160 Orr, James.
Scotland
A military communication from the vicinity of the origin of our Orr ancestors. The author is not my nephew. (u.w.o.)

2161 Ramsay, David, 1749–1815.
Charleston, S.C.
Ramsay, a friend of Rush, became an important physician of Charleston and an ardent patriot and historian. In 1778 he delivered the first Fourth of July oration in the United States.

2162 Reese, David Meredith, 1800–61.
New York
Reese was a voluminous writer on medical subjects as well as on religious and political ones. His most important literary undertaking was his revision of Cooper's Surgical dictionary. He also started the American Medical Gazette, which began as a weekly but was soon changed to a monthly and survived for many years.

2163 Russell, Bertrand, 3d earl, 1872–
England

2164 Schurman, Jacob Gould, 1854–1942.
Ithaca, N.Y.
2165 Schwedtman, Ferdinand Charles, 1867–
St. Louis
Accident prevention and relief; an investigation of
the subject in Europe with special attention to Eng-
land and Germany together with recommendations
for action in the United States of America, by Ferd.
C. Schwedtman and James A. Emery . . . 481 p.
illus. charts, graphs. New York: National Asso-
ciation of Manufacturers of the United States of
America, 1911.

2166 Scoville, Joseph A.—Walter Barrett, pseud.,
1815–64.
The old merchants of New York City. 5 v. New
York: John W. Lovell Company, 1885.
v. 1 is missing in this collection.

2167 Smollett, Tobias George, 1721–71. London
The history of England, from the revolution to
the death of George the Second. (Designed as a con-
tinuation of Mr. Hume’s History.) 5 v. ports. London:
T. Cadell and R. Baldwin, 1800.
Also: Edinburgh ed. to which is prefixed, the
life of the author, with critical observations on his
works, by Robert Anderson, M.D. 5 v. Edinburgh:
Peter Hill and Silvester Doig, 1810.

2168 Society for American Fellowships in French
Universities.
Science and learning in France, with a survey of
opportunities for American students in French uni-
The Society, 1917.

2169 Thoms, William John, 1803–85. London
Human longevity, its facts and its fictions, includ-
ing an inquiry into some of the more remarkable in-
stances, and suggestions for testing reputed cases. 320
The author was deputy librarian, House of Lords.

Balkan Caesar; Tito versus Stalin. 245 p. New
York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1951.
Autographed copy presented to Dr. and Mrs. H. W.
Orr, 1951. Mr. White had been treated by H.W.O.
at Lincoln for a condition which developed follow-
ing an injury incurred as a war correspondent.

2171 Wilson, Woodrow, 1856–1924. 28th U.S. President
Address of the President of the United States, de-
ivered at a joint session of the two Houses of Congress,
April 2, 1917. 30 p. New York: Doubleday, Page &
Company, 1917. ∆

2172 Wood, Edward J.
The wedding day in all ages and countries. 299 p.

Literature

2173 Aikin, John, 1747–1822.
Lancashire, England
Essays on song-writing; with a collection of . . .
for R. H. Evans, 1810.
Aikin is mentioned in Plarr’s Lives as grandfat-
er of Charles Arthur Aikin, F.R.C.S., and as a friend of
Joseph Priestley.

2174 —— Miscellaneous pieces in prose, by J.
and A. L. Aikin. 2d ed. 219 p. London: J. Johnson,
1775.
Anna Letitia Aikin Barbauld, the daughter of John
Aikin, wife of a French Protestant minister, was a
poetess and writer of various devotional works.

2175 Akenside, Mark, 1721–70. London
The poetical works of Mark Akenside, with the life
of the author. 2 v. 233 p. front.; 186 p. front. 16°.
Akenside set out to become a dissenting clergyman,
but changed to medicine. After completing his studies
at Leyden, he obtained a degree at Cambridge. He
later became physician to St. Thomas’ Hospital. He
read the Gulstonian Lectures on Anatomy and was one
of the physicians of the Queen’s household.

2176 Arthur, Timothy Shay, 1809–85.
Philadelphia
Advice to young men on their duties and conduct
An item of personal interest. Book presented to young
Winnett Orr on March 13, 1886, by his Grandpapa.
Author of: Ten nights in a barroom, sale of which in the
‘50’s was second only to Uncle Tom’s cabin.

2177 The Awful and Ethical Allegory of Deut-
eronomy Smith.
The awful and ethical allegory of Deuteronomy
Smith, or the life-history of a medical student, by a
student of medicine. 68 p. illus. Edinburgh: E. & S.
Livingstone, (n.d.).
2178 Bacon, Sir Francis, 1561-1626. London


2180 Baillie, Jamieson.
Walter Crighton: or reminiscences of George Heriot's Hospital. 286 p. illus. Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone, (1898 ?).
Introduction describes George Heriot's Hospital for the education of fatherless boys.

2181 Barlow, Columbus, 1847-1907. Robinson, Ill.
Barlow was an outstanding country doctor who, in spite of a handicap due to "white swelling" in childhood, was a credit to his profession and a great promoter of good causes in his community.

2182 Barnwell Foundation.
Edited and distributed under the auspices of the Mary Gaston Barnwell Foundation.
James Grant Barnwell, donor, lived 1833-1919.

2183 Bashford, Sir Henry Howarth, 1880- London

2184 Beloe, William, 1756-1817. London
The sexagenarian; or, the recollections of a literary life, in two volumes. 2d ed. v. 1, 435 p. London: R. and R. Gilbert, 1818.
Beloe was a divine and critic who was at one time librarian of the British Museum but he lost this position when some valuable prints were stolen. With Dr. Nares he established the British Critic (1793). In addition to his original works he translated Herodotus and Aulus Gellius.


2186 Black, Hugh, 1868- New York

2187 Brown, John, 1810-82. Edinburgh
Spare hours. 3d ser. Locke and Sydenham and other papers. 373 p. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company (1882?).
The reputation of this Scottish physician and author is based on his volumes of essays, Horae Subseciviae (i.e., "leisure hours") rather than on his medical skill.
This volume includes, among others, essays on medical ethics, free competition in medicine, Dr. Adams of Banchory, and Dr. Henry Marshall and military hygiene.

2188 Bulfinch, Thomas, 1796-1867. Boston
The age of fable or beauties of mythology. 501 p. illus. Philadelphia: David McKay, 1898. Δ

2189 Burns, Robert, 1759-96. Scotland
Poems, songs and letters, being the complete works of . . 634 p. London: Macmillan and Co., Limited, 1900. Δ

2190 Byrne, Donn, 1889-1928. Ireland
Messer Marco Polo. 147 p. illus. New York: The Century Co., 1921. Δ

2191 Campbell, Thomas, 1777-1844. London
The title poem was published in 1799 when the author was 21, but he is remembered more particularly for his patriotic and war lyrics, such as Ye Mariners of England, Hohenlinden, and The Battle of the Baltic.

2192 Chapin, Howard Millar, 1887-1940. Providence, R.I.
The author was a librarian, and author and compiler of numerous books on Americana.

2193 Da Costa, John Chalmers, 1863-1933. Philadelphia

2194 Dickens, Charles, 1812-70. London
The works of Charles Dickens. 6 v. illus. New York: P. F. Collier, (n.d.). Δ
Contents: v.1.—Oliver Twist; David Copperfield; Our mutual friend.—v.2.—Great expectations; Little Dorrit; Martin Chuzzlewit.—v.3.—Nicholas Nickleby; Christmas books; A tale of two cities; Dombey and son. —v.4.—Old curiosity shop; Sketches by Boz; Hard times; A message from the sea; Master Humphrey's clock; Miscellaneous.—v.5.—The Pickwick papers; Pictures from Italy; American notes; Bleak house.—v.6.—The uncommercial traveler; A child's history of England; Barnaby Rudge; Miscellaneous; The mystery of Edwin Drood.

Page 179
2195 —— The London of Charles Dickens; being an account of the haunts of his characters and the topographical setting of his novels, by E. Beresford Chancellor. 317 p. 21 illus. New York: George H. Doran Company, (n.d.). ∆


Dr. McKibbin-Harper had founded the Dickens Fellowship in the United States. She knew the author and “rambled in London” with him several times.


2200 —— The inns and taverns of “Pickwick,” with some observations on their other associations, by B.W. Matz. 251 p. illus. New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1922. ∆


2202 Dumas, Alexandre, 1802-70. Paris


On page 572 and following is an account of the death of Henry II with mention of both Ambroise Paré and Vesalius penned by H.W.O. Inserted note—“See our 16th century print! H.W.O.”

2203 Emerson, Ralph Waldo, 1803-82. Concord, Mass.

The essay on friendship. 53 p. East Aurora, N.Y.: Roycroft Shop, 1899. ∆

Presented to Dr. Harper by Dr. John Porter, McKeeport, April, 1903.

2204 Feuchtwanger, Lion, 1884— Pacific Palisades, Calif.


2205 Gessner, Solomon, 1730-88. Zurich


The conventional pastorals of Gessner, a Swiss painter and poet, were popular in the 18th century.

2206 Gibson, Wilfrid Wilson, 1878— Surrey, England


In this series of dramatic reveries is one called “The doctor,” pp. 91-95.

2207 Goldsmith, Oliver, 1728-74. London


Having failed to enter the Church and as a tutor, Goldsmith secured a medical degree, possibly from Louvain or Padua, and acted as a doctor of the poor in London before he turned to his career as a writer.


Hospital sketches. 158 p. London: Grant Richards, 1902.


Originally appeared as a serial in the Abolitionists, 1913-1918. Author was president of the British Union for the abolition of vivisection.

2212 Harper, Samuel Alain, 1875— Illinois

Twelve months with the birds and poets. 295 p. illus. Chicago: Ralph Fletcher Seymour, 1917. ∆


Twentieth letter to Dr. Benjamin Rush Jones concerning the position of himself and his profession.

Though Holland was a graduate in medicine, he found literature more to his liking. He was an editor of the Springfield Republican and helped to make that newspaper well-known and popular. In it appeared the “Timothy Titcomb Letters,” which later came out in book form. He was one of the founders and editor of Scribner’s monthly.
2215 Hooper, Henry, 1830- Cincinnati
Wash. Bolter, M.D., or the life of an orator, with
his speeches, collected by his admiring friend, Duc-
dame, a member of the Cincinnati bar. 274 p. Lon-
don: J. C. Hotten, 1872.

2216 Irving, Washington, 1783—1859. New York
Crowell & Co., (n.d.). Δ

2217 Lambert, John, 1828— Salem, N.Y.
Miscellaneous and fugitive papers. 145 p. front.
Salem, New York: Salem Axiom Print., 1899.

2218 Lewis, Wilmarth Sheldon, 1895—
Farmington, Conn.
Collector's progress. 253 p. illus. New York:
Alfred A. Knoff, 1951.

2219 Lockhart, John Gibson—Peter Morris,
M.D., pseud., 1794—1854. Edinburgh
Peter's letters to his kinsfolk. 2d ed. 3 v. ports.
Edinburgh: pr. for W. Blackwood, 1819. Δ
Under the pseudonym of Peter Morris, the biographer
of Scott and editor of the Quarterly Review took the
opportunity to satirize the political and social life of
Edinburgh.

2220 Lowell, Amy, 1874—1925. Boston
Pictures of the floating world. 257 p. 16°. New
York: The Macmillan Company, 1919. Δ

2221 Lowes, John Livingston, 1887—1945.
Cambridge, Mass.
Convention and revolt in poetry. 346 p. Boston:
Houghton Mifflin Company, 1919. Δ

2222 Meade, Elizabeth Thomasina, —1914.
Oxford
Stories from the diary of a doctor, by L.T. Meade
Lippincott Company, 1895. Δ

2223 Minor, Thomas Chalmers, 1846—1912.
Cincinnati
Athothis; a satire on modern medicine. 194 p.
Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 1887. Δ
Active in medical affairs in Cincinnati, Minor was
also a prolific writer on medical and non-medical sub-
jects. He wrote a novel, Her Ladyship; and two opera
librettos, satires such as the above, and translated from
the French.

2224 Molière, pseud. of Jean Baptiste Poquelin,
1622—73. Paris
Oeuvres completes de Molière. 2 v. 803;823 p.
The great French dramatist had no use whatever for
members of the medical profession, whose ridiculous
side early excited his derision and against whom he
seems to have cherished a lasting grudge, partly because
of their inability to do anything for his own malady
(consumption), and partly because he believed that they
had killed his only son and one of his bosom friends with
their eternal antimony. At least five of his comedies are
directed against doctors.

2225 —— Molière and his medical associations.
Glimpses of the court and stage, the faculties and

2226 Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley, 1689—1762.
London
The works of the right Honourable Lady Mary
Wortley Montagu, including her correspondence,
poems and essays. 6th ed. 5 v. front. London: pr. for
Longman, Hurst and others, 1817. Δ
Celebrated wit and beauty, Lady Montagu became
interested in vaccination against smallpox while she was
living in Turkey with her ambassador husband. She
had her three-year-old son inoculated there and her
five-year-old daughter inoculated in England in 1721.
She did much to introduce the custom into western
countries.

2227 Neihardt, John G., 1881— Columbia, Mo.
Laureate address . . . upon official notification of
his choice as poet laureate of Nebraska. 49 p. Chi-
icago: The Bookfellows, 1921. Δ

2228 Paget, Stephen, 1855—1926. London
Confesio medici, by the writer of “The Young

2229 Perceval, Victor, 1835— Paris

2230 Pinkerton, Allan, 1819—84. Scotland & U.S.
The expressman and the detective. 278 p. illus.
Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., 1875.
Pinkerton organized the secret service division of the
United States army in 1861. While employed by the
Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, he discovered a
plot to assassinate Lincoln on his way to Washington
(1861). He was particularly successful in the detection
of bank and express thieves. He was manager and hirer
of strike-breakers during the great railroad strikes of
1877.

2231 Pope, Alexander, 1688—1744.
Twickenham, England
The poetical works of Alexander Pope, to which is
prefixed a life of the author. 2 v. 310;306 p. Boston:
Phillips, Sampson, and Company, 1856. Δ
Between his twelfth and his seventeenth year excessive
application to study undermined his health, and he
developed the personal deformity which was in so many
ways to distort his view of life. He thought himself dying,
but he obtained the advice of the physician John Rad-
ciffe, who prescribed diet and exercise. Under this
treatment he recovered his health and spirits.
2232 Scott, Sir Walter, 1771-1832. Scotland
This copy was obtained in Edinburgh upon the occasion of a visit by the American Orthopedic Association, 1929. (H.W.O.)

Alaska; France

2234 Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616. England


2236 Sprigge, Sir Samuel Squire, 1860-1937.
England
Trained as a physician, but also attracted to literature, Sprigge represented the Society of Authors at the Chicago Exhibition of 1893. He became connected with The Lancet in 1903 and was editor from 1909 until his death, doing much to improve medical journalism. He delivered a Hunterian lecture before the American College of Surgeons in 1928 and was made an honorary Fellow at that time.

2237 Stead, Christina, 1902-. New York

2238 Stevens, Charles Wistar, 1870-1901. Boston

2239 Symonds, John Addington, 1840-93.
Switzerland
A problem in Greek ethics, being an inquiry into the phenomenon of sexual inversion. 72 p. London: Privately printed, 1901.
Symonds was a classical scholar, noted for his translations from the Greek poets and his history of the Renaissance.

Cambridge, Mass.

2241 Timbs, John, 1801-75.
London

Timbs was an English antiquary, writer, and editor, who published more than 150 volumes, and was founder and editor of the Year-book of Science and Art.

2243 Voltaire, François Marie Arouet de, 1694-1778.
Paris
It is of interest to note that the great French philosopher and writer encouraged Catherine of Russia and the Grand Duke Paul to be inoculated against small-pox.


2245 Warren, Samuel, 1807-1877.
London

2246 Whitman, Walt, 1819-92.
New Jersey
Leaves of grass, including a fac-simile autobiography variorum readings of the poems and a department of Gathered leaves. 516 p. ports. Philadelphia: David McKay, 1900. △

2247 Wilson, Margaret Barclay, 1863-1945.
New York

2248 Witkowski, Gustave Jules A., 1843-
The evil that has been said of doctors: extracts from early writers. Collated from "Le mal qu'on a dit des medecins," of S. J. Witkowski. Tr., with annotations, by T. C. Minor. 136 p. Cincinnati: Lancet-Clinic, 1889. △

2249 Zimmermann, Johann Georg, 1728-95.
Berne
Essay on national pride, to which are added memoirs of the author's life and writings. Tr. ... by Samuel Hull Wilcocke, xili; 260 p. London: pr. for C. Dilly, in the Poultry, 1797. △
Bound with: Life of Zimmermann, by Tissot.
This Swiss philosopher and physician, widely read in his own time, is now of only historical interest. He is described as fickle, sentimental, stubborn, snobbish, and vain. Physician to George III in Hanover, he was invited to attend Catherine II in St. Petersburg, but he declined. He attended Frederick the Great in his last illness.

Page 182
GENERAL REFERENCE

Dictionaries and Encyclopedias

2250 Almanach Hachette.
Édition simple pour 1918.
L’édition complète ne paraîtra pas cette année (la guerre).

2251 Billings, John Shaw, 1838–1913.
Washington
The national medical dictionary; including English, French, German, Italian, and Latin technical terms used in medicine and the collateral sciences ... With the collaboration of W. O. Atwater and others. 2 v. 731; 799 p. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1890. △

Philadelphia
Butler, the son of a medical missionary among the Cherokee Indians, first edited the New Jersey Medical Reporter, then, in Philadelphia, the Medical and Surgical Reporter, and in 1872 projected the United States Medical Directory. His name is connected with the introduction into the materia medica of the hydrangea arboresens, a remedy used by the Cherokees.

2253 Chenu, Jean Charles, 1808–79.
Val-de-Grace
Encyclopédie d’histoire naturelle ou traité complet de cette science d’après les travaux des naturalistes les plus éminents de tous les pays et de toutes les époques; Buffon, Daubenton, Lacépède, G. Cuvier, F. Cuvier, Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Latreille, De Jussieu, Brongniart, etc. ... 312 p. 279 illus. 55 pl. Paris: Maresq et Compagnie, 1859.

2254 Dechambre, Amédée, 1812–86.
Paris
Dechambre directed the publication of the Dictionnaire encyclopédique des sciences médicales, 100 volumes, 1864–1889, until he was succeeded by L. Lereboulet in 1885.

2255 Dictionnaire de Médecine et de Chirurgie Pratiques.

2256 Dictionnaire des Dictionnaires ...

2257 Eulenburg, Albert, 1840–1917.
Berlin

2258 Foster, Frank Pierce, 1841–1911.
New York
In point of scholarship, the best medical dictionary of American origin is this four-volume work of Foster.

2259 Haydn, Joseph, 1786–1856.
London

London
This is similar to the Cooper dictionary, but by later (not always better) writers. Many of the articles are by our predecessors in orthopedic surgery. (h.w.o.)
2261 Hoblyn, Richard Dennis, 1803–86.  

2262 Little, Charles Eugene, 1838–1918.  
Historical lights: six thousand quotations from standard histories and biographies, with twenty thousand cross-references, and a general index, also an index of personal names. 2d ed. 958 p. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1886.

2263 Littré, Maximilien Paul Emile, 1801–81.  
Paris  
Dictionnaire de médecine, de chirurgie, de pharmacie, de l'art vétérinaire et des sciences ... by E. Littré and Ch. Robin. 3d ed. 1836 p. 562 illus. London and Madrid: J. B. Baillière et Fils, 1873.

Littré's gigantic accomplishments included a five-volume dictionary of the French language, a bi-lingual edition (Greek and French) of Hippocrates, an edition of Pliny's *Natural History* and many other historical studies. The medical dictionary compiled by Pierre-Hubert Nysten (1810) was, in its tenth edition, entirely recast and enlarged by Littré and Robin, and reached its 21st edition in 1905.

2264 Peterson, Robert E.  

2265 Peyser, Ethel.  

2266 La Science Française . . .  

**Periodicals**

In making his collection on the history of surgery and orthopedic surgery, Dr. Orr felt that it would be interesting to include the early volumes, or at least the first volume, of as many American medical periodicals as possible. In his own words: “This enables one to have a better idea as to the contributions that were being made by the orthopedic specialists of that time and by those who did not call themselves orthopedic surgeons, to the literature before the time when orthopedic specialization was recognized as it is now.”

Dr. Orr accordingly assembled odd and incomplete volumes of approximately 35 such early publications. His note concerning the *Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic* and the marked copies indicate one of his rich findings although other publications were also fruitful. However, it seemed to the editors to be undesirable to list scattered holdings since broken files are of little aid in furthering most research problems and complete sets of these publications are available in several long established medical libraries in the United States. Accordingly, only those periodicals represented by fairly complete runs or having significance in the orthopedic field have been listed (Editors).

(v. 1–16, 1903–1918.) Collection is complete.  

2268 Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic. Cincinnati, Ohio  
A weekly journal of medicine and surgery. (v. 1–116, 1842–1916, under various names.)  
Collection has v. 1–4, new ser., 1878–1880.  
In the first two volumes of the *Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*, contributions by Dr. Connor of Cincinnati and others in the middle west indicate the interest in orthopedic problems. In the same volumes references are made to the work of L. A. Sayre of New York and to the fact that he was president of the American Medical Association in 1879.

In the index also are several references to those who were making contributions to the literature of the Lister antiseptic method. (H.W.O.)

2269 The Cripple's Journal. Oswestry, England  
Published quarterly by Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital. v. 1 and 2, 1924–26. (Bound together.)  
Volumes one and two of a popular quarterly published in Shropshire. The field of British cripple care from the sociologic standpoint is covered excellently for 1924–1925. There is unfortunately no index or even a table of contents for these two volumes which are bound together. The journal was a “propaganda” quarterly for the care of cripples sponsored by Sir Robert Jones and edited and published by his son-in-law, Mr. “Freddy” Watson, as Dr. Ridlon called him. Mr. Watson later (1934) published a splendid “Life” of Sir Robert. There are articles in the journal on the history of orthopedics by A. Rocyn Jones; on Baschurch, by Dame Agnes Hunt, and on the various orthopedic centers by Harry Platt, Naughton Dunn, G. R. Girdlestone, Sir Henry Gauvain, Sir William Wheeler and others. (H.W.O.)
2270 Dental Cosmos. Philadelphia
Collection has v. 1-78, 1859-1936, with exception of v. 7.
On spine: "Binding of this set in memory of A. W. Orr in dental practice more than 60 years." H.W.O. was the son of Andrew Wilson Orr and Frances Josephine Winterton Orr.

2271 Janus. Amsterdam; Haarlem; Leyden
Archives internationales pour l'histoire de la médecine et pour la géographie médicale. (v. 1, 1896- )
Collection has: v. 36, 1932-v. 45, 1941, unbound.

(v. 20 or v. 4, n.s.—1922—)
Collection has: v. 20, 1922-45, 1947. (Subsequent volumes are to be found in the general collection.)

(v. 17-19, 1919-1921, v. 17 also v. 1, n.s.)
Collection is complete.
This is the official publication of the American Orthopedic Association and the British Orthopedic Association. It supersedes American Journal of Orthopedic Surgery, Boston, q.v. and is superseded by Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery, Boston, q.v.

2274 The Lancet. London
(v. 1, 1823 — )
Collection has: v. 1, 1823-v. 12, 1827; 2d. s., v. 1, 1827-1828; 3d. s. v. 1, 1843-44.
Continued in general collection.

2275 Medical Library and Historical Journal. Brooklyn
(v. 1-5, 1903-1907.)
Collection has v. 1-5, 1903-1907.

2276 Medical Life. New York
(v. 1-45, no. 7, 1894-J1., 1938, under various names.)
Collection has: v. 1-2, 1906-1907.
H.W.O. was chairman of the committee of publication. He was also the co-author of "A list of serials in medicine and allied sciences available for the physician and investigator in the libraries of the University of Nebraska and of the Nebraska State Medical Society" in the April number.

2277 Nebraska. University. College of Medicine.
The Bulletin of the University of Nebraska School of Medicine. Quarterly.
Collection includes: v. 1-2, 1906-1907.
H.W.O. was chairman of the committee of publication. He was also the co-author of "A list of serials in medicine and allied sciences available for the physician and investigator in the libraries of the University of Nebraska and of the Nebraska State Medical Society" in the April number.

A monthly record of medicine and the collateral sciences.
v. 1, 1865.
On pages 163 and 165 are to be found obituary notices of Abraham Lincoln and the celebrated New York surgeon, Valentine Mott. The index contains references to reports by Conant, Pirigoff, Weir Mitchell, L. A. Sayre, H. B. Sands and George A. Mursick. (H.W.O.)

2279 The Rhode Island Medical Science Monthly.
Providence, R.I.
A monthly review of reform and progress in the medical sciences.
v. 1, 1893.

Transactions

2280 American Medical Association. Section on Orthopedic Surgery.
Transactions.
64th annual session, Minneapolis, June 17-20, 1913.
The Orthopedic Section of the A.M.A. was established in 1912 with five members of the "Old Guard" of the American Orthopedic Association in charge. Dr. Shaffer of New York was chairman, Dr. Ridlon, Secretary, and Lovett, Sayre, and Gillette, the executive committee. The first meeting was held at the Minne-
apolis meeting of the A.M.A., June 17-20, 1913. The chairman's address was a historical review of American orthopedic surgery for 50 years. There was much interest and enthusiasm, as may be observed in the discussions. I read two papers—one on the Non-operative treatment of tuberculous joints, with Ely, Ryerson, Porter, Geist, Ridlon, Lord, Steindler, Griffith, Albee, Rich, Campbell, H. L. Taylor, Reg. H. Sayre, and Shaffer all taking part in the discussion! The second paper . . . on The relation of politics to the state care of crippled children was discussed by Gillette . . . and Nutt . . . There were papers of importance by P. B. Magnuson, Wallace Blanchard, F. J. Cotton, Albee, and Ridlon. (H.W.O.)
2281 American Orthopedic Association.
Transactions.

2282 American Orthopaedic Association.

2283 American Surgical Association.
Transactions.
Collection has: v. 1, 1880-83.
v. 3, 1885.
Continued in general collection.
First meeting June 1, 1880. Dr. Samuel D. Gross was the first president and John T. Hodgson, a member of the first council. Dr. William Detmold became a member in 1882. My old professor of surgery at Michigan, Dr. Nancrede, then in Philadelphia, was elected in 1882. Dr. L. A. Sayre was a charter member and Dr. DeForest Willard was elected in 1882. Vol. 1 contains articles by R. J. Lewis, E. M. Moore, W. J. Briggs, Jos. E. Hutchinson, N. Senn, B. A. Watson, Basil Norris, P. S. Conner, and J. M. Barton, all germane to orthopedic surgery. There are several important articles relating to the early use of the Lister antiseptic method in the United States.

2284 British Orthopaedic Society.
Transactions.
Collection has: v. 1, 1896, session of 1894-1895.
v. 2, 1897, session of 1896.
These two small volumes were obtained from Oxford, England, in January, 1938. I had made a long search for them because I knew that they were in existence but had never seen copies until this time. (h.w.o.)

2285 Chicago Orthopedic Society.
Minutes of the Chicago Orthopedic Society, 1901-1905. Orig. ms.
During this period the membership increased from 8 to 36; the secretaries mentioned are: Edward W. Ryerson, F. C. Test, and A. B. Hosmer.

2286 Medical and Chirurgical Society. London
Medico-Chirurgical Transactions.
Selections from v. 1-54, 1810-1871. 4 v. and index. v. 1-4 consist of 89 articles, largely orthopedic, selected and bound by h.w.o. The arrangement is alphabetical by author.
The Society was founded in 1809. Among its members were Abernethy, Aiken, Astley Cooper, Everard Home, John Hunter, and Jenner. (h.w.o.)

2287 Medical Society of the State of New York.
Transactions . . . from its organization in 1807, up to and including 1831. 620 p. Albany: Charles Van Benthuysen & Sons, 1868.

2288 Società Ortopedica Italiana.
Atti della Congresso della Società Ortopedica Italiana.
Collection includes: No. 3, 1906, no. 4, 1907, no. 6, 1911, no. 7, 1912, no. 8, 1913, no. 11, 1920, no. 12, 1921, no. 13, 1922, no. 15, 1925—no. 28, 1937.
Gift of Professor Vittorio Putti, Bologna, Italy, to the h.w.o. collection, 1938.

2289 Société Internationale de Chirurgie Orthopédique.
Procès-verbaux, rapports . . . ed. by J. Delchef.

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The references are to the numbered entries. Personal names and dates are listed only for the purpose of identification. Titles of anonymous or composite works are printed in italics and entered under the first important word. German umlauts ä, ö, ü are arranged as ae, oe, ue.

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