

A MEDICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

A CHECK-LIST OF TEXTS ILLUSTRATING
THE HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES

Originally Compiled by the late

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*and now revised, with additions
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INTRODUCTION

"Every discovery, however important and apparently epoch-making, is but the natural and inevitable outcome of a vast mass of work, involving many failures, by a host of different observers."—STARLING.

THIS bibliography is an attempt to bring together in convenient form references to the most important contributions to the literature of medicine and its ancillary sciences, and, by means of annotations, to show the significance of individual contributions in the history and development of the medical sciences. In its construction I have endeavoured to take into account the special needs of research workers, librarians, bibliographers, and students of the history of medicine. The work has been arranged in a manner considered most convenient for the user, while full details of names and dates of authors, important medical eponymic terms, translations and reprints are given wherever possible. Under each subject the important works showing the development of that subject are arranged in chronological order. While such an arrangement makes necessary the occasional duplication of certain details, it has the advantage that each subject, and each entry, are self-contained units, which can be utilized without reference elsewhere. In a comparatively small book such as this only the most important references can be included, but further information can be obtained from the histories of special subjects, which will usually be found at the end of each section.

The classification of the bibliography is, with a few modifications, in accordance with the main headings of the *International Decimal Classification*. Under each subject the entries are arranged in chronological order; in the annotations and indexes references to individual entries are made by means of the entry numbers, and page numbers are never used.

To Sir William Osler belongs the credit of first suggesting such a work as this. The late Fielding H. Garrison carried his suggestion into effect, and the list compiled by him appeared in the *Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office*, Washington, 1912, 2nd Series, xvii, 89-178. Garrison himself wrote that he used the list "as a convenient scaffolding for a book on the history of medicine." Those familiar with his great *Introduction to the History of Medicine* will appreciate the value of the material in that list. Later Garrison revised the list and republished it in the *Bulletin of the Institute of the History of Medicine*, Baltimore, 1933, i, 333-434, entitling it "A Revised Students' Check-List of Texts Illustrating the History of Medicine," and it is this later Check-List which forms the basis of the present work. Much has been added and a little deleted. The Check-List of 1933 contained 4186 entries, of which 3826 have been retained, and to which 1680 new entries have been added. Discarded entries consist principally of references to subjects not directly concerned with medicine, and histories which have since been superseded. Additions include references to important contributions which have been made during the last ten years, to important contributions not included in the earlier Lists, and to recently published histories. Many sections have been expanded, and modern representative works have been added in most sections. The addition of annotations to most entries will, it is hoped, show more clearly the significance of these entries. Another addition is the provision of author and subject indexes.

Much has been omitted which might have been included; it is hoped that nothing has been included which ought to have been omitted. Every effort has been made to check the accuracy of the references and other

data, but this has not been possible in every case. Some of the books and journals mentioned here are not to be found in British libraries, while others have been stored in safe but inaccessible places or have recently been destroyed. The book has benefited from the help and advice of several friends, but responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the information given in it rests solely with the present compiler, who will be grateful for details of errors and omissions.

Permission to use material contained in the *Index-Catalogue* and the *Bulletin of the Institute of the History of Medicine* has been given by Dr. Claudius F. Mayer and by Dr. H. E. Sigerist, to both of whom I am also grateful for their kindly interest in this work. It is not possible here to record all the authorities whose works have been consulted during the preparation of the book. I must, however, acknowledge the valuable information I have obtained from the *Index-Catalogue* and from Garrison's own writings, particularly his *Introduction to the History of Medicine*, which have been indispensable aids. The several publications of Professor C. Singer and Sir Humphry Rolleston, the excellent *Clio Medica* series of histories of special subjects, the volumes of the *Annals of Medical History*, *Medical Classics*, and the *Bulletin of the Institute of the History of Medicine* have yielded valuable information, as also the earlier authorities such as Choulant and Haeser. To all these writers and to the many others whose works I have consulted, I am most grateful.

Among colleagues and friends who have given assistance, I would like particularly to thank Dr. Bernard Samet and Dr. G. Popják for their invaluable help and advice, for their revision of certain sections of the manuscript, and for the patience they have shown towards one who has not the advantage of their knowledge of the subject. Dr. C. C. Norrey Vass has given valuable assistance, particularly on the subject of Physiology, and his advice and help have been always at my service. Advice on other sections has been given by Dr. T. Anwyl-Davies (Venereal Diseases), Mr. R. K. Bowes (Gynaecology; Obstetrics), Dr. T. D. M. Martin (Communicable Diseases), Mr. C. Wilson Peck (Pharmacology), and Dr. E. W. Prosser Thomas (Dermatology). Dr. H. R. Viets has supplied some important details regarding the subject of Neurology. I am greatly indebted to former colleagues at the Royal Society of Medicine, particularly to the Librarian, for permission to use that library, to Mr. W. J. Bishop for much information and advice in connection with the historical sections, to Mr. Geoffrey Hipkins for his careful revision of the proofs, and to Mr. S. Watkins for checking many of the references. Dr. H. John Anderson has also read the proofs, and my wife has helped in the preparation of the indexes. To all these helpers I am most grateful for assistance ungrudgingly given at a most difficult time. I can but hope that this book will in some measure fulfil its object of assisting those who are interested in the record of past achievement and in the further development of medical science. Perhaps it may be considered worthy to serve as a starting-point for something better, to the construction of which both the specialized knowledge of the medical historian and the bibliographical skill of the librarian can at some future date be devoted.

L. T. MORTON

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COLLECTIVE WORKS: OPERA OMNIA

See also 2069-2118, MEDICINE, general works; 4734-4970, SURGERY, general works.

HAMMURABI, *King of Babylon*. The code of Hammurabi, King of Babylon about 2250 B.C. Autographed text, transliteration, translation, glossary, index of subjects, lists of proper names, signs, numerals, corrections, and erasures, with map, frontispiece, and photograph of text, by ROBERT FRANCIS HARPER. Chicago, *Callaghan & Co.*, 1904. 1

The Code of Hammurabi was found among the clay tablets of the library of Ashurbanipal. It was first published in Scheil: *Mémoires de la Délégation en Perse*, Paris, 1902, vol. iv, pp. 4-162. The Code mentions the fees payable to a physician following successful treatment; these varied according to the station of the patient. Similarly, the punishment for the failure of an operation is set out. At least this shows that in Babylon 4000 years ago the medical profession had advanced far enough in public esteem to warrant the payment of adequate fees.

EBERS PAPYRUS. Papyrus Ebers. Das älteste Buch über Heilkunde. Aus dem Aegyptischen zum erstenmal vollständig übersetzt von H. JOACHIM. Berlin, *G. Reimer*, 1890. 2

The Ebers Papyrus dates from about 1552 B.C. The original, now at Leipzig, was discovered about 1862 and was purchased by Georg Ebers in 1873. The papyrus measures 20.23 m. in length and 30 cm. in height. It is the most important medical papyrus yet recovered; it is written in hieratic script and contains the most complete record of Egyptian medicine known. Ebers published a facsimile of the papyrus, with a partial translation, in 1875.

— The Papyrus Ebers. The greatest Egyptian medical document. Translated by B. EBBELL. Copenhagen, *Levin & Munksgaard*, 1937. 3

Best English translation so far published.

WRESZINSKI (WALTER). [1880-]. Der grosse medizinische Papyrus des Berliner Museums (Pap. Berl. 3038) in Facsimile und Umschrift mit Übersetzung, Kommentar, und Glossar. Herausg. von W. WRESZINSKI. Leipzig, *J. C. Hinrichs*, 1909. 4

The Greater German Papyrus (Brugsch Papyrus) dates from about 1300 B.C. The above facsimile reproduction and translation forms vol. 1 of the *Medizin der alten Aegypter* series.

KÜCHLER (FRIEDRICH). Beiträge zur Kenntnis der assyrisch-babylonischen Medizin. Texte mit Umschrift, Übersetzung, und Kommentar von F. KÜCHLER. Leipzig, *J. C. Hinrichs*, 1904. 5

Medical texts from the library of Ashurbanipal, together with German translations. A valuable paper on this subject is M. Jastrow's "The Medicine of the Babylonians and Assyrians," *Proc. Roy. Soc. Med.*, Lond., 1913-14, vii, Sect. Hist. Med., 109-76.

THOMPSON (REGINALD CAMPBELL). [1876-1941.] Assyrian medical texts. From the originals in the British Museum. London, *Oxford Univ. Press*, 1923. 6

Facsimiles of the texts of 660 cuneiform medical tablets, many of which were hitherto unpublished, from the library of Ashurbanipal. The tablets date back to the seventh century B.C. No translations are included, but Thompson has interpreted and systematized many of the texts in a later work, *Proc. Roy. Soc. Med.*, Lond., 1924, xvii, Sect. Hist. Med., 1-34; 1926, xix, Sect. Hist. Med., 29-78.

AYURVEDA. The Ayurvedic system of medicine. By NAGENDRA NATH SEN GUPTA. 3 vols. Calcutta, 1901-07. 7

Ayurveda is the most ancient system of Hindu medicine; only fragments of the original remain. The early Hindus believed it to be of divine origin and ascribed it to Brahma. It dates from circa 1400-1200 B.C.

CHARAKA SAMHITA. [Carakasamhita. Edited by JIVANANDA VIDYASAGARA.] Calcutta, 1896. 8

Sanskrit text. Authorities vary as to the date of Charaka. He is said to have lived at times varying between 800 B.C. and A.D. 78. The Samhita, or Sanhita, is one of the most ancient and complete systems of Hindu medicine to have survived. It is arranged in the form of dialogues between master and pupil and is divided into eight books. Charaka's writing is superior to that of Susruta in the accuracy of his descriptions. What Susruta is to surgery, Charaka is to medicine.

— Charaka Samhita. Translated into English. Published by AVINASH CHANDRA KAVIRATNA. 38 parts. Calcutta, 1892-1905. 9

English version of Charaka Samhita.

SUSRUTA SAMHITA. [Sushruta Samhita. The system of Hindu medicine taught by Dhanwantari. Compiled by Sushruta. Edited and published by PANDIT-KULAPATI JIBANANDA VIDYASAGARA. 5th ed. Calcutta 1909.] 10

Sanskrit text. The Susruta Samhita required a good educational foundation of a student of medicine. The writings of Susruta and Charaka formed the groundwork of all the Hindu medical and surgical systems which followed. The Susruta is divided into six books and contains a fairly accurate description of the human body, besides some surgery.

— An English translation of the Sushruta Samhita, based on original Sanskrit text. Edited and published by KAVIRAJ KUNJA LAL BHISHAGRATNA. with . . . introduction, translation of different readings, notes, etc. 3 vols. Calcutta, 1907-16. 11

HIPPOCRATES. [460-375 B.C.] Oeuvres complètes. Traduction nouvelle avec le texte grec en regard. Par E. LITTRÉ. 10 vols. Paris, J. B. Baillière, 1839-61. 12

Classical philologists consider that many of the writings attributed to Hippocrates were in fact written by members of the Hippocratic School, of which he was one. Hippocrates himself is, by common consent, the greatest physician of all time, the "Father of Medicine." The first complete edition of Hippocrates's works to be printed was issued from Rome by Fabius Calvus in 1525. Aldus printed a Greek edition in 1526. The above Greek-French bilingual represented twenty-two years of continuous labour, is one of the most important editions of Hippocrates extant, and is a permanent memorial of Littré's industry and scholarship.

— The genuine works of Hippocrates. Translated from the Greek, with a preliminary discourse and annotations by FRANCIS ADAMS. 2 vols. London, Sydenham Society, 1849. 13

This is a valuable translation of Hippocrates, although limited to the so-called "genuine works."

— Opera. Edidit J. ILBERG et H. KÜHLEWEIN. 2 vols. Lipsiae, B. G. Teubner, 1894-1902. 14

Garrison considers this the most authoritative edition of Hippocrates in respect of collations and emendations of readings from the known manuscripts.

— Works. With English translation. Edited by W. H. S. JONES and E. T. WITHERINGTON. 4 vols. London, New York. Putnam, 1923-31. 15

The most important English translation of Hippocrates was that published in 1849 by Francis Adams, containing only the so-called "genuine" works. The above bilingual edition, part of the *Loeb Classical Library*, supersedes it in usefulness to the English reader.

ARISTOTLE. [384-322 B.C.] Opera. Edidit ACADEMIA REGIA BORUSSICA. 5 vols. Berolini, Reimer, 1831-70. 16

Greek-Latin bilingual text. Aristotle, at one time tutor to Alexander the Great, was the founder of comparative anatomy. He made many dissections of animals. His views had a profound influence in determining the direction of medical and biological thought, and perhaps no other man has so dominated and advanced science as a whole than Aristotle.

— The works of Aristotle translated into English. Edited by J. A. SMITH and W. D. ROSS. 11 vols. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1908-31. 17

ASCLEPIADES of Bithynia. [124-45 B.C.] Fragmenta. Digessit et curavit C. G. GUMPERT. Vinariae, 1794. 18

After the destruction of Corinth, Greek medicine migrated to Rome. There, before the advent of Asclepiades, the Greek physicians were despised and distrusted. Asclepiades may be said to have established Greek medicine in Rome on a respectable footing. Gumpert has preserved what is left of his writings in the above Greek edition. A list of the known writings of Asclepiades is given by M. Wellman in Pauly-Wissowa's *Real-Encyclopädie*, 1896, iv, 1632.

CELSUS (AULUS AURELIUS CORNELIUS). [53 B.C.-A.D. 7.] De Medicina. Florentiae, Nicolaus [Laurentius], 1478. 19

The *De Medicina* is the oldest medical document after the Hippocratic writings. After the invention of printing it was still considered important, being one of the first medical books to be set up in type. Celsus has left the best account of Roman medicine; he was the first important medical historian. The manuscript of the *De Medicina* was discovered in Milan in 1443.

— De Medicina. With an English translation by W. G. SPENCER. 3 vols. London, Heinemann, 1935-38. 20

Loeb Classical Library. Text in Latin and English.

ARETAEUS the Cappadocian. [A.D. 81-138?] *Tá Σωδούμενα.* The extant works of Aretaeus the Cappadocian. Edited and translated by FRANCIS ADAMS. London, Sydenham Society, 1856. 21

Aretaeus left many fine descriptions of disease; in fact Garrison ranks him second only to Hippocrates in this respect. He was a follower of the "Pneumatic School." His works were first printed in 1554; the valuable edition by Adams includes the Greek text with an English translation.

RUFUS of Ephesus. [circa A.D. 98-117.] De vesicae renumque morbis. De purgantibus medicamentis. De partibus corporis humani . . . nunc iterum typis mandavit GULIELMUS CLINCH. Londini, J. Clarke, 1726. 22

The name of Rufus of Ephesus was known to all mediaeval physicians. In his day he stood out above his contemporaries as a great surgeon. He is particularly remembered for his contribution to the surgery of haemostasis, and also wrote a treatise on gout. Rufus is mentioned by Chaucer's Doctor. Greek-Latin bilingual.

RUFUS of Ephesus. [circa A.D. 98-117.] Oeuvres, texte collationné sur les MSS., traduit pour la première fois en Français avec une introduction. Publication commencée par CH. DAREMBERG, continuée et terminée par CH. EMILE RUELLE. Paris, *Baillière*, 1879. 23

With Greek and Latin texts. First French edition.

ANONYMUS LONDINENSIS. Anonymus Londinensis. Auszüge eines unbekannten aus Aristoteles-Menons Handbuch der Medizin und aus Werken anderer älterer Ärzte. Berlin, *G. Reimer*, 1896. 24

The important B.M. Papyrus 137, found in 1891, was deciphered by Sir Frederick Kenyon; a Greek text edited by Hermann Diels was published in 1893, and the above German translation (by H. Beckh and F. Spät) appeared in 1896. The work is a treatise on medicine, written about A.D. 150. It contains extracts from a lost collection of the opinions of the earlier Greek physicians, and throws some light on early Greek medicine.

GALEN (CLAUDIUS). [A.D. 130-200.] Opera omnia. Ediderunt ANDREAS ASULANUS et J. B. OPIZO. 5 vols. Venetiis, *Aldus et Andreas Socer*, 1525. 25
Greek text. First printed edition of Galen's *Opera omnia*.

— Opera omnia. Editionem curavit C. G. KÜHN. 20 vols. [in 22.] Lipsiae, *C. Knobloch*, 1821-33. 26

The founder of experimental physiology, Galen 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. The above most useful edition of his works contains both Latin and Greek texts.

— Opera omnia. 4 vols. Lipsiae, *B. G. Teubner*, 1914-22. 27
Greek text.

ANTYLLUS. [fl. A.D. 250.] Antylli veteris chirurgi quae apud Oribasium libro xlv, xlv et l leguntur fragmenta. Dissertatio . . . publice defendet F. C. F. WOLZ. Jenae, *typ. Schreiberi* [1842]. 28

One of the most daring and accomplished of surgeons, Antyllus is particularly remembered for his work on the surgery of aneurysm. He was first to recognise two forms of aneurysm—one caused by dilatation and the other following wounding of an artery. Much of his writing is available to us only through the industry of Oribasius, who included it in his compilations.

ORIBASIIUS Sardianus. [A.D. 326-403.] Oeuvres d'Oribase, texte grec, en grande partie inédit . . . traduit pour la première fois en Français par les Drs. BUSSEMAKER et C. DAREMBERG. 6 vols. Paris, *Imp. nationale*, 1851-76. 29

Oribasius was a compiler of existing knowledge rather than an original writer. His output was immense; he compiled an encyclopaedic digest of medicine, hygiene, therapeutics, and surgery from Hippocrates to his own times, in 75 volumes. The unwieldiness of the work was probably the reason why he also wrote a synopsis of it. Only 25 of the 75 volumes have survived; the above edition is probably the best so far published.

— Collectionum medicorum reliquae. 4 vols. Lipsiae, *Teubner*, 1928-31. 30
Contains selections from the writings of medical men the originals of some of whose works no longer exist, and who would have been forgotten, but for the compilations of Oribasius. Writers included are Aganthinus, Antyllus, Apollonius, Archigenes, Athenaeus, Ctesias, Dieuches, Diocles, Dioscorides, Herodotus, Justus, Lycus, Menemachus, Mnesitheus Atheniensis, Mnesitheus Cyzicenus, Oribasius, Philagrus, Philotimus, Philumenus, Sabinus, Xenocrates, Zopyrus.

ALEXANDER of Tralles. [A.D. 525-605.] Alexander von Tralles. Original-Text und Übersetzung von THEODOR PUSCHMANN. 2 vols. Wien, *W. Braumüller*, 1878-79. 31

In the main Alexander Trallianus was a compiler, but some of the work in his *Practica* appears to be his own. His original descriptions of worms and vermifuges make him the first parasitologist. His work was first printed at Lyons in 1504; the present Greek-German text is the best so far published, and includes a biography.

AETIUS of Amida. [A.D. 502-575.] Βιβλίον ἱατρικῶν τόμος α'. Librorum medicinalium tomos primus, primi scilicet libri octo nunc primum in lucem editi. fol. Venetiae, in aed. haeredum A. Manutii et A. Asulani, 1534. 32

In his *Tetrabiblion*, the first printed edition of which is given above, Aetius collected together works of other men which might have been forgotten but for him. Among them may be mentioned Rufus of Ephesus, Antyllus, Leonides, Soranus, Philumenus. In this work is also to be found Aetius's own original work on the treatment of aneurysm by ligation of the brachial artery above the sac. Above work has Greek text; no second volume published.

PAUL of Aegina. [A.D. 625-690.] The seven books of Paulus Aegineta. Translated from the Greek . . . by FRANCIS ADAMS. 3 vols. London, *Sydenham Society*, 1844-47. 33

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 the effects of lead poisoning also comes from him. His work first appeared from the famous Aldine press in Venice in 1528. Above is the first English translation.

— Paulus Aegineta. Edited by I. L. HEIBURG. 2 vols. Lipsiae, *Teubner*, 1921-24. 34
Greek text.

BUDGE (Sir ERNEST ALFRED THOMPSON WALLIS). [1857-1934.] Syrian anatomy, pathology, and therapeutics, or "The Book of Medicines." The Syriac text . . . with an English translation, etc. 2 vols. London, *H. Milford*, 1913. 35

Text and translation of a Syrian manuscript which throws some light on Syrian medicine.

RHAZES. [ABU BEKR MUHAMMAD BEN ZAKHARIAH ALRAZI.] [852-932.] *Liber nonus ad Almansorem, cum commentario SILLANI DE NIGRIS*. [Padua, *B. Valdezochius*] 1476. 36

The *Almansor*, so named after the Prince to whom it was addressed, was a popular text-book and one of the first to be printed. Rhazes ranks with Hippocrates and Galen as one of the founders of clinical medicine. Only one copy of the above edition of his work is known to exist; bought by Sir W. Osler in 1915, it was bequeathed by him to the British Museum. For its full collation, see the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, No. 451. Choulant gives the date of Rhazes's birth as 860.

— *Liber Elhavi seu totum continentis Bubikir Zacharie Errasis filii, traducti ex arabice in latinum per MAG. FERRAGIUM*. [Brescia, *J. Britannicus*] 1486. 37

The *Al-Hawi*, or *Continens*. It is a great encyclopaedia of medicine. The above first Latin translation by Ferragut is the largest and heaviest of the medical incunabula. The original manuscript was in Arabic.

— *Opera parva. Lugduni, V. de Portonariis, 1510*. 38
Contains: *Almansor*; *De aegritudinibus iuncturarum*; *De morbis puerorum*; *Aphorismi*; *Parvum antidotarium*; *De praeservatione ab aegritudine lapidis*; *Liber introductorius parvus in medicinam*; *De sectionibus et cauteriis ac ventosis*; *Synonyma*; *Liber divisionum cum novem capitibus in fine additus, et ab aliis impressoribus semper obmissis*.

HALY BEN ABBAS. [ALI IBN AL-ABBAS.] [930-994.] *Liber artis medicine, qui dicitur regalis. Venetiis, B. Riccius, 1492*. 39

The *Almaleki*, or *Liber regius*, of Haly Ben Abbas was the leading treatise of medicine for a hundred years, when it was displaced by Avicenna's *Canon* (see No. 40).

AVICENNA. [IBN SINA.] [980-1037.] *Libri v canonis medicinae. Romae, typ. Medicea, 1593*. 40

Avicenna is said to have written more than 100 books, most of which have perished. He was a clever physician; he wrote on the aetiology of epilepsy and described diabetes, noticing the sweetish taste of diabetic urine. His *Canon* is the most famous medical text-book ever written. It is a complete exposition of Galenism. Of it Neuburger says, "It stands for the epitome of all precedent development, the final codification of all Graeco-Arabic medicine." The above is an Arabic text.

— *Liber canonis. Mediolani, P. de Lavagna, 1473*. 41

Latin translation by Gerard of Cremona. Choulant mentions two other undated, and probably earlier, editions.

— A treatise on the *Canon of Medicine* incorporating a translation of the First Book. By O. C. GRUNER. London, *Luzac & Co., 1930*. 42

This translation of Book I of the *Canon* is accompanied by a large number of valuable notes and comments on the text, which bring out the close connection between Arabic and Chinese medicine, and the influence which Avicenna had upon many mediaeval scholars.

CONSTANTINE of Africa. [1015-87.] *Opera. 2 vols. Basileae, H. Petrus, 1536-39*. 43

Many of the writings of Constantine were merely translations into Latin of Greek, Arabic, and Jewish writers. His importance lies in the fact that by such latinizing he placed Mohammedan thought and culture at the disposal of European medicine from the twelfth to seventeenth centuries.

AVENZOAR. [ABUMERON.] [1091?-1162.] *Teisir. Venetiis, J. & G. de Gregoriis, 1490*. 44

This is a Latin translation from the Hebrew version of 1280. Avenzoar, the greatest Moslem physician of the Western Caliphate, described the itch-mite, *Acarus scabiei*, serous pericarditis, mediastinal abscess, pharyngeal paralysis, and otitis media. He was the first to attempt total extirpation of the uterus.

AVERROES. [ABU'L WELID MUHAMMAD IBN AHMED IBN RUSHD AL MALIKI.] [1126-98.] *Colliget. Ferrariae, L. de Valentia de Rubeis, 1482*. 45

The *Kitab-al-Kulliyat* or *Colliget* (Book of Universals) was an "attempt to found a system of medicine upon the neo-Platonic modification of Aristotle's philosophy" (Garrison, p. 132). Averroes was the great commentator upon Aristotle, and scholars still turn to him for the interpretation of obscure passages in the great philosopher's writings. He was the last of the great Arab physicians.

SCHOOL OF SALERNO. *Collectio Salernitana . . . raccolti ed illustrati da G. E. T. HENSCHEL, C. DAREMBERG, ed E. DE RENZI. 5 vols. Napoli, Filiae-Sebezio, 1852-59*. 46

The School of Medicine at Salerno dispelled the stagnation of medicine which had persisted throughout the dark ages. Its masters were the first mediaeval physicians to cultivate medicine as an independent science. Many of the documents compiled at the School are included in the above work, having been found in the Breslau Codex of the mid-twelfth century, discovered in 1837. The *Regimen Sanitatis Salernitanum* was among the earlier medical works printed. The School at Salerno was eclipsed by the rise of Montpellier and Bologna to the front rank; it was suppressed by Napoleon in 1811.

SCHOOL OF SALERNO. Magistri Salernitani nondum editi. Ed. PIERO GIACOSA. I vol. and atlas. Torino, *frat. Bocca*, 1901. 47

Reproduction of some of the texts produced at the School of Salerno. In all, it is believed that the total output from the School numbered 100 texts, including the famous poem *Regimen Salernitanum* or *Flos Medicarum*.

— The School of Salerno. *Regimen sanitatis Salernitanum*, the English version by Sir JOHN HARRINGTON. History of the School of Salerno by FRANCIS R. PACKARD, and a note on the prehistory of the *Regimen Sanitatis* by FIELDING H. GARRISON. London, *Oxford Univ. Press*, 1922. 48

ARTICELLA. Articella seu thesaurus operum medicorum antiquorum. Ed. GREGORIUS A VOLPE. Venetiis, *per H. Lichtenstein Coloniensem*, 1483. 49
A collection of classical texts on medicine, written in Latin. Includes works of Hippocrates, Galen, Theophilus, Haly Abbas, Johannitus. A rare undated edition, circa 1478, exists.

HOC VOLUMINE. In hoc volumine hec continentur. Aphorismi Rabi Moysi. Aphorismi Jo. Damasceni. Liber secretorum Hypocratis, etc. Venetiis, J. Pencium de Leucho, 1508. 50

MEDICI ANTIQUI OMNES. Medici antiqui omnes, qui latinis literis diversorum morborum genera et remedia persecuti sunt. Venetiis, *apud Aldi filios*, 1547. 51

Contains selections from the writings of Celsus, Pliny, Soranus, Apuleius, Musa, Priscianus, Trotula, Macer, Caelius Aurelianus, Marcellus Empiricus, Scribonius Largus, Serenus Samonicus, Strabus Gallus.

MEDICAE ARTIS PRINCIPES. Medicae artis principes post Hippocratem et Galenum. Graeci Latinitate donati. Excudebat H. STEPHANUS. 2 vols. Francofurti, *ex H. Fuggeri*, 1567. 52

Contains works of Aretaeus, Rufus of Ephesus, Alexander of Tralles, Paul of Aegina, Oribasius, Sextus Philosophicus, Aetius, Philaretus, Theophilus, Actuarius Zach. fil., Nicolaus Myrepsus Alexandrinus, Celsus, Scribonius Largus, Marcellus Empiricus, Q. Serenus Samonicus.

MEDICI ANTIQUI GRAECI. Medici antiqui graeci . . . omnes a JUNIO PAULO CRASSO latio donati. Basileae, *ex off. P. Pernae*, 1581. 53

Contains works of Aretaeus, Palladius, Rufus of Ephesus, Theophilus.

PARACELSUS. [BOMBASTUS AB HOHENHEIM (AUREOLUS PHILIPPUS THEOPHRASTUS).] [1493–1541.] Sämtliche Werke. . . Herausg. von K. SUDHOFF. 12 vols. München, Berlin, *R. Oldenbourg*, 1922–31. 54

Paracelsus, a much-travelled man, was one of the most remarkable figures in medicine. He was first to write on miners' diseases, to establish the relationship between cretinism and endemic goitre and to note the geographic differences in diseases. Karl Sudhoff, perhaps the greatest of all medical historians, has studied Paracelsus exhaustively and is responsible for the above definitive edition of his works.

— Sämtliche Werke. 4 vols. Jena, *G. Fischer*, 1926–32. 55

Modern German version of Paracelsus by B. Aschner. Paracelsus, the first modern physician to lecture in the vernacular instead of in Latin, discounted Galen and Avicenna. His two great works were *Paramirum*, a treatise dealing with the causes and nature of disease; and *Paragranum*, considered by Sudhoff to be of paramount importance since it expounded the general principles of medicine. Osler says that Paracelsus was "the Luther of medicine, for when authority was paramount he stood out for independent study."

BAILLOU (GUILLAUME DE). [BALLONIUS.] [1538–1616.] Opera medica omnia. 4 vols. Venetiis, *apud A. Jeremiam*, 1734–36. 56

De Baillou, "the first epidemiologist of modern times," foreshadowed much that was afterwards taught by Sydenham. He first described whooping cough and introduced the term "rheumatism." He was Court physician during the reign of Henri IV of France. See the article on Baillou by E. W. Goodall in *Ann. Med. Hist.*, N.Y., 1935, vii, 409–27.

SENNERT (DANIEL). [1572–1637.] Opera. 6 vols. Lugduni, J. A. Huguetin, 1676. 57

Besides giving one of the earliest accounts of scarlatina, Sennert added to our knowledge of scurvy, dysentery, and alcoholism. He was an able clinician but a believer in witchcraft. His *Opera* was first published in 1641; the edition given above is regarded as the best.

WILLIS (THOMAS). [1621–75.] Opera omnia. 2 vols. Genevae, S. de Tournes, 1676–80. 58

Willis was remarkable for his careful clinical observation. He was second only to Sydenham in his day. To him we owe the original descriptions of several conditions.

SYDENHAM (THOMAS). [1624–89.] Opera omnia. Ed. GUILIELMUS ALEXANDER GREENHILL. London, *Sydenham Society*, 1844. 59

Sydenham is one of the greatest figures in internal medicine, and has been called the "Father of English Medicine." His reputation rests to-day on his first-hand accounts of such conditions as the malarial fevers of his times, gout, scarlatina, measles, pneumonia, etc. A better edition of the above work (*editio altera*) appeared in 1846. The original work, printed in 1685, is called *editio altera*; although no earlier edition is known to exist, it is said that one was published in 1683.

- SYDENHAM** (THOMAS). [1624-89.] The works. Translated by R. G. LATHAM. 2 vols. London, *Sydenham Society*, 1848-50. 60
Best English translation of Sydenham's works.
- REDI** (FRANCESCO). [1626-97.] Opere. 7 vols. Venezia, *Remondini*, 1762. 61
Redi was a leading physician in Italy. He is best remembered for his experiments discrediting the theory of spontaneous generation and for his pioneer work in the field of parasitology (see Nos. 234, 2276); see also the article on Redi by R. Cole in *Annals of Med. Hist.*, New York, 1926, viii, 347-59.
- MALPIGHI** (MARCELLO). [1628-94.] Opera omnia. 2 vols. Londini, R. Scott, 1686. 62
Malpighi's name is one of the greatest in medicine. He 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; his name is perpetuated in the "Malpighian bodies." Malpighi was an excellent draughtsman but a poor writer.
- LEEUEWENHOEK** (ANTONJ VAN). [1632-1723.] Ontleding en ontdekkingen. 6 vols. Leiden, 1693-1718. 63
Leeuwenhoek was one of the first and greatest of the microbiologists. Many of his discoveries were communicated by him to the Royal Society in London. He discovered protozoa and bacteria. He is said to have had 250 microscopes and 419 lenses, many of them ground by himself (see also Nos. 235, 391, 894). An English translation of his works appeared in 2 vols. in 1798-1807.
- BAGLIVI** (GIORGIO). [1668-1707.] Opera omnia medico-practica et anatomica. Lugduni, Anisson & J. Posuel, 1704. 64
Baglivi, Professor of Anatomy at Rome, had a short but brilliant career. He wrote *Praxis Medica* and *De Fibra Motrice*, and originated the so-called "solidar" pathology; he also devoted much time to experimental physiology. Baglivi was a strong advocate of specialism.
- STAHL** (GEORG ERNST). [1660-1734.] Theoria medica vera. Halae, lit. Orphanotrophie, 1708 [1707]. 65
(See 66.) A three-volume German translation of the above was published in Berlin in 1831-32.
- . Oeuvres médico-philosophiques et pratiques. 6 vols. Paris, J. B. Baillière, 1859-64. 66
Stahl was responsible for the re-introduction of the idea of a "sensitive soul," propounded by van Helmont. The Stahlian "animism" considered the body to be composed of passive or "dead" substance, which became animated by the soul during life, returning to passivity or "death" on the departure of the soul from the body.
- LANCISI** (GIOVANNI MARIA). [1654-1720.] Opera quae hactenus prodierunt omnia. Genevae, J. A. Cramer et fil., 1718. 67
Lancisi, great Italian clinician, was the first to describe cardiac syphilis; he was also notable as an epidemiologist, 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 (see No. 512).
- HOFFMANN** (FRIEDRICH). [1660-1742.] Opera omnia physico-medica. (Supplementum, etc.). 9 vols. Genevae, *fratres de Tournes*, 1740-53. 68
Hoffmann of Halle was the most important of the Iatromechanists. He believed an ether-like "vital fluid" to be present in the nervous system and to act upon the muscular system, giving them "tonus." Hoffmann wrote much of importance to medicine.
- BOERHAAVE** (HERMANN). [1668-1738.] Opera omnia medica. Venetiis, apud L. Basilium, 1742. 69
Boerhaave had a great reputation as a clinician; he was, in fact, the creator of the modern method of clinical teaching. His writings had an enormous influence during his lifetime. Haller, Cullen, Pringle, van Swieten, and de Haen were amongst his pupils. His greatest work was his *Elementa Chemiae*, published at Leyden in 1732.
- HUXHAM** (JOHN). [1692-1768.] Opera physico-medica. Lipsiae, J. P. Kraus, 1784. 70
Huxham, a Devonshire man, was a pupil of Boerhaave. His most important contributions to medicine were in connection with fevers and infectious diseases. Huxham practised at Plymouth; it is related of him that in order to attract attention he used to arrange to be called from church during service. He would then gallop through the town accompanied by a footman and affecting extreme gravity of demeanour.
- WERLHOF** (PAUL GOTTLIEB). [1699-1767.] Opera medica. 3 vols. Hannoverae, imp. frat. *Helwingiorum*, 1775-76. 71
Werlhof, a contemporary and friend of Haller, is remembered for his classical description of purpura haemorrhagica (see No. 2787). He was Court Physician at Hanover.
- CULLEN** (WILLIAM). [1712-90.] The works. 2 vols. Edinburgh, W. Blackwood, 1827. 72
Cullen was the most conspicuous figure in the history of the Edinburgh Medical School during the eighteenth century. He was an inspiring teacher and was instrumental in founding the Glasgow Medical School in 1744. His clinical lectures were notable as being the first given in the vernacular instead of in Latin. Cullen was also celebrated for his purely scientific knowledge; his chemical lectures were as renowned as his clinical ones.

CAMPER (PIETER). [1722-89.] *Sämmtliche kleinere Schriften.* 3 vols. Leipzig, S. L. *Crusius*, 1784-90. 73

Camper, an artist of skill, made his mark as an anthropologist and craniologist. He discovered the processus vaginalis of the peritoneum and the fibrous structure of the eye, and made several other important contributions to medical science. A French translation of the above appeared in 1803.

HUNTER (JOHN). [1728-93.] *The works of John Hunter.* With notes by J. F. PALMER. 4 vols. and atlas. London, *Longmans*, 1835. 74

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 being based on his own private collection, of which it still contains a large part.

HEWSON (WILLIAM). [1739-74.] *Works.* Edited, with an introduction and notes, by G. GULLIVER. London, *Sydenham Society*, 1846. 75

Hewson was a pupil of the Hunters. In 1769 his memoir on the lymphatics won for him the Copley Medal of the Royal Society. His most important work is probably his "Experimental inquiry into the properties of the blood," 1771 (see also Nos. 896, 1154.)

RUSH (BENJAMIN). [1745-1813.] *Medical inquiries and observations.* 5 vols. Philadelphia, 1789-98. 76

Rush was considered the ablest American clinician of his time. He was a friend of Benjamin Franklin, and one of the signatories of the Declaration of Independence. His many writings are distinguished for their classical style; several are dealt with elsewhere in this bibliography. Rush probably had more influence on American medicine than any other single man.

PURKINJE (JOHANN EVÄNGELISTA). [1787-1869.] *Opera omnia.* Prague, 1918. 77

Purkinje was Professor of Physiology at Prague. Eminent as physiologist and microscopist, he was the first to use the microtome. His discovery of the ganglionic cells in the cerebellum led them to be called "Purkinje cells."

PASTEUR (LOUIS). [1822-95.] *Oeuvres de Pasteur, réunies par Pasteur VALLEY-RADOT.* 7 vols. Paris, *Masson*, 1922-39. 78

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 vaccinations, were fundamental.

CHARCOT (JEAN MARTIN). [1825-93.] *Oeuvres complètes.* 9 vols. Paris, 1888-94. 79

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. Pierre Marie, who died in 1940, was a pupil of Charcot.

LISTER (JOSEPH), 1st Baron Lister. [1827-1912.] *Collected Papers.* 2 vols. Oxford, *Clarendon Press*, 1909. 80

Lister, a pupil of Sharpey, became Professor of Surgery successively at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and King's College, London. He was England's greatest surgeon and the first medical man to be raised to the peerage. The founder of the antiseptic principle in surgery, his work had a profound effect upon modern surgery and obstetrics. It is to be remembered that Oliver Wendell Holmes and Ignaz Semmelweis had both, before Lister, striven without success to obtain the adoption of antiseptics in obstetrics.

(Histories of special subjects will be found under those subjects)

See also 5424-5452, MEDICAL BIOGRAPHY.

CHAMPIER (SYMPHORIEN). [1472-1539.] *De medicinae claris scriptoribus in quinque partibus tractatus.* Lyons, *J. de Campis*, 1506. 81

First history of medicine of any importance and the best for many years after its publication.

DONATI (MARCELLO). [1538-1602.] *De medica historia mirabili libri sex.* Mantuae, per Fr. *Osanam*, 1586. 82

ALPINO (PROSPERO). [1553-1616.] *De medicina Aegyptorum libri quatuor.* Venetiis, apud Fr. *de Franciscis*, 1591. 83

First important work on the history of Egyptian medicine. Alpino became Professor of Botany at Padua after having spent three years in Egypt.

BARTHOLIN (THOMAS). [1616-80.] *De medicis poetis dissertatio.* Hafniae, D. *Pauli*, 1669. 84

— De morbis publicis miscellanea medica. Francofurti, D. *Paulus*, 1672. 85
A study of the diseases mentioned in the Bible.

BLEGNY (NICOLAUS DE). [1652-1722.] *Nouvelles découvertes sur toutes les parties de la médecine . . . par N. DE BLENGNY.* 3 vols. Paris, 1679-81. 86

This was intended as a periodical publication, and was the first in the vernacular.

- CLEYER** (ANDREAS). [*fl.* 1650.] Specimen medicinae sinicae. Francofurti, J. P. Zubrodt, 1682. 87
Cleyer's early study of Chinese medicine includes many interesting plates dealing with Chinese anatomy and pulse-lore.
- FREIND** (JOHN). [1675-1728.] The history of physick from the time of Galen to the beginning of the sixteenth century. 2nd ed., 2 vols. London, J. Walthoe, 1725-27. 88
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 the above 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!
- BOERHAAVE** (HERMANN). [1668-1738.] Methodus discendi artem medicam. Amstelodami, 1728. 89
An introduction to medical literature. The edition of 1751, containing the additions of Haller, is the best.
- LE CLERC** (DANIEL). [1652-1728.] Histoire de la médecine. À La Haye, I. de Klot, 1729. 90
The first large history of medicine. It is still consulted to-day. Le Clerc is sometimes called the "Father of the History of Medicine." The first edition of this work appeared in 1696, but later editions are more useful.
- MIDDLETON** (PETER). [—1781.] A medical discourse, or an historical inquiry into the ancient and present state of medicine. New York, H. Gaine, 1769. 91
The first American contribution to medical history.
- LETTSOM** (JOHN COAKLEY). [1744-1815.] History of the origin of medicine. London, E. & C. Dilly, 1778. 92
- BLUMENBACH** (JOHANN FRIEDRICH). [1752-1840.] Introductio in historiam medicinam literariam. Gottingae, J. C. Dieterich, 1786. 93
- GIORNALE**. Giornale per servire alla storia ragionata della medicina di questo secolo. Dal F. AGLIETTI. Vols. 1-10. Venezia, 1783-95. 94
First periodical devoted to the history of medicine.
- SPRENGEL** (KURT POLYKARP JOACHIM). [1766-1833.] Versuch einer pragmatischen Geschichte der Arzneikunde. 5 vols. Halle, J. J. Gebauer, 1792-1803. 95
A monumental work, full of important information which has been of great assistance to later historians. Includes a useful chronology.
- RICHTER** (WILHELM MICHAEL VON). [1767-1822.] Geschichte der Medicin in Russland. 3 vols. Moskwa, N. S. Wsewolojsky, 1813-17. 96
- HECKER** (JUSTUS FRIEDRICH KARL). [1795-1850.] Geschichte der Heilkunde. 2 vols. Berlin, Enslin, 1822-29. 97
An important early German work on the history of medicine.
- . Der Tanzwuth, eine Volkskrankheit im Mittelalter. Berlin, T. C. F. Enslin, 1832. 98
A study of the dancing mania of the Middle Ages. An English translation of this book appeared in 1837.
- WÜSTENFELD** (HEINRICH FERDINAND). [1808-99.] Geschichte der arabischen Ärzte und Naturforscher. Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1840. 99
- CHINCHILLA Y PIQUERAS** (ANASTASIO). [1801-67.] Anales historicos de la medicina en general, y biográfico-bibliograficos de la española en particular. 4 vols. [in 7]. Valencia, Lopez & Co., 1841-48. 100
- . Historia de la medicina española. Valencia, Lopez & Co., 1841. 101
- RENZI** (SALVATORE DE). [1800-72.] Storia della medicina in Italia. 5 vols. Napoli, tipog. del Filiate-Sebezio, 1844-49. 102
- HECKER** (JUSTUS FRIEDRICH KARL). [1795-1850.] Kinderfahrten, eine historisch-pathologische Skizze. Berlin, A. W. Schade, 1845. 103
- HAESER** (HEINRICH). [1811-84.] Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Medicin und der Volkskrankheiten. Jena, F. Mauke, 1845. 104
The most important German work on the history of medicine and one of the most outstanding contributions. Haeser has been eclipsed only by his fellow-countryman Sudhoff. A third edition of this book, in 3 volumes, appeared in 1875-82.
- PUCINOTTI** (FRANCESCO). [1794-1872.] Storia della medicina. 3 vols. [in 4]. Livorno, M. Wagner, 1850-66. 105

HAESER (HEINRICH). [1811-84.] Geschichte christlicher Krankenpflege und Pflegerschaften. Berlin, *W. Hertz*, 1857. 106

MENIÈRE (PROSPER). [1799-1862.] Etudes médicales sur les poètes latins. Paris, *Germer-Baillière*, 1858. 107

WUNDERLICH (CARL REINHOLD AUGUST). [1815-77.] Geschichte der Medicin. Stuttgart, *Ebner & Seubert*, 1859. 108

BUCKNILL (Sir JOHN CHARLES). [1817-97.] The medical knowledge of Shakespeare. London, *Longmans*, 1860. 109

DJÉLÂL ED-DIN (ABOU SOLEIMAN DÂOUD). La médecine du Prophète. Traduit par N. PERRON. Paris, *Baillière*, 1860. 110
First appeared in *Gaz. méd. d'Algérie*, 1859, iv.

COCKAYNE (THOMAS OSWALD). [1807-73.] Leechdoms, wortcunning, and starcraft of early England. 3 vols. London, *Longmans*, 1864-66. 111

Singer considers this the most important piece of medical scholarship that has so far appeared from the pen of an English writer. Written by a clergyman, it contains a vast amount of material on Western barbarian medicine and on the Anglo-Saxon language. It contains the Herbal of Apuleius, in Anglo-Saxon English, the Leech Book of Bald, etc.

DAREMBERG (CHARLES VICTOR). [1817-72.] La médecine dans Homère. Paris, *Libr. Acad.*, 1865. 112

——. État de la médecine entre Homère et Hippocrate. Paris, *Libr. Acad.*, 1869. 113

——. Histoire des sciences médicales. 2 vols. Paris, *J. B. Baillière*, 1870. 114

Daremborg was one of the most distinguished French medical historians and held the Chair of Medical History at Paris.

LITTRÉ (MAXIMILIEN PAUL EMILE). [1801-81.] Médecine et médecins. Paris, *Didier & Cie.*, 1872. 115

INGERSLEV (JOHAN VILHELM CHRISTIAN). [1835-1918.] Danmarks Laeger og Laegevesen fra de aeldste Tider indtil Aar 1800. Kjøbenhavn, *E. Jespersen*, 1873. 116

WISTRAND (ALFRED HILARION). [1819-74], *et alia*. Sveriges läkare-historia ifrån Konung Gustaf I:s till närvarande tid. Ny föld . . . redig. och utgifven af A. H. WISTRAND, A. J. BRAZELIUS, och CARL EDLING. Stockholm, *P. A. Norstedt & Söner*, 1873-76. 117

First appeared in 1822-24, edited by J. F. Sacklén.

CHÉREAU (ACHILLE). [1817-85.] Le Parnasse médical français. Paris, *A. Delahaye*, 1874. 118
Dictionary of French medical poets.

TONER (JOSEPH MEREDITH). [1825-96.] Contributions to the annals of medical progress and medical education in the United States before and during the War of Independence. Washington, *Govt. Printing Office*, 1874. 119

ROHLFS (HEINRICH). [1827-98.] Geschichte der deutschen Medicin. 4 vols. Stuttgart, *F. Enke*, 1875-77. 120

BAAS (JOHANN HERMANN). [1838-1909.] Grundriss der Geschichte der Medicin. Stuttgart, *F. Enke*, 1876. 121

Until superseded by Garrison, Baas's book was the most important one-volume text on the history of medicine. For an expert evaluation of it, see Garrison's *History*, page 884. An English translation by H. E. Handerson, was published in New York in 1889.

CLARKE (EDWARD HAMMOND). [1820-77], *et alia*. A century of American médecine 1776-1876. By EDWARD H. CLARKE, H. J. BIGELOW, S. D. GROSS, T. GAILLARD THOMAS, and J. S. BILLINGS. Philadelphia, *H. C. Lea*, 1876. 122

LECLERC (LUCIEN). [1816-93.] Histoire de la médecine arabe. Paris, *E. Leroux*, 1876. 123

HOLMES (OLIVER WENDELL). [1809-94.] Medical essays: 1842-82. Boston, *Houghton Mifflin & Co.*, 1883. 124

"The most important American book dealing with the history of medicine: up to its day" (Garrison)

BLACK (WILLIAM GEORGE). [1857-1932.] Folk-medicine: a chapter in the history of culture. London, *E. Stock*, 1883. 125

Folk-lore Society Publication No. 12. The authoritative English work on medical folk-lore.

- PUSCHMANN** (THEODOR). [1844-99.] Die Medicin in Wien während der letzten 100 Jahre. Wien, *M. Perles*, 1884. 126
- FLORES** (FRANCISCO A.). Historia de la medicina en México. 3 vols. México, 1886-88. 127
- CHARCOT** (JEAN MARTIN) [1825-93] and **RICHER** (PAUL MARIE LOUIS PIERRE) [1849-1933.] Les démoniaques dans l'art. Paris, *A. Delahaye & E. Lecrosnier*, 1887. 128
- Charcot was a talented artist; he collaborated with Richer, artist at La Salpêtrière, in the production of interesting books on disease and deformity as portrayed by artists, books which have put the study of medicine in relation to art upon a sound footing.
- Les difformes et les malades dans l'art. Paris, *Lecrosnier & Babé* 1889. 129
- PETERSEN** (JACOB JULIUS). [1840-1912.] Hauptmomente in der älteren Geschichte der medicinischen Klinik. Kopenhagen, *A. F. Høst*, 1890. 130
- LEMOS** (MAXIMIANO DE). Historia da medicina em Portugal. 2 vols. Lisboa, *M. Gomes*, 1891. 131
- MITCHELL** (SILAS WEIR). [1829-1914.] The early history of instrumental precision in medicine. New Haven, *Tuttle, Moorehouse & Tuttle*, 1892. 132
- BARTELS** (MAXIMILIAN CARL AUGUST). [1843-1904.] Die Medicin der Naturvölker. Leipzig, *T. Grieben*, 1893. 133
- CANNIFF** (WILLIAM). [1830-1910.] The medical profession in Upper Canada, 1783-1850. Toronto, *W. Briggs*, 1894. 134
- Rescues from oblivion many historical facts and discusses the pioneer medical men of Canada. Biographies of many famous physicians of Canada are included.
- WITHINGTON** (EDWARD THEODORE). [1860-] Medical history from the earliest times. London, *Scientific Press*, 1894. 135
- A popular and very accurate short history of medicine; although it does not go beyond the early nineteenth century, it is one of the finest short works on medical history.
- FLETCHER** (ROBERT). [1823-1912.] Medical lore in the older English dramatists and poets. *Bull. Johns Hopk. Hosp.*, Baltimore, 1895, vi, 73-84. 136
- Fletcher, who was born in Bristol, England, assisted J. S. Billings in the creation of the *Index-Catalogue*.
- BAAS** (JOHANN HERMANN). [1838-1909.] Die geschichtliche Entwicklung des ärztlichen Standes. Berlin, *F. Wreden*, 1896. 137
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