

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
and annotations, by*

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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* (Par. 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.