

Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine



Amputation of the Leg: A Brief History of the Surgery with Emphasis on the War of the Rebellion

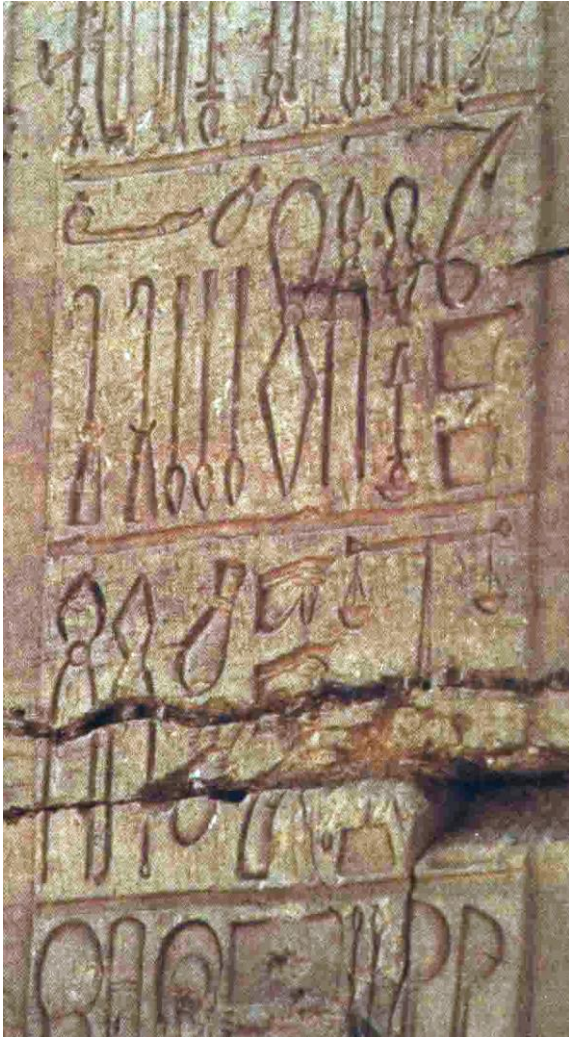
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Egyptian surgical instruments and circumcision



Surgery = Greek words for hand *cheir* and work *ergon*.



Obsolete spelling: Chirurgery

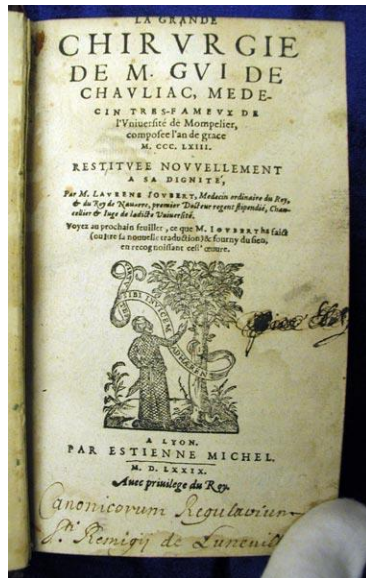


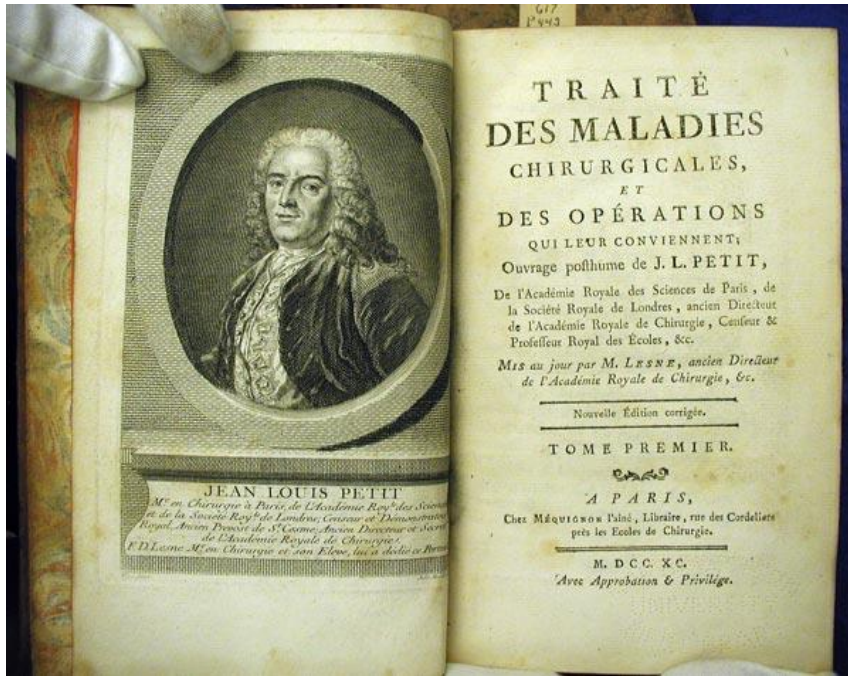


Guy de Chauliac (ca. 1300-1368)

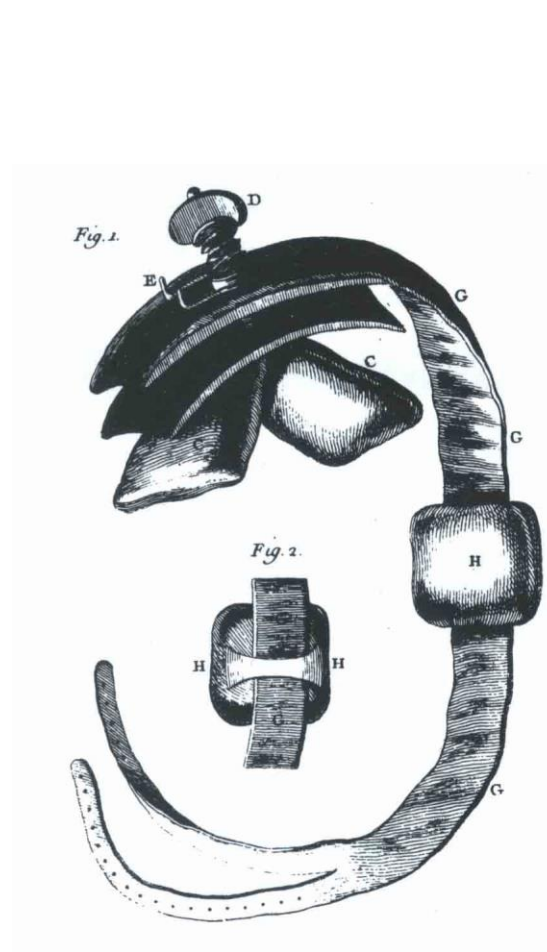


Ambroise Paré (1510?-1590)





Jean Louis Petit, 1674-1750



Petit screw tourniquet

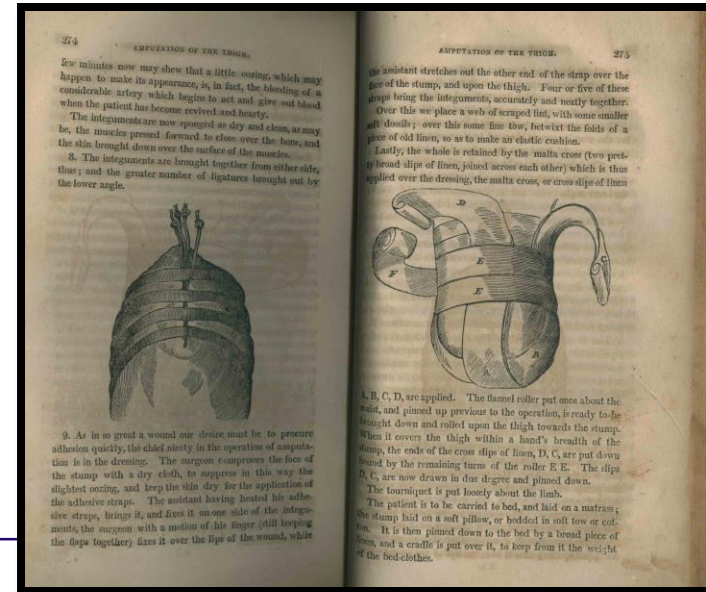
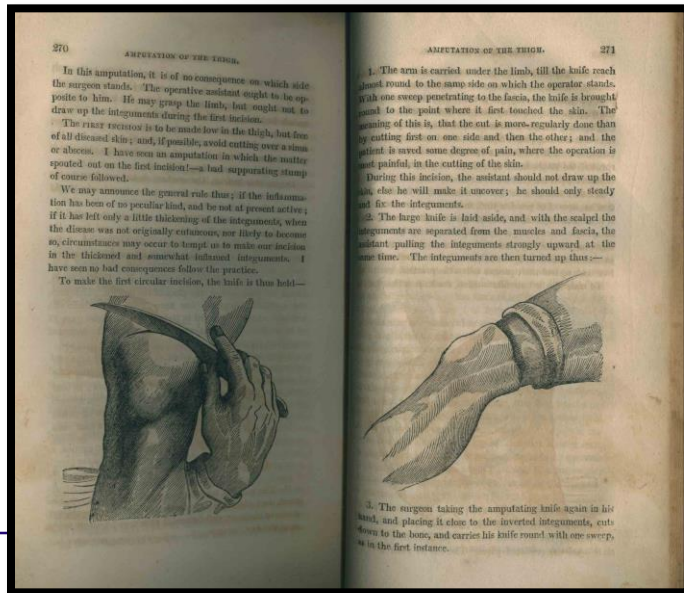
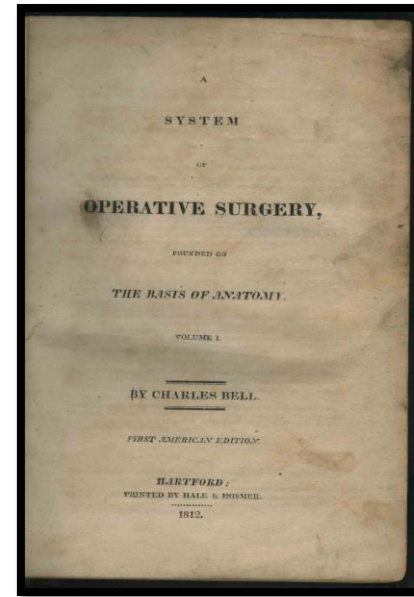


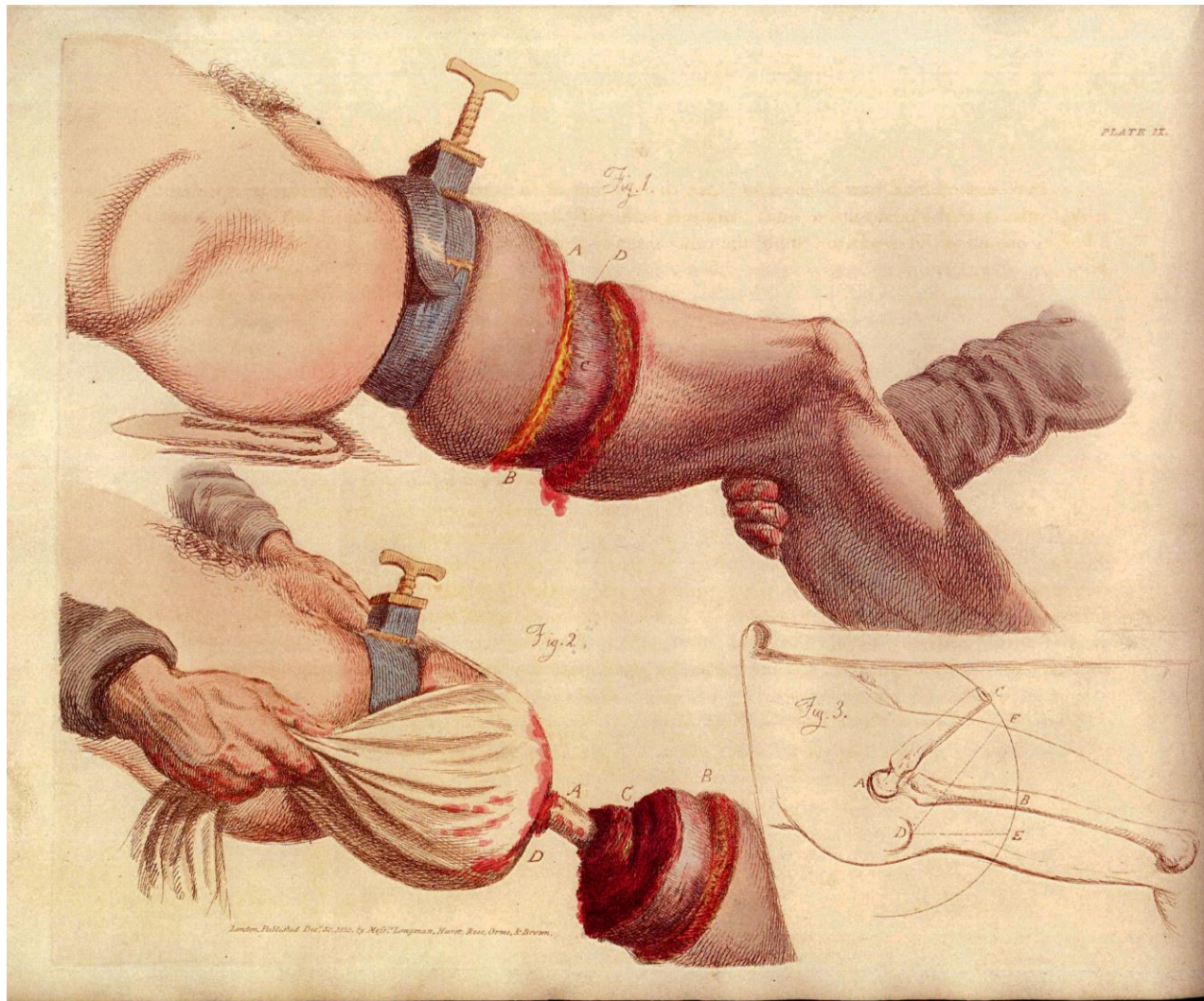
Lorenz Heister, 1683-1758



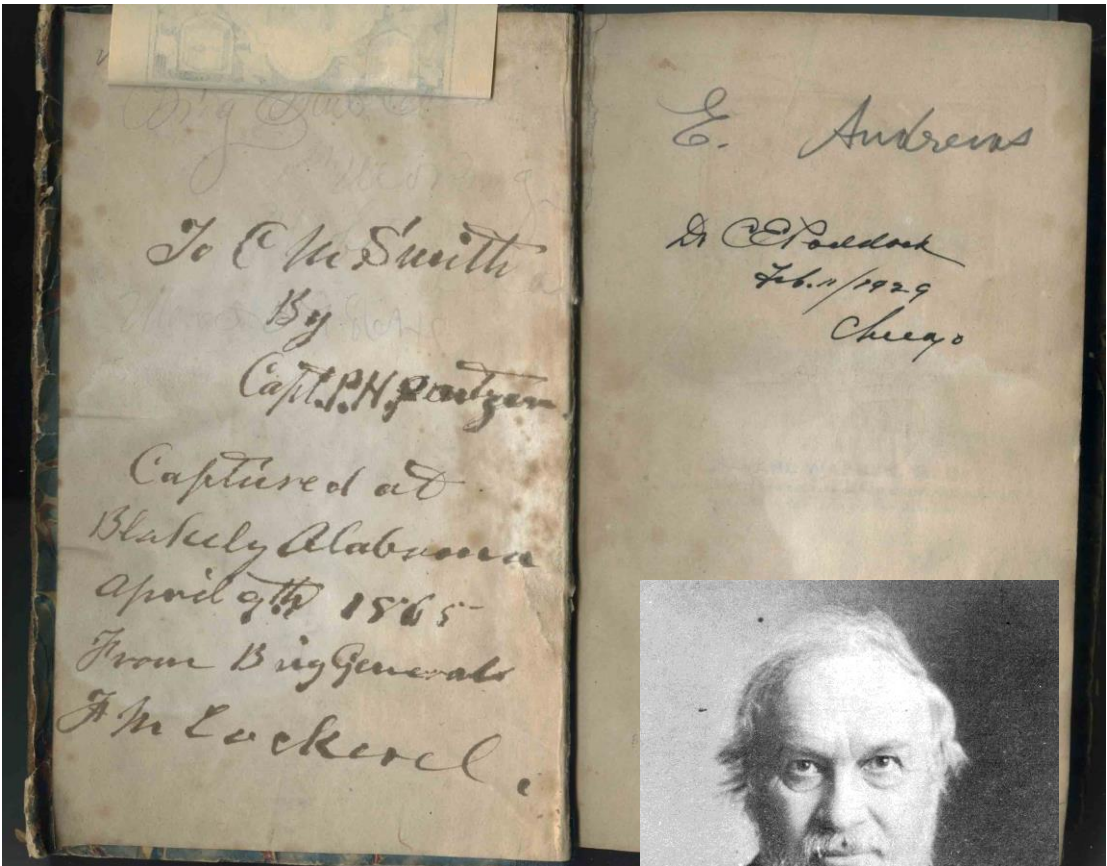
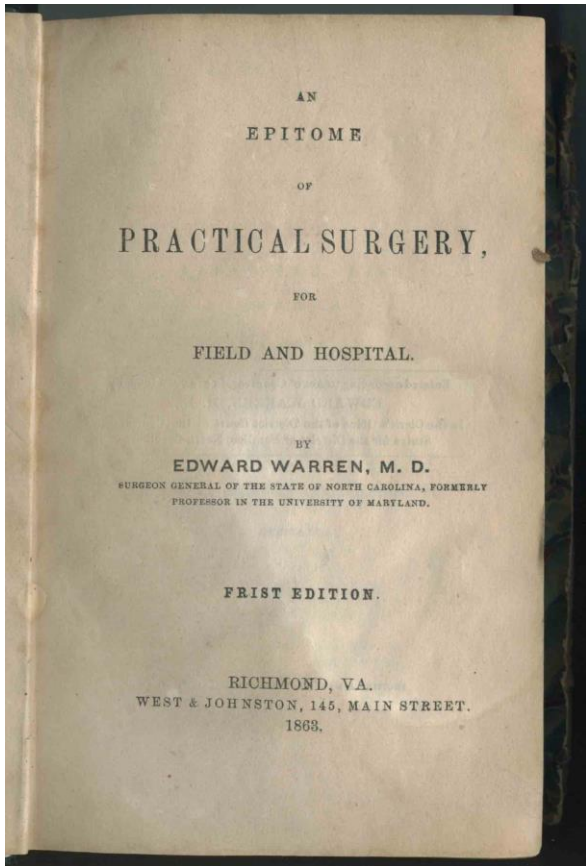


Sir Charles Bell, 1774-1842





Illustrations of the great operations of surgery. 1821.



Edward Warren, 1828-1893

Edmund Andrews, 1824-1904

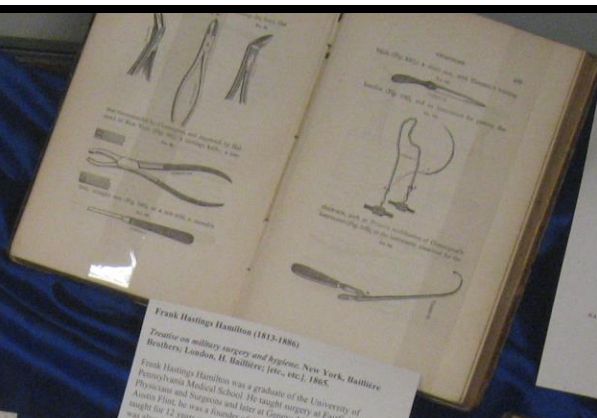


John Theodora Heard (1836-1906)
Civilian correspondence, 1867-1865

J. Theodora Heard was educated in the Boston Latin School and at the completion he served as a surgeon in the army in the autumn of 1859. After he returned the study of medicine in Dublin and Paris.

At the breaking out of the Civil War Dr. Heard went to the front as assistant surgeon of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers. He was assigned as brigade surgeon of the First Brigade, Second Division of the First Army Corps. In October of 1862 he became assistant surgeon of the Second Division of the same corps. He was successively transferred to the First Army Corps, surgeon-in-chief of the Artillery Reserve in the Army of the Potomac, and afterward medical director of the Fourth Army Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, with the rank of major-general, respectively for faithful and meritorious services during the war and afterward by act of Congress, February 25, 1865.

He took part in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Va., Harpersburg Station, Pennsylvania Gap, the second Bull Run, South Mountain, Maryland, Antietam, Frederickburg, Va., Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Nashville, Tenn.

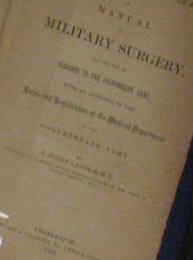
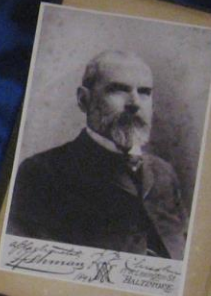
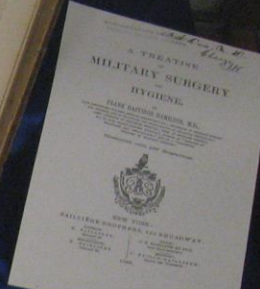


Frank Hastings Hamilton (1813-1886)
Treatise on military surgery and hygiene, New York, Baillière, Telford, & Co., 1865.

Frank Hastings Hamilton was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. He taught surgery at Fairfield College of Maine from 1837 to 1840 and later at Geneva Medical College. He taught for 12 years until relocating to Brooklyn in 1840. With the *Practical and Theoretical Treatise on the Treatment of Fractures* he was the subject in English. It was printed in seven editions and translated into French and German. In 1847, while still in Buffalo, Hamilton was with the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, Hamilton was appointed assistant surgeon in military surgery. On February 9, 1863, he was appointed to the rank of major and transferred to the Long Island College Hospital later in the year. He was appointed to the chair of military medicine, the first department of its kind to be established in this country.

His able and comprehensive volume, *Treatise on military surgery and hygiene*, is based on his 1865 work and is considered to be a new work rather than a revised edition of the former due to extensive changes and additions.

In 1871, under the direction of the U.S. Sanitary Commission, he edited the *Sanitary Manual of the War of the Rebellion*.



J. Julian Chisolm (1830-1903)
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. Charleston, Evans & Cogswell, 1861.

Chisolm was the foremost surgeon in the Confederate States military surgery manual went through three editions.

Surgeon and oculist, Dr. Chisolm was born in Charleston, South Carolina. He received his medical degree from the Medical College of Paris (1850) and continued his studies in London, Milan and in European military hospitals.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he received the first Confederate military commission issued to a medical officer and attended the Battle of Fort Sumter. His *Manual of Military Surgery* was presented to the Confederate Surgeon-General, Samuel Preston Moore, while the Battle of Bull Run was fought. Chisolm's manual is regarded as one of the most famous artifacts in the history of Civil War medicine.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Report of the Sick and Wounded for the Week ending Tuesday, the 11th day of September 1862.

NAME	REG'T	COMP'Y	ORGANIZATION	REMARKS
100	100	100	100	100
101	101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105	105
106	106	106	106	106
107	107	107	107	107
108	108	108	108	108
109	109	109	109	109
110	110	110	110	110

Handwritten notes and letters, including a letter dated December 7, 1862, and a report on the preservation of health in armies.

John Ordronaux (1830-1908)
Hints on the preservation of health in armies, for the use of volunteer officers and soldiers. New York, Appleton, 1861.

An 1850 graduate of Dartmouth College, Ordronaux then proceeded to Harvard Law School, 1852, then earned his MD at the National Medical School in 1859.

During the Civil War Ordronaux served as an army surgeon stationed in New York. He also acted as a military medical advisor and between 1861 and 1863 he published two textbooks on the health of armies, and an instruction manual of medical criteria for examining recruits.

Samuel Preston Moore (1813-1889)
A manual of military surgery: prepared for the use of the Confederate States Army by order of the Surgeon-General, Richmond, Ayers & Co., 1863.

Samuel Preston Moore, graduated from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in 1834 and quickly became assistant surgeon for the frontier regions of the country, including Missouri, Kansas, Florida, and the Texas-Mexico border. While serving in the Mexican War (1846-48), who was quite impressed with his organizational and disciplinary abilities.

Moore was promoted to surgeon in 1849 and remained in this position through the 1850s. However, like many Southern officers in the United States Army, he was in crisis at the brink of the Civil War. When his army and moved to Arkansas to open a private practice and to avoid fighting against a country he had devoted so much of his life to. However, he began receiving personal requests from Jefferson Davis to join the Confederate army. Davis' descriptions of the war...

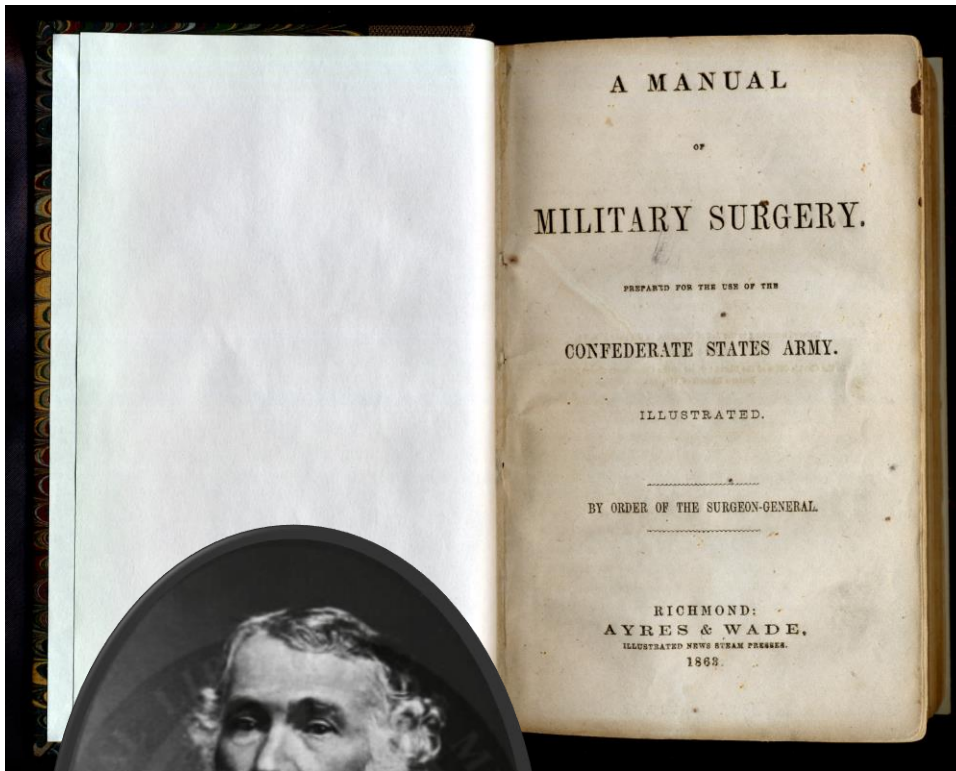


CHAPTER III
 PREVENTION OF DISEASE

PREVENTION OF DISEASE	REMARKS
1. Cleanliness of person and clothing.	Should be made to be a habit.
2. Cleanliness of the camp.	Should be made to be a habit.
3. Cleanliness of the food.	Should be made to be a habit.
4. Cleanliness of the water.	Should be made to be a habit.
5. Cleanliness of the air.	Should be made to be a habit.
6. Cleanliness of the soil.	Should be made to be a habit.
7. Cleanliness of the animals.	Should be made to be a habit.
8. Cleanliness of the insects.	Should be made to be a habit.
9. Cleanliness of the plants.	Should be made to be a habit.
10. Cleanliness of the minerals.	Should be made to be a habit.



Military Style Surgery Kit, circa 1862. Ford & Company, Philadelphia.



Samuel Preston Moore,
1813-1889

*A manual of military surgery:
prepared for the use of the
Confederate States Army by order
of the Surgeon-General. Richmond,
Ayers & Wade, 1863.*

