

## IN MEMORIAM.

PAUL F. MUNDE, M.D., LL.D.

BORN SEPTEMBER 7, 1846; DIED FEBRUARY 7, 1902.

THE day before his death Dr. Mundé called his daughter to his bedside, and, after telling her how fully he realized his condition, went on to say that, as he would probably die before midnight, he wished to dictate the form in which notices of his death should appear in the newspapers of the next day. He was moved to do this because, as he said, he did not wish anything entered beyond a brief mention of the fact, and also because he wished to spare his wife and children the distress inseparable from such duties. Soon after this act was done he bade his family good-by and died as only they die who are at peace with themselves and the world. His aversion to panegyric, coupled with the direct and simple manner in which he surrendered his life, puts a check upon any one who attempts to write in memory of him; therefore, if those who loved him find too little in this mention of his life, let them put it down to the desire to meet his wishes, and not to lack of matter or lack of inclination to clothe and present it in fitting form.

Paul Fortunatus Mundé was born in Dresden, Saxony, September 7, 1846. His father was Dr. Charles Mundé, his mother Bertha von Horneman. She was the daughter of Baron von Horneman, Councillor to the King of Saxony. Charles Mundé was a strenuous man, with a full share of courage and energy to back it. We are not surprised, therefore, to find, when the wave of discontent and revolution which swept over Middle Europe in 1848 and 1849 reached Saxony, that he was quickly in the midst of it, doing his utmost to promote and push forward the cause of liberalism. The defeat which befell the revolutionists was promptly followed with prosecution and persecution; so, a price upon his head, the political refugee Charles Mundé, with wife and three-year-old child, sought shelter in America. He had a full and distinguished company, however, seeing that from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, from the Carpathians to the

Atlantic, each country was then hastening its quota of refugees to the same shore.

Florence, Mass., was selected by Dr. Mundé as his resting place, and there, in its invigorating climate, Paul Mundé completed the foundations of his fine physique. He entered the Boston Latin School in 1860, and, in an atmosphere which had seen the beginnings of so many striking personalities, he expanded and developed into the ardent, strenuous, honorable man he lived and died. In 1863 he entered the Medical School of Yale University. But he could not wait to graduate; war was in the air, and his heredity asserted itself. He must see some fighting, so he sought and secured a place as "acting medical cadet" in the Union army. To his infinite disappointment, he found himself back in Boston, to which place he was ordered for duty. He was not to be frustrated, however, in this fashion, if he could find a way to prevent it, so he wrote direct to Mr. Lincoln and besought a transfer to the front. The President took the trouble to send him an answer direct, which was about the only part of the affair that offered consolation. He told the young aspirant that no doubt he was a good, serviceable man, well fitted for his work, and, as just then such people were needed at the rear, he must stay where he was.

At the close of the war he resumed his medical studies, this time at the Harvard Medical School, graduating with high honors in 1866. He went at once to Germany, where for the succeeding seven years he pursued his work and studies. The first thing he did was to enter the Bavarian Contingent of the Austrian army, the Austrian-Prussian war being then in progress. He served as an assistant volunteer surgeon throughout this contest, and at its close had the honor to receive the Medal of Honor for distinguished services on the field of battle in the line of his duty to the wounded. After being mustered out (1867) he became resident physician in the Maternity Hospital at Würzburg and assistant to Scanzoni. He remained nearly three years in intimate relation with this distinguished surgeon, and acquired a groundwork and an impress which turned him into the channel of professional work which he finally took and kept till the end of his life.

No doubt he would have come back to America in 1870, but the Franco-Prussian war was beginning. This was a temptation which Mundé's ardent nature could not resist, so at the outbreak of hostilities we find him again with the Bavarian Contingent,

-serving now as battalion surgeon with the rank of major. Four years before he and his comrades had been marching and fighting against the Prussian crown prince; now they were with him against the French. Had Mundé been given to talking of his exploits and adventures, what a delightful and thrilling story could he have given of his days with the German army! Beginning with Saarbrück, he went on through Worth to Sedan, seeing as much as a subordinate could see of all the doings and undoings which marked the action of the perfect machine of which he was a part, as it bore down, enveloped, and finally captured the unfortunate army which the gallant MacMahon had the misfortune to lead.

We next find Mundé before Paris, taking his part in the siege. This, as the world knows, dragged on through the winter of 1870-1871. The Bavarians did their share of the work. So the young surgeon had his hands full, not only of wounded, but also of the inevitable quota of sick. He secured a good building for a field hospital and soon had it organized and equipped. One day, during a lull in the fighting on his part of the line, after finishing his morning rounds at the hospital, he rode off to headquarters in order to see about some delayed supplies. Returning a few hours afterward, he saw that his hospital was on fire. Riding forward rapidly, he learned that all the inmates except two in a remote part of the structure had been removed. It was reported to him that access to these was cut off by the fire, and therefore they had been abandoned. Without hesitation he plunged into the building, and, after groping about, succeeded in finding and rescuing them. For this act the emperor bestowed upon him the Iron Cross. Here was a man who had served through two wars, each of paramount importance, had won the Medal of Honor in one and the Iron Cross in the other—decorations of such importance and grade that the mere mention of them is sufficient to stamp the possessor a remarkable personage. And yet it is doubtful if any one outside of Dr. Mundé's closest intimates was aware of the fact that he had won them.

With the fall of Paris, and the withdrawal of the German forces, Dr. Mundé resigned his commission—peace having been declared—and took up his studies at Heidelberg. From there he went to Berlin, thence to Vienna, London, Edinburgh, and Paris. At all of these places he familiarized himself with the work of the men who were engaged especially in the departments of obstetrics and diseases of women, so that when he returned to America

in 1873 there was no one better fitted than he to take up this work and continue it. Their practice did not satisfy his ambition, so we find in 1874 that he took editorial charge of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS. The manner in which he fulfilled the duties of this position is fully attested by the high place this journal reached and held under his guidance; and when he retired from the editorship he found that the list of subscribers had risen from four hundred to over five thousand.

He was a very important and active agent in the formation of the American Gynecological Society, being its Secretary, which means that he did pretty much all the work not included in the actual preparation of the papers presented or covered by the functions of a presiding officer. Later he became President of this Society. Meanwhile he had been made President of the New York Obstetrical Society and had served as Vice-President of the British Gynecological Society; had also become a member of the German Gynecological Society and a Corresponding Fellow of the Obstetrical Societies of Philadelphia, Leipzig, and Edinburgh. He was, of course, a member of the two leading societies of his own city, the County Medical and the Academy of Medicine. He devoted a great deal of his time to the development of the Gynecological Service at Mt. Sinai Hospital, and such was his success that he kept it fully abreast the work being done in this specialty throughout the world. His many contributions in this direction—viz., some hundred separate articles bearing on obstetrics and gynecology, and two valuable completed works, "Minor Surgical Gynecology" and a "Practical Treatise on Diseases of Women," the latter written in conjunction with Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas—bear ample testimony to his well-placed industry in this direction. When the New York Polyclinic was formed it was but natural to find Mundé among its leading teachers. Dartmouth College secured his services as Professor of Gynecology, later marking its appreciation and approval of his work by conferring upon him the degree of LL.D.

Whenever Mundé, in a gathering of his peers, rose to speak he had prompt and careful attention. He was honest of thought, courteous of speech, not diffuse but direct. Shams he detested; therefore speech for effects outside his audience he loathed. He had a ready temper, as all right-conditioned men do have, but he knew its uses. Loyal, generous, kindly, he could fight a good fight and then, like the gentleman that he was, neither sulk over defeat nor exult over victory.

The limitations which govern such mention as we have been allowed to make of Dr. Mundé force me to a close; but a word must be uttered as to the side of his nature which was turned homeward. Domestic happiness was his to the fullest extent—a happiness in keeping with the antecedents and aspirations of cultivated refinement. Wife and children found in him not merely the help which comes as husband and father, but that kind of inspiring help which a vigorous, healthy, courageous, high-minded personality always sheds around it. And this he carried with him wherever he went. One need not wonder, then, that in the outside world he wielded a strong influence over a strong following even up to the day of his death. When such men die, a great and good thing goes out of the world—and yet goes not wholly, for something is left, which is, "*Example.*"

W. M. POLK.

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RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE NEW YORK OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY,  
MEETING OF MARCH 11, 1902.

*Resolved,* That in the death of Dr. Paul F. Mundé we have lost an old friend and comrade, who for over a quarter of a century has been foremost in our councils and scientific work. Strong and aggressive in his personality, but always generous and warm-hearted, we shall remember him as one who rose by his own efforts to a place of great honor, but never lowered his standard of professional duty.

*Resolved,* That this resolution be inserted in our minutes and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Fellow.

J. E. JANVRIN, M.D.,  
CLEMENT CLEVELAND, M.D.,  
HENRY C. COE, M.D.,

*Committee.*

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MT. SINAI  
HOSPITAL, FEBRUARY 9, 1902.

*Whereas,* The Almighty in His infinite wisdom has removed from among us Paul F. Mundé, who for the past twenty-six years has been connected with Mt. Sinai Hospital as a member of its Medical Staff in the capacity of Gynecologist;

*Whereas,* He devoted to the cause which this institution repre-

sents much of his time, thought, and unremitting labor during the prime of his manhood: therefore,

*Be it Resolved*, That the Board of Directors take this means to record their high appreciation of the ever-conscientious and self-sacrificing devotion of this eminent physician, who during his service has acquired the profound gratitude of the Board of Directors and the patients who came under his charge;

That the Hospital has lost in him a friend, worker, and scientist;

That sincere condolence is hereby tendered to the bereaved family;

That the flag on the Hospital Building be lowered to half-mast until after the funeral;

That these resolutions be published and spread upon the minutes and a copy thereof be presented to the family of the deceased.

ISAAC WALLACH,

*President.*

LOUIS M. JOSEPHthal,

*Secretary.*

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF  
MT. SINAI HOSPITAL.

Death has taken our beloved teacher, friend, and helper, Dr. Paul F. Mundé, in the fulness of his fame and power. His universal kindness, his never-failing courtesy, his generosity, and, above all, his loyalty, rendered him dear to every member of the Mt. Sinai Alumni Association. We shall never forget the lessons learned at his hand and enforced by his precept. We are better physicians and better men for having lived in close contact with him. In the sorrow that we personally feel we extend to the family our sympathy, most heartfelt and sincere, realizing, however, that it is impossible "to gild a grief with words."

SAMUEL M. BRICKNER, M.D.,

ALBERT A. BERG, M.D.,

CHARLES GOODMAN, M.D.,

MARTIN M. WARE, M.D.,

*Committee.*

FEBRUARY 24, 1902.



*Paul F. Hurdé.*

IN MEMORIAM.

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PAUL F. MUNDÉ, M.D., LL.D.

DIED FEBRUARY 7, 1902.

BY MATTHEW D. MANN, M.D.,  
*Buffalo, N. Y.*

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IN the year that the writer of this memoir returned to New York to begin practice he first became acquainted with Dr. Mundé. The acquaintance soon ripened into a friendship which strengthened as time went on, being only partly interfered with by the writer's removal from New York. For nearly thirty years we were in frequent communication. For six years we lived close neighbors. We helped each other in our first operations; we used the same instruments and read the same books. The positive character of Dr. Mundé, impressed as it was by nature and by his German training, with a strong love for work and a desire to be thorough and to get to the bottom of things, undoubtedly had a great influence on the writer as well as on many others who were brought in close contact with him. This, then, must be my excuse for undertaking the delicate task of sketching his life. Probably few knew and understood him better. I am sure none admired him more or had closer feelings of friendship.

Paul Fortunatus Mundé was a native of Dresden, Germany, where he was born on September 7, 1846. His father, to whom he bore a strong resemblance, was Dr. Charles Mundé; his mother was Bertha Von Hornemann, daughter of Baron Von Hornemann, councillor to the King of Saxony. The father was a man of strong feelings, with plenty of energy and courage. He became involved in the revolutionary move-



ments of 1848-49, and used his utmost endeavors in the cause of liberty and reform. When defeat came to his copatriots he found himself forced to flee, with a price upon his head. With many other valiant men he sought liberty in the new land beyond the sea, taking his wife and only child, the three-year-old boy, with him.

The refugees settled in Florence, Massachusetts. There the father conducted a sanatorium, living there for many years, ultimately returning to Germany. He lived long enough to see and be proud of his son's success.

In these healthful surroundings Paul passed his boyhood, strengthening the foundations of the fine physique which he inherited from his father. About 1860 he went to Boston to attend the famous Boston Latin School. In 1863, when scarcely seventeen years of age, he entered the Medical Department of Yale University. With a war in progress he could not be content to sit idly by and see others do the fighting. His heredity would not permit of this; he must take a hand. In 1864 he secured a place as acting medical cadet in the Union Army, and thus began his military career, which was to lead him, before its end, to take part in the three most important wars of the latter part of the century—an experience which has not been often repeated, and which marks some of the characteristics of the man, especially his energy and determination, and perhaps, also, his love of adventure. Soon after his appointment he was ordered to Boston. This did not suit his ardent, restless nature. He wanted to see real fighting. To this end he wrote to President Lincoln to obtain an order to be sent to the front. He received a personal reply from the President to the effect that just as good men were wanted at the rear as at the front, and, therefore, he must obey orders and stay where he was sent. The President's reply was some consolation, but did not satisfy his longing for active service. He was destined, however, to see all that he wanted of that by and by. After six months' service he again took up his medical studies, changing to the Harvard School, from which he was graduated with high honors in 1866.

The succeeding seven years he spent in Germany. The old war spirit revived with the war of 1866, and he volunteered and was appointed assistant surgeon in the Bavarian Army

in the war between Prussia and Austria. At the close of the war he was mustered out, receiving the medal of honor for distinguished services in tending the wounded on the field of battle.

He next became resident physician at the Maternity Hospital in Wurzburg and assistant to Professor Scanzoni. Here he remained from 1867 to 1870. Under this distinguished gynecologist he had his attention turned to that specialty, and in the three years spent there he undoubtedly received impressions which greatly influenced his career in after-life.

In 1870 the war flame was again lighted in Europe, and Mundé's ardent nature led him at once to join the army. Again he was with the Bavarian Army, this time as battalion surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant. He changed his allegiance, for now he was fighting under his old-time foe, the Prussian Crown Prince, against the French. He took a very active part in the campaign, and was at Sedan and in several other battles.

In the siege of Paris, which followed, he became more prominent. He was put in charge of a field hospital, which was in a large building in a village. One morning, after finishing his rounds in the hospital, he rode away to headquarters on a matter of business. Returning later, he saw that his hospital was on fire. Coming rapidly up, he was informed that all the inmates had been removed except two in one of the upper stories. He was told that the fire had cut off all access to these and that they had been abandoned. Instantly he rushed into the burning building, and, notwithstanding the dense smoke, succeeded in bringing them both out. For this act Emperor William gave him the iron cross. The medal of honor which he won in the Austrian War, together with this new honor, were enough to have turned the heads of some men with an idea of their own importance; but, intimate as was the writer with Dr. Mundé through a long series of years, he never heard him mention either of these honors, and never knew of the fact of their reception until he read it after his death. This but showed the modesty of the man.

At the close of the war, Mundé took up his studies at Heidelberg. After spending some time there he went to Berlin, and afterward to Vienna, where he spent nearly two years (taking the degree of master of obstetrics, in December, 1871),

and later to London, Edinburgh, and Paris. His interest was now concentrated on obstetrics and gynecology, and in each place he sought all that was new on these subjects.

In 1873 he returned to America and took up practice in New York, determined from the start to devote himself, as soon as he could afford it, to obstetrics and gynecology. On November 11, 1873, he married Miss Eleanor Claire Hughes, of New Haven, Connecticut.

His first office was at 207 West Forty-sixth Street. He moved to 20 West Forty-fifth Street in 1874, and lived there the remainder of his life. Having few friends in New York, practice came slowly. At first he did general practice, but gradually confined himself to his chosen specialty.

In order to occupy his time to the best advantage, in 1874 he assumed charge of the editorship of the *American Journal of Obstetrics*. This journal, which had been started in 1868 by Emil Noeggerath and B. F. Dawson, was then under the sole charge of Dr. Dawson. Mundé first became associate editor, but after a year Dr. Dawson retired, leaving him in sole charge. Under his energetic management the *Journal* grew rapidly and took a very important place in medical literature. His European training had given him a thorough knowledge of French and German, and the reports on medical progress which he made from time to time were of great value. Many of his earlier articles appear in this journal, and some of them had wide influence in shaping the medical opinion of the day. In the conduct of the *Journal* Mundé always stood for that which is highest and best. He maintained a very high standard in both literary and scientific lines. He was very careful to weed out all papers the facts of which were not creditably vouched for. I have known him to spend a long time in investigations regarding certain papers before publishing them, to make sure that he was not being imposed upon. From this the *Journal* came to be looked upon as reliable, and its influence was greatly extended. He retained his position as editor until January 1, 1892.

Soon after settling in New York Mundé was elected Secretary of the New York Obstetrical Society. Here his energy and perseverance were admirably shown. At that time no stenographer was employed in reporting the transactions, but notes had to be taken and the discussions written down from

memory with their aid. Anybody who will look over his reports of the Society's transactions must be struck by their accuracy, their fulness, and the care with which they were made. At this time the Obstetrical Society was dominated by master minds. Sims, Peaslee, Emmet, Thomas, Noeggerath, Jacobi, and certain lesser lights took an active part in its proceedings. Gynecology was in its formative stage; it was being rapidly crystallized, and these were the men who were doing it. Such influences were stimulating and instructive. Soon Mundé was able to enter into the debates and do his share in maintaining the interest of the meetings.

Dr. Mundé was rather in advance of his own set of men. That this should be so we can readily understand from knowing his early training. The surgical spirit of the times, as well as his own inclination, led him early to surgery. I well remember his first laparotomy (1877)—an ovariectomy, of course, as that was almost the only abdominal operation done then. It was considered indispensable in those days, before opening the abdomen, to make an accurate diagnosis of the exact nature of the tumor. To accomplish this he drew off some fluid for examination, using a needle, probably far from being aseptic, and an old stomach pump. The modern aspirator was unknown then, as was antiseptic surgery. The tumor was infected, and a few days later we removed a suppurating sac, with a necessarily fatal result. While this was a source of great regret to the operator, he was by no means discouraged, but determined to persevere. His next case was a success.

Dr. Mundé's first hospital appointment was as assistant surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, under Dr. Fordyce Barker. Dr. Barker's work was nearly all medical. This did not suit Mundé, who wanted surgical experience rather than medical, and he soon resigned. His friendship for Dr. Barker, formed at this time, was kept up during the lifetime of that illustrious man.

When the Mount Sinai Out-door Department was formed, Mundé was appointed gynecologist. He devoted a great deal of time to building up the department, and soon made it famous, thus providing himself with plenty of clinical material for study, and later for teaching purposes. Afterward he became gynecologist (1881) to the hospital, a position which

he held to the time of his death. Here most of his surgical work was done. As a surgeon Dr. Mundé was careful and painstaking, rather than brilliant. He was a good diagnostician, and his results were most excellent.

When the American Gynecological Society was formed, in 1876, Mundé was chosen as a member—probably the youngest of the founders—and became its Treasurer, a position which he held for eight years. During this time the Society went through a period of great stress, but its financial affairs were most admirably managed by the Treasurer. Many of his best papers were contributed to this Society. He was a regular attendant, and was rewarded by being elected Vice-president in 1884, and President in 1898, a position which he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the Society.

Other honors came to him as time went on. He was President of the New York Obstetrical Society (1886–88); Vice-president of the British Gynecological Society (1887). He was also a member of the German Gynecological Society, and Corresponding Fellow of the Obstetrical Societies of Philadelphia, Leipzig, and Edinburgh. He was made consulting gynecologist to the St. Elizabeth Hospital in 1888, and to the Italian Hospital in 1890. He was also an active member of the New York Academy of Medicine and the County Medical Society.

Dr. Mundé's literary contributions were many and valuable. More than one hundred separate articles on gynecologic and obstetric subjects were contributed in about thirty years, besides two large works on gynecology and a small one on an obstetric subject. *Minor Surgical Gynecology* was published in 1880, and a second edition, greatly enlarged and mostly rewritten, in 1885. He also wrote a manual of *The Diagnosis and Treatment of Obstetric Cases by External (Abdominal) Examination and Manipulation*, 1880. His last and greatest work (1891) was the rewriting and editing of a *Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Women*, by T. Gailard Thomas.

As a writer he was clear and forceful. His work was well arranged and selected with great good judgment. His early literary style sometimes showed his German education, but in later years he entirely overcame this tendency.

Dr. Mundé began his teaching by taking small classes of

graduates for special instruction in gynecology into his dispensary. It was but natural, then, that he should join the New York Polyclinic when it was founded, as professor of gynecology. Dartmouth College also appointed him professor of gynecology, a position which he held for twenty years, giving his lectures in the summer. The college rewarded him by an honorary degree of LL.D.

Long years as a lecturer made Mundé a fluent and interesting speaker. He was not eloquent or a great orator, but he always commanded attention from the force with which he put his ideas and from his known large experience and good judgment.

Through his quick intellectual perceptions to all shades of feeling he was sensitive in the broad sense. In a narrower sense he was rather quick to take offence, but just as ready to accept an apology or an explanation, and to forgive and forget. He was loyal to his friends as well as to his own views, but easily convinced if he was in the wrong, and always ready to accept new ideas. He was exceedingly courteous in manner, and his large fund of information on many subjects, due to close observation, much reading, and an exceptionally retentive memory, made him a most entertaining companion.

As long as his health remained he was possessed of an untiring fund of energy, both mental and physical. It was this, joined with his remarkable intellectual force and grasp which made him so successful. No obstacles were too great for him to overcome; no amount of prospective work too great to discourage him. He had a strong love of the truth—in fact, this was the ruling passion of his life—and a corresponding hatred for all pretence and show. He was full of pity for the suffering, and had charity which loved to work rather in the dark. He was bright and cheerful in disposition, and had a strong sense of the humorous. These characteristics made him greatly beloved by his patients and family.

He never recovered from the shock and pain of the loss of his only son. The boy was only a child when he died; but he had counted much on his love and companionship, and the disappointment was correspondingly great. One of his last words on his death-bed was in relation to him. In his family he was a devoted father and husband, preferring the

companionship of his own to that of formal friends and acquaintances, and his family was correspondingly devoted to him. He was a great lover of nature, and delighted to get away from the haunts of men and enjoy her solitudes. This naturally led to a love for out-door sports, which was acquired rather late in life. The rod and fly in summer gave him many pleasant hours, and in winter he was a most persistent and enthusiastic horseman. As he was lying fatally ill he remarked to his daughter: "Well, before I go, I would like to have one more horseback ride in summer; one more day wading down stream with my rod." He was a member of the Union League Club and the Riding Club of New York, the South Side Sportsman's Club of Long Island, and of the Laurentian Club of Canada.

It is unnecessary for me to say more. I have thus imperfectly sketched a life which has come at times very close to my own. I have tried to show what a brave, kind, energetic, strong man he was. If I have succeeded, then I have but partly paid a debt of love and admiration. Such a life is worthy of admiration and of emulation. Such men are a credit and a blessing to any community, and we should feel proud that our civilization furnishes the environment for their production.

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#### APPENDIX.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MEDICAL LITERATURE BY PAUL F. MUNDE, M.D.

##### I.—BOOKS.

1. *Obstetric Palpation: The Diagnosis and Treatment of Obstetric Cases by External (Abdominal) Examination and Manipulation.* (Reprint from *American Journal of Obstetrics* for July and August, 1879, and April, 1880.) William Wood & Co., New York, 1880. Pp. 114, 13 woodcuts.

2. *Minor Surgical Gynecology: A Treatise of Uterine Diagnosis and the Lesser Technicalities of Gynecologic Practice, Including General Rules for Gynecological Operations and the Operations for Lacerated Cervix and Perineum, and Prolapsus of Uterus and Vagina.* For the use of the Advanced Student and General Practitioner. First Edition, Wood's Library, December, 1880. Pp. 381, 300 woodcuts.

Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged, April, 1885. William Wood & Co., New York. Pp. 552, 321 illustrations.

A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Women. By T. Gaillard Thomas. Sixth edition, enlarged and thoroughly revised by Paul F. Mundé. Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, 1891.

## II.—MINOR ARTICLES.

1. Gunshot Wounds of the Pelvic Viscera. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, January, 1867, pp. 5.

2. Report of a Case of Partial Spontaneous Amputation of the Metacarpus in Utero, with Explanatory Remarks. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, July 8, 1869, pp. 5.

3. The Radical Operation for Prolapsus Uteri as Practised by Prof. Carl Braun, of Vienna, with a Report of Six Successful Cases. American Journal of Obstetrics, November, 1871, pp. 16, with 8 woodcuts.

4. The Treatment of Cancer of the Uterus with the Sharp-edged Scoop, or Curet. American Journal of Obstetrics, August, 1872, pp. 26.

5. The Cranioclast as Improved and Used by the Vienna School. American Journal of Obstetrics, May, 1873, pp. 38, with 2 woodcuts.

6. Retention of the Dead Ovum. American Journal of Obstetrics, vol. viii., 1875, 1876, pp. 11.

7. A Case of Presumptive True Lateral Hermaphroditism. American Journal of Obstetrics, February, 1876, pp. 19, with lithographic plate.

8. Article "Obstetrics" in Johnson's Universal Encyclopedia, four columns, 1876.

9. The Reposition of Retro-displacement of the Gravid Uterus by Posture and Atmospheric Pressure. American Journal of Obstetrics, June, 1876, pp. 8.

10. The Influence on the Fetus of Medicines, Particularly Narcotics, Administered to the Mother During Pregnancy and Labor. Opening of Discussion in New York Obstetrical Society, February 6, 1877; American Journal of Obstetrics, 1877, pp. 7.

11. The Value of Electrolysis in the Treatment of Ovarian Tumors. Transactions of the American Gynecological Society, 1877, vol. ii., pp. 89.

12. A Case of Ovariectomy During Subacute Peritonitis, and Suppuration of the Cyst Following Aspiration; with Remarks. American Journal of the Medical Sciences, January, 1878, pp. 9.

13. The Dull Wire Curet in Gynecologic Practice. Presented to the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society, January 23, 1878. Edinburgh Medical Journal, March and April, 1878, pp. 15.

14. Zur Behandlung der Blutungen nach Abort. Centralblatt für Gynäkologie, March, 1878, No. 6, pp. 4.

15. The Indications for Hystero-Trachelorrhaphy, or the Operation for Laceration of the Cervix Uteri. American Journal of Obstetrics, January, 1879, with two chromo-lithographic plates, pp. 18.

16. A Successful Case of Intravenous Injection of Beef Peptone for



Exhaustion from Hemorrhage from Uterine Cancer. *American Journal of Obstetrics*, July, 1879, p. 5.

17. Prolapse of the Ovaries. *Transactions of the American Gynecological Society*, 1879, vol. iv., pp. 34.

18. The Diagnosis and Treatment of Obscure Pelvic Abscess in Women, with Remarks on the Differential Diagnosis between Pelvic Peritonitis and Pelvic Cellulitis. *Archives of Medicine*, vol. iv., No. 3, December, 1880.

19. Case of Rupture of the Parturient Uterus. *American Journal of Obstetrics*, April, 1881, p. 7, with four woodcuts.

20. The Curability of Uterine Displacements; read before the International Medical Congress in London, in August, 1881. *American Journal of Obstetrics*, October, 1881, pp. 24.

21. A Case of Fatal Secondary Hemorrhage after Removal of the Cervix Uteri for Epithelioma with the Galvanocautery Wire, followed by the Sharp Curet and Thermocautery. *American Journal of Obstetrics*, Supplement, March, 1882, p. 2.

22. Clinical Contributions to Obstetrics and Gynecology. *American Journal of Obstetrics*, October, 1882, pp. 30.

23. The Immediate Removal of the Secundines after Abortion, with table of 57 Cases. *American Journal of Obstetrics*, February, 1883, pp. 15.

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96. Paper read at Woman's Hospital Society Meeting. Last article; see *American Journal of Obstetrics*, January, 1902.

#### UNDATED PAPERS.

97. Umbilical Hernia, Early Menopause; Lacerated Cervix and Vaginal Enterocele; Rectocele, Lacerated Cervix and Retroversion. Delivered at *New York Polyclinic*.

98. Chronic Vulvovaginitis, Endometritis, and Catarrhal Salpingitis. Delivered at New York Polyclinic.

99. Villous Endometritis; Displaced Kidney; Pregnancy during Endometritis. Delivered at New York Polyclinic.

100. Dyspareunia; Persistence of the Hymen after Two Marriages; Retroversion and Lacerated Cervix; Gonorrhœa; Elastic Hymen. New York Polyclinic.

Original writings were in English, German, and French.

Translations were made into French, German, Spanish, Russian, and Greek languages.

### III.—CASES.

Reported in the Transactions of the New York Obstetrical Society, and published in the American Journal of Obstetrics, 1873 to 1886.

### IV.—ANNUAL REPORTS ON GYNECOLOGY.

1. Report on Diseases of Women for the Year 1874. American Journal of Obstetrics, 1875, pp. 31. Translated into French for the Annales de Gynecologie, 1875.

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### V.—REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS.

Numerous Reviews (Schroeder, Barker, Playfair, Byford, Hewitt, Leblond, Ahlfeld, Bantock, etc.), 1873.

Numerous Abstracts, published in the American Journal of Obstetrics, 1873 to 1885, and in the Centralblatt für Gynäkologie, 1877 to 1880.



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