

Chapter 1 : Valentine Mott, M.D.

*Memoir of Valentine Mott, M.D., Ll. D.: Professor of Surgery in the University of the City of New York; Member of the Institute of France [Samuel David Gross] on theinнатdunvilla.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Go to lecture card display Dr. Henry Mott, who was also a native of Long Island, and lived to be eighty-three, was for many years engaged in the practice of the medical profession in the City of New York. The family in Long Island were Quakers, and it was not until Valentine had reached middle life that he laid aside altogether the customary straight coat of the sect. His portrait, as a young man, painted by Inman and engraved by Durdan, which represents him as he always was, of a fine personal appearance, has a decided Quaker costume. Mott was instructed in the classics by a private teacher at Newtown, Long Island, and at the age of nineteen entered Columbia College, New York, to pursue the full course of medical studies, while he became partially acquainted with the duties of the profession by his attendance at the office of his relative Dr. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in , when he visited Europe for the purpose of availing himself of the ample opportunities of medical and surgical study afforded by the hospital practice and eminent instructors in the science in Great Britain. He frequented the great hospitals of London over which John Abernethy, Sir Charles Bell, and Sir Astley Cooper presided, and received particular instructions from the last mentioned, in anatomy and surgery; while he was assisted in his medical attainments by Currie and Haighton. He also took a course of study in the University of Edinburgh, during his two years abroad. Mott returned to New York in , with the prestige of his foreign acquisitions and a good repute already acquired for practical skill in his surgical operations. He was immediately appointed Professor of Surgery in Columbia College; and when, after four years, that medical school was merged in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he still continued his professorship until Besides continuing as a lecturer, Mott gained a high reputation in his general practice for his boldness and success in the performance of difficult original operations. Mott, suffering from a nervous system disorder, visited Europe for the restoration of his health. Mott was elected President of the New York Academy of Medicine, and on occasion of his induction in that office was welcomed by an address from the retiring President, Dr. On the death of Dr. Francis,, in , Dr. Mott was chosen President of the Binghamton New York State Inebriate Asylum, an institution founded in , for which he delivered an address, which has been printed. On Wednesday April 26, , Dr. Mott left behind him, as a memorial of his labors and studies one of the most extensive and valuable museums of relative anatomy - the occupation of his entire professional life-ever brought together by a private individual. Unhappily this vast collection, on the eve of being deposited in a suitable locality, was utterly destroyed by fire in the disastrous conflagration in New York, in May, , which, beginning in the Academy of Music, spread to the adjoining Medical College, where the Museum was temporarily placed. He was descended from an English Quaker who settled on Long Island about , and was the son of Henry, a physician, who practised for many years in New York city. The son received a classical education at a private seminary at Newtown, L. Valentine Seaman, under whose instructions he remained till , at the same time attending the medical lectures at Columbia college, which gave him his degree in He then went to London, became a pupil of Astley Cooper, studied practical anatomy by the method of dissection, visited the hospitals, and attended the lectures of the chief masters of surgery in that city, afterward spending more than a year at Edinburgh under the instructions of eminent teachers of the university. Returning to New York city in the autumn of , he rapidly attained a reputation and practice. In the winter of he delivered a private course of lectures on surgery, and shortly afterward he was made professor of surgery in Columbia college. In the medical faculty withdrew from connection with the college, and was merged in the College of physicians and surgeons, and in the trustees of this institution gave offence to Dr. Mort and his associates, who formed a new school under the auspices of Rutgers college, and subsequently connected themselves with the college at Geneva, New York, but were compelled to close their institution in on account of a decision regarding the legal right to confer degrees. Mott then returned to the College of physicians and surgeons, as professor of operative surgery and surgical and pathological anatomy. In he resigned in order to rest from exhausting labors and repair his health by travel. He was already recognized in Europe as one of the first

surgeons of the age. After a visit to London and a tour on the continent, he returned to the United States at the end of sixteen months. Finding that his health was not fully restored, he returned to Europe, and made annual excursions from Paris into various countries till , when he came back to New York completely reinvigorated. In Paris he spent much time in the hospitals, and became interested in a new branch of orthopedic surgery. He intended to open an institution at Blooming-dale for the treatment of orthopedic cases on his return, but was dissuaded by his friends. When visiting Constantinople he removed a tumor from the head of the Sultan Abdul Medjid, and was invested for this service with the order of the Medjidieh, he was the principal founder of the New York university medical college, and became professor of surgery and relative anatomy, and president of the faculty on its establishment in . In his lectures were interrupted by a third visit to Europe. From till his death he was emeritus professor and lectured occasionally to the classes every year. He never committed to memory or wrote out his lectures, but spoke from carefully digested notes, with the dissection before him. He drew his subject-matter and illustrations largely from his own experience, and paid little attention to theories. After his return from Europe in he was again surgeon to the New York hospital till . He was subsequently for fifteen years senior consulting surgeon to Belle-rue hospital, and for different periods served in the same capacity for St. Mort early gained a world-wide reputation for boldness and originality as an operative surgeon. Through life it was his constant practice before every novel or important operation first to perform it upon the cadaver. When but thirty-three years of age he was the first to place a ligature around the innominate artery for aneurism of the right subclavian artery. The neighboring arteries became involved, and the patient died from secondary haemorrhage, due to ulceration on the twenty-third day. Smyth performed it and insured the recovery of the patient by tying also the common carotid and the vertebral arteries. Mort excised the right side of the lower jaw for osteo-sarcoma, having first ligated the primitive carotid artery in order to prevent haemorrhage, and afterward he thrice removed the bone at the temporo-maxillary articulation. He performed a successful amputation at the hip-joint in . In he ligated the common iliac artery for a large aneurism of the external iliac artery, placing the ligature within half an inch of the aorta. The artery had been secured once before for the arrest of haemorrhage, with a fatal result, but never for the cure of aneurism. Another of his original operations was cutting out two inches of the deep jugular vein, which was imbedded in a tumor. He was also the first surgeon to tie both ends of that vein, and the first to close with fine ligatures longitudinal or transverse wounds in large veins, even when slices had been cut out. He tied the common carotid artery forty-six times. In he removed the right clavicle, on which a large sarcomatous tumor had formed that had contracted adhesions with important structures on every side. In this, his "Waterloo operation. Although the patient recovered, it was thirty years before any surgeon had sufficient confidence in his dexterity, strength, and knowledge of surgical anatomy to attempt a similar operation. In he effected a cure for hydrorachitis or cleft spine, removing a tumor in the lower part of the back, and later performed the same operation at the neck. From an early period in his practice he was remarkably successful in rhinoplastic operations, and in many instances restored the form of cheeks and lips that had been badly mutilated through the excessive use of mercury. Immobility of the lower jaw, caused by the same practice, engaged his attention soon after his settlement in New York city, and he finally devised an instrument on the screw and lever principle for prying open the jaw, after a preliminary operation with the scalpel, which he put into use in . He was the first to remove the lower jaw for necrosis. He was one of the foremost lithotomists of his day, operating by the lateral method with the bistoury. He removed one stone that weighed more than seventeen ounces, and operated times altogether, losing only one patient in twenty-seven. His amputations numbered nearly a thousand. Mott possessed all the qualifications for a great operator. His keenness of sight, steadiness of nerve, and physical vigor were extraordinary. He could cut with one hand almost as well as with the other, and developed a dexterity in the use of the knife that has never been surpassed. He cultivated and refreshed his knowledge of surgical and pathological anatomy by constant dissections and post-mortem examinations, and collected a large museum of morbid specimens, at a period when the law obstructed these practical methods of study that are now allowed and protected. Although the most intrepid operator of his age, performing, as said Sir Astley Cooper, "more of the great operations than any man living, or that ever did live," yet he was a friend and advocate of conservative surgery, and never performed an operation without weighing the question of its

necessity with much deliberation. His success in capital operations was due not simply to his surgical knowledge and skill, but in a large measure to his care in the after-treatment of the patient and to a knowledge of therapeutics that brilliant operators rarely possess. In addition to his surgical practice, Dr. He invented many admirable surgical and obstetrical implements, and till the end of his life was eager to adopt in practice the inventions and improvements of others in surgery or medicine. The introduction of anaesthetics was facilitated by his early and frequent use of them. His health and vigor lasted till the end of his life, and in his old age he was still able to perform difficult surgical operations. In he went with other physicians to Annapolis to investigate and report on the condition of prisoners of war released from Confederate jails. Mott received the honorary degree of M. He was for a long period president of the New York academy of medicine, and at the time of his death was president of the New York inebriate asylum. His widow succeeded in gathering some mementoes of his laborious life, and placed them in a building at 64 Madison avenue, now known as the Mort memorial, which was incorporated in , and is now under the special care of his son, Professor Alexander B. It contains a library of nearly 4, volumes, exclusively on medical and surgical topics, and is free to all medical students and physicians on application. Mort created a trust in his will by virtue of which one gold, one silver, and one copper medal are bestowed upon the three graduates of the New York university medical college for the best dried anatomical specimens. His published papers on surgical topics number only twenty-five, though some of them are of great length and illustrated with numerous drawings. Literary composition was distasteful to him. In , with Drs. John Watts and Alexander H. Stevens, the other professional attendants at the New York hospital, he established the " New York Medical and Surgical Register," which was intended to chronicle the more important cases, on the model of the "Dublin Hospital Reports," but the publication was continued only for one year. He supervised the translation by Dr. Townsend of Alfred L. The curvilinear incision in resections of the bones and operations on the jaws, to which Professor Velpeau attached much importance, was mainly originated by Dr. Mott, though not credited to him in the French treatise. In he prepared, at the request of the United States sanitary commission, a paper on the use of anaesthetics for the use of army surgeons, and subsequently a tract on the means of suppressing haemorrhage in gun-shot wounds, which was intended as a guide for the use of soldiers on the battle-field. Several of his professional papers were published in the "Transactions " of the New York academy of medicine, and one was presented to the Royal medical and chirurgical society of London, treating of a rare congenital tumor of the skin called pachydermatocele, first described by him. He published a " Sketch of the Life of Dr. His health becoming impaired, he went to Palermo, Sicily, where he was the first to introduce chloroform and ether in connection with operations in surgery, and attained to great reputation. Subsequently he was identified with the rebellion in Sicily and was made surgeon-general of the insurgent forces. Mott was also active in the field as colonel of cavalry, and at one time, at the head of men, cut his way through a superior force of the regular troops, reaching Palermo after losing one third of his soldiers. He opposed the surrender of that city, and when its capitulation was decided upon he escaped by means of an English vessel. On his return to the United States he was elected professor of surgery in the Medical college of Baltimore, and was the first to establish a public clinic in that city. His health again compelled him to travel, and he sought relief in California. There the news of the new insurrections in Italy reached him, and he at once started for the field of action, but was stricken with yellow fever while passing through New Orleans and there died. In London and Edinburgh, , at St.

Chapter 2 : Memoir of Valentine Mott, M. D., LL. D

Memoir of Valentine Mott, M.D., LL. D. and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.

Chapter 3 : Catalog Record: Memoir of Valentine Mott, M.D., LL. D., | Hathi Trust Digital Library

Memoir of Valentine Mott, M. D., LL. D Professor of Surgery in the University of the City of New York; Member of the Institute of France by S. D. Gross Memoir of Valentine Mott, M. D., LL.

DOWNLOAD PDF MEMOIR OF VALENTINE MOTT, M.D.

Chapter 4 : Memoir of Valentine Mott, M.D., LL. D. : Samuel David Gross :

Memoir of Valentine Mott, M.D., LL.D., professor of surgery in the University of the city of New York member of the Institute of France /.

Chapter 5 : VALENTINE MOTT () MANHATTAN SURGEON | JAMA | JAMA Network

Memoir of Valentine Mott, M.D., LL. D.: professor of surgery in the University of the City of New York, member of the Institute of France Author: Samuel D Gross ; Milwaukee Academy of Medicine.

Chapter 6 : Memoir of Valentine Mott, M. D., LL. D

Memoir of Valentine Mott, M.D., LL.D: professor of surgery in the University of the City of New York, member of the Institute of France.

Chapter 7 : Full text of "Memoir of Valentine Mott, M.D."

Memoir of Valentine Mott, M.D., LL. D.: Professor of Surgery in the University of the City of New York (Samuel David Gross) at theinnatdunvilla.com This is a reproduction of a book published before

Chapter 8 : - NLM Catalog Result

Encuentra Memoir of Valentine Mott, M. D., LL. D: Professor of Surgery in the University of the City of New York; Member of the Institute of France (Classic Reprint) de S. D. Gross (ISBN:) en Amazon.

Chapter 9 : Books by Valentine Mott (Author of The New-York Medical Magazine, , Vol. 1)

Search the history of over billion web pages on the Internet.