

Jean Martin Charcot was generally regarded as the father of clinical neurology. He was born in Paris in 1825. He began his medical studies at the University of Paris at the age of nineteen, taking his diploma at the famous Hospital of la Salpêtrière. His entire medical career was devoted to practice, research and teaching both at la Salpêtrière and at the University. Ultimately, he was the first to hold the title of Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System - this recognition of neurology as a specialty in its own right.

Early in his medical career he concerned himself chiefly with problems of internal medicine. He differentiated gout from rheumatism, made studies on the heart, lungs and kidneys, even publishing a book on old age which was highly regarded.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF JEAN MARTIN CHARCOT

Charcot's interest eventually settled on the study of diseases of the nervous system. During the eight year period from 1862 to 1870 he accurately classified many unknown diseases of the nervous system. He gave the first accurate description of multiple sclerosis and differentiated poliomyelitis from similar diseases in which the muscles atrophy. Before him no clinician could unequivocally recognize a given neurological disease in a living person, although the presence of such disease might be established by post-mortem studies. Charcot was especially skilled at relating observed clinical signs and symptoms to the underlying neurological disease visible in a post-mortem examination. He was likewise skilled at differentiating such syndromes from closely related disorders. He was one of the first to correlate each clinical picture with the observed post-mortem changes in the nervous system. The establishment of the clinical-anatomical method.

E. E. Duncan

Jean Martin Charcot who is generally regarded as the father of clinical neurology was born in Paris in 1825. He began his medical training at the University of Paris at the age of nineteen, taking his internship at the famous hospital of la Salpêtrière. His entire medical career was devoted to practice, research and teaching both at la Salpêtrière and at the University. Ultimately, he was the first to hold the title of Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System - true recognition of neurology as a specialty in its own right.

Early in his medical career he concerned himself chiefly with problems of internal medicine. He differentiated gout from rheumatism, made studies on the heart, lungs and kidneys, even publishing a book on old age which foreshadowed geriatrics.

Charcot's interest eventually settled on the study of diseases of the nervous system. During the eight year period from 1862 to 1870 he accurately classified many unknown diseases of the nervous system. He gave the first accurate description of multiple sclerosis and differentiated poliomyelitis from similar diseases in which the muscles atrophy. Before him no clinician could unequivocally reorganize a given neurological disease in a living person, although the presence of such disease entities had been established by postmortem studies. Charcot was especially skilled at relating observable clinical signs and symptoms to the underlying neurological damage visible in a postmortem examination. He was likewise skilled at differentiating each syndrome from closely related disorders. He succeeded so well in correlating each clinical picture with the observable postmortem lesion that he is credited with the establishing of the clinical-anatomical method.

Although austere and reserved in manner, Charcot became a famous teacher. He was able to teach his diagnostic skills to his pupils by examining patients in their presence. His objective was "to teach and to convince," and he was the first to use projection material in medical teaching. Among his more famous pupils were Sigmund Freud and Pierre Janet.

The final phase of Charcot's career was devoted to the study of hysteria and the use of hypnosis. There has been much criticism of his work with hypnosis, but it was his work that made the study of hypnosis respectable. And as Freud said it was Charcot who proved that hysteria was not limited to the female.

In addition to all his other talent, Charcot was a fine artist and drew many of his own illustrations. He also collected art that accurately portrayed neurological symptoms and published two fine books on this subject.

He was married and the father of a daughter and a son. The latter who trained as a physician became a famous Polar explorer. International recognition came to Charcot during his lifetime, and his death in 1893 was mourned in medical circles throughout the world.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JEAN MARTIN CHARCOT

Books of Charcot's in French

- Charcot, Jean Martin. Cliniques des Maladies du Système Nerveux; Leçons du Professeur, Mémoires, Notes et Observations Parus pendant les Années 1889-90 et 1890-91 et Publiées Sous la Direction de Georges Guinon Avec la Colloboration de Gilles de la Tourette [et al] 2 vols. Paris, Progrès Médical, 1892-3.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. De l'Expectation en Médecine. Paris, Germer-Baillière, 1857.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. De la Pneumonie Chronique. Paris, A Delahaye, 1860.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. Etude pour Servir à l'Histoire de l'Affection Décrite Sous Nom de Goutte Asthenique Primitive, Nodosités des Jointures, Rhumatisme Articulaire Chronique (forme primitive), 1853. [Thesis for Medical Doctorate, University of Paris]
- Charcot, Jean Martin. Exposé des Titres Scientifiques. Paris, Goupy et Jourdan, 1883.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. Histologie de la Sclérose en Plaques. Paris, L. Poupert-Davyl, 1869.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. Leçons Cliniques sur les Maladies des Viellards et les Maladies Chroniques. 2nd ed. Paris, A. Delahaye, 1874.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. Leçons du Mardi à la Salpêtrière Policlinique, 1887-1888. Paris, Progrès Medical, 1892.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. Leçons du Mardi à la Salpêtrière Policliniques, 1887-8. Notes de Cours de M. M. Blin, Charcot [fils] et Colin. Paris, A. Delahaye et E. Lecrosnier, 1887-8.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. Leçons du Mardi a la Salpêtrière Polyclinique, 1888-1889. Notes de Cours de Blin et al. 2 vols. Paris, Progrès Médical, 1888?-89.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. Leçons sur les Localisations dans les Maladies du Cerveau et de la Moelle Epiniere Faites a la Faculté de Médecine de Paris. Recueillies et publiées par Bourneville et E. Brissaud. 2 vols. Paris, A. Delahaye et E. Lecrosnier, 1887-8.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. Leçons sur la Localisations dan les Maladies du Cerveau Faites a la Faculte de Medicine de Paris (1875). Recueillies et publiées par Bourneville. Paris, Progrès Médical, 1876.

- Charcot, Jean Martin. Leçons sur les Maladies du Foie, des Voies Biliaires et des Reins Faites à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, Recueillies et Publiées par Bourneville et Sevestre. Paris, Progrès Médical, 1877.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. Leçons sur les Maladies du Système Nerveux Faites à la Salpêtrière. Recueillies et Publiées par Bourneville. 2 vols. Paris, A. Delahaye et E. Lecrosnier, 1880.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. Leçons sur la Maladies des Viellards et les Maladies Chroniques. Recueillies et publiées par B. Ball and Charles Bouchard. Paris, A. Delahaye, 1867.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. Leçons sur la Maladies du Systeme Nerveux Faites à la Salpêtrière. Paris, 3 vols. Progrès Médical, 1872-87.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. La Médecine Empirique et la Médecine Scientifique, Parallèle Entre les Anciens et les Modernes. Leçon d'Ouverture d'un Cours de Pathologie Interne Professé a l'École Pratique de Médecine Pendant le Semestre d'Été 1867. Paris, A. Delahaye, 1867.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. Memoire sur un Affection Caracterisee par des Palpitations du Coeur et des Artères, la Tumefaction de la Glande Thyroïde et une Double Exophthalmie. Synonymie Cachexia Exophthalmica, Glotzaugenachexie (Basedow) Anaemic Protrusion of the Eyeballs (Taylor), etc. Lu à la Société de Biologie, en Mai, 1856. Paris, E. Thunot and Cie, 1856.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. Oeuvres Complètes. 9 vols. Paris, Bureaux du Progrès Médical, 1888-94.
- Vol. 1 et 2 "Leçons sur les Maladies du Systeme Nerveux." Recueillies et Publiées par D.M. Bourneville, 1892-94.
 - Vol. 3 "Leçons sur les Maladies du Système Nerveux." Recueillies et Publiées par M. M. Balenski, Bernard, Féré, Guinon, Marie et Gilles de la Tourette, 1890.
 - Vol. 4 "Leçons sur les Localisations dans les Maladies du Cerveau et de la Moelle Épinière." Recueillies et Publiées par Bourneville et E. Bressaud, 1893.
 - Vol. 5 "Maladies des Poumons et du Système Vasculaire," 1888.
 - Vol. 6 "Leçons sur les Maladies du Foie et des Reins." Recueillies et Publiées par Bourneville, Sevestre et Bressaud, 1891.
 - Vol. 7 "Maladies des Vieillards, Goutte and Rhumatisme," 1890.
 - Vol. 8 "Maladies Infectieuses Affections de la Peau, Kystes, Hydatiques, Estomac et Rate, Thérapeutique," 1899.
 - Vol. 9 "Hémorragie et Remolissement du Cerveau, Métallothérapie et Hypnotisme Electrotherapie," 1890.

Charcot, Jean Martin and A. Pitres. Étude Critique et Clinique de la Doctrine des Localisations Motrices dans l'Ecorce des Hemispheres Cerebraux de l'Homme. Paris, Germer-Baillière and Cie., 1883.

Charcot, Jean Martin and A. Pitres. Les Centres Moteurs Corticaux Chez l'Homme. Paris, Rueff and Cie., 1895.

Charcot, Jean Martin and Paul Richer. Les Démoniaques dans L'Art. Paris, Delahaye et Lecrosnier, 1887.

Charcot, Jean Martin and Paul Richer. Les Difformes et les Maladies dans l'Art. Paris, Lecrosnier et Babé, 1889.

Books of Charcot's in Translations

Charcot, Jean Martin. Clinical Lectures on Certain Diseases of the Nervous System. Translated by E. P. Hurd. Detroit, Davis, 1888.

Charcot, Jean Martin. Clinical Lectures on the Diseases of Old Age. Translated by Leigh H. Hunt. With Additional Lectures by Alfred L. Loomis. New York, Wood, 1881.

Charcot, Jean Martin. Clinical Lectures on Senile and Chronic Diseases. Translated by William S. Tuke. London, New Sydenham Society, 1881.

Charcot, Jean Martin. Klinische Vorträge über Krankheiten des Nerven Systems. Nach der Redaction von Dr. Bourneville ins Deutsche Übertragen von Dr. Berthold Fetzer. 2 vols. Stuttgart, Metzler, 1874-8.

Charcot, Jean Martin. Lectures on Bright's Disease of the Kidneys Delivered at the School of Medicine of Paris. Collected and Published by Drs. Bourneville and Sevestre. Translated by Henry B. Millard. New York, Wood, 1878.
English edition. London, Baillière, 1879.

Charcot, Jean Martin. Lectures on Localization in Diseases of the Brain. Edited by Bourneville. Translated by E. P. Fowler. New York, W. Wood, 1878.

Charcot, Jean Martin. Lectures on the Diseases of the Nervous System. Delivered at the Infirmary of la Salpêtrière. Translated by George Sigerson. 3 vols. London, New Sydenham Society, 1877-89.
Vol. 3 "Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System Delivered at the Infirmary of la Salpêtrière." Translated by Thomas Savill.

Charcot, Jean Martin. Lectures on the Diseases of the Nervous System. Delivered at la Salpêtrière. Translated from the 2nd edition by George Sigerson. Philadelphia, Lea, 1879.

- Charcot, Jean Martin. Lectures on the Diseases of the Nervous System. 2nd series. Translated and Edited by George Sigerson. New York, Hafner, 1962. (facsimile of the London 1881 ed.)
- Charcot, Jean Martin. Lectures on the Localisation of Cerebral and Spinal Diseases. Delivered at the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Translated and Edited by Walter Baugh Hadden. London, New Sydenham Society, 1883.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. Lectures on the Pathological Anatomy of the Nervous System. Diseases of the Spinal Cord. Translated from the reports of E. Briss in Progrès Médical by Cornelius G. Comegys. Cincinnati, Thomson, 1881.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. Neue Vorlesungen über die Krankheiten des Nerven Systems Insbesondere über Hysterie Autorisirte Deutsche Ausgabe von Sigmund Freud. Leipzig, Toeplitz and Deuticke, 1886.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. On the Treatment by Suspension of Locomotor Ataxy and Some Other Spinal Affections. Translated and Edited by A. de Watterville. London, Stott, 1889.

Journal Articles by Charcot

- Charcot, Jean Martin. "Contribution a l'Étude des Alterations Anatomiques de la Goutte et Spécialement du Rein et des Articulations Chez les Goutteux." Comptes Rendus de la Société de Biologie XIV (1863).
- Charcot, Jean Martin. (Defense of Pasteur) Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine. 2^e Série XVIII (Séance du 12 Juillet, 1887), 66.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. "Diagnostic des Formes Fuestes de la Sclérose en Plaques." Progrès Médical, VII (1879) 97-9.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. "Du Tabes Dorsal Spasmodique." Progrès Médical IV (1876) 737-8, 773-5, 793-5.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. "Du Vertige Larynge." Progrès Médical, VII (1879), 317-9.
- Charcot, Jean Martin. "Études Anatomopathologiques et Cliniques sur la Sclérose Primitive des Cordons Latéraux. Relations Qui Existent Entre Cette Affection Spinale et l'Atrophie Musculaire Progressive. Leçon Faite a la Salpêtrière en 1868." Archive de Physiologie Normale et Pathologique, II (1869).

Charcot, Jean Martin. "Le Foi Quiguerit." Revue Hebdomadaire, (December, 1892). 112-132.

Charcot, Jean Martin. "L'Intoxication Saturnine Exerce-t-elle une Influence sur le Developpement de la Goutte." Gazette Hebdomadaire, X (1864), 433.

Charcot, Jean Martin. "Note sur la Formation Rapide d'une Eschare à la Fesse du Côté Paralyse dans l'Hémiplégie Récente de Cause Cérébrale." Archive de Physiologie Normale et Pathologique I (1868). 308.

Charcot, Jean Martin. "Sur la Claudication Intermittente Observée dans un Cas d'oblitération Complète de l'une des Artères Iliques Primitives." Comptes Rendus de la Société de Biologie V (1858). 225-58.

Charcot, Jean Martin. "Sur la Paraplégie Douleuruse qui Survient dans Certain Cas de Cancer." Bulletins et Mémoires de la Société Médicale des Hopitaux de Paris, (Séance du 22 Mars), 1865.

Charcot, Jean Martin. "Trois Lettres de Charcot a sa Famille." Progrès Médical XL (1925), 41-3.

Charcot, Jean Martin and Charles Bouchard. "Note sur une Altération des Petites Artères de l'Encéphale Qui Peut être Considérée comme la Cause la Plus Fréquente de l'Hémorragie Cérébrale." Comptes Rendus de la Société de Biologie XVII (Mars, 1866).

Charcot, Jean Martin and Charles Bouchard. "Nouvelles Recherches sur la Pathogénie de l'Hémorragie Cérébrale." Archives de Physiologie Normale et Pathologique. I (1868), 110.

Charcot, Jean Martin and Cotard. "Sur un Cas de Zona du Cou avec Altérations des Nerf du Plexus Cervical et des Ganglions Correspondants des Racines Spinales Postérieures." Comptes Rendus de la Société de Biologie XVII (1866) 41.

Charcot, Jean Martin and A. Joffroy. "Deux Cas d'Atrophie Musculaire Progressive avec Lésions de la Substance Grise and des Faisceaux Antérolatéraux de la Moelle Épinière." Archive Physiologie Normal Pathologique II (1869) 354-64, 629-49, 744-60.

Charcot, Jean Martin et Pierre Marie. "Sur une forme Particulière d'Atrophie Musculaire Progressive, Souvent Familiale, Debutant par les Pieds et les Jambes et Atteignant Plus Tard les Mains." Revue de Médecine VI (Février, 1886). 97-138.

Books in English about Charcot, His Life, His Work

Freud, Sigmund. "On the History of the Psychoanalytic Movement." The Basic Writings of Sigmund Freud. Edited by A. A. Brill. New York, Random House, 1938.

Garrison, Fielding H. An Introduction to the History of Medicine. Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders, 1914.

Guillain, Georges. J. M. Charcot 1825-1893, His Life - His Work. Edited and translated by Pearce Bailey. New York, Hoeber, 1959.

Munthe, Axel. The Story of San Michele. New York, E. P. Dutton and Company, 1930.

Selling, Lowell S. Men Against Madness. New York: Greenberg, 1940.

Wechsler, I. S. "Jean Martin Charcot." Founders of Neurology. Edited by Webb Haymaker. Springfield, Illinois, Thomas, 1953.

NonEnglish Books About Charcot, His Life, His Work

Bianchon, H. Nos Grands Médecins. Paris, ? , 1891.

Bourneville, D. M. and P. Regnard. Iconographie Photographique de la Salpêtrière e Service de M. Charcot. 3 vols. Paris, A. Delahaye, 1877.

Daudet, Leon. Les Oeuvres dans les Hommes. Paris, Nouvelle Librairie Nationale, 1922.

Gallet, Louis. Guerre et Commune Impression d'un Hospitalier. Paris, Calmann-Lévy, 1898.

Guillain, Georges and Pierre Mathiew. La Salpêtrière. Paris, Mason et Cie, 1925.

Meige, Henry. Charcot Artiste. Paris, Masson et Cie, 18??.

Mettler, Cecilia C. History of Medicine. Philadelphia, Blakiston, 1947.

Roux, Pierre de. L'Hôtel Amelot et l'Hôtel Varengeville, Faubourg Saint - Germain. Paris, Imprimerie de la Banque de l'Algérie, 1947.

Journal Articles in English about Charcot, His Life, His Work

- Brody, I. A. and R. H. Wilkins. "Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease." [Includes Translation of Sur Une forme Particulière d'Atrophie Musculaire Progressive, 1886] Archives of Neurology, XVII (1967), 552-7.
- Ellenberger, H. F. "Charcot and the Salpêtrière School." American Journal of Psychotherapy. XIX (1965), 253-67.
- Forestier, J. "Three French Pioneers in Rheumatology: J. M. Charcot, P. Marie, and J. A. Sicard." (Heberden Oration, 1962) Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, XXII, (1963), 63-70.
- Garrison, F. H. "Charcot." International Clinics. (1925) 244-72.
- Harens, L. L. "Charcot and Hysteria." Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases. CXLI (1965), 505-16.
- Henderson, Jane B. "J. M. Charcot." Glasgow Medical Journal, XI (1893), 292-8.
- Hillman, R. G. "A Scientific Study of Mystery: the Role of the Medical and Popular Press in the Nancy-Salpêtrière Controversy on Hypnotism." Bulletin of the History of Medicine, XXXIX (1965), 163-82.
- Jarcho, S. "Right-sided Ulcerative Endocarditis Recognized Ante Mortem. (Charcot and Vulpian, 1862)." American Journal of Cardiology. VII (1961), 253-61.
- MacKay, F. H. and Emilie Legrand. "Jean Martin Charcot, 1825-1893." Archives Neurology and Psychiatry, XXXIV (1935), 390-400.
- Miller, H. "Three Great Neurologists." Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine. LX (April, 1967), 399-405.
- Morgenstern, L. "Jean Martin Charcot and Charcot's Fever." New England Journal of Medicine. CCLXI (1959), 36.
- Osler, William. "Jean Martin Charcot." Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin. IV (1893), 87.
- "Philatelic Personalities. J. M. Charcot 1825-1893." British Journal of Clinical Practice. XV (1961), 276.
- Schneck, J. M. "Charcot and Hypnosis." Journal of the American Medical Association. CLXXVI (1961), 157-8.
- Schneck, J. M. "Jean Martin Charcot and the History of Experimental Hypnosis." Journal of the History of Medicine. XVI (1961), 297-305.

- Scott, J. T. Centenary. "Charcot's Other Joints." Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases. XXVIII (1969), 327.
- Starr, M. A. "J. M. Charcot." International Clinics. IV (1894), XV-XXI.
- Thorburn, A. L. "Jean Martin Charcot, 1825-1893. An Appreciation." British Journal of Venereal Diseases. XLIII (June, 1967) 77-80.
- Vallier, W. "Charcot et la Gerontologia." Pagine di Storia della Medicina. VII (1963), 25-30.
- Veith, I. "From Hypnotism to Suggestion." Modern Medicine. (Minneapolis) XXVII (1959) 304-13.

NonEnglish Journal Articles About Charcot, His Life, His Work

- Arlt, E. "Ueber die Charcotoche Psychiatrische Schule und Deren Auswirkungen." Klinische Wochenschrift, LXXV (1963), 645-52.
- Babinski, J. "Eloge de J. M. Charcot." Revue Neurologique, XXXII (1925), 746-56.
- Codet, H. et. R. LaForgue. "L'Influence de Charcot sur Freud." Progrès Médical, (30 Mai, 1925) 801-2.
- Féré C. "Jean Martin Charcot et son Oeuvre." Revue de Deux Mondes, CXXII (1894) 410-24.
- Freeman, J. T. "A Centenary Essay-Charcot's Book." Gerontologist, VII (1967), 286-90.
- Freud, Sigmund. "J. M. Charcot." Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift, XLIII (1893) 1513-20.
- Guillain, Georges. "Il est Injustifié et Erroné d'Oublier l'Oeuvre de J.-M. Charcot sur l'Hystérie et les Névroses." La Semaine des Hôpitaux de Paris, No. 4 (14 Janvier, 1949).
- Guinon, Georges. "Charcot Intime." Paris Médical (23 Mai, 1925) 511-526.
- "Inauguration du Monument." Nouvelle Iconographie de la Salpêtrière, Clinique des Maladies du System Nerveux, XI (1898) 401-8.

- "Inauguration d'un Monument à M. Charcot, à Lamalou-les-Bains."
Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris 3rd serie L (1903), 317-23.
- Janet, Pierre. "J-M Charcot Son Oeuvre Psychologique." Revue Philosophique de France et de l'Etranger, XXXIX (Juin, 1895) 569-604.
- Joffroy, A. "J. M. Charcot." Archives de Médecine Expérimentale et d'Anatomie Pathologique, V (1893), 577-606.
- Lopez Pinero, J. M. and J. M. Morales Meseguer. "Neurosis y psicoterapia en la obra de Charcot." Asclepio, XVI (1964), 29-95.
- Marie, Pierre. "Éloge de Charcot Prononcé, le 26 Mai 1925, à l'Académie de Médecine." Revue Neurlogique, I (Juin, 1925), 731-45.
- Marie, Pierre. "Eloge de Charcot Prononcé le 26 Mai 1925, a l'Académie de Médecine." Bulletin de l'Academie de Médecine, XCIII (1925), 576-93.
- Strumpell, Avon. "J. M. Charcot." Sitzungsberichte der Physikalisch-medizinischen Sozietät in Erlangen. Heft XXVI (1895) 1-14.
- Tourette, Gilles de la. "J. M. Charcot." Nouvelle Iconographie de la Salpêtrière, Clinique des Maladies du System Nerveux, VI (1893), 241-50.