



THE OSLER LIBRARY NEWSLETTER

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Osler Library of the History of Medicine, McGill University, Montréal (Québec) Canada

IN THIS ISSUE

Greetings from Montreal, which has leapt from winter into summer in two weeks, pretty much bypassing spring.

This issue features a number of articles which hopefully convey some of the many activities undertaken by the Library. Professor Mary Hunter of McGill's Art History and Communications Department leads off with the news about an exciting new acquisition, the *Iconographie photographique de la Salpêtrière*, by Desiré Magloire Bourneville & Paul Regnard in the Service of Dr. Charcot. This was published in three volumes in Paris between 1876 and 1880 and contains 119 plates. Along with these came the first issue of the first volume as issued in separate folios with 40 albumen prints mounted on cards. Charcot was a leading theorist of hysteria in this period, and the photographic record of patients in the Salpêtrière helped to codify understandings of hysteria, and nervous disease more generally. It is considered one of the most important books in the history of psychiatry, as well as the history of photography and medical illustration, and is a very important addition to our collection. There are no other known copies of this very important work in Canada. The funds to purchase this came from the Friends of the Library, a group that supports the whole Library system. We would like to thank them for their generous donation.

Professor Hélène Cazes of the University of Victoria and Frank W. Stahnisch of the University of Calgary, recipients of the Osler Travel Grant and the Nickerson Fellowship in Neuro History respectively, report on the results of their research at the Library. Long-time contributor Librarian Emeritus David S. Crawford illuminates another aspect of the close historical ties between Canadian and Scottish medicine in his piece on Canadians who studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh in the early 19th century. There is also exciting news about the Library's new blog, Facebook page and video, as well as online access to the William Osler Collection held in the Maude Abbott Medical Museum. Finally, we say a sad goodbye to Diane Philip, who passed away earlier this year, and welcome Anna Dysert as our new liaison librarian.

Have a pleasant spring and summer.

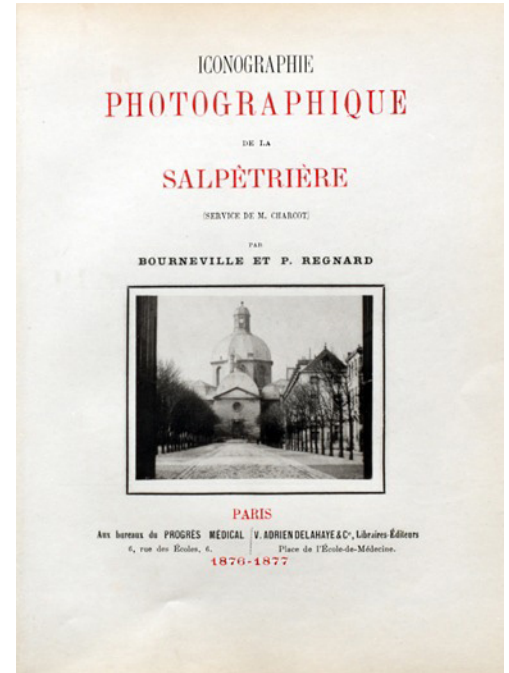


NEW ACQUISITION: *ICONOGRAPHIE PHOTOGRAPHIQUE DE LA SALPÊTRIÈRE* BY MARY HUNTER

In early winter, the Osler Library acquired a complete set of one of the most important works on hysteria produced during the late nineteenth century: Desiré-Magloire Bourneville and Paul Regnard's *Iconographie photographique de la Salpêtrière*. In addition to enriching the Osler's exceptional collection of nineteenth-century French medical texts and atlases, this 4-volume set is the only full edition in a Canadian library. The work was acquired thanks to the generosity of the Friends of the Library.

These extraordinary books were produced at the Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris under the direction of the renowned doctor Jean-Martin Charcot during the 1870s. Considered one of the founders of neurology and psychiatry today, Charcot was best known in the nineteenth century for his innovative approach to the study of hysteria. The Osler's new acquisition – which also includes the very first volume made with 40 albumen prints mounted on cards (each loosely inserted as issued) by Regnard – is a product of hysteria's heyday. It represents Charcot's wish to create a visible taxonomy of hysteria. Significantly, the numerous collotype plates and engravings in these books show the centrality of photography and visual analysis in nineteenth-century understandings of the disease.

Charcot first arrived at the Salpêtrière in 1862. Although many of his patients were ageing women, alcoholics, and epileptics, he was best known for his work with hysteria, in particular his conception of *la grande attaque hystérique*, which was considered the most spectacular and drastic of hysterical conditions. Charcot and his supporters generally understood hysteria as a localised deformity in the cerebral cortex that, when exposed to a variety of factors—including heredity, sexuality and psychic trauma—produced visible hysterical symptoms, including bodily seizures, paralyse, and “social deviance.” Charcot's *Oeuvres complètes* (also in the Osler collection), which contain many images of cross-sections of brains and spines, show how doctors sought out, but were most often unable to find visible proof of disease inside the bodies of their patients (despite the multiple magnification tools emerging during the late nineteenth century). Therefore, the observable symptoms of hysteria took on new potency as they became essential to its diagnosis. By making hysteria perceptible on the body's exterior, it was transformed into an obvious and readable illness, thus securing it as an object of medical study.



Title page of volume one of the *Iconographie photographique*

Nonetheless, hysteria was popularly, and often medically, conceptualized by opposing forces, contradictions, and exaggerations. The turbulent character of hysteria and its definition is evident in Jules Claretie's 1881 novel *Les amours d'un interne*, when the character, Pedro, defines hysteria as: "the general damage of the nervous system. It can be erotic...somber, mystical, religious, it can be everything." Representational methods used at the Salpêtrière had to account for this malleability yet they also had to present the study of hysteria as a legitimate and stable scientific pursuit in order to distance the disease from popular conceptions that focused on its fantastical and sexual character. Therefore, Charcot relied upon photography and other realistic media, devices, and procedures that appeared beyond subjective interference. This allowed him to classify and order this mysterious disease, and to construct it as a legitimate illness worthy of rational study. Bourneville and Regnard's *Iconographie photographique de la Salpêtrière*, particularly the images within them, played a key role in this process.



Planche XXIII from volume two of the *Iconographie photographique*

Consequently, these books have been central to the historiography of hysteria, as evidenced by Georges Didi-Huberman's classic cultural studies text, *Invention of Hysteria: Charcot and the Photographic Iconography of the Salpêtrière* (MIT Press, 2003; Macula, 1982). The history of Charcot, his medical collections and his conception of hysteria, are now well known. As McGill English professor Tom Mole has pointed out, "Post-Freudian theorists and historians of medicine such as Roy Porter, Edward Shorter and Michel Foucault have seen Charcot as a major figure in the history of psychiatry. The photographs of Charcot's patients

are also interesting for the way in which they suggest connections between the new technology of photography and the nineteenth-century taxonomy of disease." Over the past forty years, scholars from various disciplines have questioned Charcot's conception of hysteria as an invisible internal illness that produced a variety of external symptoms, and have explored it as a socially constructed and performative disease invented out of sexual, professional, and institutional desire. The Osler's new acquisition will encourage new and innovative research not only on the history of hysteria and Charcot, but on the complexities of medical representations, photographic technologies, and the politics of medicine. Researchers and students will benefit from this kind gesture by the Friends of the Library.



NEW WAYS TO STAY IN TOUCH WITH THE OSLER LIBRARY

We are happy to announce our new social media efforts at Osler. The Osler Library joins other branch libraries at McGill, including Rare Books and Special Collections, and peer libraries such as the Countway Library of Medicine in using a blog as an online source of current information, announcements, tips for patrons, and highlights from the collections. Our new blog, *De re medica* ("on medical matters"), was launched in January of this year and is designed to include a variety of posts that reflect the interests of our wide base of students, researchers, and supporters. Updates are added twice a week and include such things as announcements of events and exhibitions, and explorations of new rare books and archival holdings. Posts geared specifically to students of history and social studies of medicine include reviews of databases and online historical collections, and advice on using library resources. We look forward to continuing to improve this resource and welcome your feedback. You can now also find the Osler Library on Facebook, another interactive way to stay up to date.

You can also see a new video of the library that highlights our important role in the intellectual lives of students and researchers at McGill, in Montreal, and across Canada. Filmed and edited by experienced video producer and McGill alum Ryan MacDowell, the Osler Library video underlines the unique witness that the library provides to the history of medicine and medical humanism.

To visit our blog, please visit: <http://blogs.library.mcgill.ca/osler-library/>

To watch the Osler Library video, please visit: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jm817yZeros>

Find our Facebook page at: <https://www.facebook.com/osler.library>

VESALIANA AMONG OSLERIANA: A VERY SPECIAL COLLECTION BY HÉLÈNE CAZES

Looking for “Vesaliana” in the library gathered by William Osler leads one close to the core of Osler’s project: medical humanism. This notion was developed by Osler and his friends in addresses, pamphlets, lectures, and, mostly notably, through the collecting of libraries, with numerous donations of ancient books going to university libraries. Within the story of the making of the *Bibliotheca*, Vesalius represents a master-word not only for medicine but also for “history of medicine” and, even more so, “humanism.”

The Master-Word of scientific progress

The reputation of Andreas Vesalius is not and was not, during Osler’s time, lacking. From Renaissance publications to present encyclopedias and histories of medicine, his name seems to open, by itself, the chapter of modern medicine. The very special collection of *Vesaliana* at the Osler Library does not contradict this image of Vesalius. For Osler, as for many before him, Vesalius embodies a moment in the history of medical progress and his name is, as such, the title of a new and crucial chapter in history: modernity. Thus, in *The Master-word in Medicine* (1), the name of Vesalius stands for the awakening of science through harsh work and discipline:

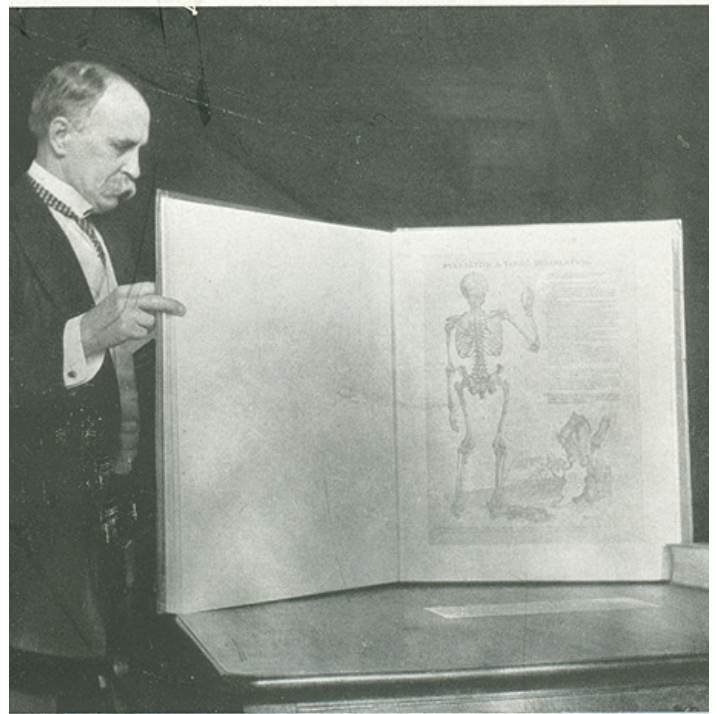
Though a little one, the master-word looms large in meaning. It is the open sesame to every portal, the great equalizer in the world, the true philosopher’s stone, which transmutes all the base metal of humanity into gold. It is directly responsible for all advances in medicine during the past twenty-five centuries. Laying hold upon it Hippocrates made observation and science the warp and woof of our art. Galen so read its meaning that fifteen centuries stopped thinking, and slept until awakened by the *De Fabrica* of Vesalius, which is the very incarnation of the master-word.

In this sketch of the history of medicine, Vesalius is neither the first nor the last hero, but he is the first modern one. And he launches the time of discoveries:

With its inspiration Harvey gave an impulse to a larger circulation than he wot of, an impulse which we feel to-day. Hunter sounded all its heights and depths, and stands out in our history as one of the great exemplars of its virtue. With it Virchow smote the rock, and the waters of progress gushed out; while in the hands of Pasteur it proved a very talisman to open to us a new heaven in medicine and a new earth in surgery.

A collection within the collection

This special status of Vesalius gives a special status to the collection of *Vesaliana* within the *Osleriana*. This exception granted to Vesalius is first visible in the catalogue of the *Vesaliana* within the *Bibliotheca Osleriana* catalogue. Standing out from the books that illustrate the history of medicine, the *De Fabrica* is rightfully placed in the “Prima”, the section devoted to “first rank” contributions to the history of medicine. (2) The *De Fabrica* is the first book of Vesalius to be presented, even if other titles by Vesalius predate 1543. Introduced at length by a series of remarks by Osler and a full text of dedication of another copy to the McGill Library in 1909, the entries concerning Vesalius are distributed like a mini-library within the “Prima”, between first sources (numbers 567 to 588, pp. 58-61) and secondary literature, separate from editions and re-editions by the subtitle “Commentaries” (numbers 589 to 622, pp. 61-63). To these explicit *Vesaliana*, one



William Osler Holding Vesalius’ *Tabulae Anatomicae Sex* at the Bodleian Library. Black and white photograph, 1912, CUS_064-069_P, William Osler Photo Collection, Osler Library.

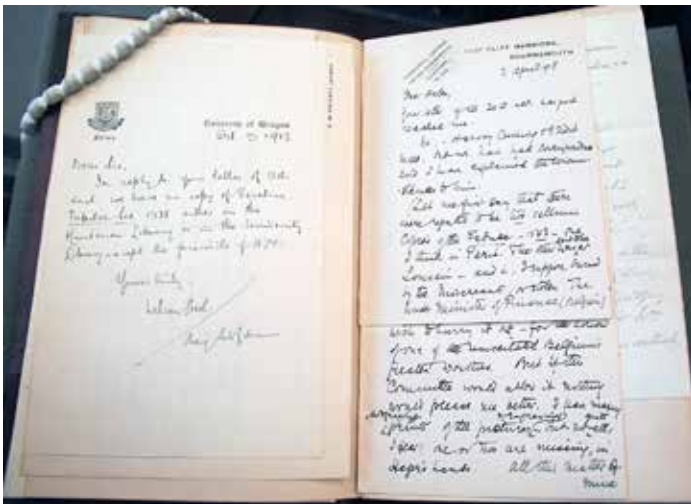
must add the references, inserted by William Osler or, later, by W.W. Francis or the editors of the *Bibliotheca Osleriana* (3) to other items in the library, mainly the secondary sources that are not kept within the Vesalius entry of primary sources.

Last, not always visible in the printed catalogue, are the numerous inserts in the volumes: correspondence (of Osler or Francis, pertaining to the book), photographs, and papers. This very special collection is — at a third level of classification if we follow the primary/secondary division — commented as such by Osler on blank leaves, index cards, and stationery paper from his home or from hotels. We can thus read in the book cases of the “Prima”, in the catalogue of the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, and in the little files full of papers bearing the call number of the corresponding volumes, not only the history of medicine but also the history of the library. It is also possible to trace a history of unaccomplished projects, such as in the form of correspondence pertaining to projects that could never be realized (such as the International Commemoration in 1914 of the Quartercentenary of Vesalius’ Birth).

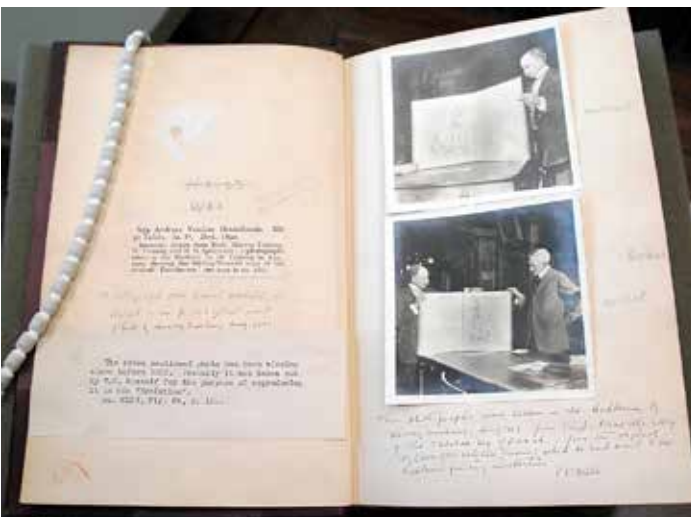
Collecting and commenting on Vesaliana

A bridge between ancient and modern medicine, Vesalius is a symbol for audacity and progress. There are no less than 17 references to Andreas Vesalius (not including numbers 567-622, an array of secondary studies including papers, books, and book chapters) in the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, which comprise all the original editions of the works published by Vesalius except for one title (the famous and rare *Tabulae Anatomicae* of 1538), most of the re-editions, pirated copies, and continuations of these original editions, and most of the important works of

bibliography (biography, historiography, iconography). There are also numerous items, addresses and lectures by Osler, as well as his additions and comments in the form of annotations and inserts into the volumes, such as letters received, references, flyleaves, prospectuses, photographs (such as the Basel Skeleton assembled by Vesalius or painted portraits of the anatomist), and transcriptions of letters sent by Osler to authors and collected by Cushing for his biography, then sent to the Osler librarian. A mini-collection of booklets published on the occasion of the Quartercentenary celebrations was later added as *Vesaliana* into the Vesalian books by W. W. Francis, with detailed informative captions. These and other inserts transform the volumes of the library into chapters of Osler's intellectual autobiography, which are continued, in the same manner, by W. W. Francis.



Letters inserted into Osler's copy of *Andreas Vesalius Bruxellensis* by Moritz Roth (BO 609).



Photos inserted into Osler's copy of *Andreas Vesalius Bruxellensis* by Moritz Roth (BO 609).

In the narrative serving as an introduction to the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, William Osler presents his collection of *Vesaliana* as a "friendly race" with Harvey Cushing, leading to amusing situations of Vesalian inflation: too many copies! Too many copies at a dinner! Too many copies sent to the same libraries!

These jokingly told anecdotes show a passion not for the text, nor for the images, not even for the copies of Vesalius, but for the name and for the symbol.

For some years Dr. Harvey Cushing and I had bought everything of Vesalius that was offered. One evening we had six copies of the first edition (1543) on exhibition. With the cash in pocket the book is impossible to resist, and I have distributed six copies to libraries. Forgetting what I had done, I took out a copy in 1907 to McGill, and showed it with pride to Dr. Shepherd, the librarian, who pointed out in one of the show-cases a much better example presented by me some years before! Thinking it would be a very acceptable present to the Boston Library Association (in which I had a personal interest through Dr. James Chadwick and Dr. E. Brigham), I took the volume to Dr. Farlow, who looked a bit puzzled and amused. 'Come upstairs', he said: and there in a case in the Holmes room, spread open at the splendid title-page, was the 1543 edition and, on a card beneath it, 'The gift of Dr. Osler'. I had better luck at New York, where the volume found a resting-place in the Library of the Academy of Medicine. (4)

A symbol for medical humanism

The name of Vesalius conjures much more than simply the academic study that the *Bibliotheca* catalogue entries suggest. Osler's gifting of the 1543 edition of the *De Fabrica* indicates that Vesalius' masterpiece matters "for what it represents": defiance of authority, ambition in science, and eternal youth. This is less history of medicine than humanism in medicine. The collection of *Vesaliana* is thus a symbol for the humanist value of a library, serving as bridge between generations of scholars and fostering discoveries and progress. A model for students, an inspiration for his followers, Vesalius stands for a new way of inscribing medicine within history: a tradition of critical thinking and personal judgment.

In this sense, the collection of *Vesaliana* within *Osleriana* is a model for thinking about the library gathered and bequeathed by William Osler: a return to the primary sources without the weight of an obedient and passive repetition. The living collection of *Vesaliana* reconciles science and history into a renewed narrative in which progress relies on a free and humanist tradition.

References

1. William Osler, *The Master-word in Medicine*, address delivered in the University of Toronto (1903), consulted at http://www.asksam.com/cgi-bin/as_web6.exe?Command=Doc&File=Osleriana&DocID=610953&Request=master-word on February 1, 2012.
2. Editor's Preface, *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, xvi.
3. Such is the case, for instance, of the footnote on the birth date of Vesalius —1514 or 1515?—, where the reference to number 2230 leads page 205 of the *Bibliotheca Osleriana* to the 1547 edition of the *Libelli Quinque* of Jerome Cardan, where the horoscope of Andreas Vesalius raises a question as to his date of birth. This particular copy with the horoscope was given by Leonard Mackall to the Osler Library in 1923. Later, a scholarly paper written thanks to the documentation provided by W. W. Francis to the author is inserted in the book-case of the 1543 *De Fabrica*: Harry Friedenwald: "Cardanus' horoscope of Vesalius, An Early Copy," *La Bibliofilia*, year 35 (11-12), 421-430 [here showing as 1-10]. The correspondence between W. W. Francis and H. Friedenwald is also preserved in the book's case, thus forming a complete documentation on the question.
4. Introduction, "The Collecting of a Library", *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, xxix.

CANADIANS WHO GRADUATED WITH AN MD FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH 1809 – 1840 By DAVID S. CRAWFORD

In the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the University of Edinburgh was a major medical training centre for people (usually men) from many parts of the world. Though most students were from Europe, Thomas Jarvis from Antigua graduated in 1744 with a thesis on *Affectio Hysterica*, becoming the first of over 650 students from the Americas to graduate in medicine from the University between that date and 1865.

In addition to the official university lists of all medical graduates (1,2) there have been several more specialised ones; one list by S. Lewis (3) names the American (U.S.) graduates and another compiled by Ferguson (4) concentrates on those from the West Indies. As the Osler Library has an extensive collection of published Edinburgh medical theses, (5) it seems appropriate to create an equivalent Canadian list.

However, it is first necessary to state that the compilation of a list of foreign graduates of Edinburgh is not as easy as it may sound. The list that follows is, like the lists noted above, restricted to people who submitted a thesis and actually graduated from the University. Many other “Canadians”, such as Jacques Labrie, William Carson and maybe Adam Mabane, took medical courses at the University, while others studied in Edinburgh but were content to obtain a licence from the Royal College of Surgeons. The listing that follows takes the country of origin from the printed Edinburgh lists, but of course, there was no Canadian “nationality” at the time and it is unclear how the Edinburgh authorities decided on a country; it may have been based on birthplace, for example, George Cranstoun Brown (1818) is noted as “Nova Scotus”. He was born in Halifax (in 1794) but probably lived in Scotland from an early age, as his father became a professor at the University of Edinburgh in 1801.

Until 1833 Edinburgh medical theses were written in Latin, and until 1862, the student’s forename and country of origin were also “Latinised”. One problem is that the place of origin is not always clear or correct. For example, Andrew Fernando Holmes, one of the founders of the McGill medical school, who graduated in 1819, is listed as “Americanus” – though he was born in Spain and spent almost his whole life in Montreal. Other writers have sometimes misinterpreted the Latin place names. Comie (6) states that John Macculloch – who graduated in 1793 – was the first Canadian graduate and that he came from Sarnia in what is now Ontario. In fact, his place of origin is noted as Sarniensis; the Latinised form of Guernsey. Sarnia in Ontario was only given this name in 1836. The first Canadian medical graduates from Edinburgh were actually Almon and Bayard. Both graduated in 1809 and were listed as “Americanus” although they were from Nova Scotia. A further source of confusion is that people tended to use the Mc or Mac and even the M’ prefix rather arbitrarily – if looking for a person with a surname having one of these prefixes it is best to look in several places.

The list that follows excludes people who moved to and practiced in Canada after graduating or who were posted to Canada as army physicians or surgeons, e.g. John Nooth (1766), John Gamble (1793), William Warren Baldwin (1797), Alexander MacDonald (1805), John Richardson (1816) and George Herrick (1817). Of

course, other Canadians went to medical schools in the United States and Europe; the first person to graduate in medicine in Canada was William Logie, who graduated from McGill in 1833. (7) The year of registration, particularly in Upper and Lower Canada, has been added for several people. It is interesting to note that several obtained their medical licenses prior to being awarded their MD degrees.

Almost all Edinburgh medical theses up to about 1832 were printed, published and distributed to members of the Edinburgh medical faculty, so copies of them are generally available either at the University of Edinburgh Library or elsewhere. The Osler Library has copies of those marked with *. Copies of all theses written by Canadians up to 1830 have been located, with the exception of Badgley’s 1829 thesis. Early Canadiana Online (ECO) plans to digitise them all in the next few years.

There is an interesting (and quite amusing) contemporary account of the University of Edinburgh medical graduation ceremonies by 1821 graduate John Conolly (1794-1866). (8)

Between 1841 and 1865, when the curriculum changed (and the printed lists of graduates ceased), approximately 65 additional “Canadians” graduated with an Edinburgh MD. A listing of these people is available at: <http://internatlib.mcgill.ca/Edinburgh-grads-1841-1868.html>

1809

***ALMON, William Bruce 1787-1840** (*De Galvanismo complectens*). Son of William James Almon, a Loyalist physician who moved to Halifax with Lord Howe, William Bruce enrolled in 1806 and after graduation practiced in Halifax. He was appointed as the Port’s medical officer and died of typhus, contracted while supervising the treatment of an emigrant ship. (DCB)

***BAYARD, Robert 1788-1868** (*De opii atque venaesectionis effectibus in puerperas complectens*). From another Loyalist family, Bayard was born in Nova Scotia. He also enrolled in 1806 and after his graduation was appointed professor of obstetrics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State of New York. During the War of 1812 he chose not to take the oath of allegiance and returned to Canada. He settled in Kentville, Nova Scotia, where he practised until 1823 before moving to Saint John in New Brunswick. (DCB)

1810

***MACLOUGHLIN, David 1786-1870.** (*De animi auxilio ad morbos praecavendos aut sanandos*). MacLoughlin was the first graduate listed as being from “Canad” and “Canadensis”; he originated in Rivière du Loup – his mother was Angélique Fraser, whose father was the Seigneur of La Malbaie (Mount Murray). After graduation, MacLoughlin served as a British army doctor in the Peninsular War and, having been taken prisoner, was possibly placed in charge of a French military hospital. He remained in France, practicing in Boulogne and Paris, for 27 years, before returning to London (England). For his services in France he was appointed as a Chevalier of the Legion d’Honneur in 1842. He practiced in London until his death and was an honorary Member

of the Royal Irish Academy. His obituary (9) notes that he held “eccentric views” on certain diseases, primarily cholera and syphilis. But “apart from his hypothesis in medical matters, he was a very worthy as well as an energetic and accomplished man.” His brother, John MacLoughlin [sic], (*DCB*) studied medicine as an apprentice under Sir James Fisher in Quebec City, was registered as a doctor in 1803, (10) and subsequently became one of the first “to bring civilization and culture to the Oregon Country – Pacific Northwest.” (11)

SELBY, William Dunbar 1787-1829 (*De pneumonia*). Son of George Selby, (*DCB*) who also trained as a doctor in Edinburgh, in 1777-1778, but did not graduate. William Dunbar is listed as “Anglo-Americanus” and was appointed the medical officer of the Montreal jail. Like his father, he was also connected to the Hôtel Dieu Hospital in Montreal (12). In the 1831 *Montreal Almanack* it is noted that “Dr. George Selby of Montreal was one of the Commissioners appointed to examine candidates for [medical] licenses and therefore does not hold a licence himself.”

1811

***FARGUES, Thomas 1777-1847** (*De chorea*). Fargues graduated (A.B.) from Harvard College in 1797 and enrolled at Edinburgh in 1809. He received his licence to practice in Quebec in January 1814, and in June 1816 he was appointed a medical examiner for the District of Quebec. In 1824 he was appointed as the first professor of medicine at McGill College; at that time the College only existed on paper and he never taught at McGill. He was awarded an honorary MD by Harvard in 1831. In his will he left \$6000 to McGill College to establish a chair of homeopathy. (*DCB*)

1813

***ROBERTSON, John** (*De ophthalmia membranarum*). Robertson is noted as “Canadensis”, but no further details on his life have been uncovered.

1818

***BROWN, George Cranstoun (1794-1832)** (*De elephantiasi Graecorum vel lepra Arabum, complectens*). Noted as being “Nova Scotus” in the Edinburgh lists and as Scoto-Americanus on the title page of his thesis, George Cranstoun was the son of Andrew Brown (*DCB*) who was a Presbyterian minister and historian in Halifax in the 1790s and who, in 1801, became Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-lettres, Edinburgh University. George Brown practiced in Sheffield (England) prior to his death.

***HAMILTON, Joseph 1798-1847** (*De hydropse*). After graduation Hamilton initially practiced in London (England) but returned to Canada in 1835 and practiced in both Queenston Heights and Toronto. He was an inactive member of the Upper Canada Medical Board and the Treasurer of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. He worked at the Emigrant Fever Hospital in Toronto and died of typhus during the epidemic of 1847. (13)

***WALSH, John** (*De scarlatina*). Walsh enrolled in 1815 and in the list of graduates is noted as “Canadensis”, but no further details have been uncovered.

1819

***HOLMES, Andrew Fernando 1797-1860** (*De tetano*) (figure 1). Andrew Fernando Holmes, listed as “Americanus”, was born at Cadiz because the ship on which his (British) family were

immigrating to Canada had been captured by a French frigate and taken to Spain as a prize. The family did not reach British North America until 1801, settling at Quebec for a few years and then moving to Montreal. Holmes worked with Daniel Araldi before and after his studies and enrolled at Edinburgh in 1817 (he was registered to practice in 1816). He was one of the founders of the McGill Medical School, professor of chemistry, botany and pharmacy and dean from 1854-60. (*DCB*,14,15)

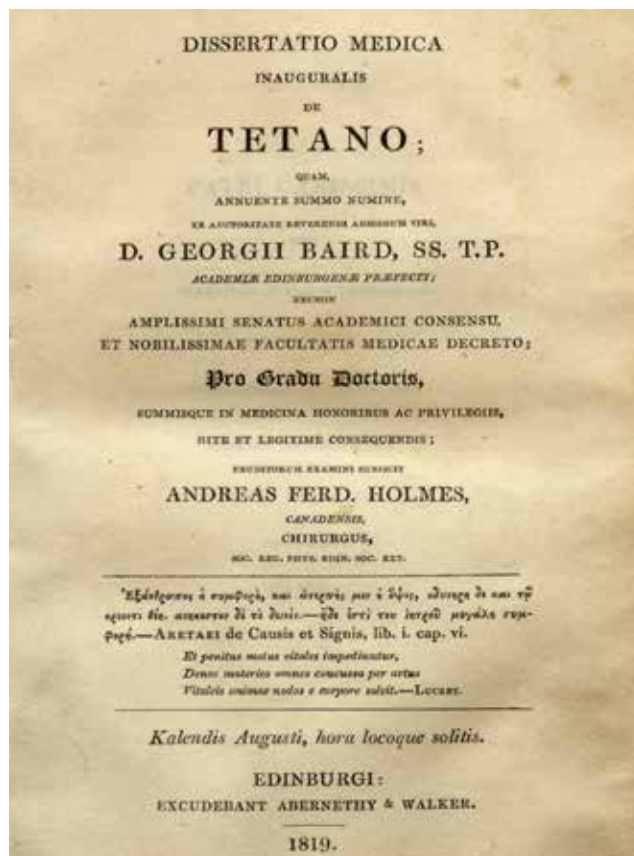


Figure 1: Andrew Fernando Holmes, De Tetano. Edinburgh, 1819

1820

***STEPHENSON, John 1796-1842** (*De velosynthesi*). Stephenson, listed as “Canadensis”, enrolled at Edinburgh in 1816. His thesis, which describes one of the first successful repairs of a cleft palate, was written by Stephenson not as the surgeon but as the patient. He was licensed in 1821 and was one of the founders of the McGill Medical School and the first professor of anatomy, surgery and physiology. (*DCB*,14,15)

1821

***AVERY, James Fillis 1794-1887** (*De usu moxae*). Listed as “ex Nova Scotia”, Avery was the son of United Empire Loyalist Captain Samuel Avery of Connecticut and was born in Kings County, Nova Scotia. After graduation he practiced in Halifax.

***BERTHELET, Benjamin (1796-1847)** (*De galvanismo*). Louis-Benjamin Berthelet, listed as “Canadensis”, returned to Canada and was registered to practice in December 1823; he practiced in Montreal for many years.

***FAIRBANKS, George Edward b.1798** (*De uteri carcinomate*). Listed as “ex Nova Scotia”, Fairbanks moved to Brazil and died in

Rio de Janeiro. "In 1825, a North American pilgrim's descendant, George Edward Fairbanks, came ashore at Rio de Janeiro's port, coming from the East. He was a doctor from Edinburgh Royal Academy of Medicine, in Scotland, where he graduated. In Brazil, he chose Bahia State to live and to work as a Public Health Council member." (16) In 1833 he was one of the translators into Portuguese of Bell's *All the Material Facts in the History of Epidemic Cholera*. (17)

***TRESTLER, Jean-Baptiste Curtius 1798-1871** (*De rabie*). Tresler's father Jean-Joseph was probably an army surgeon who moved to Canada in 1776. (DCB) Trestler, who was probably - with Berthelet - the first francophone Canadian to graduate in medicine from Edinburgh, was licensed in 1822 and practiced in Quebec and Montreal. In 1849 he became a professor at l'École de médecine et de chirurgie de Montréal for about a year.

1824

MACBRAIRE, John 1802-1840 (*De febre intermittente*). Listed as "ex Nova Scotia", MacBraire appears to have remained in Britain after graduation and was the author of several books published in the early 1830s. He was appointed assistant physician of the London Hospital in 1829 and resigned in 1832. In late 1832 he arrived in Australia and in 1833 was the medical officer of the prison settlement in Tasmania. It is noted that "John MacBraire ... [who] arrived in Port Arthur in April 1833 'had been disappointed in fortune or love but was reckoned to be very clever'." (18) He was appointed as a Justice of the Peace in Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) in May 1833, and this was renewed in October 1837. Interestingly, his 1837 re-appointment was made by the Lieutenant Governor in the name of King William IV, who had died in June - presumably the news of Victoria's ascent to the throne had not yet reached Australia. In 1837 he was also appointed to the Court of Medical Examiners of Van Diemen's Land. (19) His family name is spelled M'Braire in the printed Edinburgh lists, but he always seems to have used the MacBraire form.

1825

MORRIS, Frederick William 1802-1867 (*De injuriis capitis*). Noted as being "ex Nova Scotia", Morris was apprenticed to William Almon (see above) before studying in Edinburgh. He practiced in various parts of Nova Scotia before settling in Halifax. In 1853 he was a founding member of the Halifax Medical Society but was later expelled for promoting and prescribing an unapproved remedy for smallpox. (DCB) While a student he published an article on trepanning. (20)

1826

BAYARD, Samuel 1806-? (*De pertussi*). Noted as being "ex Nova Scotia", Samuel Bayard practiced in St. Stephen and, later, Saint John, New Brunswick; he is listed in the *New Brunswick Almanack* of 1835 and the 1851 Canadian census. It is assumed he is related to Robert and William Bayard, perhaps as a cousin?

MACLEAN, John Jenkin 1801-? (*De ascite*). Noted as being "Canadensis", Maclean was from Quebec. He was married in England in 1820 and was living in Kent in 1822 and in Boston, Lincolnshire in 1841, so he appears to have spent most of his life in England. He was the grandson of Jenkin Williams, a judge in Quebec. (DCB) His family name is sometimes spelled McLean.

1827

ARNOLDI, Francis C.T. 1805-1862 (*De asphyxia a mechanico impedimento ad respirationem*). François-Cornélius-Thomas Arnoldi, the son of Daniel, (DCB) was one of the founders of the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal in 1843; after 1849 the name was changed to l'École de médecine et de chirurgie de Montréal; the Hôtel Dieu was its teaching hospital. Arnoldi was registered in 1827 and was the School's first President. He taught at McGill in 1850-51. (14)

PORTER, Francis William 1805?-1840 (*De cynanche tracheali*). Porter, who had been an army surgeon, originated in Montreal and in December 1828 was registered to practice in Upper Canada. He practiced in Niagara and was involved in improving medical licensure in Upper Canada. In 1833, he was elected as the first Secretary of the Niagara Society for the Prevention of Vagrancy and Common Begging and for the Relief of the Sick and Destitute. (13,21)

1829

BADGLEY, Francis 1807-1863 (*De ophthalmia acuta*). Another of the founders of the École de médecine et chirurgie de Montréal, Badgley was also editor of the first medical journal in Montreal published in English, the Montreal Medical Gazette. He taught at McGill in 1850-51. He was registered to practice in Canada East in 1826, before he obtained his MD. (DCB,14)

1830

***CARSON, Samuel 1807-1860** (*De stethoscopii in pneumonia cognoscenda usu*). Carson is the first graduate noted as being from "Terra Nova" (Newfoundland). His father William was also a physician who had trained at, but not graduated from, Edinburgh. In 1848 Samuel was the first person to use chloroform in Newfoundland. He practiced in St John's for over 30 years and died in Hamilton, Ontario. (22,23,24)

ROBERTSON, James 1809-1831? (*De bronchocele*). James was the son of Dr William Robertson, the senior founding member of the McGill Medical Faculty. He was registered to practice in Quebec in October 1831 but died shortly thereafter. The copy of his thesis in the Toronto Public Library is dedicated to George Grasset, the Superintendent of St Michael's Hospital and Chief Medical Officer at the Emigrant Hospital in the 1840s. (25)

1832

***BLACKWOOD, Thomas Smith 1810-1833** (*De tetano traumatico*). Thomas Smith was the son of prominent Montreal citizen Thomas Blackwood (DCB). The copy of his thesis in the Osler Library is dedicated to his classmate John Racey. He died in Montreal during the 1833 typhus epidemic.

RACEY, John 1809-1847 (*De hydrocephalo acuto*). Racey, noted as being "Canadensis", was registered to practice in Quebec in 1832 and taught at McGill from 1833-36. He returned to his native Quebec City in 1836 and died there at the Marine Hospital during the typhus epidemic of 1847. Some of his papers are in the McCord Museum Archives (Racey Family Fonds: P057). His thesis is available, only in manuscript, at the University of Edinburgh. (25,26)

WEBSTER, Frederick Augustus (1807-1879) (*De paralyysi*). Webster, noted as "ex Nova Scotia", was born in Kentville and died in Yarmouth where he practiced. He was the son of Dr. Isaac

Webster, who arrived in Nova Scotia in the late 1700s, and was one of a long line of Nova Scotia doctors who continued to practice in the Yarmouth area into the 21st century.

1833

FORSYTH, John E d.1872 (*De erysipelate*). Also noted as being “ex Nova Scotia”, Forsyth was appointed coroner of Kings County, Nova Scotia, in 1843 and was in medical practice in Bridgetown. In 1849 he was a director of the Halifax Mechanics’ Institute and Medical Advisor to the Colonial Life Assurance Company in Halifax.

***JOHNSTON, James Bell 1810-1887** (*De delirio tremente*). Johnston, of East Angus Quebec, was apparently the first doctor to establish a practice in Sherbrooke, Quebec. Some of his papers are in the Osler Library (James Bell Johnston Fonds: P113). He was licensed to practice in Lower Canada in 1831.

JONES, Thomas Walter 1811-1864 (*De iodino, eiusque compositis*). Jones was a member of one of the oldest English-speaking families in Montreal. Licensed in 1834, he was attending surgeon of the Montreal General Hospital and First Physician of the St George’s Society of Montreal. He was also appointed Commander of the Queen’s Light Dragoons, which saw active service during the Rebellion of 1837-1838, and during the next decade were often called out by the government to quell election riots. (The McCord Museum in Montreal holds his private papers as part of the papers of the Queen’s Light Dragoons. (25)

SEWELL, James Arthur 1810-1883 (*De injuriis capitis*). Sewell, the son of Chief Justice Jonathan Sewell, was another of the founders of l’École de médecine et de chirurgie de Montréal. Later he was Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Laval University and President of the Canadian Medical Association and of the Quebec Medical Society. (27)

TREMAIN, Lawrence b. 1811 (*De calculis urinariis et lithotritura*). Listed as “ex Nova Scotia”, Tremain was reported to be in practice on Prince Edward Island in 1847. His wife, who died in 1842, is buried (with their infant son) in the Old Burying Ground in Halifax, Nova Scotia. (28)

1834

HALL, Archibald 1812-1868 (*On respiratory function of plants*). Starting in 1834 Edinburgh medical theses could be written in English and Hall’s is the first Canadian thesis not written in Latin. Hall, who was licensed in 1835, was professor of midwifery at McGill from 1836 until his death and also edited several medical journals including *The British American Medical and Physical Journal*. (14,15)

1835

DAVID, Aaron Hart 1812-1882 (*On infanticide*). David was probably the first Jewish physician in Canada – though Frederick Hart (of Trois-Rivières), who also graduated in 1835, from McGill, may be both a relative and his equal. Registered to practice in 1836, David moved to Trois-Rivières in 1840 but returned to Montreal in 1844 where he was an active physician. He was among the founders of the St Lawrence School of Medicine and Bishop’s Medical College, of which he was Dean from 1871 until his death. He was the founding editor of the *Canada Medical Journal*. (29)

MANSON, David Davidson 1811-1857 (*On scarlatina*). Noted as being “Neobrunsvicensis”, it is not clear when Manson moved to Britain but he inherited a house in Scotland, Spynie House near Elgin, and lived there, as a farmer and Captain in the Militia, until his death. He does not appear to have ever practiced medicine. Manson was the father of Ethel Gordon Fenwick who was Matron of St Bartholomew’s Hospital, 1881-1887, founder of the Royal British Nurses’ Association in 1887, originator of the movement for the state registration of nurses in 1888, founder and first President of the International Council of Nurses in 1899, founder and first President of the National Council of Nurses of Great Britain in 1904 and editor of *The Nursing Record/ British Journal of Nursing*, 1893-1946. (30)

SEWELL, Edward Quincy 1811-1872 (*On dyspepsia*). Sewell was born in Montreal and died in Toronto. He was licensed to practice in New York and both Lower and Upper Canada, and he is known to have worked in Montreal, Sorel and Toronto. (27)

SEWELL, Stephen Charles 1814-1868 (*On intermittent fever*). Stephen Sewell, brother of Edward and cousin of James Arthur (1833), was born, worked and died in Montreal. He was registered in 1835 and taught at McGill from 1842-1852 when he moved to Ottawa. He was a member of the Montreal Medical Board for several years. (14,15,27)

1836

BLACK, Rufus Smith 1812-1893 (*On the pathology and treatment of murbus coxarius*). Noted as “ex Nova Scotia”, Black, who practiced in Halifax, became one of the first vice-presidents of the Canadian Medical Association in 1867. He is reputed to be the first person to have used a stethoscope in Nova Scotia. (31)

BURTON, Edward John 1814-1897 (*On delirium tremens*). Noted as “Canadensis” Edward John was a cousin of Sir Richard Burton (32). In 1836, following graduation, he became a British Army surgeon and served in Ceylon and at Sebastopol during the Crimean War (1853-56). In 1864 Staff Surgeon Major Edward John Burton MD was reported to have retired and been granted the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals. For some reason this honorary appointment was cancelled about 9 months later. (33,34)

COGSWELL, Charles 1813-1892 (*On the predisposing causes of urinary concretions*). Noted as being “ex Nova Scotia”, after graduation Cogswell travelled to study in hospitals in London and Paris. In 1837 he was awarded the Harveian Prize Dissertation for an essay on iodine. (35) He returned to Halifax in 1838, where he established a practice, and in 1844 he became the first secretary of the newly established Halifax Medical Society. He returned to England in 1864 where he practiced until his death. (36,37)

MacNIDER, William 1815?-1846 (*On dyspepsia*). In the Edinburgh records his family name is spelled MacNider but he appears to have used the McNider version. He was Surgeon of the Montreal Light Infantry during the 1837-38 Rebellion, lectured on obstetrics at l’École de médecine et de chirurgie de Montréal, and in 1843 was one of the founders of the Montreal Lying-in Hospital. (14)

1837

BAYARD, William 1814-1907 (*On Asiatic cholera*). Noted as being “Novo Brunsvico”, son of Robert Bayard (above), William was the coroner of Saint John and appears to have been the first physician in New Brunswick to use anaesthesia. He was a member of the Saint John Board of Health and was the founder of the Public General Hospital in Saint John, of which he wrote a history. (38) He received an honorary LLD from Edinburgh in 1907 and was a corresponding editor of the *Canada Medical Journal*. (DCB,39)

MADDEN, William Herries. 1815-1883 (*On the connexion [sic] between the muscles and nervous system*). Madden is listed as coming from “Novo Brunsvico” and he remained in Britain after graduation, practicing in Torquay in Devon. Madden enjoyed some success as an author and translator; in 1837 he won a Gold Medal from Edinburgh for an essay, (40) and later translated a French anatomy book into English, wrote several poems, a book on baptism and one on tuberculosis. (41)

1838

FISHER, Arthur. 1816-1913 (*On asphyxia*). Fisher, noted as “Canadensis”, came from Montreal and was initially (in 1833) apprenticed to a doctor in Quebec City (James Douglas, DCB). He enrolled in the McGill medical school in 1834 but left to go to Edinburgh. He received his licence in 1842 and spent most of his long professional life in Montreal where he was an early practitioner of homeopathy. He was demonstrator in anatomy at McGill from 1842 to 1844 and connected to the Montreal Homeopathic Hospital. (42)

Any corrections and additions to this list will be gratefully received at david.crawford@mcgill.ca, and the version of this paper at <http://internatlib.mcgill.ca/Edinburgh-grads.html> will be updated accordingly.

Selected Reference Works

A number of reference works or directories provided much information on individuals, among the most useful were:

Dictionary of Canadian Biography - noted as DCB. <http://www.biographi.ca/index-e.html>

Oxford Dictionary of National Biography. Available on subscription at: <http://www.oxforddnb.com/>

Medical directories and medical registers for Canada and the UK

World Biographical Information System Online. Available on subscription from Walter de Gruyter, <http://www.degruyter.com/>

Various City directories, many now available digitally from various sources.

Canadian Health Obituary Index. <http://osler.library.mcgill.ca/cfstand/>

Edinburgh University Archives. *Students of Medicine 1762-1826*. <http://www.archives.lib.ed.ac.uk/students/search.php?view=sources>

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There are also three consolidated lists of medical licentiates in Upper and Lower Canada (Canada East and Canada West) up to 1847/48 published in the *British American Journal of Medical and Physical Science*: Canada East 1788 - 1829. 1846 Dec; 2(8): 223-225; Canada East 1830 - 1847. 1847 Dec; 3(8): 216-219; Upper Canada 1830 -1847. 1848 Jan; 3(9): 247-250. (Also corrections and additions in 1848 June; 4(2): 53.) All have been digitised by Early Canadiana Online.

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Acknowledgements

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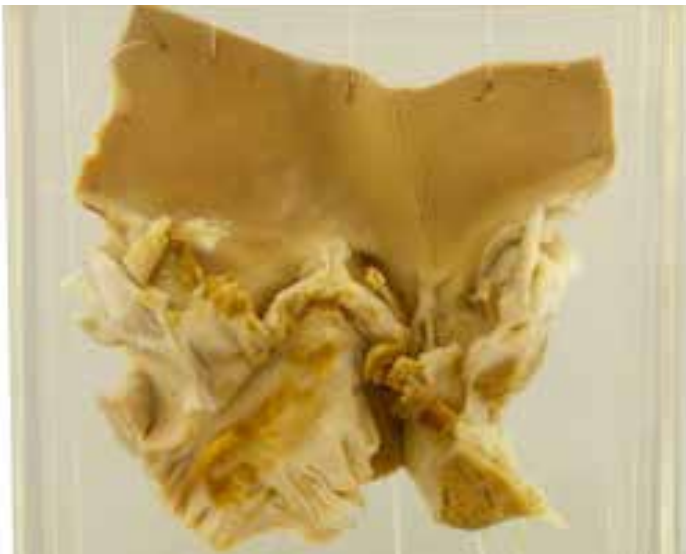
THE WILLIAM OSLER COLLECTION AT THE MAUDE ABBOTT MEDICAL MUSEUM By RICK FRASER AND JOAN O'MALLEY

The material comprising the William Osler Pathology collection has undergone several moves and considerable attenuation since it first began approximately 140 years ago. According to Maude Abbott, Osler donated about 500 specimens to the McGill Medical Museum during his eight-year tenure at the Montreal General Hospital. Approximately 180 of these remained in 1898 when Abbott was appointed Assistant Curator of the Museum. Following her death in 1940, Abbott's Museum was dissolved and the Osler collection—which she had sequestered in a special exhibit—was transferred to the Pathological Institute across the street where it was placed in storage. The fifty-five specimens that remained in 1966 were placed in a display case in the foyer of a newly constructed wing of the Institute. Because of concerns about security and preservation in the unguarded and overheated foyer, the specimens were again moved to storage in 2002, where they now remain. Four additional Osler specimens were identified in the McGill Museum between 2002 and 2005, and the collection now totals 59.

“WEST-EASTERN DIVAN” – PENFIELD, THE BRESLAU-MONTREAL AXIS, AND THE EARLY YEARS OF THE MONTREAL NEUROLOGICAL INSTITUTE BY FRANK W. STAHNISCH



Osler specimen 25. Chronic infective endocarditis. Maude Abbott Medical Museum.



Osler specimen 23. Acute infectious endocarditis. Maude Abbott Medical Museum.

In order to improve the collection's accessibility, the specimens have been organized in a virtual exhibit on the McGill Medical Museum website (<http://www.mcgill.ca/medicalmuseum/>). In addition to images and descriptions of the specimens, the site includes discussions of historical and medical aspects of the material, links to original Osler autopsy reports and publications associated with them, and a detailed discussion of the history of the collection. For those interested in this important aspect of Osler's early medical career and in the history of medical museums in general, the site should be both interesting and instructive.



I wrote to Foerster, asking permission to visit his clinic as a graduate student, and [Edward] Archibald to postpone arrival in Montreal until September [1928]. But we did not wait for answers. I managed to get a Rockefeller Fellowship from [Richard Mills] Pearce who was in charge of the foundations' medical philanthropy for Europe and Canada. It amounted to only one hundred eighty-two dollars a month but it added a grant for travel expenses for me. That would enable me to take trips to all the medical centers of Europe. When I wrote to Dean Martin at McGill to tell him the change of plan, he sent an immediate check of a thousand dollars towards our expenses. He thought highly of medical science in Germany, remembering his own graduate years there. (Penfield, *No Man Alone*, 160)

After Leiden and Edinburgh in the 18th and Paris in the early 19th century, the centre of medical education in the second half of the 19th century moved to Germany and Austria, where many North American physicians, research trainees and students travelled to receive parts of their medical training. Young Wilder Penfield, at 26 years old and planning his European *Wanderjahre*, was certainly no exception from the rule. He envisioned for himself two *Forschungsreisen* (research trips) to the University of Breslau (then in Germany, now Wrocław in Poland) that would add the finishing touches to his already highly developed neurosurgical skills.

As Penfield notes in his autobiography *No Man Alone*, the American Rockefeller Foundation provided vital financial support for fellows and visiting professors to travel to Breslau, Berlin and Vienna, as well as other centres of interest at the beginning of the 20th century. Canadian neurologist and neurological surgeon Wilder Penfield came to learn his operative methods and neurostimulation techniques with Otfried Foerster (1873-1941) during his stays at the Breslau clinical department for nervous and psychiatric diseases. He highly commended the research set-up and functioning of Foerster's Neurological Institute in Breslau in a report submitted to McGill on his two half-year research periods in 1928 and 1931:

Foerster's clinic is above all a clinic in which therapy takes first place. Syphilis of the central nervous system is treated energetically by the Swift-Ellis endolumbar method¹ in addition to the other usual procedures. Intracarotid injections of salvaranized serum are likewise freely used. Physio- and hydrotherapy are carried out vigorously in the special rooms which are well equipped for that purpose. The wards are pleasant but the nursing is not of the highest order and decubitus is too frequently seen. [...] Diagnosis is thorough. Encephalography is very frequently used and in the 1,500 cases of spinal injection of air there seem to have been very few bad reactions. Direct ventriculography is also frequently used as well as lipoidal and the ventricular injection of dyes. Physiological diagnostic procedures also find a place here in a remarkably well equipped laboratory for chronaxie and other electrical measurements. [...] Practically all of [Foerster's] operating has been done under local anaesthesia. Thus he has used the patient as a witness to pain localization, has outlined areas of skin innervation and has

determined the movements of the body which follow electrical stimulation of various areas of the cerebral cortex. This analysis of the cortical areas has made possible an intelligent advance in the treatment of epilepsy. His study of the pain paths has made it possible to relieve certain types of pain more intelligently. [...] Above all, here Neurology is accompanied by therapy. (Penfield, *Report to McGill University*, 6)

¹ Named after Homer Fordyce Swift (1881-1953) and Arthur W. Ellis (1907-1935), who developed this treatment for cerebrospinal syphilis at the Rockefeller Hospital.

After returning from his European tour, Penfield's plan was formed: to build a similar modern treatment and neuroscience centre at the Montreal Neurological Institute. Montreal was ideal because, as he wrote, "in Montreal the growth of neurosurgical and neurological work has been spontaneous and easy because of the universal hospitality here" (*Penfield, The Significance of the Montreal Neurological Institute*, 3). At the MNI, Penfield and his associates developed a vast and detailed research program on the cortical localization of brain functions, which they investigated through electrically stimulating patients in neurosurgical intraoperative settings. He closely monitored and mapped the movement effects, sensory perceptions, and psychological results in his patients. This research led to his famous cartographic map of the homunculus of motor and sensory cortical areas of the human brain.

It is precisely this new development that forms the core of my research as a Nickerson Fellow in Neuro-History, namely to determine the theoretical, methodological, and pragmatic factors that were merged in creation of new and ground-breaking forms of research organization in the neurosciences. The methodological and practical differentiation of such programs was reflected and embedded in the architecture, organization, and function of neuroscientific inquiry in new centres of research. Centres such as the MNI were built to support the modern interdisciplinary approach of neuroscientific research as *Gemeinschaftsarbeiten*, or collaborative research projects, and in response to greater social demands in Montreal, Breslau, and elsewhere in North America and Europe. My research will result in a new monograph entitled *The Making of a New Research Field: On the Pursuit of Interdisciplinarity in the German Neuromorphological Sciences, 1910-1945*, which describes some of the deep transformations during the formative decades that led to the emergence of neuroscience as a new research field.

The support of the Nickerson Fellowship has enabled me to come to the Osler Library on two substantial research trips and to work through the rich manuscript and archival collections at the Osler Library and McGill's great collections of German language materials, particularly the late 19th and early 20th century journal collections in the Redpath Storage, as well as Penfield's reports on the Breslau Neurological Institute. It was a fantastic benefit to have use of the Osler Library while finalizing the monograph. As ever, it feels very much like home to be at the Osler Library and McGill University during such intensive research periods. I am very grateful to Dr. Granville Nickerson, who endowed the Nickerson Fellowship in honour of his wife Mary Louise, and would also like to warmly thank the Head of the Osler Library, Chris Lyons and Drs. William Feindel, Thomas Schlich, George Weisz, as well as Duncan Cowie and the library staff for all their hospitality and support received in Montreal.

THE OSLER CLUB OF BUENOS AIRES: ITS PRESIDENT AND FOUNDER BY SUSAN WILKINSON

Sir William Osler is, of course, a household name among medical historians in Canada, and is likewise famous in Britain, the United States, Australia, Japan, in medical centres all over Europe, and in India where an Osler Society has been formed in Kerala. On a recent visit to Argentina in September I discovered that he is also famous there and that an Osler Club exists in Buenos Aires. Following a talk to the Argentine Society for the History of Medicine on an ancestor who was a doctor in Argentina in the 19th century, I was invited to visit the Osler Club and to speak on any aspect on Sir William Osler I wished.

Not knowing what aspect of Sir William Osler's life would be of most interest to the audience, I decided to speak on Osler's early life in Canada, of his childhood in Bond Head, his teenage years in Dundas, Ontario, and of his three great mentors: the Anglican clergyman William Arthur Johnson who founded the small school in the village of Weston, Ontario, Trinity College School, which William Osler attended when he was sixteen, and who introduced him to the study of microscopy and botany; Dr. James Bovell, the doctor at the school, with whom William Osler subsequently lived for three years while studying at Trinity College and the Toronto School of Medicine; and Dr. Robert Palmer Howard of McGill College, who exemplified humanism in the care of the sick. Through these father figures William Osler developed a love of scientific knowledge, a great love of literature that remained with him all his life, a love of medicine, a love of humanism, and a conviction that medicine is learned by the bedside, not in the classroom. He was not the first medical educator to bring medical students into the hospital environment as an approach to medical training, but he rendered what was largely a European method of teaching medicine into universal practice.

Before delivering my lecture I was invited to meet Dr. Alfredo Buzzi, Professor Emeritus and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Buenos Aires, an eminent and distinguished physician, a fervent anglophile, and founder of the Osler Club ("el Club Osler de Buenos Aires"). Sitting under a reproduction of a portrait of Sir William Osler in a leather armchair in his office, I asked Dr. Buzzi how he, as an Argentine physician, came to know of Osler and his work.

Sir William Osler, whom he refers to as "el Hipócrates canadiense," has been his idol since he was a medical student in 1950, when, browsing in a secondhand bookstore in Buenos Aires, he came across a copy of *Aequanimitas* that had been translated into Spanish, published in Philadelphia by Blakiston, a publisher of medical and scientific books, in 1942. How a Spanish translation of Osler's famous essay delivered as a valedictory address at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1889, published in the United States, came to be found in Buenos Aires, thousands of miles from Philadelphia, is still a mystery to him. After reading a few chapters, especially the first, he came under the spell of Sir William Osler, a spell that has never diminished. That copy of the Spanish translation of *Aequanimitas* became for Dr. Buzzi his Bible, metaphorically speaking, as the *Religio Medici* had been Osler's, and the ideals

expressed in it influenced his life as a physician.

Further searches for Osler's works led him to the Argentine edition of *Principles and Practice of Medicine (Patología Médica Fundamental y Práctica)*, published in Buenos Aires by Editorial Kraft in three volumes in 1942, written by Dr. Henry Christian from the 16th edition. On a visit to Boston in 1957, he acquired the 9th edition, published in 1923. That same year, on his return to Buenos Aires, he found a copy of the treasured first edition, published in Edinburgh and London by Young and Pentland in 1892.

Since his introduction to Osler and his works, Dr. Buzzi has dedicated himself to medicine to which he has applied the ideals inspired by Sir William Osler. An invited speaker at medical congresses throughout the world, he speaks French, Italian, and English fluently, as well as his native Spanish. In 2000 he was elected Professor Emeritus of Internal Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Buenos Aires and, in 2006, Dean of Medicine at the same institution, a position he still holds.



Dr. Alfredo Buzzi, president and founder, Osler Club of Buenos Aires

The Osler Club of Buenos Aires is the only Osler society in the Spanish speaking world and was founded in 2010. The first speaker was Dr. Adrian Thomas, then President of the Osler Club of London, who spoke on both Sir William Osler and the Osler Club of London.

My talk on Sir William Osler's early years in Canada and of his three mentors who inspired his path in life was given in the auditorium of the Hospital de Clinicas before over one hundred medical students and recently-graduated doctors. The Hospital de Clinicas is the most renowned medical teaching hospital in Argentina with residency programs that are among the most esteemed in South America. Among the physicians who have taught there are two Nobel laureates: Dr. Bernardo Houssey, who received the Nobel Prize for Physiology in 1947, and Dr. Luis Federico Leloir, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1970. Another of its medical faculty, Dr. Luis Agote, was the first in the world to perform non-direct blood transfusion using sodium citrate as an anticoagulant.

Following my talk, Dr. Buzzi gave an excellent rendition of the importance of Sir William Osler's life and ideals to contemporary

physicians. I was then taken on a short tour of the Hospital de Clinicas, which culminated in a visit to the classroom named after Osler, "Aula William Osler," aula being Spanish for classroom.

Before leaving, I presented Dr. Buzzi with a copy of *75 Books from the Osler Library*, edited by Faith Wallis and Pamela Miller, donated by Christopher Lyons, Head Librarian of the Osler Library at McGill.

In every way, it was a great honour to address the "Club Osler de Buenos Aires" and to meet its distinguished president and founder, Dr. Alfredo Buzzi.



McGILL MEDICAL STUDENTS' OSLER SOCIETY AND OSLER LIBRARY BOARD OF CURATORS LAUNCH ESSAY CONTEST

Last fall, the McGill medical students' Osler Society and the Osler Library Board of Curators launched an essay contest open to all undergraduate medical students.

The goal of this initiative is to give medical students a chance to explore the historical, social, ethical, and humanistic side of their field.

Students can thus propose any theme in the field of the history, social studies, sociology, ethics, and humanities of the health sciences. Once their proposals are submitted to a review committee, students are matched with a mentor drawn from the Library's Board of Curators or elsewhere who has expertise in their topics to complete their project. The staff of the Osler Library provides guidance in doing research with the rich resources of the Osler Library and other libraries at McGill. The top judged essays will be delivered on Osler Day, which is on November 6th. Prizes for the best three essays are \$1,000, \$500, and \$250. The top essays will also be published and the author of the best essay will receive the Osler Library Board of Curators medal.

The response to the contest this first year has far exceeded expectations. 20 students submitted proposals on a broad variety of topics. The Library is very pleased that this initiative by the medical student's Osler Society has been taken up with such enthusiasm by students and is also very grateful to all of those who have volunteered to be mentors. We wish all the entrants the best of luck.

For more information please see <http://www.mcgill.ca/library/library-using/branches/osler-library/essay-contest>.

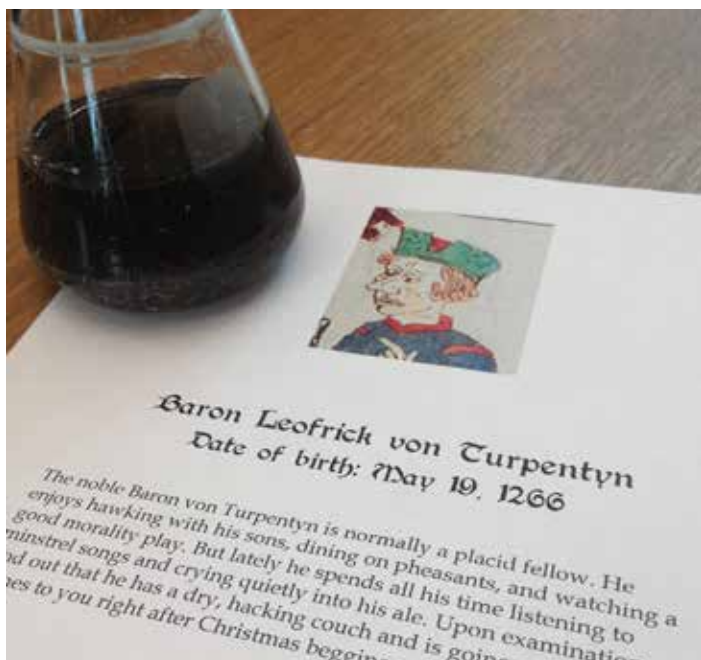
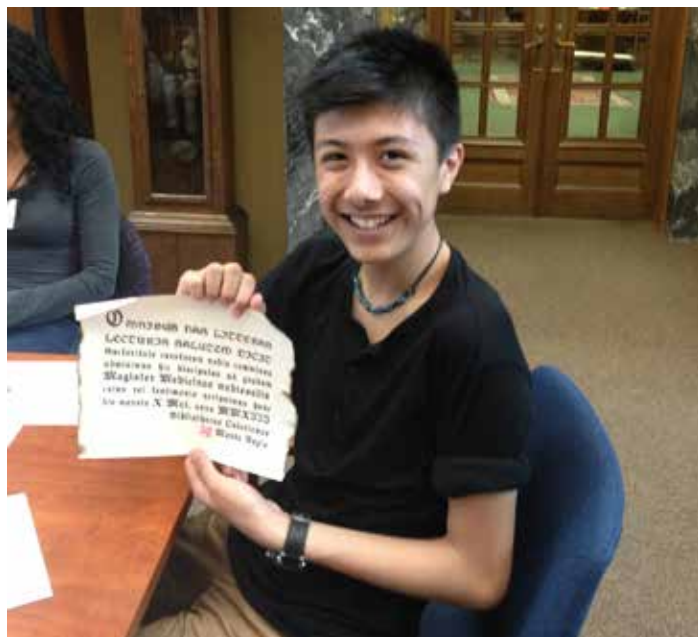
MAKING A PLACE FOR YOUNG AUDIENCES

By ANNA DYSERT

This winter at the Osler Library saw two firsts: our first high school level class visit to the library and our participation in McGill University's first Bring a Child to Work Day. Both events highlighted ideas and questions that have been under discussion in the rare books world in recent years: what do rare book libraries have to offer younger users? Is there a place for children? And what are we doing to welcome them and make accessible our pieces of history?

In January forty students in the grade 11 History class at Montreal's Beth Rivkah Academy came to the Osler Library to see a selection of medieval and early modern books. Their visit was full of enthusiasm, thoughtful questions, and intelligent discussion. Their teacher noted that the visit was successful in helping the students make real meaning out of the historical concepts and abstract ideas learned in class.

McGill's first ever Bring a Child to Work Day was another opportunity to allow children to interact with rare books. Based on Take Our Daughters to Work Day, an annual event launched in 1993 to inspire young girls to join the professional workforce, the 2013 version at McGill was open to all children and based around a number of wide-ranging activities in departments across campus. Our young visitors were excited to see historical items from an ancient Assyrian tablet to a Renaissance flap book. Not only did they see documents from the past, but with teaching materials, including a modern sheet of parchment and moveable type, they were also able to better understand the technology that enabled premodern communication. Following a visit to the Osler Room, the group participated in an activity entitled "Medieval Med School." They learned the basic concepts of medieval medicine and, using a variety of colorful, kid-friendly reference tools, diagnosed and prescribed courses of treatment for "medieval" patients.



Rare book libraries continuously seek to engage undergraduate students through class visits and the use of digitized primary resources in the classroom, but working with high school and even younger learners is still much rarer. Yet special collections like Osler's have enormous potential to illuminate history for younger students. Historic books and documents can be especially valuable because they show that people in earlier ages thought, did research, wrote, and communicated like us, and had cultural and scientific conversations of as much complexity as we have today.



DESIGNING DOCTORS CURRENT EXHIBITION AT THE OSLER LIBRARY

Designing Doctors showcases the Osler Library's outstanding collection of architectural advice literature on hospital architecture. Its focus is on the development of the so-called pavilion-plan hospital, a ubiquitous typology for hospitals in the English-speaking world in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but the tradition of physicians shaping hospital design continues to this day.

Pavilion-plan hospitals feature architectural footprints which maximize ventilation and daylight; their signature detail, however, is the Nightingale ward, a large, open space which typically housed about thirty patients. Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital, designed in 1893 by British hospital specialist Henry Saxon Snell, and Baltimore's Johns Hopkins Hospital, are excellent examples of the pavilion-plan typology. The Royal Vic's close association with McGill University, in fact, is likely why the library's collections are so rich in this genre of advice literature.

Two sub-themes shape the organization of the exhibition: the role of physicians in the design of pavilion-plan hospitals and the position of hospitals such as the Royal Victoria as tourist destinations. Consequently, *Designing Doctors* showcases a series of classic books written by doctor-architect teams or physicians who saw themselves as architectural experts. Particularly noteworthy among the books displayed are the number of inscribed tomes, evidence of special bonds between the authors and key figures in Montreal's hospital development. Florence Nightingale, Henry Saxon Snell, and architect Edward Stevens, for example, signed books to a Montreal nurse, a Dean of Medicine at McGill, and even his own partner (in the case of Stevens). Acquired by the Osler Library, these books are absolute treasures in the history of hospitals. Included here too are delightful souvenir items featuring hospital imagery: an inkwell, hospital postcards, and a humorous board game as reminders of the wide reach of hospital architecture images in twentieth-century popular culture.

The Guest Curator for this exhibition is Dr. Annmarie Adams. She is a member of the Osler Library's Board of Curators and Director and William C. Macdonald Professor at the School of Architecture, McGill University, Montreal. She is the author of *Architecture in the Family Way: Doctors, Houses, and Women, 1870-1900* (McGill-Queens University Press, 1996), *Medicine by Design: The Architect and the Modern Hospital, 1893-1943* (University of Minnesota Press, 2008) and co-author of *Designing Women: Gender and the Architectural Profession* (University of Toronto Press, 2000). Her research has garnered numerous awards, including the Jason Hannah Medal from the Royal Society of Canada, a CIHR Health Career Award, and a YWCA Woman of Distinction prize. Adams is Chair of the Canadian Council of University Schools of Architecture and a board member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

March-
August
2013

Designing Doctors

Curated by Prof. Annmarie Adams,
Director, School of Architecture
McGill University

An exhibition highlighting the contributions of physicians to hospital architecture at the Osler Library of the History of Medicine.



 McGill Library  @McGillLib  facebook.com/mcgilllibrary

The exhibition runs until August and is accessible Monday to Friday, 9 AM to 5 PM.



CHANGES

Diane Philip, 1955-2013

The Library was saddened by the loss of Diane Philip last January. A native of Scotland, Diane came to Canada as a young girl, growing up in Dorval, a suburb of Montreal. Diane had been with the McGill Library system for over 30 years, working in such branches as the Humanities and Social Sciences Library and the Education Library before joining the Osler Library in 2008. Her long experience and rich talents were a great asset to users and colleagues alike. The Osler Library was a great beneficiary of her abilities, including her skills as a graphic artist. She became the Library's in-house designer, doing the layout for both the print and online versions of the *Osler Library Newsletter*. She also created exhibition catalogues and labels, colourful posters to announce events and attractive websites. Her creative mind was also evident in her frequent suggestions for improvements in the Library. Perhaps her most evident qualities, however, were her great warmth and strong desire to help others. She was always willing to go the extra mile and many users appreciated her help. McGill's Birks Chapel was filled to overflowing during her memorial service, which testified to the hearts she'd touched. Her compassion and her tremendous sense of humour are greatly missed by all who knew her.

We would like to express our profound sympathy to her husband, Eric Freeman, her family and her many, many friends.



Anna Dysert joins the Library as the new History of Medicine Liaison Librarian

We are very happy to announce that Anna Dysert is our new Liaison Librarian. Previous to her joining the Osler Library, Anna already had a strong familiarity with the Osler and the McGill Library in general, having done her BA (Classics) and Masters in Library and Information Science degrees here. While undertaking her MLIS she carried out a digitisation project using one of the medieval manuscripts in our collection. She is currently also pursuing a Ph.D. in History, concentrating on the production of early medical books, with Professor Faith Wallis. Since beginning on November 1st, Anna has taken on a number of professional activities, including being the liaison with the Social Studies of Medicine and Bioethics Unit, where she has re-established regular departmental office hours. She has also been very busy giving presentations and assisting classes to very positive reviews, as well as helping students with their research, to mention only a few of her areas of endeavour. The search was quite competitive, and we are extremely delighted with the results.



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