

Freud, Osler, and The Norman Collection
by Haskell F. Norman, M.D.

When Mr. Poul Christiansen asked me to make a presentation about my library to members of the Danish Osler Club, the Danish Bibliophiles, as well as members of the International Association of Bibliophiles assembled in Copenhagen, I saw the opportunity as an unusual challenge--the challenge of producing a talk that would appeal to a diverse audience both of physicians and bibliophiles. It had seemed initially appropriate to concentrate on the psychiatric books in my collection, a few of which we selected for our exhibit held for the I.A.B. meeting in San Francisco in 1985. For that reason we agreed to distribute copies of the exhibition catalogue to those who did not attend the actual exhibition. What began, however, as a description of that section of my library documenting the history of my own medical specialty, psychoanalysis and psychiatry, turned into an account of the primary intellectual influences on my development as a book collector, Freud and Osler. Reflecting on these distinguished mentors I observed interesting parallels and contrasts between their work which I decided to share with you. Therefore I have tried to illustrate something of the impact which each had on me as a book collector. Finally I will report on the progress of the catalogue of the Norman Collection of Science and Medicine which was originally inspired by the catalogue of Osler's library, the Bibliotheca Osleriana (1929).

As the founder of psychoanalysis, Sigmund Freud was certainly the inspiration for my professional career as a psychoanalyst. Osler was a primary inspiration for my hobby of

book collecting. Those of you familiar with the career of both men might think that other than being important intellectual influences in my life these great men have little in common. In studying their respective careers I have found that in spite of their radically different cultural background and medical specialties, as well as their vastly different contributions to science, the literary careers of Freud and Osler are worthy of comparison.

Sigmund Freud and Sir William Osler were contemporaries. Freud was born in Czechoslovakia on May 6, 1856; Osler in Canada on July 12, 1849. Osler was therefore seven years older than Freud. Both died in England: Osler as Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford on December 29, 1919, age 70; Freud a refugee from the Nazis in London on September 23, 1939, age 83. Osler published his major work, The Principles and Practice of Medicine in 1892 when he was 43; Freud his Die Traumdeutung or Interpretation of Dreams in 1900 when he was 44.

Osler's Principles was an immediate success. The first printing of 3000 copies was sold out in two months and required a second printing in which the errors were corrected. A total of 23,000 copies of the first edition were sold, 19,000 of the second, and an estimated overall total of 200,000 in 9 editions during Osler's lifetime. This was a remarkable record for a medical publication at the time. The book brought a unique style to medical textbooks in that it added to its abundant medical information historical and literary references which reflected the author's great scholarship in both science and the

humanities. More than one generation of medical students and physicians were influenced by it. It was translated into 5 languages. There were 9 editions during his lifetime. Dr. Thomas McCrae, who served as assistant editor from 1912, stated in the last edition revised during Osler's lifetime, published posthumously in 1920, that Osler had planned to give up active participation in the revision at age 70. After his death there were six more editions.¹ In 1897 a chance reading of the textbook inspired a member of the John D. Rockefeller philanthropic staff to prompt Mr. Rockefeller to found the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.² By 1892 Osler, now Professor of Medicine at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, was world renowned as a medical clinician, pathologist, educator, and scholar. Today due to the rapid progress of medical science Osler's Principles is primarily a collectors item.

Freud's Interpretation of Dreams was printed in an edition of only 600 copies, which incredibly from our vantage point, actually required 8 years to sell. 123 copies were sold in the first six weeks and 228 in the next 2 years.³ We must, of course, remember that at the time of the first edition in 1900 in comparison to William Osler, then the most famous physician in the English speaking world, if not the entire world, Freud was virtually unknown. As we all know today, Freud eventually became far more famous than Osler. Die Traumdeutung went through 8 editions during the author's lifetime, almost all of which were enlarged and revised. Like Osler's Principles Die Traumdeutung was translated into 18 languages.⁴ The Interpretation of Dreams remains one of the great intellectual revolutionary books of the

nineteenth century along with Charles Darwin's On the Origin of the Species and Karl Marx's Das Kapital.⁵ As such it was included in the Grolier Club exhibition of One Hundred Books Famous in Science in 1958 and again in the Printing and the Mind of Man exhibition in London in 1963. Ernest Jones, Freud's colleague and later biographer, stated that he once asked Freud which were his favorites among his writings and Freud fetched from his shelves The Interpretation of Dreams and The Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality saying: "I hope this one (The Three Essays) will soon be out of date through being generally accepted, but that one should last longer." Then with a quiet smile he added: "It seems to be my fate to discover only the obvious: that children have sexual feelings, which every nursemaid knows; and that night dreams are just as much a wish fulfillment as daydreams."⁶ In the preface to the third Revised English Edition of the Interpretation of Dreams 1931 Freud wrote, "It contains, even according to my present-day judgment, the most valuable of all the discoveries it has been my good fortune to make. Insight such as this falls to one's lot but once in a life time."⁷ In his book Revolutions in Science (1985) I. Bernard Cohen makes a special point about The Interpretation of Dreams. He says, "I believe this is the last revolution in science to be made public in a printed book rather than in a paper in a scientific journal or a series monograph."⁸

All of you who collect or study the history of medicine or science know that scientific advances have been increasingly first published in scientific journals since at least the 19th

century. However Freud chose to make a book-length presentation of his discoveries which would have exceeded the length requirements of virtually any journal, if in fact any significant scientific journal would have accepted his revolutionary manuscript at the time.

With the passage of years Freud's once revolutionary ideas have become largely accepted into the mainstream of psychology, unlike Osler's Principles and Practice, which is now of virtually no practical use, Die Traumdeutung remains in print in several languages. It is still very much studied by psychoanalysts, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, sociologists, anthropologists, historians, writers, artists, etc. I have been unable to arrive at an estimate of the vast number of copies sold to date.

That Sir William Osler was a great bibliophile is well-known. He was a member of the Grolier Club (1902-1919), the Roxburghe Club (1914-1919), as well as of the Bibliographical Society (1906-1919) of which he was president from 1913 until his death. That Freud was a bibliophile is much less well known. The authors who published in 1973 a check list of the books in his London home, now the Freud Museum, stated that "throughout his life he remained a confirmed bibliophile although he collected primarily for the content rather than the rarity of the edition or the beauty of the binding or printing."⁹ Freud's library was broken up in 1938 because of the Nazis when he was forced to flee Vienna where he had spent most of his life. They had even threatened to confiscate his library which Jones says

was later ransomed by Princess Marie Bonaparte.¹⁰ To lighten the load prior to emigration he probably discarded a number of his scientific books. These were offered for sale en bloc by the Viennese bookseller, Heinrich Hinterberger, for 1850 marks in a catalogue which described the collection "as brought together in nearly fifty years by a famous Viennese scientific explorer", but without mentioning Freud's name.¹¹ Jacob Shatsky, the librarian at the New York Psychiatric Institute, guessed that the books came from Freud's library and purchased them in 1938. There were 814 titles constituting 1200 volumes of which 54 bore Freud's autograph or special bookstamp or bookplate. Several had marginal notes in his hand. There is some suspicion that the bookseller may have added a few from his inventory but it has not been possible to differentiate these.¹² Unfortunately, by 1969 the signatures in many of the books had been cut out by autograph collectors thereby making the task of verification even more difficult.¹³ The Collection is now at Columbia University Medical School Library. Included in this group were a fair number of rarities and first editions.

The balance of Freud's library in London consisted of 701 titles covering a broad range of topics including Philosophy (31), Psychology (116), Religion (57), Social Sciences (32), Language (10), Pure Science (44), Medical Science (34), Arts (96), Literature (164) [American 9, English 50, German 51, French 30, Italian 5, Classical Greek 5, Russian 13, Japanese 11, Archaeology 38, Travel 14, History 83.] There were in addition about 250 volumes of works by Freud and other psychoanalysts bringing the total to 951. If we add these to the 814 in New

York we have a total of 1765.

Beginning in 1919 Freud's works were published by the Internationaler Psychoanalytischer Verlag, his private publishing house. This was later destroyed by the Nazis. During the years of its successful operation special copies of some of his writing were occasionally offered. For example his Collected Works or Gesammelte Schriften published 1925-1934 were offered for sale initially in 11 volumes in printed wrappers 180 Dm, in cloth 220 Dm, in half pigskin 280 Dm, and handbound in full morocco 680 Dm. Sets in full morocco seem not to have been offered after 1929 but when the Twelfth volume appeared in 1934 it was offered to the subscribers in full morocco for RM 62. An annual of psychoanalysis, the Almanach der Psychoanalyse, was published for the first time in 1926 and continued through 1938 (a total of 13 volumes). The 1926 and 1927 issues consisted of 9000 and 180 numbered copies on tall thick paper bound in full blue morocco. These special copies were sold for 25 M while regular cloth copies were 3 M and half leather for 7 M. The special copies seem to have been discontinued after the 1927 volume. In 1923 he published in the Imago, one of his journals, his analysis of a 17th century manuscript entitled Eine Teufelneurose in Siebzehnjahrhundert.¹⁴ This was published separately in 1924. Then in 1928 it was reissued with 7 plates in a special edition of 300 copies for the Congress of German Bibliophiles in Vienna September 29 to October 2, 1928. Also a brief letter of his in reply to a questionnaire asking him to name ten good books first published by Hugo Heller in Vienna in 1907 was reprinted in 1931 in the

It should be noted that Freud was also a collector of antiquities including small Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Oriental figurines as well as vases, Egyptian bas-relief, wooden tomb figures, and old master prints. This collection, now at the Freud Museum in London, consists of hundreds of pieces.

The catalogue of Osler's library, the Bibliotheca Osleriana was completed in 1929 10 years after his death and was published by the Oxford University Press. The principal editor was his nephew Dr. W. W. Francis, later librarian of the Osler Library at McGill University. It was subdivided into eight sections and contained 7187 books and manuscripts. Osler was interested in first editions, provenance, and the condition of his books. As was then popular he had many of his books rebound in red morocco with gilt edges. He was concerned about the price and often goes into detail about costs. For example he describes the De Medicina of Celsus published in Florence, in 1478 as not a very rare volume (which is certainly not the case today). He paid 2.10 pounds for it and subsequently had it illuminated in gold and colors and bound by Maltby, Oxford 1923. In 1912 he purchased for the College of Physicians of Philadelphia at the Huth Sale a specially fine copy of the same book "beautifully bound with an emblazoned coat of arms, and on folio 10 a large capital in gold and colors",¹⁶ the best he had seen except for the famous Grolier copy in the British Museum (which is the fourth edition of 1497).¹⁷

Both Freud and Osler have their legacies in their followers. Osler in the many Osler clubs; Freud in the International Psychoanalytical Association which now number 6700 members. Osler's most lasting legacy may well be his library and its catalogue. He was very much taken with the Bibliotheca chemica of John Ferguson, the catalogue of a collection of Alchemical, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical books published in 1906 and of which he spoke in an address to the Bibliographical Society in November 1916. "It is the most useful special bibliography in my library, and scarcely a day passes that I do not refer to its pages. The merit that appeals to me is the combination of biography with bibliography." Harvey Cushing, Osler's biographer, thought that Osler's remarks at the time probably unconsciously reflected his ideas about his own catalogue.¹⁸ The eminent John Carter in his Sanders Lectures on Bibliography given in 1947 at Cambridge University and published as Taste and Technique in Book Collecting (1948) stated that "Osler was indeed the prototype of the humane specialist. His particular brand of bibliophily, carried on and developed by his pupil and biographer, the great and beloved Harvey Cushing and spread contagiously by graduates of the Yale Medical School, has probably begotten more distinguished special collections than can be credited to any one man in the whole history of book collecting."¹⁹

The Bibliotheca Osleriana has not only been an inspiration to me but also a collector's item as well. My first copy was purchased for \$35.00 as used and slightly worn in 1954 as a library duplicate. A few years later I came upon an almost

pristine copy in its original dust jacket at almost 10 times as much and purchased it as well. The first edition was published in an edition of 750 copies. A reprint published in 1969 in an edition of 200 copies was available until 1984. I have been told that there are plans to publish a second reprint in an edition of 200 soon. Imagine my surprise when I discovered that there existed a two volume interleaved set of the first edition in matching bindings in the style of the regular edition. This was one of four copies apparently ordered for the editors. It came my way at a price almost thirty times that of my original purchase.

To a lesser degree I have enjoyed Osler's Incunabula Medica, a study of the earliest printed medical books 1467-1480. This was a posthumous work published by the Bibliographical Society in 1923. It contains a wealth of information about this early period. However, these earliest of medical books are so rare today that I have had only a few occasions to consult it. My collection contains only 6 books from this early period before 1480, four of which were included in the 1985 exhibit.

To use Osler's words the father of the Norman collection, or at least its founding book, was a copy of the first edition of Die Traumdeutung (1900) purchased in 1950-51. In the late 1940's, when I was a student at the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute, Freud's works were quite scarce no doubt because of the war and the Nazis. As I had always been a book collector but previously of modern literature and medical textbooks, I set out to supplement the few volumes I had. This quest was facilitated

in 1949 when I was in charge of the psychiatric consultation service at the University of California, San Francisco and was quartered close by the medical library. There booksellers catalogues were filed away for ready reference. These enabled me to establish communications with a number of dealers in second hand and rare books. One day I received a catalogue which offered the above named first edition for \$75. After much hesitation I purchased it. I had to overcome the problem of owning a book which I knew I might not read as I already possessed an English translation of it. It was not long thereafter that I decided to attempt to collect the first editions of all of Freud's writings. Because no official bibliographies were available and Jones' classic 3 volume biography had not yet been published, I depended a great deal on booksellers and their catalogues. By a stroke of good fortune I came in contact with the then London bookseller Ernst Weil who took me in hand quite early. It was only later that I discovered that he was the leading dealer in rare scientific and medical books. We began a correspondence and later a friendship which continued until his death in 1963. When I visited him in London he would on occasion reminisce about his experiences with great collectors such as Cushing and Waller, and perhaps subtly stimulated me in the direction I later took. The turning point came around 1959. For a few years, it seemed I was able to purchase almost any psychiatric book in most English and Continental bookseller's catalogues (especially the English dealers), so I felt favored. But things changed inexplicably, and only then did I learn that two very active London collectors of psychiatry, Richard Hunter and Ida Macalpine, were on the

scene and were able to get there first. So it was partially out of frustration in losing some of the books I wanted to Drs. Hunter and Macalpine, and partly because I began to grow impatient with the limitations of collecting psychiatry alone that I began around 1959-1960 to broaden the scope of my library to include classics of medicine and science in general.

However, before widening my collecting interests beyond Freud himself I began to collect Freud's scientific precursors and contemporaries. I collected original editions of some of Freud's early colleagues such as Jung, Bleuler, Karl Abraham, Sandor Ferenczi, Otto Rank, and Ernest Jones. Also I went backward in time and tried to trace the authors who directly or indirectly contributed to Freud's development.

My second important purchase was Freud's "Studien uber Hysterie" or "Studies in Hysteria" written in collaboration with Dr. Joseph Breuer and published in 1895. This was the foundation book of psychoanalysis in which the "talking cure" was announced. Breuer had observed in 1880-1882 that an hysterical patient in an hypnotic state could recall events associated with the onset of her symptoms; and when these memories were talked about with appropriate emotion, her symptoms disappeared. Freud had learned of this experience in 1882, but did not repeat it until several years later.

From October 1885 to February 1886 Freud had a traveling fellowship at the Salpetriere Hospital in Paris with the world famous neurologist Jean Martin Charcot (1825-1893). The latter

had demonstrated with hypnotized hysterical patients that the suggestion of the idea of paralysis would produce symptoms of paralysis similar to those which he found in some patients after traumatic experiences such as railway accidents. This encouraged Freud to see, if with hypnotized hysterical patients, the symptoms could also be removed by suggestion. He found that this was frequently the case, although the cure was not long lasting. Besides, there were patients whom he could not hypnotize. In the effort to improve his technique, he visited Dr. Hippolyte Bernheim at Nancy, France who along with Dr. A. A. Liebault was the leader of a school of hypnosis rivaling that of Charcot. While he did not accomplish the desired goal of learning to hypnotize refractory patients, he made an observation which was to be of even greater value. Patients who had been hypnotized stated when they were awake that they could not recall anything that occurred in the hypnotic state. Bernheim demonstrated to Freud that with urging they could recall such events. This experience enabled Freud eventually to abandon his use of hypnosis for the technique of free association which is now the standard technique of psychoanalysis. Conscious patients are required to speak everything that comes to mind without exception as a means of obtaining access to their unconscious pathogenic memories.

The "Studies in Hysteria" was published in an edition of 800 of which 626 were sold in 13 years. The authors were paid 18 pounds each (\$90). A second unrevised edition with a separate preface by each author appeared in 1909, a third in 1916, and a fourth in 1922.²⁰ It was translated into 7 languages (1977).

I have already alluded to Freud's Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality published in 1905. As he continued his investigations of neuroses, he discovered that the events that were causative related to unconscious early childhood sexual experience; and he was able to reconstruct working with adults what he described as his theory of infantile sexuality. This work with its "insistence of the importance of sexuality in all human achievements, and the attempt that it makes at enlarging the concept of sexuality has from the first provided the strongest motives for the resistance against psychoanalysis."²¹ A thousand copies were printed and it took 4 years to sell. Freud received 10 pounds (or \$50) for it. The next two editions in 1910 and 1915 were 2000 each. There were a total of 6 editions during his life time (4th 1920, 5th 1922, 6th 1925).²² It was translated into 18 languages as of 1977.²³

Freud had been much inspired by Jean Martin Charcot during his brief stay in Paris. Charcot had attracted a large number of distinguished students who revered him. For example, they collected his writings in nine volumes (1886-1891) and his Lecons sur les Maladies du System Nerveux in 3 volumes (1872-1887). In 1886 a year before the last volume of the Lectures was published in the original French Freud was permitted to publish a German translation of it, Neue Vorlesungen uber die Krankheiten des Nervensystems uber Hysterie. In 1892 he translated volume I of Charcot's Lecons du Mardi a la Salpetriere Polycliniques 1887-1888 as Poliklinische Vortrage. More or less simultaneously he translated into German from the French two works of Bernheim,

Die Suggestion und ihre Heilwirkung 1888 and
Neue Studien über Hypnotismus Suggestion, und Psychotherapie
1892.

Charcot was a talented artist and bibliophile. Through his knowledge of art he came upon the idea that many of the people who had been regarded as possessed by the devil in the Middle Ages and later were represented in postures and expressions similar to those he identified in his hysterical patients during their attacks. In 1887 Charcot and his associate Paul Richer (1849-1933) published their findings in a book entitled Les Démoniaques dans l'Art. Here they attempted to demonstrate that hysteria was not only a 19th century phenomenon and that it was present in males as well as females, a point that was much debated until the 20th century. Another colleague D. M. Bourneville (1840-1909) apparently often using material from Charcot's library edited a series of volumes on witchcraft entitled Bibliothèque Diabolique. Among these was a reprint of the 1579 French edition of Johan Weyer's De Praestigiis Daemonum.

In his 1907 article on the 10 good books Freud had listed Weyer's book as one of the three most significant books along with Copernicus De revolutionibus (1543) and Darwin's Descent of Man, (1871). Weyer's fame has rested upon the fact that in the age of the Inquisition he had the courage to speak out on behalf of those who were accused of witchcraft. He stated that they should not be punished as they were mentally ill people and should be treated by physicians instead. He also thought that the confessions elicited from them under torture that they

consorted with the devil were products of their imagination.

It was as I began to trace back these antecedents that the Bibliotheca Osleriana became a frequent companion. For example, the Osler's catalogue contains at least 6 titles of the Bibliothèque Diabolique including the Weyer (#4283). It also contains the 4th edition of De Praestigiis Daemonum (1568) and two other works of Weyer, De Ira Morbo (1755; #4234) and Medicarum Observationum rararum Liber I (1657; #4235). My collection now contains almost all of the editions of every work of this remarkable man including the rare first edition of De Praestigiis Daemonum (1563). Most noteworthy is the copy listed as #113 in our Exhibition catalogue, the fifth edition of 1577. It belonged to Jacques August de Thou, the President of the Parliament of Paris, and a pre-eminent 16th century bibliophile. In 1598 de Thou, 10 years after Weyer's death, revoked an order for the arrest and death of a sick man accused of witchcraft and had him committed to a hospital instead.²⁴ I like to think that it was this copy of Weyer's revolutionary book that influenced his thinking. Oddly enough there is no copy of Weyer listed in Freud's library.

Freud often used the analogy between demonic possession and the unconscious memory or later the repressed sexual impulse as causative for hysteria. In 1897 he wrote to his friend Wilhelm Fliess that he had ordered a copy of the Malleus Maleficarum, or Witches Hammer to help clarify some ideas about sexuality and witches. The Malleus was the handbook of the Inquisition and was first published in 1487. It was written by two Dominican monks,

Heinrich Kramer and Jacob Sprenger and served as the principle guide for the detection of witches, the description of their crimes, and the recommendations and sadistic techniques for their punishment. Among their crimes was their responsibility for those who were possessed by the devil, whom Charcot recognized as hysterics. In the sense that the Malleus offered virtually clinical descriptions of what are now perceived as hysterics it may be viewed today as a bizarre handbook of psychopathology. It has even been classified by some as a scientific work.²⁵ Its popularity can be gauged by the fact that there were 9 editions before 1500 and as many as 20 up to 1669.²⁶ An English translation was first published in 1928. A German translation in 3 volumes appeared in 1906 and is #130 in Freud's library. We have no information about the copy he ordered in 1897. Osler #3315 is the Leyden edition of 1669. My collection includes 5 editions prior to 1500 and 6 later editions. It also contains a group of additional books significant to the understanding of the witchcraft mania.

As early as 1899 Freud recognized that the connection which he made between unconscious sexual traumata and hysteria were in some way connected with the ideas about hysteria put forth by the ancient Greeks and Romans. Hippocrates, Plato, Celsus, and Aretaeus had postulated that in women the uterus ("hyster") wandered in the body like an animal and pinched and obstructed different parts producing physical symptoms. For Freud these physical symptoms were caused by an unconscious sexual idea, which blocked by conflict from its normal expression, was similarly converted into different physical symptoms.

This peculiar uterine doctrine though modified through progressively increased knowledge of anatomy, persisted through the centuries. For treatment ancients advocated the application of foul smelling remedies applied to the nose and mouth to drive the wandering uterus back to its correct location and of pleasant aromatic substances applied to the genital areas to attract it downward. It may be of some interest to note that Osler in his section of the treatment of hysteria in 1892 still stated that "valerian and asafoetida (foul smelling substances) are often of service."²⁷ There was also the implication from ancient times that the symptoms were due to unsatisfied sexual desire and that these would be cured by sexual intercourse. Freud later advocated that hysteria was caused by disturbances in the sexual instinct which interfered with normal satisfaction and therefore would not be cured by such remedies.

The vicissitudes of these ideas about the etiology of hysteria spurred me to collect medical authors from Hippocrates to modern times. In addition I traced the history of hypnosis and made special collections of the works of Franz Anton Mesmer and others such as James Braid who contributed much to our understanding of hypnosis. It was also appealing to include other pioneers in our understanding of the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness, such as Phillippe Pinel, Vincenzo Chiarugi, J. E. D. Esquirol, Samuel Tuke, Benjamin Rush, etc.

As I mentioned earlier my collecting interest began to broaden about 1959 to include classics not just of psychiatry but

in all the sciences. This was in part due to my contact with Ernst Weil in London but also due to the San Francisco bookseller Warren R. Howell. I would visit Howell on Saturdays and often would encounter the distinguished scientist Herbert M. Evans. I had met Dr. Evans in 1961 when he was 78 years old. I had known of him as an outstanding scientist who had made many great discoveries including the growth hormone of the anterior pituitary, vitamin E, the importance of unsaturated fatty acids in nutrition, and others. What had brought us together was his interest in learning about the important books in psychiatry. Evans I soon learned was also a remarkable collector with excellent taste. In his life time he assembled a total of 7 great science collections, plus two great collections of Western Americana, two collections of Japanese prints, one collection of the prints of Jacques Callot, and at least one miscellaneous library of important works in poetry, art, and the humanities. Even in his old age Evans was a very handsome man. I was told that he had been quite a ladies man in his day and that he had lost his first science collection to his first wife as part of the divorce settlement. Thereafter, Evans seemed unable to control his appetite for books. He would overbuy, get into debt, and then be forced to sell his collection to pay off his debts. Then he would quickly start a new collection often attempting to repurchase some of the very books he sold.²⁸ When I first met Evans he had just sold collection #5, now the nucleus of the Barchas collection at Stanford University, and was working on #6. Warren Howell, my bookseller friend, would purchase books for him at auction and elsewhere. I would often be present when Warren would present him with the latest acquisition. Both Howell and

Evans were particular about condition. I remember Evans lovingly fondling a mint copy of Pasteur's thesis in original printed wrappers as he well might have fondled a woman in his younger days. Evans was my closest tie to Osler. He had spent the years 1905-1915 in Baltimore at the Johns Hopkins Medical School arriving there shortly after Osler left. However, he did hear Osler lecture a year later and described the profound impact he experienced as follows: "When Osler came back from his first year at Oxford and, in the amphitheater at Baltimore, gave his lecture on Servetus, I was so impressed that I determined forever to take an interest in the history of medicine."²⁹ Evans also maintained a long time relationship with Dr. Harvey Cushing with whom he enjoyed mutual interests in the pituitary gland and book collecting. Our collection contains many important items bearing the Evans provenance including the copy of Cushing's book on the Pituitary inscribed to Evans (see our catalogue # 110, 111, 112).

The exhibition catalogue which you have all seen was intended as a prelude to the full catalogue of my library now being written by the professional rare book cataloguer, Diana H. Hook, and my son, Jeremy, the well-known antiquarian bookseller. We estimate that the first draft of the manuscript for the catalogue is now about 70 percent complete. The finished catalogue should contain about 2000 entries, covering landmarks in all fields of science and medicine from the fifteenth century to the present, as well as the history of psychiatry. We expect ultimately to produce an elegant publication with about 200 illustrations, including the use of color plates where appropriate.

This catalogue will record my achievements as a book collector, which, as I have pointed out in this paper, were initially inspired by Freud and Osler, and later nurtured by Ernst Weil and Warren Howell, as well as by countless other booksellers who have assisted me in the building of my library.

The catalogue will also reflect my collaboration with my son Jeremy in this bibliographic project. When he started in business in 1970 I sold him some of my duplicates at bargain prices with the understanding that he would repay the favor some day by publishing a bibliographical catalogue of my library. At the time neither of us had any clear understanding of what such a catalogue should be. However, I suppose I was hoping for something like the Bibliotheca Osleriana, or at least the checklist published of the Harvey Cushing Collection at Yale.

Jeremy postponed production of my catalogue for more than ten years, but when he and Diana Hook finally began the project they did so with a very ambitious plan of producing a more complete bibliographical description of the major classics in science and medicine than had ever appeared before in one catalogue. In the appendix we include a few typical descriptions taken from the approximately 2000 that will appear in the finished book.

Because I have always been especially interested in presentation copies and other types of association copies, particular attention to provenance will be given in the

catalogue. We will also publish full collations of every book published before 1900. How much space the collation of my 35 volume set of Diderot and d'Alembert's Encyclopedie des Sciences which happens to be bound in contemporary olive morocco, will require we can only imagine!

Why my son undertook such an ambitious plan for the Catalogue of the Norman Collection of Science and Medicine has never been exactly clear to me. I suppose that he could not resist accomplishing something which has never been done before for rare books in the history of science. In any case when this project is completed and published in a couple of years I think we will have a book which Sir William Osler would have enjoyed. As I mentioned earlier in this paper Osler was particularly fond of Ferguson's Bibliotheca Chemica (1906).

We hope that the Norman Catalogue will realize bibliographic ambitions (see Appendix) that were not quite realized in the Bibliotheca Osleriana, with its descriptions far briefer than those found in Ferguson or the future Norman Catalogue. Of this I suppose Sir William might have been envious, just as I am admittedly and unabashedly envious of so many of the fabulous treasures in Osler's library. What would my other hero, Sigmund Freud, have thought about my collection or the catalogue? Well, he might have been pleased to see so many inscribed first editions of his own books, and pleased to see his works among the other immortal achievements of science. As a casual bibliophile he would have admired the handsome characteristics of the catalogue as a physical object. But what of the whole idea of

book-collecting in general? As some of you may know, psychoanalysis considers collecting of books, or what have you, to have its roots in neurosis. Freud viewed his own life-long hobby of collecting books and antiquities as an addiction. Ladies and Gentlemen, as an expert on neurosis, and a lifelong exponent of this most pleasurable, addicting, and intellectually rewarding of "neurotic" pursuits, I would like to propose a toast to the enjoyment and creativity of book-collecting, bibliography and bibliophily, and to the bibliophilic organizations which have brought us here today.

Notes

- Note 1. Wolfe, Richard J. A Checklist of Editions, Printings, and Translations of Sir William Osler's "The Principle and Practice of Medicine" in Notes from the Editors, The Classics of Medicine Library, Birmingham Alabama, 1978, pp. 25-30.
- Note 2. Cushing, Harvey, The Life of Sir William Osler, Oxford at the Clarendon Press, 1925 2 vols., Volume I, pp. 454-456.
- Note 3. Jones, Ernest, Sigmund Freud, Life and Work, The Hogarth Press, London, 3 vols. 1953-1957, Vol. I, page 395.
- Note 4. Grinstein, Alexander. Sigmund Freud's Writings, A Comprehensive Bibliography. Int. Univ. Press, New York, N.Y. 1977, pp. 90-91, also Strachey, James, editor The Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud, Hogarth Press, London, 1953-1974 (vol. IV The Interpretation of Dreams 1953, Editors Introduction, page xiii).
- Note 5. Cohen, I. Bernard, Revolution in Science, Howard University, Cambridge, Mass. 1985, pp. 352-366.
- Note 6. Jones, Ernest, Sigmund Freud, Life and Work, the Hogarth Press, London, 1953-1957, Vol. I, Chapter XVI The Interpretation of Dreams, page 384.
- Note 7. Strachey, James, editor The Standard Edition of the

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Biographical Memoirs of the Royal Society, Vol. 18,
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APPENDIX

WEYER, Johann (1515-1588). *De praestigiis daemonum, et incantationibus, ac veneficiis, libri V.* Basel: Johannes Oporinus, 1563. 8vo. 159 x 104 mm. 18th century sheep, gilt spine with red leather label. First edition.

COLLATION: a-z⁸ A-G⁸. PAGINATION (inc. # of leaves): 240 leaves, [1-3] 4-479 [1] pp. TYPE: italic. PROVENANCE: ownership inscriptions dated 1567-- "Su Joannis Pauli He[.....]"-- and 1645-- " Ex libris Jo. Conrad Herrvarth E. Reg. Consiliarij Landishu[.]" on title; 19th-century library stamp

Weyer inaugurated the science of medical psychiatry with De praestigiis daemonum, one of the most celebrated exposés of the witchcraft delusion and the first major European work to take an empirical, scientific approach to the study of mental illness. Defying the authorities of the Inquisition and Malleus maleficarum, which attributed mental disturbances to demoniac possession, Weyer asserted that such disturbances were of natural origin and backed his claim with a number of carefully described case histories from his own clinical experience, containing some of the earliest references to purely psychological treatment. To emphasize the superstitious ignorance of doctors who adhered to demonological theory, Weyer analyzed the effects of the stupefying and hallucinatory drugs used in sixteenth-century medicine, attributing many aspects of witchcraft to their effects. He recognized the relationship between a highly suggestible temperament and mental instability, and described the phenomenon of mass contagion of mental illness. Weyer "was the first clinical and the first descriptive psychiatrist to leave to succeeding generations a heritage which was accepted, developed and perfected into an observational branch of medicine.... He reduced the clinical problems of psychopathology to simple terms of everyday life and of everyday, human, inner experience" (Zilboorg & Henry, p. 228).

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AUTHOR: STENSEN, Niels [STENO, Nicolaus] (1638-1686). *Elementorum myologiae specimen, seu musculi descriptio geometrica. Cui accedunt canis carchariae dissectum caput, et dissectus piscis ex canum genere.* Florence: ex Typographia sub signo Stellae, 1667. 4to. 280 x 212 mm. (large paper copy). 18th-century gilt-ruled crimson morocco, gilt spine with gilt-lettered title. First edition.

COLLATION: +4 A-P⁴ Q². PAGINATION: 66 leaves, [8] 1-123 [1] pp. CONTENTS: index and imprimatur on last 2 leaves. ILLUSTRATIONS: 3 woodcut folding plates tipped to front margin of Q2^r (p. 123), 4 engraved folding plates at end; woodcut text illustrations. PROVENANCE: Landau library bookplate (see no.); small ink stamp on title of the "Bibl. Gust. O. Galletti, Flor."

The first part of Stensen's *Elementorum* elaborates upon the concepts introduced in his *De musculis et glandulis*, laying the foundation of muscular mechanics as we now know it. Dealing with his subject on a strictly mechanical basis, he provided a clear-cut terminology of the parts of the muscle, and characterized muscle and muscle fiber according to their geometrical structure (parallelepipeds bordered by six parallelograms). He recognized that muscle tension was the result of the individual forces of its constituent fibers, and was thus able to refute the views of Borelli and his followers, who believed that a muscle's hardness and swelling during contraction was due to the influx of nerve fluid.

The remainder of the treatise includes Stensen's famous account of his dissection of a shark's head, which marks the beginning of scientific geology. His observations of the shark's teeth led him to consider the relationship between these teeth and the so-called "tongue-stones" (glossopetria) common on Malta, which had heretofore been thought of as stones *sui generis*. Stensen's conclusion that these were actually fossilized sharks' teeth led him to claim an organic origin for other fossils, and to speculate upon the history of the earth. "Steno gives ... [in the *Elementorum*] the first outline of a scientific history of the earth arrived at through exact studies of Nature and through inductive reasoning. Geology as a science was born" (Garboe, p. 4). The *Elementorum* also contains two of Stensen's embryological contributions: his recognition of the egg-producing function of the mammalian ovary, and his description of the placenta in the

viviparous shark.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: D.S.B. Waller 9223. GM 577. Lilly, p. 79. Garboe (ed.), The earliest geological treatise, pp. 1-5. Garboe, "Nicolaus Steno and scientific geology," in Scherz (ed.), Nicolaus Steno and his indice, pp. 99-119. Osler 4021. Pybus 2010.

TO ILLUSTRATE?: shark plate

PHOTO ON FILE?: no

SUBJECT HEADINGS FOR INDEX: myology, geology, physiology

BRIGHT, Richard (1789-1858). Reports of medical cases, selected with a view of illustrating the symptoms and cure of diseases 2 vols. in 3. London: Richard Taylor for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, 1827-1830-1831. 312 x 243 mm. Contemporary marbled boards, rebaked and recornered in calf, gilt spines with black leather labels. First edition.

COLLATION: Vol. I: 4 unsigned leaves, b⁴ B-Z⁴ 2A-2G⁴. Vol. II, Part 1: 4 unsigned leaves, b-e⁴ 1 B-Z⁴ 2A-2Z⁴ 3A-3L⁴ 3M¹. Vol. II, Part 2: 3 unsigned leaves, 3M⁴ (-3M¹) 3N-3Z⁴ 4A-4Y⁴ 4Z².
PAGINATION: Vol. I: 124 leaves, [i-vii] viii-xvi, [1] 2-231 [1] pp. Vol. II, Part 1: 244 leaves, [i-vii] viii-xl [2], [1] 2-450 pp. Vol. II, Part 2: 140 leaves, [8] 453-724 pp. CONTENTS: first leaf in each volume is a half-title; 1 in Vol. II, part 1 is errata leaf. ILLUSTRATIONS: Vol. I: 16 hand-colored engraved plates, numbered 1-6, 6*, 7-15, drawn by Frederick Richard Say (d. 1858) and engraved by his father, noted mezzotint engraver William Say (1768-1834). Plate 1 remargined in this copy. Plates bound between pp. 222 and 223. Vol. II, part 1: 14 hand-colored engraved plates, numbered 1-3, 5-7, 9-16; plates 4 and 8, as explained in the legends, were never engraved. Drawn by C.J. Canton (fl. early 19th cent.) and F.R. Say; engraved by W. Say, C.J. Canton and William Thomas Fry (1789-1843). Plates bound after p. 450. Vol. II, part 2: 24 plates, numbered 17-40, consisting of 17 hand-colored engravings and 7 uncolored lithographs (plates 32, 33, 35-37, 39, 40). Engravings drawn by Canton, F.R. Say and F.F. Giraud (fl. 19th cent.); engraved by Canton, Fry and W. Say. Lithographs drawn by Canton and George Scharf[e] (1788-1860); plate 32 lithographed by Thomas Fairland (1804-1852) and William Fairland (fl. 19th cent.); lithographs printed by C. Hullmandel and Engelmann [Graf, Coindet] & Co. Plates bound between pp. 696-697. All plates in Vols. I and II are preceded by printed legend leaves and guard sheets.

The first volume of Bright's series of case histories correlating clinical and pathological phenomena is most famous for its classic description of the complex of kidney disorders collectively and eponymically known as "Bright's disease." Bright was

the first to distinguish between renal and cardiac edema, and the first to link renal edema and the presence of albumin in the urine with particular structural changes in the kidneys observed post-mortem. The second volume, divided into two parts, is entirely devoted to neuropathology, and contains detailed case histories illustrating brain tumors, hydrocephalus, ruptured intercranial aneurysm, hysteria, epilepsy, post-traumatic necrosis of the tips of the front and temporal lobes, and staining of the meninges in jaundice, as well as many other examples of congenital, neoplastic, infectious and vascular diseases of the brain.

The work's engraved plates, meticulously hand-colored to accord with Bright's detailed descriptions of the specimens examined, are among the most beautiful of medical illustrations. Most were drawn by Frederick Richard Say, a distinguished portraitist whose portrait of Bright now hangs in the Royal College of Physicians of London. "In order to achieve the most poignant reproductions of his post-mortem material, Bright was probably required to bring Say to the autopsy room whenever a specimen of interest arose. Say presumably produced a water color image of the specimen on the spot which was subsequently copied by the engraver" (Fine, p. 779). Say's father William, who likewise produced the majority of the plates, used mezzotint variously combined with line-engraving, stipple, and soft-ground etching to create the printed images.

Information in the publisher's ledgers (now part of the Longman archive held by the Reading University Library), indicates that the Reports were printed on commission at Bright's expense, in lots of from five to fifty copies as ordered. According to the ledgers, 243 copies of Vol. I and 171 copies of both parts of Vol. II were sold between 26 September 1827 and 5 September 1861, when the last remaining copies were destroyed in the fire that devastated Longman's premises at Paternoster Row.

D.S.B. GM 2285; 4206. Reynolds 678. Osler 1340. Wellcome II, p. 239. Waller 1460. Lilly, p. 183. Goldschmid, pp. 126-127. Heirs of Hippocrates 851 (Vol. I only). Fine, "Pathological

specimens of the kidney examined by Richard Bright," Kidney international, Vol. 29 (1986), pp. 779-783. Peitzman, "Bright's disease and Bright's generation-- toward exact medicine at Guy's Hospital," Bull. hist. med., Vol. 55 (1981), pp. 307-321.

ILLUSTRATE?: yes

PHOTO?: yes--kidneys (1 in color)

SUBJECTS: pathology, nephrology, neuropathology, kidneys