CATALOGUE 37:
WORKS BY & ABOUT
HARVEY CUSHING

With a Rare Johns Hopkins Hospital
Photograph Album from the Turn of the
20th Century, Featuring Photographs
of Osler, Halsted & Cushing

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In fact beware of books. Some biologist has stated that if Nature could take her course unimpeded, the world would become populated with elephants wallowing about, knee-deep in a seething mass of mice. This man knew nothing of books. As a species they are imperishable, and against their multiplication, Nature has no chance whatsoever. The time will come when every tree has been felled for paper, every calf for leather, and the few long-haired and ill-nourished people left in the world will be madly making card indices of the volumes which have filled every available cranny in which they can be stored. Laws will have been passed against their importation—only a quota of the French and German and Italian and Polish—especially Polish—books to be admitted each year. For should you happen to leave a pair of foreign books alone on a shelf in the state known as original wrappers, they breed with astounding rapidity.

Books by Harvey Cushing


   First Edition, offprint issue. Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 33. 40576

3. Exploratory laparotomy under local anesthesia for acute abdominal symptoms occurring in the course of typhoid fever. Offprint from Philadelphia Medical Journal (1900). 22pp. 210 x 140 mm. Without wrappers. Very good. $150
   First Edition, offprint issue. Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 37. 40579

4. A method of total extirpation of the Gasserian ganglion for trigeminal neuralgia. By a route through the temporal fossa and beneath the middle meningeal artery. Offprint from Journal of the American Medical Association 34 (1900). 7pp. 2 plates after drawings by Cushing. 297 x 216 mm. Original printed wrappers, detached, some chipping. fraying and fading, otherwise very good. $450

   First Edition, offprint issue. Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 45. 40575

   First Edition, offprint issue. Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 46. 40574

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First Edition, offprint issue. *Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing* 63. 40577


First Edition, offprint issue. Cushing’s method for relieving pressure from expanding brain tumors. Hawkins was a medical student at Harvard when Cushing was teaching there; he later became a neurosurgeon. *Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing* 69. Garrison-Morton 4879. 40553


enlarged card on the front pastedown. Bookplate and withdrawal stamp of the William H. Welch Medical Library, Johns Hopkins University. $30,000

First Edition of the first American monograph on neurosurgery. "As a result of this detailed monograph, neurological surgery became almost at once recognized as a clear-cut field of surgical endeavor (Fulton, p. 268). This extract was specially bound and presented to W. S. Halsted, Cushing’s chief of surgery at Johns Hopkins. Halsted acknowledged the gift in a letter to Cushing dated April 25, 1908: "You little know how much I have hoped for a copy of your 'Surgery of the Head' in the form so kindly sent by you . . . With this first edition as a nucleus we shall hope for a rapid growth of cortex, & in a few years to see an awe-inspiring tome on the subject of the Surgery of the nervous system" (Fulton, Life of Cushing, p. 270). Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 93. Garrison-Morton 4880.1. 40558


First issue of the first edition, with title-page describing Cushing as “Associate professor of surgery the Johns Hopkins University . . .” Cushing’s first separately published monograph, and the first clinical monograph on the pituitary. Based upon a detailed study of fifty cases, Cushing described the clinical manifestations of pituitary disorder (gigantism, dwarfish, acromelagy, blindness, etc.), elaborating on the concepts of “hyper-” and “hypo-pituitarism” that he had introduced four years earlier in his paper “The hypophysis cerebri.” The case histories include the first report of pituitary basophilism (“Cushing’s syndrome”), and the book also contains the first publication of Cushing’s method for operating on the pituitary. 2000 copies of the first issue were printed. Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 1. Garrison-Morton 3896. 40552

12. The same, but second issue of the first edition, with title-page describing Cushing as “Moseley Professor of Surgery, Harvard University; Surgeon-in-Chief, the Peter Bent Bingham [sic] Hospital . . .” 250 x 165 mm. Original red cloth, gilt-lettered spine, extremities a little rubbed. Very good. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. $950

1000 copies of the second issue were printed, but some of the issue must have been destroyed, as it is much scarcer than the first issue. Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 2. 40551

First Edition. “The first detailed account that [Cushing] had given of a special group of intracranial tumors other than the pituitary, and it also recorded the progress that had occurred in neurosurgical technique . . .” (Fulton, p. 410). 2500 copies were printed. Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 3. Garrison-Morton 40537


First Edition in French of the above. The French edition was issued both bound and in wrappers. Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 4. 40537

15. The story of U.S. Army Base Hospital no. 5. By a member of the unit. [6], 118pp. Frontispiece and 19 plates. Cambridge: The University Press, 1919. 254 x 180 mm. Original quarter red cloth, black boards, gilt-lettered spine, printed paper label on front cover, light wear to extremities and corners. Inscribed by Cushing to W. Cameron Forbes (1870-1959), Governor-General of the Philippines, on the front free endpaper: “Cam
eron Forbes with grateful remembrance Harvey Cushing.” With Forbes’s signature and bookplate. $3000

First Edition. This privately printed volume of war memoirs is one of the scarcest of all Cushing’s publications. “Some copies were bound in red and black; others in red covers (250 copies in all)” (Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 5). Cushing first met W. Cameron Forbes in 1912; see Fulton, p. 356. 40546


First Edition. “This monograph is significant in the history of neurology since it represents the first serious attempt to classify gliomatous tumors of the central nervous system on a histological basis correlated with the life history of each type of growth. The analysis offered herein has become the basis of most subsequent classifications of tumors of the glioma group” (Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 8). “Through patient study of Cushing’s vast

material Bailey was able to arrange the different types of glial tumors in an evolutionary tree, indicating their interrelationships and embryological origin. With full clinical records at their disposal, it was possible for the two men to correlate the life history of each tumor with its histological type” (Fulton, p. 522). Garrison-Morton 4608. 40543

First Edition in German of the above. “This translation is based on a corrected and extended text and bibliography. . . . The illustrations are for the most part form the same plates as in the English edition but are more successfully reproduced; a few substitutions have been made. There is also an added section on histological methods. . . . New terms, such as ‘glioblastoma multiforme’ (for ‘spongioblastoma multiforme’) have been adopted in the translation . . . [and] there are other terminological changes in the text” (Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 9).


First Edition, one of 100 copies printed on India paper and bound in one volume. Richard Meagher, the recipient of this copy, trained under Cushing and was one of Cushing’s house officers at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. When Cush-

ing, suffering from vascular ulcers in his feet, was admitted as a patient to PBBH in February 1931, Meagher was one of the few able to persuade Cushing to follow the proper treatment. "A tobaccoless regime together with a course of physical therapy for [Cushing’s] extremities soon reduced the pain and largely healed the several gangrenous areas on his feet. In Meagher, Cushing found a fearless Irish wit quicker than his own, and in their frequent verbal encounters it was always Meagher who got in the first, and often also the last word, and Cushing had no alternative but to follow the injunctions of his young, and all-too-soon-to-be-lamented, house officer, for Meagher himself succumbed a few years later to malignant hypertension at the early age of thirty-four" (Fulton, p. 602). Cushing inscribed this copy of his *Life of Osler* to Meagher during his hospital stay. *Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing* 7. 40534


22. The same, but in original printed wrappers. 250 x 157 mm. Very good copy. Bookplate of Harold Avery. 40535 $450


First Edition. *Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing* 247. 31837

First Edition. The most detailed pathological study of individual cases of acromegaly at the time. Davidoff was Cushing’s only Jewish surgical resident. *Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing* 12. 40573


First Edition. “A beautifully illustrated monograph based on 29 cases of one of the rarest and most interesting group of cranial tumors. . . . One thousand copies were printed of which 270 bore the English imprint” (*Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing* 13). Some of the patients have been identified by Hawkins in the margin. 40530

26. The same, but London issue with cancel title bearing the English imprint. London: Baillièrè, Tindall & Cox, 1928. 245 x 170 mm. Original red cloth, gilt-lettered spine (slightly faded). Very good. 40545 $750


Cushing’s favorite portrait of himself, taken by his friend Arnold Klebs on a book-collecting trip to Switzerland.
A detail of the photograph, reversed, was used as the frontispiece to Fulton’s biography of Cushing. 40564

30. Five pencil drawings with annotations, prepared to illustrate some of Cushing’s papers, by Mildred Codding (1902-91). N.d. (1929-39). Various sizes. Some fraying and chipping at edges. Two of the drawings signed by Codding. One illustration, labeled “Fig. 12,” present in both draft and finished state. Very good. See illustration on page 10. $3000

Mildred Codding, a professional medical illustrator for over 50 years, trained at Johns Hopkins and served as Cushing’s illustrator from 1928 until Cushing’s death. Many of her illustrations appeared in Cushing and Eisenhardt’s Meningiomas (1938). We have not been able to identify the papers these drawings illustrate. 40571


Light’s portrait documents Cushing’s typical post-operative routine: “Following the operation, Cushing would retreat to the dressing room to dictate the operative note, and to sketch the salient points of the operation, often in two or three drawings. Still robed in gown and gloves, he would have tea and toast before returning to the operating room to do the dressings on earlier patients” (Light, “Cushing at the Brigham: A photographic essay,” no. 8; in A Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing, part VII). The image was printed in two sizes, of which this is the larger. Light served under Cushing as a Brigham house office, as Arthur Tracy Cabot Fellow in Harvard Medical School’s Laboratory for Surgical Research, and (together with Dr. Bronson Ray) as Cushing’s last surgical resident. 40572


33. Original signed pencil drawing with caption for Fig. 16 of “Experiences with the cerebellar astrocytomas,” by Mildred Codding (1902-91), plus halftone reproduction of the drawing. N.d. (ca. 1931). 253 x 228 mm. Minor fraying, one or two small tears. Very good. $1000

The printed version of Codding’s illustration can be found on p. 20 of Cushing’s paper, offered as no. 32 in this catalogue. 40569

34. Une série de deux mille cas de tumeurs intracraniennes vérifiées histologiquement. In Revue neurologique 2, no. 4 (October 1931): 378. Whole number. xvi, 342-544, xvii-xlvi. 16pp. 243 x 159 mm. Original printed wrappers, detached, spine perished, several signatures loose. $300
No. 30. Medical drawings by Mildred Codding prepared for Harvey Cushing. The drawing on the lower right is present in both draft and finished states.
First printing. Cushing’s paper to the 1931 International Neurological Congress, briefly noted here, was a report on 2000 cases of verified intracranial tumors. Cushing announced at the Congress that this would be his last statement on brain tumors as a whole. This number of the Revue neurologique was dedicated entirely to the proceedings of the Congress, held in Berne, Switzerland. 40547

35. Intracranial tumours. ix, [3], 150, [2]pp. Text illustrations. Springfield, IL: Charles C Thomas, 1932. 250 x 159 mm. Original blue cloth, gilt-lettered spine, printed dust-jacket (spine darkened, minor chipping and wear at top edge). Very good. From the library of Dr. Ralph W. Hawkins, with his marginal annotations identifying several of the patients discussed; several typewritten slips inserted containing corrigenda and addenda to the text, presumably by Hawkins. $1250

First Edition. “[This] book stands as a highly significant landmark, since it represents an over-all report on Cushing’s life work. And it represents also the final report of the series which he had started in January 1905 on the ‘special field of neurological surgery’” (Fulton, p. 605). The edition consisted of 2039 copies, of which 180 bore the London imprint of Baillière, Tindall and Cox. For Hawkins see no. 1 in this catalogue. Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 16. Garrison-Morton 4900. 40562


First Edition in German of the above, with updated text and an appendix giving a summary of the end-result study made by W. P. Van Wagenen. “The two-page ‘Vorwort’ by Dr. Cushing is dated ‘New Haven, 9 Januar 1935’” (Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 18). 40550


First Edition in French of the above. “The French translation is also based on a corrected and extended text and it has appended the special reports of end results by W. P. Van Wagenen and H. W. B. Cairns . . . Dr. Cushing

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contributed a special preface dated "New Haven le 14 décembre 1936" (Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 19). 40560

39. Papers relating to the pituitary body, hypothalamus and parasympathetic nervous system. vii, 234pp. Two color plates, text illustrations. Springfield, IL and Baltimore, MD: Charles C Thomas, 1932. 243 x 161 mm. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spine, printed dust-jacket (spine and hinges a little worn, two places reinforced with tape on the verso of the jacket). Very good. $1000

First Edition. Contains Cushing’s four major contributions on pituitary-hypothalamic interrelationships: 1) his Lister lecture on “Neurohypophysial mechanisms from a clinical standpoint”; 2) his series of eight notes on “Posterior pituitary hormones and the parasympathetic nervous system”; 3) a reprint of Cushing’s original description of “Cushing’s syndrome”; and 4) his Balfour lecture on “Peptic ulcer and the interbrain,” in which he suggested that the hypothalamus was responsible for the development of peptic ulcer. 1,775 copies of this work were issued, 156 with cancel titles bearing the London imprint of Baillière, Tindall and Cox (see next entry). Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 20. Garrison-Morton 3552. 40541


Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 21. 40538

41. Legend. Autograph caption to Fig. 22 in Papers Relating to the Pituitary Body, Hypothalamus and Parasympathetic Nervous System. Ca. 1932. 95 x 216 mm. Together with the original ink and wash drawing for the figure by Mildred Codding (1902-91). Mounted. Drawing measures 117 x 114 mm.; mount measures 289 x 222 mm. Light wear to mount edges. Very good. $2000

Cushing’s autograph caption includes several revisions that were incorporated into the final text. Mildred Codding, a professional medical illustrator for over 50 years, served as
Cushing's medical illustrator from 1928 until Cushing's death. 40568

42. Typed letter signed to B. R. Stuehler, Jr., dated New Haven, November 8, 1935. 1 page plus postmarked cover. 280 x 217 mm. Very good. $1500

“In reply to the questions in your letter of October 18th, just received, I may say that not for many years have we used intratracheal anaesthesia in intracranial surgery. Almost all of these operations at the present day are done under local anaesthesia with or without the combination of avertin or some similar hypnotic . . . .” 40567

43. From a surgeon’s journal (1915-1918). xxi, 534pp. Frontispiece, 31 plates, text illustrations. Boston: Little, Brown, 1936. 228 x 155 mm. Original blue cloth, gilt-letter spine and front cover, printed dust-jacket (a little worn at extremities, tiny hole in front wrapper). Signed by Cushing on the blank leaf after the title. Very good. $1500

First Edition. Extracts from Cushing’s nine-volume war diary, covering the period from March 1915, when Cushing first went to Europe with a Harvard Unit, to 14 November 1918. 7500 copies of the first edition were printed. Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 22. 40536

44. Typed letter signed to Dr. Glanville Y. Rusk (1875-1943), dated 11 November 1936. 1 page. Accompanied by two mounted photographs of brain lesions, identified in the hand of Louise Eisenhardt (see below) as “Dr. Rusk’s case” on separate tissue guard. Edges a bit browned. Very good. $2500

“. . . I am sending the photograph of the case to which I have made brief allusion in something I am writing, to the effect that it was the first time that multiple meningiomas had been called to my attention . . . You needn’t bother to send the photograph back, for I shall not care to reproduce it.” Cushing’s “brief allusion” is found on page 116 of Meningiomas. Glanville Rusk, a student of Cushing at Johns Hopkins, was head of the pathology department at the University of California’s medical school, and a nationally known authority on the pathology of the central nervous system. 40565

No. 42, Cushing’s letter to Stuehler dated Nov. 8, 1935
45. Typed letter signed to B. R. Stuehler, Esq., dated New Haven, February 8, 1937. 1 page. 280 x 217 mm. Traces of mounting on verso. Very good.

$I 1500$

“I am greatly complimented that you should have read my Life of Osler and should have felt that I was the proper person to do a biography of Lord Moynihan. He was a friend of mind of many years and, as you say, a very picturesque and interesting person. But someone in his own country would be much better equipped to undertake the task of writing his ‘Life’ than anyone over here. . . .” Berkeley Moynihan (1865-1936) was a prominent British abdominal surgeon and former president of the Royal College of Surgeons; he was knighted in 1912, made a baronet in 1922, and raised to the peerage in 1929. 40566


First Edition. Cushing’s last and greatest clinical monograph, the culmination of nearly twenty-five years of work on tumors of the brain. 1765 copies were printed. At this point in his life Cushing did not inscribe many books, so that presentation copies of Meningiomas are rare, especially with the signatures of both authors. Eisenhardt, Cushing’s protégée and longtime associate, was one of the foremost neuropathologists of the twentieth century. Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 24. Garrison-Morton 4612; 4909.01. 40559

No. 44, Cushing’s letter to Dr. Glanville Rusk, together with "the photograph of the case."

No. 45, Cushing’s letter to B. L. Stuehler dated Feb. 8, 1937

First Edition. Cushing presented this copy to his friend, the British neurosurgeon Sir Gordon Holmes (1876-1965; see Garrison-Morton 1438.1 and 3872). For Cushing’s relationship with Holmes see Fulton, pp. 399-401 and Bliss, p. 292.


First Edition. 35569

49. To Harvey Cushing on his 70th birthday from Scandinavian friends and colleagues. In Acta Chirurgica Scandinavica 82, fasc. II-III (March 1939): [8], 99-363. Illustrated. Whole number. 238 x 151 mm. Green cloth, gilt-lettered spine, original printed wrappers (slightly soiled) bound in. Stamp of neuropathologist Dr. Louise Eisenhart (1891-1967) on the front wrapper. Library cancellation stamp. Very good. $500

This number of the Acta Chirurgica Scandinavica is a festschrift of neurological papers by Cushing’s Scandinavian friends; it includes Arne Torkildsen’s “A new palliative operation in cases of inoperable occlusion of the Sylvian aqueduct” (Garrison-Morton 4909.1). A copy of the number was intended to be presented to Cushing at his seventieth birth-
day party on April 8, 1939, but it did not arrive in time; see *Harvey Cushing’s Seventieth Birthday Party*, pp. 25-26. This copy bears the stamp of Louise Eisenhardt, co-author of *Meningiomas: Their Classification, Regional Behavior, Life History and Surgical End Results* (1938). 40548


First Edition. A posthumously published collection of essays, intended as a companion to Cushing’s *Consecratio Medici* (1928). The volume was in press at the time of Cushing’s death. 2000 copies were printed. Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 24a. 40556

51. A bio-bibliography of Andreas Vesalius. xxxviii, 229pp. 89 figures. New York: Schuman’s, 1943. 254 x 191 mm. Original quarter leather, cloth boards,


First Edition. No. 183 of 252 copies. A reproduction of the illustrated diary Cushing kept during his trip to Le Puy-en-Velay in the south of France in August 1900. The diary included “a number of exquisite sketches, some in water color, which again exhibited not only [Cushing’s] powers of observations but the growth of his artistic talent” (Fulton, p. 172). Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing 24c. 40542

stamped in gilt on the spine and front cover, light finger-soiling. Minor offsetting from illustrations. Ownership signature on half-title. Very good. $500

First Edition. An account of the state of the art of neurology and neuropathology prior to Cushing’s development of techniques for surgery of the brain. Reading this work caused Cushing to realize that many tumors of the brain could be operated on. 40561


First Edition. Cutler trained under Cushing and in 1932 succeeded him as Moseley Professor of Surgery at Harvard Medical School and Surgeon-in-Chief at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. In 1915 Cutler went to France to serve with Cushing in the Harvard Medical School Unit at the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, recording his wartime experiences in the present journal. In 1923 Cutler became the first to perform successful heart valve surgery; see Garrison-Morton 3030.1. 40554


First Edition. The standard biography of Cushing. W. Jason Mixter, the recipient of this copy, was the son of Samuel J. Mixter, one of Cushing’s professors at Harvard Medical School. A neurosurgeon at Massachusetts General Hospital, Mixter specialized in surgery of the spine and spinal cord, and carried out the first lumbar laminectomy for slipped disk with Barr in 1934. See Garrison-Morton 4435, Mixter’s demonstration of the causal role of intervertebral disc herniation in sciatica. 40555
56. **Watson, Francis S.** (1853-1942). A day with the specialists or, cured at last. A tragic farcelet. 51 pp. New York: Grafton Pess, 1910. 195 x 132 mm. Original boards, white paper spine, gilt-lettered front cover, corners slightly worn. One of 100 copies printed for private distribution. $500

Watson’s “tragic farcelet” was performed at the Tavern Club, Boston on February 19, 1902. Cushing was a member of the cast, playing four roles: Dr. Fetchem’s footman; James (Dr. Oily Worthisword’s office boy); Buttons (Dr. Carver’s boy); and Dr. Duckbill’s scribe. Watson, a urologist, was the first to perform a median perineal prostatectomy (1889); see Garrison-Morton 4266. 40583

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**References**


Rare Johns Hopkins Hospital Photograph Album from the Turn of the 20th Century, Featuring Photographs of Osler, Halsted & Cushing

57. Johns Hopkins Hospital. J. H. H. 1903-1904 [cover title]. Album of 61 photographs most likely taken by Clinton E. Brush (b. 1879, d. between 1915 and 1970), mounted on black paper. Oblong 8vo. 137 x 175 mm. Full black morocco, title gilt-stamped on front cover; “Housh Album” label on inside back cover. Baltimore, 1903-4. Album cover very slightly worn, but fine overall. Booklabel of David Marine (b. 1880; Johns Hopkins Medical School class of 1905) dated April 5, 1905. $15,000

Rare photograph album containing individual and group portraits of Johns Hopkins Hospital staff members in the first years of the twentieth century, featuring seven photographs of William Osler (1849-1919) and two photographs of William S. Halsted (1852-1922), as well as photographs of Harvey Cushing (1879-1939), Howard A. Kelly (1858-1943), William H. Welch (1850-1934), and other Johns Hopkins notables. The album also contains interior and exterior views of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and scenes of staff members working at the hospital. It is likely that most or all of the photographs were taken by Dr. Clinton E. Brush while he was a student at Johns Hopkins. Dr. Alan Mason Chesney, in his The Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine: A Chronicle (1943-63) reproduced several of Brush’s photographs in his own work and stated that Brush took a large number of photographs of physicians on the Hopkins staff before his graduation in 1905.

The album is one of a small number of photograph albums dated 1903-4 produced for Hopkins students and staff members. In forty years of business we have handled two such albums (including this one); we also know of one other in private hands, and there are fourteen in the Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives at Johns Hopkins University. According to the archive website, there are two versions of the 1903-4 album: the first, like our copy, contains 61 photographs, while the second includes ten additional images. While the contents of all the 1903-4 albums are roughly the same, the images can vary from album to album, and some contain images that are unique to that album. Similar photograph albums were also produced at Johns Hopkins in 1902-3 and 1906-7; according to the Johns Hopkins archive website, the 1902-3 albums contain about 50 photographs (some of which can also be found in the 1903-4 album), and the 1906-7 albums are made up largely of photographs from the two earlier albums, with some additions.
Our Johns Hopkins Hospital album contains no fewer than seven images of William Osler, five of which are illustrated on pp. 105-6 of Golden and Roland’s Sir William Osler: An Annotated Bibliography. In Harvey Cushing’s copy of the 1903-4 album, these photographs are labeled “Inspection,” “Palpitation,” “Contemplation,” “Viewing the Charts,” and “Quizzing.” The album also contains two images of William Halsted and four photographs illustrating the famous “all-star operation” performed by Halsted and his senior surgical team to commemorate the dedication of the hospital’s new surgical building in October 1904. This operation, a resection of the femur in a patient with osteomyelitis, is depicted in a series of four photographs (the 20th, 21st, 27th and 28th images in our album), showing Halsted at the operating table assisted by Harvey Cushing, Joseph Bloodgood, John Finney, Hugh Young and James Mitchell. As described by Dr. Finney, these photographs show “The Professor [Halsted] . . . operating on a patient with osteomyelitis of the upper end of the femur . . . He was performing a resection . . . [and] is holding a wooden hammer bound with metal. Jim Mitchell was giving the anesthetic, I was the first assistant, Cushing the second, Joe Bloodgood the third. Hugh Young was the instrument man” (quoted in Rutkow, American Surgery: An Illustrated History, p. 216 [caption]). “What is photographically significant about these scenes . . . is the casual snapshot style of the images. They depict a table level view of the day’s events and disregard sink placement and ancillary personnel, providing the viewer with a feeling of being in the operating amphitheatre. (Rutkow, ibid., illustrating rather faded copies of these photographs).

This copy belonged to Dr. David Marine, who graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1905. Marine is best remembered for his clinical trial, conducted between 1917 and 1922, of the effect of iodide doses in a large group of Ohio schoolgirls. His experiment showed that such doses were safe, and that they greatly reduced the development of goiter (enlarged thyroid) caused by iodine deficiency.

List of the Photographs Contained in the Album

1. Johns Hopkins Hospital, exterior view. Administration building.
2. Johns Hopkins Hospital, exterior view. Administration building (different view).
3. Dr. Henry M. Hurd (1843-1927), JHH’s first superintendent and professor of psychiatry at JHU. He helped develop standards of hospital care for the insane. See Garrison-Morton 5006.
4. Hospital Staff Library.
5. Ward rounds on one of the public wards.
6. Dr. William Osler with nurse. In his own Hopkins photograph album, Harvey Cushing gave this famous photograph the title “Dr. Osler viewing the charts.” The nurse’s name was Miss Boley.
7. Osler standing at patient bedside, with his foot on the seat of a chair.
8. Osler examining patient (with two doctors and two nurses). In Cushing’s album this photograph is labeled “Inspection.”
9. Osler examining patient (with two nurses in the background). In Cushing’s album this photograph is labeled “Palpitation.”
10. Osler standing at patient bedside. In Cushing’s album, this photograph is labeled “Contemplation.”
11. Osler seated at patient bedside (with two doctors).
12. Osler seated at patient bedside, with others in foreground. In Cushing’s album this photograph is labeled “Dr. Osler. Quizzing.”
13. Dr. William S. Thayer making rounds on one of the “colored” wards. Thayer (1864-1932) worked under Osler at JHU; he is best known for his important studies of malaria and his contributions to cardiology (see Garrison-Morton 5212).
14. Dr. Thomas B. Futcher (1887-1938), associate professor of medicine at JHH, first assistant under Osler, director of Osler’s clinical laboratory. See Cushing, Life of Osler, pp. 430, 536.

17. Dr. Charles Phillips Emerson (1872-1938). Emerson succeeded Futcher as director of Osler’s clinical laboratory; see Cushing, p. 536n.


19. Dr. Thomas R. Boggs. Boggs, a bacteriologist, worked with Osler at JHH; see Cushing, p. 674.

20. Dr. Clinton Ethelbert Brush, reclining on couch. Dr. Brush is credited with having taken the photographs in the Hopkins album.

21. Johns Hopkins Hospital, doctors’ reading room.

22. Johns Hopkins Hospital, Ward “F”, “G” or “H”.

23. “All-star operation,” view 1: Dr. William S. Halsted operating assisted by Drs. Harvey Cushing, Joseph Bloodgood, John Finney, Hugh Young and James Mitchell.


25. Dr. Halsted examining a radiograph in his clinic for the fourth-year students.

26. Dr. Halsted.

27. “All-star operation,” view 3.


29. Dr. Frank Robert Smith (1856-1938) and Dr. John Miller Turpin Finney, Sr. (1863-1942). Dr. Smith was assistant resident physician at JHH; see Cushing, p. 369n. Dr. Finney was head of the surgical dispensary at JHH and ultimately rose to become Professor of Clinical Surgery and Surgeon-in-Chief. He was one of the US’s foremost surgeons, responsible for developing the standard operation for duodenal ulcer.

30. Dr. Hugh Hampton Young (1870-1945), seated at desk. Young (1870-1945) was head of genitourinary surgery at Johns Hopkins, and is regarded as the founder of modern urological surgery in the United States.

31. Dr. Harvey Cushing (1879-1939). The photograph shows Cushing in his early 20s.

32. Dr. Richard H. Follis, Sr.

33. Dr. William F. M. Sowers.

34. Dr. Stephen H. Watts

35. Dr. Camillus Bush

36. Dr. William S. Baer

37. Dr. Robert T. Miller, Jr.

38. Dr. Joseph C. Bloodgood (1867-1935), director of the surgical pathology laboratory at Johns Hopkins. He helped promote the use of rubber gloves in surgery. He was a world authority on cancer, one of the first to stress the importance of early detection and treatment. He helped make JHH a leading center for the study of surgical pathology.

39. Dr. Frederick H. Baetjer (1874-1933), head of the JHH Department of Roentgenology (radiology).

40. Johns Hopkins Hospital, exterior view of Ward “B”.

41. Johns Hopkins Hospital, Ward “B” operating room—gynecology.

42. Dr. Howard Atwood Kelly (1858-1943), gynecologist and founding member of JHH. Kelly was a major figure in gynecological and abdominal surgery.

43. Dr. William W. Russell (1866-1923). Russell, a pathologist at JHH, was the first to report endometriosis.

44. Dr. Thomas S. Cullen (1868-1953). Surgeon-gynecologist Cullen was not on the JHH staff but maintained a close connection with the hospital. He helped to establish the first gynecological pathology laboratories.

45. Dr. John A. Sampson.

46. Dr. Curtis F. Burnham.

47. Dr. Gerry R. Holden.

48. Dr. H. T. Hutchins.

49. Johns Hopkins Hospital, exterior view—“The Bridge.”

50. Johns Hopkins Hospital, exterior view—Administration Building and dining hall.

51. Dr. William H. Welch (1850-1934), one of the founding members of JHH and JH Medical School, and dean of the medical school from 1918-26. He was largely responsible for introducing Koch’s bacteriological methods in the US.

52. Dr. Charles Henry Bunting.

53. Dr. William G. MacCallum (1874-1944). MacCallum, a pathologist and endocrinologist, was on the pathology faculty at JH Medical School and performed several important studies. In 1917 he succeeded Welch as chairman of the department of pathology at JHU. He also wrote a biography of Halsted.

54. Johns Hopkins Hospital, exterior view, south end of public wards.

55. Johns Hopkins Hospital, exterior view, rear lawn.

56. Dr. John Whitridge Williams (1866-1931), professor of OB/GYN at JH Medical School. He helped establish obstetrics as an academic discipline in the US. He was the author of the classic textbook Obstetrics (1903; Garrison-Morton 6210.1), still in print today under modern editorship.

57. Five infants in the maternity ward.

58. Dr. Josiah M. Slemons.

59. Dr. Herbert M. Little.

60. Dr. Francis C. Goldsborough.

61. Johns Hopkins Hospital, exterior view, rear of Administration Building.