“The Harvey Cushing Library”*

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On this, the occasion of our thirty-first annual meeting, I want, first of all, to express my appreciation to the Society for the honor of serving as your president. Well do I realize the wheel of fortune might more appropriately have favored many of our prominent and talented members. Here rather naturally in the rich autumn years of a neurosurgical career, this tribute, coming from colleagues and friends one holds in the highest esteem, and from a profession I have served so long, moves one deeply. This impressive honor and my great good fortune is shared by my family, my friends, and by my medical colleagues of Santa Barbara. This is an occasion I shall remember and cherish as long as I live.

We are greatly indebted to the various officers and committee members who so ably conduct the affairs of the Society and who have carried the burden of the arrangements for this meeting, and to all of you for your continuous cooperation and interest, which make the meetings of this Society so stimulating.

In the past, presidential addresses have emphasized various spheres of interest. Cobb Pilcher’s was entitled “Neurosurgery Comes of Age,” Frank Turnbull’s “Neurosurgery is What You Make It,” while Paul Bucy chose as his title “Our Training Programs and the Future of Neurological Surgery.” When we met in 1953 at Hollywood, Florida, William J. German selected as his subject “Neurological Surgery. Its Past, Present and Future,” and in Santa Fe, New Mexico, Edgar Kahn spoke on “Twenty Years of Surgery for Hypertension.” Harry Wilkins discussed “Atypical Facial Neuralgia—Some Observations and Surgical Approach to Treatment,” and Leo Davidoff “The Place of Neurological Surgery in the Undergraduate Curriculum.” In 1958, in Washington, D. C., Howard A. Brown reviewed the interesting historical features of our Society under the heading of “The Harvey Cushing Society. Past, Present and Future,” and the next year Bronson S. Ray spoke of “The Neurosurgeon’s New Interest in the Pituitary.” This was followed by “Neurosurgery in the Soviet Union” by James L. Poppen; “Neurosurgery, the Public and the Law,” by J. Grafton Love; and at our Chicago meeting last year Leonard T. Furlow chose “The American Board of Neurological Surgery” as the title for his presidential address.

The problem of presenting a presidential address differing from those already given so well seemed difficult, until one day I was discussing it with a friend who suggested “The Harvey Cushing Library.” This seemed desirable, for it is to be recalled that at our twenty-fifth annual meeting and anniversary, the Board of Directors had proposed the Society make a yearly contribution to the library fund. Additionally, it seemed likely many of our increasing numbers of members would not be particularly informed concerning the background and development of this great collection.

At the meeting in Washington, D. C., in 1958, Leo Davidoff, in the absence of George S. Baker, chairman of the Members’ Memorial to the Harvey Cushing Library, reviewed the features of the proposal indicating that at the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Society in Detroit, it was believed that some appropriate expression should be made toward the memory of Harvey Cushing. The committee recommended that each year the Society contribute $200 to the Historical Library at

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Yale, that a bookplate be prepared from the Society’s funds, and that this should be inserted in the books to be purchased by Mr. Frederick G. Kilgour, the Librarian of the Yale Medical Library, who would be authorized to select such books as he deemed appropriate. A bookplate would be inserted and inscribed in memory of the deceased members of The Harvey Cushing Society of the year of their passing. The President said this would allow the Society to establish a memorial for the deceased members and also to contribute to the perpetuation of the Historical Library. This report was accepted.

At the meeting the following year in New Orleans, Louise Eisenhardt, in the absence of Leo Davidoff, reported concerning the Members’ Memorial to the Historical Library and mentioned again the memorial was established not only in memory of Harvey Cushing, but also of our deceased members. She also informed us that Mr. Kilgour was very pleased with the design of the bookplate prepared by Mr. Russell L. Drake of the Mayo Clinic (Fig. 1). Since that time our Society’s yearly contribution to the Historical Library at Yale has been increased to $500.

The story of the evolution of the Historical Library is an interesting one. While time permits only an outline of its history, hopefully this will stimulate many to read the papers and books that cover the subject so entertainingly and completely. First of all, this is not the Harvey Cushing Library, even though there remain many who continue so to regard it. There were long discussions about a name, and the Advisory Board appointed by Yale University decided it was unwise to use one name when there were actually three main donors, Harvey Cushing, Arnold C. Klebs, and John F. Fulton. Additionally, inasmuch as a “named library” was often looked upon as a static collection, this was far from what the donors had in mind. For this reason, the impersonal term, “The Historical Library,” came into being. Nonetheless, it will become readily apparent that Harvey Cushing was instrumental in the establishment of this Historical Library.

As John Fulton has indicated, the collecting instinct was in Harvey Cushing’s blood. His great grandfather, David Cushing, a country practitioner of South Adams, Massachusetts, brought together a sizable library for his times. Much of this ended in the Harvey Cushing collection or in his father’s collection now in the Cleveland Medical Library. Next, he fell heir to the acquisitive habits of his older brothers and cousins. As the tenth and last child he had to continue with their collections of beetles, butterflies, stamps, coins and botanical specimens of all kinds. At Yale College his extensive collection of dance programs, clippings concerning Yale’s victories and defeats on the baseball diamond and football field was probably unique only in that it was carefully and chronologically preserved in two large scrapbooks with a thoroughness unusual for one of that age.

Even with this background, however, there seems little doubt his interest in books was stimulated by his friendship with Sir William Osler. As Samuel James Crowe has written, he was William Stewart Halsted’s
fifth resident surgeon. He was graduated from Yale and, like Halsted, when he was at Yale distinction in athletics and social contacts were more important to him than books. Cushing confessed to having visited the Yale Library only once in the four years he was at New Haven. It was not until after his year in Europe, 1900–1901, when he returned to Baltimore, that he began to collect in earnest. His contacts in Europe had broadened his outlook not only in medicine and surgery, but in art and literature. He had joined Henry Barton Jacobs and Thomas B. Futcher in their bachelor quarters at 3 West Franklin Street, next door to the Oslers at No. 1. Mrs. Osler gave all of them latch keys to No. 1, thus offering them free access to Osler’s magnificent library and the informal atmosphere of their home.

It was Osler who suggested that Cushing send something from Berne for the Hopkins Bulletin, and this encouraged him to write about Albrecht von Haller in whom he had become interested during his first days in that city. So fascinated did he become with the vast range of Haller’s mind and his tremendous energies, which brought him fame as a physiologist, anatomist, botanist, bibliographer, and writer of poetry and prose, that the short account suggested by Osler became a full-fledged essay in 1901 entitled, “Haller and His Native Town.”

During November of 1902 he met Weir Mitchell for the first time, and it is evident Mitchell added his influence to that of Osler in stirring Cushing’s interest in general literature. It was not surprising that following this he began a collection of Weir Mitchell’s writings.

Osler’s influence in stimulating an interest in the history of medicine is emphasized by his many students and internes. Thomas R. Boggs commented:

“Most of us will ever retain the delightful recollection of those informal gatherings about the big table in the dining-room, when after the discussion of the week’s work in the wards was finished, ‘the chief’ would bring out some of the books from the special shelves devoted to the masters of medicine and show us the first editions, tell us the story of their discovery and acquisition, point out the notable passages, and give the salient facts in the author’s life history. For many of us this was the beginning of our knowledge of the history of medicine and of our own feeble attempts to follow in his steps as collectors. . . . We were given a glimpse into the special lore of the bibliophile, and learned something of the work of the pioneer printers and of the great presses of a later date. . . . The nature of book auctions was disclosed to us and we became familiar with the magic names of Sotheby and Quaritch, until some of us found the perusal of a good catalogue as exciting as a detective story. . . . But best of all and doubtless the ultimate object of all was the gradual acquisition of an epitome of the history of medicine which has kept us interested ever since those days.”

Another side of Osler’s bibliophilic activity was his generous interest in the medical libraries of the country. He was not satisfied to acquire rare and interesting volumes for himself, but was constantly giving such books to the various professional libraries with which he had been associated.

In company with his friend and medical colleague, Thomas McCrae, Cushing visited Glasgow in 1906 and was much impressed with William Hunter’s great collection. Fulton thought this visit might have crystallized in Cushing’s mind the idea of forming a library.

One of his first acquisitions was a copy of the 1543 Fabrica of Vesalius which W. G. MacCallum had found in an Italian blacksmith shop and brought back to him.

It is known that on May 31, 1903 Cushing wrote to his father, “Dr. Osler has started me on a Vesalius essay.” This paper was given the title “The Books of Vesalius” and was presented before the Book and Journal Club of the University of Maryland on December 16, 1903. The day after that meeting Dr. Kelly left on Cushing’s doorstep a handsome copy of the second edition of the Fabrica. For years this subject was to lead him into bookstores, libraries, and museums all over the continent of Europe. Andreas Vesalius, physician and author of one of the greatest books ever written, was the first to picture the human body and the skeleton as we know it today. He died on the Island of Zante, off the coast of Greece, in the year
1564. It was not known whether this lonely figure, so far from his native Belgium, was the victim of some uncommon disease or from exposure following shipwreck.

As Fulton expressed it:

“In the impetuous Vesalius, Harvey Cushing saw a vigorous and indefatigable character with a stormy temperament similar to his own—a man with artistic leanings who gave unremitting attention to detail—all of which aroused Cushing’s admiration and caused him to follow Vesalius with instinctive determination and persistence.”

It was from these beginnings that the greatest existing Vesaliana collection was brought together. Four years after his death another book was added, “The Bio-Bibliography of Andreas Vesalius,” which Cushing himself had partly completed, and which friends and his literary executor, John F. Fulton, finished so that it might appear, as was Dr. Cushing’s intention, on the four hundredth anniversary of the publication of the Fabrica. It was published in a handsome edition by Henry Schuman of New York.

As expressed so eloquently in the charming biography of Cushing by Elizabeth H. Thomson:

“And during Cushing’s year abroad, as he had walked the streets where Milton walked, had seen the lifework of John and William Hunter spread out before him in their museums, and passed the site in Leicester Square where a ‘goodnatured Charlie Bell’ had set himself up in practice in a ramshackle house... as he had wandered in these places of rich memory, the history of medicine had beckoned to him and never let him go...”

“At Padua he had stood in the amphitheatre where Fabricius of Aguapendente had demonstrated by torchlight the valves in the veins to William Harvey who was to return to England and eventually discover how the blood circulates through the body—a riddle that had baffled the imagination of men since thousands of years before Christ. These men, and others like them, who labored and suffered through the centuries in their search for truth came to life again as Cushing gathered together their books and information about their friends and colleagues, their predecessors and their followers. It was a game which became an unending source of pleasure and relaxation during the difficult years that lay ahead. . . .

“For Cushing, the excitement of his early years of collecting the books that made up the history of his profession continued as long as he lived, even when he became an experienced collector, branching out into other fields of science. And when he shared it, as he did with all who entered his library, there was no one who could withstand the contagion of his enthusiasm. ‘Books delight us, when prosperity smiles upon us; they comfort us inseparably when stormy fortune frowns on us. They lend validity to human compacts, and no serious judgments are propounded without their help.’ These words he found in 1908 in the Philobiblon of Richard De Bury, who presided over the See of Durham in the fourteenth century, and, like the colorful, book-collecting bishop, he enjoyed bringing others under the ‘wondrous power of books,’ since ‘through them we survey the utmost bounds of the world and time, and contemplate the things that are, as well as those that are not, as it were in the mirror of eternity.’ ”

Later in life, when Cushing had become more affluent, he indulged in an early fascination, namely in Ambroise Paré, whose octavos, appearing in 1545, are among the rarest and most sought-after works in the history of medicine. Paré really impoverished him, for he could no more resist purchasing one of the little octavos that he did not possess than Marc Antony could have resisted Cleopatra. In this connection, it is interesting that he succeeded in obtaining a presentation copy from Paré to Diane de Poitiers, gorgeously bound and printed on vellum. When he came to pay the bill for this particular item, he disappeared one morning to the bank, sold some bonds, and concluded the transaction in secrecy in order that his secretary would not discover how much he had paid for it.

Osler’s influence on the other contributor, Arnold C. Klebs, also becomes apparent. In 1896 when Klebs first came to this country, he began, under William Osler’s influence, to collect the literature of his specialty, and at the time of his death he had accumulated nearly three thousand items bearing on the history of tuberculosis alone.

In 1895 Klebs’ father came to the United States as pathologist to a tuberculosis sanatorium in Asheville, North Carolina. His association there was short-lived, for in 1896 he became Professor of Pathology at Rush Medical College in Chicago. He had shared credit for the discovery of the bacillus
of diphtheria with Loeffler. Arnold Klebs followed his father to the United States in 1896, and after a year with Osler at The Johns Hopkins he began to specialize in tuberculosis. After becoming head of a sanatorium at Citronelle, Alabama, he met the Forbes family of Boston, whose daughter, Margaret, he married in June of 1898. She died a year after their marriage and shortly after the birth of their only child. Later on he left Citronelle and settled in Chicago where he practised for some ten years as a tuberculosis specialist. In 1904 he became an American citizen. He directed the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute and became one of the first directors of the National Tuberculosis Association. In 1909, at the request of Osler, he edited a 939-page volume on tuberculosis with chapters from Osler, von Pirquet, Herman Biggs, Lawrason Brown, Hektoen, Ravenel, Trudeau, and others. He saw the disease in its many relationships, and even today certain chapters of this compilation are of significance to workers in the field.1 In 1909 he married Mrs. Harriet K. Newell and sometime later retired from practice to return to his native Switzerland where he lived until his death on March 6, 1943.

The earliest mention of a meeting between Harvey Cushing and Arnold C. Klebs is noted in a letter from Harvey Cushing to his father in Cleveland on February 2, 1905:29

"There is a nice man named Klebs, almost too nice to live in Chicago, who has been down here on an occasional visit, and who turned up again a day or two ago to say how-do-you-do to us and good-bye to Dr. Osler."

Arnold Klebs seemed so different from Harvey Cushing by temperament that many who knew them have expressed surprise that they ever should have become so intimate. Each man had an impetuous nature, but Cushing had schooled himself with a puritanical self-discipline. Klebs, on the other hand, was explosive and tempestuous, and never achieved the self-mastery which he so much admired in Harvey Cushing.

From Klebs' ivy-covered library at Nyon, came his fifty-two published works on the history of medicine, a list which was collected on the occasion of his 70th birthday and was printed in his Festschrift.

He was a great friend of Osler, Cushing, and Welch, and in his later years of John Fulton. He named Osler and Sudhoff as having had the greatest influence on his career. In a letter to Henry Sigerist, he said:

"You know in the main I am oriented esthetically and on this plane I have never found a man who made a greater appeal than Osler. He seemed to do, say, and write everything just in the right beautiful and harmonious way."3

With Osler, Welch, and Cushing, he was inevitably at home, for with them he found the kind of graciousness, humor, and gaiety that were part of his own being. His letters to his many friends are voluminous and seldom is there one without interest to the anonymous reader. Here are wit, philosophy, and bits of knowledge of books, history, art, personal anecdotes, and comments on current political events—all interwoven with the charm his pen could bring.

William Welch18 said of Arnold Klebs "that he had the gift of friendship, and despite the paradoxes of his nature he had friends in all walks of life. He conversed in French, German, Italian, and English with equal fluency, and friends and admirers from almost every country in the world sought him out in his beautiful villa, Les Terrasses, on the shores of Lake Geneva to which he had retired in 1913."

Experience with libraries began early for John Fulton.18 In 1915 he served as a page in the reference room of the old St. Paul Public Library. Not long after he had been there the Library burned down, and he was able to assist in carrying some of the more valuable books to safety. While at Harvard he worked at Widener, but developed a poor opinion of the place as an institution for aiding undergraduate students.

In the course of his six years abroad, he worked in many libraries of Europe and also studied the ways of the book trade. Somehow during this time he was bitten with bibliography, largely through the influence of Strickland Gibson of the Bodleian Library, and Geoffrey Keynes, that omnivorous surgeon bibliophile. Between 1921 and 1930,
when he came to Yale, he had three years of close association with Harvey Cushing. He intimated Cushing would have stirred the ambitions of any collector. This association resulted in a lifelong friendship which began at Harvard and ended at Yale with the establishment of one of the greatest collections of the history of medicine in the world.

In a reminiscence John Fulton29 told how Cushing unwittingly, and before he had the slightest idea who he was, helped him to get a Rhodes Scholarship. At Harvard between 1918 and 1921 he had concentrated on zoology and had become interested in endocrinology—indeed, one of his first papers, published in 1921, had to do with the controlling factors in amphibian metamorphosis. At that time his essay criticized neurosurgeons, such as Harvey Cushing, who operated upon patients with endocrine tumors instead of more logically treating such patients with endocrine extracts. Apparently the committee was impressed with this brashness and he secured his Rhodes Scholarship. Fulton intimated he wasn't sure whether he ever told this story to Cushing.

He first met Cushing in 1922 when Lady Osler took him to hear his Cavendish Lecture on meningiomas. In 1923 while he was still at Oxford, Cushing began to write him at regular intervals inquiring about his plans, and insisting among other things that if he were going to be a good physiologist, he could not get on without a medical degree and an internship. Fulton took his Ph.D. at Oxford under Sherrington in 1925, and in the autumn of that year returned to enter the Harvard Medical School in the third-year class—this on Cushing's recommendation. In retrospect he admitted he was not a very good student, but managed to publish his book on muscular contraction in 1926 and was graduated in 1927. Knowing that Dr. Cushing would excommunicate him if he didn't take a year's internship, particularly when he had offered him a place, he took the year 1927–1928 for work on his service. He was given complete freedom to do any physiological studies he chose on his neurological patients, and for a neurophysiologist this offered an unparalleled opportunity.

Fulton29 and his wife were staying with Lady Osler at the time of her death in 1928, and in a handwritten note Cushing thanked him for giving details of:

"... that marvelous woman's end. ... I am glad that you and Lucia have come so intimately into the fold and so much later than the rest of us who are getting on in years. You will carry the memory and tradition of those noble souls longer now than any. It's a flame to be kept burning so long as possible.

"Curiously enough it has always appeared to me as though W.O. was still here on earth so many things continue to emminate [sic] his spirit. So let us imagine that she too is still here and that the 'Open Arms' will remain as it has been for so many years a welcoming place of refuge, over which they continue to preside."

It is to be remembered it was John Fulton30 who was largely instrumental in bringing his former teacher to Yale as Professor of Neurology in October 1933. In 1951 John Fulton resigned as Sterling Professor of Physiology to become Sterling Professor of the History of Medicine and Chairman of the newly created Department of the History of Medicine. He thrust himself energetically into his new endeavor and soon his department became one of the foremost centers in the world for studies of medical history, for it had the double endowment of the rich resources of the Historical Library and his own broad knowledge of the field. He became editor of the Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences.

Osler's influence in the establishment of the Historical Library at Yale again manifested itself during Cushing's trip10 to Montreal for the dedication of the Montreal Neurological Institute. There he gave the Foundation Lecture, "Psychiatrists, Neurologists and the Neurosurgeon."

The previous year, having retired from the Chair of Surgery at Harvard, he had settled in New Haven where he was made Sterling Professor of Neurology. While in Montreal he saw the Osler Library and what a large part it played in the life of the medical
students and the faculty at McGill. On the
train coming back to New Haven and during
a disturbed ride on the sleeper, he made up
his mind to leave his library to Yale Univer-
sity, provided an appropriate building, pref-
érably in the Medical School, could be made
available to house his books. After discussing
the matter with Mrs. Cushing, and ponder-
ing on it for several days, he wrote Arnold
Klebs that, although he had always intended
to have his books dispersed at auction after
his death so that others might have the fun
of collecting them, he was now thinking of
leaving them to Yale as the basis of a med-
ical-historical collection. He intimated it was
his thought to have a Klebs, Fulton, Cus-
ing collection so that the three of them could
go down to bibliographic posterity hand in
hand.\(^\text{16}\)

Klebs was somewhat startled at this sug-
gested disposition of his library. He had al-
ready encouraged various institutions, in-
cluding the New York Academy of Medicine,
the Welch Library, and the Army Medical
Library to believe they might be the fortu-
nate recipients, but Cushing’s quiet per-
suasion won him over.

John Fulton claims first to have heard of it
while he was in Switzerland, but he, too, be-
came enthusiastic, and all three began limit-
ing their collecting to specific fields in order
to avoid duplication and to achieve greater
unity and coverage when the libraries were
brought together.

Dr. Cushing was concerned with the prob-
lem of a suitable building. He consulted his
longtime and good friend, Mr. Andrew
Keogh, Yale University Librarian. He
thought space would be available in the
University Library, but this did not appeal
to Cushing, as it was nearly a mile from the
medical school and Cushing had long realized
medical students and interns had so little
leisure at their disposal that any library for
their use should be immediately at hand.
He was supported in this thought by Presi-
dent Angell and Dean Winternitz. Before
long the corporation appropriated money for
the architectural plans.

A rather charming development occurred
in this respect.\(^\text{14}\) It is not generally appre-
ciated that Harvey Cushing had once con-
sidered becoming an architect. From early
childhood he had shown remarkable talent
as a draughtsman. During his years at Yale
College his closest friend was Grosvenor
Atterbury. The “partnership” he had once
contemplated with Grosvenor Atterbury
became a reality when Mr. Atterbury was
engaged to draw plans for “the special
library.” There were two principal alterna-
tives, one for a separate building which would
have cost nearly $2,000,000, and the other the
present Y-shaped plan which ultimately cost
a little over $500,000 and gave them a stack
space for nearly 400,000 volumes. The “Y”
had nothing to do with its being a Yale
building, but stems rather from Dr. Cus-
ing’s stipulation that the library consist of
two primary divisions, one for modern books
and the other for old books and both should
be equally accessible.\(^\text{20,21}\)

Cushing\(^\text{22}\) left the matter of the library in
the hands of John Fulton, and writing to
Arnold Klebs said:

“We have now to put our trust in John, and I
think we can do it with a good conscience. He has
wonderful vitality, and I am glad to hear he
works in close cooperation and sympathy with
Knollenberg who also seems to me a very promis-
ing fellow. Of course, we old fellows have to take
a back seat but I think we are very lucky to have
such fine young men working in line with our
ideals.”

The funds for the library came almost too
late, for, while they were appropriated in
July of 1939, the architectural plans were not
finally approved until October 3, 1939, the
day before Cushing had his first coronary at-
tack. The hostilities of world war had broken
out, and only ten days before the plans were
accepted, he was told at a conference with
the Yale officials that the war precluded
going ahead with the construction. This
being the culmination of four years of agita-
tion for a suitable library building, he re-
plied with somewhat Machiavellian re-
straint, “Very well, gentlemen, my books are
going to the Welch Library.” This had an
electrifying effect and ten days later, when he was in an oxygen tent, it was possible to
tell him the plans for the library had been approved.

Time permits only a résumé of the contents of the libraries of the Cushing, Klebs,
and Fulton collection.

That of Harvey Cushing represents one of the greatest collections of the classics in the
fields of surgery and anatomy ever brought together by a private person.9

“The groundwork of this great aggregation is formed of printed documents of the earliest period
of medical writing, including some 150 of the outstanding works in medicine and science of the
incunabula period. Dr. Cushing was also deeply interested in English medical documents of the
sixteenth century, and assembled an extensive collection of Tudor and Elizabethan medical
writings, probably second only to the collections of the Huntington Library and the British Mu-
seum. In addition, his large assemblage of the works of the sixteenth-century anatomist,
Andreas Vesalius, and of the works of his followers and plagiarists, is unique, since it is the fore-
most collection of Vesaliana ever brought together.

“There are also extensive individual collections of Harvey, Culpeper, Garth, and Mead, all of
whom are somewhat outside strictly anatomical and surgical fields. Finally, there is a generous
scattering of fundamental publications in astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, and in
botany, embryology, and various other divisions of the biological sciences. The collection embraces
in all some 15,000 volumes. . . .27,28

“Arnold Klebs . . . long an authority on tuber-
culosis, has collected the more important contributions in the history of that disease. His second
interest has been the history of variolation and smallpox in which a unique aggregation has been
brought together. Finally, and perhaps of greater significance, are the many specimens of medical
and scientific incunabula and photostats of one page or another of almost every existing medical
and scientific incunable. . . .

“A third collection, that of Dr. John F. Fulton,
... is composed of works in the field of physiology and experimental medicine. Neurophysiology and neurology are emphasized—with an especially large representation of seventeenth-century items. There are several authors whose works are particularly well represented, such as Robert Boyle, Sir Thomas Browne, Sir Kenelm Digby, Joseph Priestley, Thomas Willis, etc. Dr. Fulton has also been interested in 'apparatus' and has much source material bearing upon many phases of medical history and biography."

In this way Harvey Cushing’s dream for his books and those of his treasured friends
was realized and the Historical Library will be his most enduring monument (Figs. 2 and 3). The rotunda (Fig. 4) from which one enters the library was the gift and tribute of his classmates of 1891. "At the end of the historical reading room hangs a large portrait of Vesalius, attributed to von Calcar, which was bequeathed to the Library with Dr. Cushing's collection." And carved in stone over the fireplace are words of eloquent beauty in which his friend, and son-in-law of Arnold Klebs, the Rev. George Stewart,
captured the essence of his hope for the future of his books—the essence as well, of his own gallant search for truth (Fig. 5):

Here, silent, speak the great of other years, the story of their steep ascent from the unknown to the known, erring perchance in their best endeavor, succeeding often, where to their fellows they seemed most to fail;

Here, the distilled wisdom of the years, the slow deposit of knowledge gained and writ by weak, yet valorous men, who shirked not the difficult emprise;

Here is offered you the record of their days and deeds, their struggle to attain that light which God sheds on the mind of man, and which we know as Truth.

Unshared must be their genius; it was their own; but you, be you but brave and diligent, may freely take and know the rich companionship of others' ordered thought.

And here in this great Historical Library, the autumn moonlight casts fanciful shadows on the dim pilasters, lights up the portrait of Vesalius over the fireplace, and scatters its beams upon the shelves where his great book, *De Humani Corporis Fabrica*, stands in its many editions. And here in this great library, when the autumn leaves are stilled, the ermine mantle of winter cloaks the fading years of our lives, and our song is ended, we shall join our distinguished colleagues in this our sanctuary—this our Valhalla.

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