The Medical School's Attic: Not what your Grandmother had in hers, or maybe she did ...
Dr. Irving Cutter (1875-1945), Dean of the Medical School from 1925 to 1941, was responsible for the library’s extensive collection development.

He began his working life as a book salesman for the Ginn Company and remained a "bookman" all his life. Dean Cutter saw the Medical Library as his personal project, and during his tenure expanded its holdings from 13,000 to nearly 92,000 volumes.

Most importantly for the historical collections, Cutter capitalized on the Great Depression by purchasing European rarities at bargain prices. Dean Cutter was a noted rare book collector in private life, specializing in obstetrics & gynecology and William Harvey.
In 1896, Dr. G.V. Black and Dr. Theodore Menges purchased personal libraries of many different American dentists to establish a dental collection at Northwestern University Dental School. William H. Trueman, an avid collector of pre-1800 dental literature, donated his collection to the Dental School in 1925. Books, prints, and paintings by the French, English, Dutch, and Flemish were collected by Dr. William Bebb during two European visits in the early 1920s. A special effort was made to collect early works on anesthesia, a topic of particular interest to the founders.
Librarians

May Hillens

James Shedlock

William Beatty

Cecile Kramer with Ed Tawyea

Late 20th century librarian

www.galter.northwestern.edu
Egyptian Stele
If a physician make a large incision with an operating knife and cure it, or if he open a tumor (over the eye) with an operating knife, and saves the eye, he shall receive ten shekels in money.
If the patient be a freed man, he receives five shekels.
If he be the slave of some one, his owner shall give the physician two shekels.
If a physician make a large incision with the operating knife, and kill him, or open a tumor with the operating knife, and cut out the eye, his hands shall be cut off.
If a physician make a large incision in the slave of a freed man, and kill him, he shall replace the slave with another slave.
If he had opened a tumor with the operating knife, and put out his eye, he shall pay half his value.
If a physician heal the broken bone or diseased soft part of a man, the patient shall pay the physician five shekels in money.
If he were a freed man he shall pay three shekels.
If he were a slave his owner shall pay the physician two shekels.
Dr. Casey A. Wood

Sinhalese medical manuscripts
"A copy of Ali ibn Isa’s Tadhkirat al Kahhalin (about 300 years old, worm-eaten). First and last leaves missing, supplemented from a 100 years [sic] old, but very correct MS. in the possession of Max Meyerhof-Cairo."--Hand written on preliminary page.
كتاب النذكرة
علي بن أبي عاصم يعاون أبا معاذ بن محمد بن عبد المطلب
بعض النحوات في مهارة أمر مخالطة الأخوان
واتخاذها وتعليمها وتطهيرها ونقدها
وفصل في ذلك أحسن النصوص
ومما ذلك أشرف مطلع
رفعته إليه تعالى ورثا
فهو وجمالله ونور النور
وجمع للتعليم
بار العالمين
أمين

Tadhkirat al Kahhalin
Hippocrates’ early printed book

Basileae, Per Hieronymium Frob. et Nic. Episcopium
Medical Rare Books 610.2 H61 1546
2000 B.C. “Here, eat this root.”
1000 A.D. “That root is heathen, say a prayer.”
1850 A.D. “That prayer is superstition, drink this potion.”
1940 A.D. “That potion is snake oil, swallow this pill.”
1985 A.D. “That pill is ineffective, take this antibiotic.”
2000 A.D. “That antibiotic is artificial, here, take this root.”—Anonymous

Among the Galter Special Collections rare books in *materia medica* is *Hortus sanitatis*, *germanice* subtitled *Gart der gesundheit* (Garden of health) dating from 1515. [Medical Rare Book 615 H78] Originally published in 1485, *Hortus sanitatis* in its many editions and translations, was the most popular and influential herbal of its time, serving as an encyclopedia of the plant, animal and mineral kingdoms and the medical applications of their products. The Library’s German language edition is filled with quaint hand-colored woodcuts depicting life in the late Middle Ages and early Renaissance period. Printed by Renatus [Reinhard] Beck in Strasbourg (Alsace).
Guy de Chauliac ca. 1300-1368

Le grande chirurgie …

composee l'an de grace M. CCC. LXIII. Restituee nouvellement a sa dignité, par M. Laurens Joubert … Lyon, Estienne Michel, 1579.

Medical Rare Books 617 G99j
Margarita philosophica. Argentinae, Johannes Schottus, 1504. Medical Rare Books 030 R272

Montgomery Ward Clinics
Dental School Class of 1910

Home Coming and Commencement Dinner, June, 1910

F.B. Hudson, B.S.

Pres.
Legacy of G. V. Black

Dr. Black demonstrating cavity preparation

Mock up of Dr. Black’s office in Jacksonville, Illinois

Great Clinic 1896
Woman’s Medical School
1870-1902

Class of 1895 <?>

Dr. Marie Mergler’s Surgery 1898
Dr. Julia Woodzicka
Feb. 23, 1865 - Feb. 22, 1948
Northwestern University Woman’s Medical School, Class of 1899
August Sundine, GPharm
Class of 1906

In the Library. This is a University School of Pharmacy, and so it is not satisfied to do practical work only. The Library has the best American and foreign journals and books of reference.
Medical School

Livorno, 12th General Hospital 1945
Anatomy Section 1912
(Class of 1916)

Dr. Stephen Walter Ranson
Class of 18

Cook County Interns, 1891
Reunion 1913

GALTER
HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY
of Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine

www.galter.northwestern.edu
Howard Taylor Ricketts, MD
Class of 1897

Ricketts Portrait
Unveiled on June 11

Dr. Howard Taylor Ricketts Med. 97, famed discoverer of the cause of Rocky Mountain spotted fever and typhus fever, was honored on June 11 when a new portrait of him was unveiled at a ceremony in Archibald Church Library of the Northwestern Medical School. The portrait, painted by Oskar Gross, was presented by Dr. Henry T. Ricketts on behalf of his mother, Mrs. Howard T. Ricketts, and was accepted for the Medical School by Dean James Roscoe Miller. An ad-

dress dealing with the life and achievements of Dr. Ricketts was given by Dr. Ludwig Hektoen, who was introduced by Dr. Irving S. Cut-

ter, dean emeritus of the Medical School.

Beginning in 1906, and continuing for almost 4 years, Dr. Ricketts in-
vestigated Rocky Mountain spotted fever, finally demonstrating that it is carried and transmitted by wood ticks. In 1909 he went to Mexico City where he studied typhus fever, and proved that this disease is caused by infected lice. He, himself, was stricken with the disease, and died on May 3, 1910. Many honors have been awarded him. Several months ago the U. S. Govern-
ment honored him by naming a Lib-

erity Ship after him.

www.galter.northwestern.edu
Daniel H. Anderson, MD
Class of 1902
Grant Dailey, MD, 1906

Alfred Xuma, MD 1926

Midian O. Bousfield, MD 1909

Arthur G. Falls, MD 1924
J. B. Murphy
Surgeon Extraordinaire

Non-British Fellows of the Royal Society of Surgeons, inducted at the International Medical Congress, London, 1913
Thank you!

With best wishes,
Ron