Sir Charles Sherrington’s knowledge of medical literature was profound and detailed. As a tribute to his memory at the centenary of his birth, I bring to notice two small writings of his, preserved at the Royal College of Surgeons, which show two aspects of his approach to medical history.

I

Sherrington’s old friend and former colleague Sir Charles Ballance was, in 1932, working at the Royal College on problems of nerve suture, when he asked me one day to tell him, as quickly as might be, who first noticed that stimulating the sympathetic affected the pupil. Floundering un成功fully in my ignorance in the ocean of the Index Catalogue, I thought of asking Sherrington, whom I knew slightly as a regular reader in the College library. I was quite prepared for a hint that I should do my work for myself. Instead, and by return of post, I received the answer printed below. The letter is in his own neat and sturdy hand on both sides of a quarto sheet of writing paper. I omit the last paragraph which deals with the cost of library purchases: ‘A number of the periodicals and “handbooks” in German are quite third rate’—and the possibilities of library co-operation in London.

The text of the letter is an indication of the precise record of his own specialty which Sherrington carried in his memory. Sir Charles Ballance was deeply moved by Sherrington’s knowledge and his generosity in making it available.

23.vii.32
9 Chadlington Road,
Oxford.

Dear Librarian

thank you for letter. As to Sir Charles Ballance’s enquiry:—the first observation of effect of stim. on the pupil, viz. dilatation is Biffi, Annali Universali d. Medicina, Milano, 1845—you have this in the library. Then there followed A. Waller (C.R. 1851 [—with Budge (Julius) (? of Bonn then), the man about whom Waller had to circulate the printed letter (I gave a copy to the Library) in order to save his (W.’s) own discoveries from being filched]. Long before dilatation on stimulation (an obs. wh. had to wait for electrical means of stimulation & . . . for Volta & Faraday) the observat. of pupillary constriction after severance of cerv. sympath. n. had been made by Pourfour d. Petit, 1712 (Hist. et Mem. d. l’Academ. d. Sciences Paris, 1927—also in the library I think). Following on Petit, at long interval, were Cruikshank (Phil. Trans) & Dupuy (Arch. Med. & Chir. Paris). In John Reid’s Collect. works you will find, from Edin. Med. Jnl. Jan. 1838 & Aug.
1839, further confirmation, & expansion, of Petit's observat. I think you have that
vol. ·· you wrote you did not require my copy.

Oddly the whole 'cerv. symp.' paral. syndrome was not clinically recognized as
such until E. S. Hare, a house surgeon at Stafford Gen. Hospital did so in a paper on
a hard tumour in the neck, in 1838. He died that year, & never got the credit, which
—as so often—went to a continental surgeon later—Horner (Horner's syndrome).
Ferrier described dilat. of pupil on stim. 2nd thorac. spinal root i.e. origin of cerv.
symp. in monkey, Roy. Soc. Proc. 1883. There is a picture of result in monkey of
cutting cerv. symp. in a paper by me, J. of Physiol. vol. XIII. pl. XXI (drawn by
Lapidge) 1892 i.e. the cerv. symp. syndrome.

With kind regards
Yours sincerely
C. S. Sherrington.

II

The second paper shows Sherrington's penetrating and sardonic intellect
still 'asking the right questions' as he pursued the vagaries of truth and error
through the pages of his predecessors in his ninety-third year. The notes are
written on the back of a letter dated 16 June 1949, written to him on a quite different
topic, which he gave to the library among some autographs of distinguished men.

The heart is the seat of sleep. Yes. 1668.
Movement of the heart due to fermentation of the blood. No. 1665.
Is the action of the heart after the manner of a muscle. Yes. 1688.
Is the blood driven by the sole energy of the heart. No. 1688.
Whether man's life is due to the circuit of the blood. Yes. 1689.
Is not bleeding from a vein the main & universal remedy for all major illnesses?
No. 1691.
Is not bleeding from a vein at every period of life the chief and universal remedy for
all major illnesses? Yes. 1687.
Whether disease deducible from the o of blood. Yes. 1693.
The movement of the dura mater due to the heart. Yes. 1726.

W. R. LE FANU

JOSIAH C. TRENT COLLECTION IN THE
HISTORY OF MEDICINE

Fifty English Medical Books, 1525–1640 is an annotated catalogue of an exhibi-
tion in the Trent Room at Duke School of Medicine Library on the occasion
of the Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the American Association of the
History of Medicine. Compiled with loving care by Henry Schuman and
Martha Alexander, the brochure was designed as a souvenir for those who