

~~113~~ *CUS417/35.24* (1)  
Harvey  
*This is the preliminary note to the Harvard Section of the*  
*Bot. Review.*

(typewritten)

HARVEY.

*Charaka 1635*

De motu cordis et sanguinis in animalibus anatomica exercitatio;  
cum refutationibus Aemilii Parisani et Jacobi Primrosii. (Bodl. 4<sup>o</sup>  
H. 4 Med. Seld.)  
Lugd. Bat., 1639.

This cannot be called a true edition of Harvey's work of 1628  
(4<sup>o</sup> H. 3 Med. Seld. Lister C. 80. (3).) It is a reproduction of his  
work (Pro-oemium), Text and figures) and forms a basis upon which  
Parisanus may make his 'refutationes'. These 'refutationes' were  
published in 1635 at page 383 (not as Dr Pilcher says in the Charaka  
Club vol. 5 page 380) of his De microcosmica subtilitate, Pars al-  
tera, Ven., 1635. A copy of this is in Bodley.

Primrose's remarks were published in 1630 in London. A copy is  
in Bodley.

(typewritten)

B I B L I O T H E C A O S L E R I A N A .

Bibliotheca Prima. (1) *# Just note  
and Vol. 5 of this  
100.*

XVIIth Century.

WILLIAM HARVEY, (1578-1657) and the circulation of the  
blood.

1018 EXERCITATIO ANATOMICA DE MOTU CORDIS ET SANGUINIS IN ANIMALIBUS.

One folding-plate.

Francofurti, Svmpt.  
Svmpt. Gvilielmi Fitzeri, 1628  
sm. 4to.

*written  
note*

"Le livre d'Harvey est un chef-d'oeuvre. Ce petit livre de  
cent pages est le plus beau livre de la physiologie."

Flourens. (No. )

For a bibliography of the circulatory system the student is referred  
to vols. & in Series i and ii of the Ind Cat., S.G.L.; the  
titles represent the books in my library, arranged as I hope they will  
be, in the printed catalogue under Harvey's de Motu Cordis, which  
contains the demonstration.

The student gets a clear idea of the story from:-  
The de Motu Cordis, in one of the English translations;  
The works of Dalton (No. ) and of Flourens (No. );  
The work of Curtis (No. );  
and The Harveian Orations of Ogle (No. ) and of Payne (No. ).

*1. for note see end (p. 3)*

That the blood moved was common knowledge. that it moved in a circle Harvey demonstrated. No one has put the case with better judgment than Haller (Elementa Physiologiae, Vol. I. p. ) whose "manner of pursuing a theme and clinching his conclusions is indicated by the titles of his chapters":-

xxiv, Harveio laus circuitus inventi vindicatur; xxv, Non exstat apud Hippocratem; xxvi Neque apud Aalomonem, Platonem, Veteres alios; xxvii, Neque apud Servetum, Jacobum Rueff; xxviii, Quid Caesalpinus viderit; xxix, Non est inventum Pauli Sarpi; xxx, Neque aliorum nuperorum; xxxii, Neque Sicensium aut Persarum; xxxiii, Sed Harveii.

"One should, moreover, impartially consider this fact, that the real inventor is not the man from whom has slipped some vague reflection not founded on any test; but that he is universally worthy of praise who has actually drawn it forth from his own depths, through his own exertions, by his own ponderings, and further, shall have so established it on unshakeable reasons as to convince all who are desirous of Truth." Ibid. p. 247.

Thus Harvey sought for Truth in Truth's own Book,  
The Creature's, which by God himself was writ;  
And wisely thought was fit,  
Not to read Comments only upon it,  
But on th' Original itself to look.  
Methinks in Art's great Circle others stand  
Lock'd up together hand in hand,  
Every one leads as he is led.  
The same bare Path they tread.

Had Harvey to this road confined his Wit  
His noble Circle of the Blood had been untrodden yet."

Cowley - Works, 1688. p.

The whirling streams once thought but pools of blood  
(Whether life's jewel or the Bodies food)  
From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall save.

John Dryden, Dedicatory Epistle, Charlton's  
Chorea Gigantum, 1663 ( )

Bibliographical notes. The following memoranda are in my copy.

Feb. 19, 1906. I had been looking for a copy for nearly ten years.  
Pickering & Chatto sent one to-day, which they had bought at the sale

*Cf. W.O.S. and in the  
had also not just the same as  
the off and have had them a  
yellow paper.*

*the back of W.O.S.*

*After waiting nearly 10 years for a copy of the de motu cordis*

of Dr Pettigrew's library. Though a poor copy (they asked £30!) measuring only  $7\frac{3}{8}$  x  $5\frac{3}{8}$  inches, I took it. A few days later they sent another (this one) from the library of Milne Edwards, measuring  $8\frac{1}{2}$  x  $6\frac{1}{2}$ . I took it too, passed on the other to Dr Walter James of New York who gave it to the Library of the Academy of Medicine, New York.

Aug. 23, 1906. This evening was sent from Sawyer's a copy of the de Motu Cordis, which had come from a German bookseller (price 150 m.) and had been sold by Quaritch to a Dr Cowburn, Oct. 1898 for £8-8/- Sawyer asked £7. It too was badly cut, but I had it rebound and sent it to the Johns Hopkins Med. School Library. The rare leaf of errata I had bound with my copy. With it were the Spongia of Regius and the Antidotum of Primrose.

(copy from val)  
1916. I bid to £30 at the Pearson sale, (Sotheby), for a fairly good copy, which, with the help of some of the Fellows, I hoped to give to the Royal Society of Medicine. It was bought by Maggs Bros. for a New York dealer for £48. Jan. 12. 1917. I received to-day from Quaritch, a rough looking copy which, subsequently cleaned and bound by Rivière and Sons, and with the leaf of errata inserted, looked so tempting that I bought it for £24 and presented it to the Royal Society of Medicine. My friend, Dr Keen, picked up a copy in Italy for "a song" and sold it (for the College of Physicians, Phila. book fund) for \$200 and it is now in the Univ. of Michigan Med. Library. (See Warthin )

Good copies of the de Motu Cordis do not exist. The paper is thin and 'foxed' and no book of the same importance has suffered so cruelly from the binder. I have not seen a presentation copy. The number printed must have been small. I am making a census and should be glad to know of libraries which possess copies.

(pencil M.S. note) I was offered a copy to-day by a Swiss dealer for Frs. 2000!

(Note 1 from Title) (see p. 1). This represents a section of my Bibliotheca prima in which are collected the works in science and in medicine (arranged in chronological order) of authors of the first rank.