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by referring to him as "the patient whose cerebral organism had been comparatively so little disturbed by its abrupt and intrusive visitor"[36] and a Kentucky doctor, reporting a patient's survival of a gunshot through the nose, bragged "If you Yankees can send a tamping bar through a fellow's brain and not kill him, I guess there are not many can shoot a bullet between a man's mouth and his brains, stopping just short of the medulla oblongata, and not touch either:[1102] Similarly, when a lumbermill foreman returned to work soon after a saw cut three inches (8 cm) into his skull from just between the eyes to behind the top of his head, his surgeon (who had removed from this wound "thirty-two pieces of bone, together with considerable sawdust") termed the case "second to none reported, save the famous tamping-iron case of Dr. Harlow", though apologizing that "I cannot well gratify the desire of my professional brethren to possess [the patient's] skull, until he has no further use for it himself."[1103] As these and other remarkable brain-injury survivals accumulated, the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal pretended to wonder whether the brain has any function at all: "Since the antics of iron bars, gas pipes, and the like skepticism is discomfitted, and dares not utter itself. "The Social Brain: New Clues from Old Skull". Jewett. Medical and Surgical Reporter. George B. Neuronan Man: The Biology of the Mind. 3rd. Concord, New Hampshire. 118, 316, 321. conclude that "The optic canal was spared ... ^ a b "Additional from Chile". 1 (12). "Restoring Phineas Gage: A 150th Retrospective". At 5 o'clock, A.M., on the 20th, he had a severe convulsion. Davidson, James Wood (July 1866). Records of the Warren Anatomical Museum, 1828-1892 (inclusive) (AA 192.5). Box 1, Harvard Medical Library in the Francis A. J.; Lee, L. PMC 3353935. ^ Lena & Macmillan, p. Archives of Internal Medicine. American Antiquarian Society. ISBN 978-0-521-22743-8. pp. 243-62. A. Images reproduced in Macmillan (2000), App. A.; Hetherington, C. (1950). ISBN 978-1-329-44409-6. "Please deliver my iron bar to the bearer" (Note to unknown recipient). "Phineas Gage Sites in Cavendish".B. Translated by Haigh Basil (2nd ed.). A Descriptive Catalog of the Warren Anatomical Museum. PMC 4270701. pp. 59-61. Worth Publishers. 672 ^ a b c d Cobb, Stanley (1940). (1992). G. Macmillan (2008), p. Encyclopedia of the Neurological Sciences. Handbook of Clinical Neurology, Translated from the French by Winslow Lewis Jr. Boston: Marsh, Capen & Lyon. F.; Haker, S.; Lieberman, D.; Everett, P. 1800-present: Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. 6.19; Bigelow (1850), p. Season of 1897. "Icon, revealed: Newly discovered image offers fresh insights about medical miracle". ^ Macmillan (2000), pp. OCLC 30810706. "Reviews". (1980). JSTOR 2649773. For younger readers F. "Social neuroscience: The footprints of Phineas Gage". M10. 319, 327-8 ^ a b Damasio (1994), pp. 40-1. p. 106. 16-1; Harlow (1848), p. Society - Second day". 1700-1799; McCusker, J. doi:10.1080/15294145.2004.10773459. April 29, 1869. "Phineas Gage: Psychosocial Adaptation".F. Continuing upward outside the upper jaw and possibly fracturing the cheekbone, it passed behind the left eye, through the left side of the brain, then completely out the top of the skull through the frontal bone.[B1]:13-4[H]:5[M]:25-9[15][17] Despite 19th-century references to Gage as the "American Crowbar Case", [note 4] his tamping iron did not have the bend or claw sometimes associated with the term crowbar; rather, it was simply a pointed cylinder something like a javelin,[K]round and fairly smooth:[H]:5 The end which entered [Gage's cheek] first is pointed; the taper being [eleven inches (28 cm) long, ending in a 1/4-inch (6 mm) point][V]:17 ... doi:10.1177/0952695106075178. S2CID 341061. ISBN 978-0-946179-00-8. Ii: 356-8. Damasio et al. "The Process of Compensation and some of its Bearings on Prognosis and Treatment". Forty years in phenology; embracing recollections of history, anecdote, and experience. Clinical Case Reports. 830; Kotowicz, p. M5. Ohio Medical & Surgical Journal. 643-4. G1. "The life of Phineas Gage - Stories and Reality". 39 (20): 389-93. (2006). doi:10.1136/bmj.1.900.443. ^ a b "Deaths". March 2010. 3 (7): 116-7. "More About Phineas Gage, Especially After the Accident". Mr. G. p. 119. Beginning 12 days after the accident,[M]:53 Gage was semi-comatose, "seldom speaking unless spoken to, and then answering only in monosyllables", and on the 13th day Harlow noted, "Failing strength ... Arts, Mathæus; Michielson, Philip (2012). capricious and vacillating" Gage described by Harlow immediately after the accident became, over time, far more functional and far better adapted socially.[M]: 831 [M10]: 642,655 Macmillan writes that this conclusion is reinforced by the responsibilities and challenges associated with stagecoach work such as that done by Gage in Chile, including the requirement that drivers "be reliable, resourceful, and possess great endurance. 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