

WATERMARK

Newsletter of the Archivists and Librarians in
the History of the Health Sciences

Volume XXI, Number 3
Summer, 1998

Discovering the Insulin Documents: An Archival Adventure

By Michael Bliss

This paper is a history of the most interesting research experience I have had, or expect to have, as an historian. At the time I did the work the only people who shared my feelings were one of our rare book librarians, Kathryn Martin, and my wife, Elizabeth, whose ear I would bend after another exciting day in the archives.

The story begins with a document I didn't see for a long time — a manuscript of what had really happened during the insulin research written by J.J.R. Macleod, one of the two recipients of the Nobel Prize for that discovery. From the time the prize had been awarded in 1923 it had been controversial, in large part, because Macleod shared it with Banting. Many people thought it should have been awarded to Banting and Best. Banting, in fact, divided his prize money equally with Best, and Macleod gave some to a fourth member of the research team, J.B. Collip.

J.J.R. Macleod's version of the events in which he was a key participant was originally written in 1922 at the request of a governor of the University of Toronto, but not published. In the late 1940s, well after Macleod's death in Scotland, a copy of this document was sent back to Canada where it began an underground circulation among those interested in the controversial events of more than a quarter-century earlier. The president of the University of Toronto, Sidney Smith, acting on advice from Charles Best, then head of the Physiology Department, formally forbade the document's publication in the 1950s.

In 1965, the most obscure member of the insulin team, but in fact a very great endocrinologist, J.B. Collip died. One of Canada's most distinguished physiologists, F.C. ("Hank") McIntosh, chairman of the Physiology Department at McGill, was asked to write the obituary for the Royal Society of London. One of Collip's friends gave McIntosh a copy of the

Macleod document. McIntosh never actually finished the obituary - and wrote nothing about the insulin controversy - but he did gossip about this material to his fellow physiologists, one of whom was my older brother, Jim Bliss. In February 1968, my brother wrote me a letter containing this passage:

"When we see each other, I want to discuss the possibility of a collaborative effort on a book. This is very confidential, but the Medical Research Council has a secret file of documents concerning the events surrounding the discovery of insulin - these to be released to historians when the last man involved dies - and Charlie Best is in poor health and is the last man. The true story is sure-fire for a popular but accurate book, not just for its scientific interest but for the violent clashes of personalities that accompanied the discovery. The combination of an historian and a physiologist would seem to be the ideal team for the story."

I responded with some interest to this, but was still a graduate student and, anyway, it was obvious that nothing could be done until Best died. Sadly for our family, my brother died first in 1969 of a chronic illness, cutting short a brilliant scientific career and putting an end to our plans for collaboration. During the 1970s I spent all my time working in my chosen area of Canadian business history, especially on the biography of a leading industrialist/philanthropist, J.W. Flavelle, which was published in 1978. That happened to be the year Charles Best died, and it awakened in me the memory of my brother's letter and caused me to start wondering if someone would now write the true history of the discovery of insulin. About the same time I read a fascinating book about, of all things, polar exploration, *Peary at the Pole: Fact or Fiction?* by Dennis Rawlins, in which a history buff got access to the notebooks of Peary and, working

from these, was able to recreate Peary's explorations day by day, showing exactly what he had done - and how, by his own documents, he almost certainly had not reached the North Pole. The excitement for me was in seeing how it was possible to use notebooks to recreate events in the most minute detail sixty years after the fact.

I began to wonder where those "secret" documents my brother had referred to might be, and my first stop was at our own university's Rare Book Room where Richard Landon told me that the papers of Frederick Banting had just been catalogued and were now open for scholarly research. "What's in them?" I asked. "Well, if you're going to do serious research, we had better show you right away the confidential material," he said. And so Richard's staff brought out Fred Banting's secret histories of the discovery of insulin, one written in 1922, another written just before Banting's death in 1940.

This, I realized instantly, was dynamite material, a no-holds-barred account of what had gone on, including Banting's intense feuding with and bitter dislike of J.J.R. Macleod, a physical fight he had in the lab with Collip, and a near-fight with Best. I assumed this was the hot material my brother had referred to many years earlier.

Writing the Flavelle biography, for which I had to master the intricacies of hog-slaughtering, shell manufacture, and the Methodist moral sense, had given me the confidence to dare tackle topics far outside my field of expertise. The idea of doing a book on insulin was daunting in many ways - my

chairman at the time thought that, at best, it might be worth a scholarly article - and there were strong hints that applications for funding from a mere business historian would run into trouble (as indeed they did). But I had a sabbatical due, not much to lose if nothing came of the project, and the knowledge of those red-hot Banting documents. Just then I discovered that the secret Macleod document (which had started my involvement with insulin) had just been published in the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* by Lloyd Stevenson who had also been waiting all these years for Best to die. And it, too, was hot stuff, indicating that all existing historical material was out of date and crying out to be rewritten. So in 1979, I committed myself to try to do a book that I hoped would be the definitive history of the discovery of insulin, using these new documents and any other that I might be able to uncover - for I assumed that possibly I had stumbled on a vein of documentary gold that might run in other directions.

And that soon proved to be the case. The first job was to find all the documents extant from the actual insulin research that had begun in the summer of 1921. The Banting papers had all the joint notebooks kept by Banting and Best and those would be vital. But I noticed right away that they were incomplete - starting only some six weeks after the work had begun. About that time one of the University of Toronto archivists passed on knowledge that the Toronto Academy of Medicine also had a Banting notebook (more evidence of a lesson I'd already learned in my research, which is to talk a lot to the librarians you are working with).

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I went to the Academy, found that they indeed had a Banting notebook, asked to see it - nobody had apparently looked at it - and was awestruck to open it and find the original idea of Fred Banting's that had started the insulin research. However, it was not exactly the idea Banting had recorded and when I turned the page I realize the rest of this notebook contained a record in Banting's hand of the first four weeks of the insulin research, the missing links in the notebook recording the conversations between Banting and Macleod and the plans for the experiments.

How do you use notebooks like these? At first they're just Greek to a non-scientist. You start studying Greek and you also get the material into usable form by making a full typescript of the notebooks - I typed it myself because I knew that in the act of typing out the material I would begin to understand it. That is exactly what happened. My understanding of the research documents were enriched by discovering more of them. Others had seen the Banting and Best notebooks, but no one apparently had read the copies of the research reports Banting and Best had written to Macleod immediately after their first successful trials.

As I was trying to piece together who had done what and when in the insulin research, I was also aware of a controversy about priority for the discovery of insulin that had been welling up for some years in the historical literature. Briefly, it involved the realization that other researchers had published details of their work before Banting and Best, which might give them a claim to priority in the discovery. In particular, a Romanian physiologist, Nicolai Paulesco, had published articles in the summer of 1921 that showed very promising results. Banting and Best's publications confirm they had read Paulesco, but discarded his results with a dismissive comment that

bears little relationship to what Paulesco actually said. Scholars had noticed and puzzled about this, with some suggesting that it verged on fraud.

The Banting papers, which were a fairly typical, catalogued collection of 80 boxes of all sorts of material, contained a box labeled student notes - the kind of stuff we all know is deadly dull. For thoroughness sake, even though I knew that cataloguers seldom make mistakes, I decided to check out the contents of every file in the collection. I was routinely going through these "student notes" when I realized that one thick packet of index cards was not from Banting's student days at all, but was, in fact, from the insulin research in the autumn of 1921. The cards were the record of Banting and Best's supplementary reading and their ideas. One card held the answer to the riddle of the strange misreading of Paulesco - Charles Best had made a simple error translating Paulesco's French.

That was another exciting day, for there were many more riches in that packet, including a card that nailed down the story of the very first clinical trial of the extract, an informal, "secret" one, done on a classmate of Banting's. There were other documents in the Banting papers the significance of which only became clear in the context of some of the secret material. For example, there is a two page agreement where the researchers promise to work together. This only makes sense if you knew they had had a fight in the lab.

The Banting collection was particularly fine and included his scrapbooks, saved by his secretaries. As I struggled to recreate events from the rich archival sources, I was also, of course, using all the publications generated by the group and, where possible, comparing these with the notebooks. I found that the large body of articles generated contained more material than anyone had used, and that scientific



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documents are different from the kind I had used before. The difference between scientific articles and, let us say, the speeches of politicians or businessmen, is that the scientists are honest. They point out the problems with their research, they admit weaknesses. So far the focus had been on the Banting papers, and naturally I wondered about collections from the other members of the team. Were there Best papers? Yes, and they seemed to be divided between those in the hands of Charles Best's widow, Margaret, and those controlled by Charles Best's secretary, Linda Mahon, who was in fact Margaret's sister. These women were highly protective of Best's reputation, and not keen on letting just any old historian into their archives - no matter how many copies of the Flavelle biography I gave them to prove my credentials. Margaret Best never gave me open access to her family papers. Over a period of several months I spent a number of particularly tantalizing hours in the office of Linda Mahon, talking to her, and eyeing longingly in a glass cabinet several file boxes labeled "Documents Relating to the Discovery of Insulin." At last, and under some pressure, Ms. Mahon allowed me to see what I assumed would be most of the Best papers.

They were not Best papers at all. In 1928, Charles Best had assumed J.J.R. Macleod's Chair in Physiology at the University and gained control of the Physiology Department's records, including Macleod's correspondence files. I had actually found the Macleod papers - not a collection at all comparable to Banting's, but in some respects very rich.

We never found more Macleod papers, although the search for them was tremendously pleasant as it led me to former students and associates of Macleod's in Scotland, to wonderful dinner parties in Aberdeen, and to a memorable day in a village in the Highlands that ended with a poetry recital by the wife of one of his former colleagues, who was the last living poet of the Buchan dialect. The J.B. Collip quest took me to another extreme, to Rome, Georgia, the deepest of deep southern towns, where one of Collip's daughters lived and had a small collection of good documents - enough to justify the trip - and her mother's copy of one of Karsh's books of portraits of famous Canadians, with the portrait of Charles Best papered over.

I also found myself rooting around in storage rooms in the Biochemistry Department at the University of Western Ontario, where Collip had finished his career, taking note of the cut-off garbage

cans in which Collip had mixed up batches of hormones, and discovering in old decanal files in storage one or two key documents in which Collip had discussed his contributions to the insulin research.

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So those were the discoverers' records - a bit of a disappointment with Best, about what had been expected with the others. What about documents generated by outsiders? The University of Toronto had been vitally interested in the insulin research, of course, and its presidential files contained a fair bit of interesting correspondence, including files describing Best's attempts to keep the lid on the Macleod document. Then one day I got a call from the librarian of the Canadian Diabetes Association, saying they had been given the papers of a Dr. Feasby, deceased, who, I had noticed, had once written an article defending Best. The Feasby papers included all the papers which had been collected for his biography of Best as well as transcripts of interviews Feasby had done of Best, drafts of the chapters of his biography, and a final manuscript of his biography which was corrected in Best's hand and was amazingly self-serving and revealing.

The actual discovery of insulin, I realized early on, was only part of a much more complex story that included the fight for Nobel glory and, most importantly, how that great life-saving discovery should be presented to the world. How could this be fleshed out? The University had, at an early stage, set up an Insulin Committee to handle the discovery. Its records were nowhere to be found at the University of Toronto, but it turned out that the last secretary of

the Insulin Committee, which had disbanded in the 1950s, was still alive. When I called him, he told me that the records were at his home. He was working on its history. "There is probably nothing in the collection that would be useful to you," he said. "Well, could I see?" "They're in the basement and I'm quite sure there's nothing of interest to you." "Oh, that's all right, I don't mind getting my clothes dirty."

About eighteen months and four or five of these conversations later, I was finally allowed into Albert Fisher's basement where he had four filing cabinets which contained documents relating to the University of Toronto's handling of this discovery vis-à-vis the whole world. There was so much rich material there that I couldn't possibly work in his basement, so I took boxes and boxes home to my study. (The material is now safely back at the University of Toronto).

I was not only mining veins that kept multiplying, but at times I would drive an experimental side tunnel and hit gold again. When I went to the United Kingdom, mainly to track down Macleod, I had a couple of interviews in London and, while there, I thought I might give the British Medical Research Council a call because I'd noticed that the University of Toronto had given the Council the right to develop insulin in the United Kingdom. I doubted they'd have anything useful to me, but it couldn't hurt to make a phone call.

"Do you have an archives or a library?"

"Yes, we'll put you through to our archivist."

"Do you by any chance have any documents relating to the introduction of insulin in the UK?"

"Oh yes, we have some. When would you like to see them?"

"Can I come in an hour?"

"Certainly - we'll have them ready for you, but it may take a bit of your time going through them. We have about six linear feet of insulin records."

It was about six feet and it was golden. I had to spend an extra week in London and a small fortune on photocopying, but the three-way correspondence with Canada and with the American developer, Eli Lilly and Company, was very rich. Of course, I had also been to Indianapolis to the Lilly Archives, which had seemed pretty skimpy - the British Medical Research Council had much better documents, as did the Insulin Committee. However, when I showed the Lilly corporate historian my draft account of his company's role, based on those collections, he then

disclosed to me all that they actually had, and I moved still closer to the truth.

As I was working on the manuscript, I wondered if there would be any point trying to crack the Nobel Archives and get the story on the controversial 1923 award. For the sake of completeness, one should at least try — get a refusal for the record. So I wrote the Caroline Institute in Stockholm a somewhat half-hearted letter, and to my astonishment got back a reply saying they had just decided to open the archives to researchers on a thirty-year rule and that I could come.

But, the Swedes noted, please remember that most of the documents are in Swedish, and be prepared for that. What to do? Hire an interpreter through the Canadian Embassy — sorry - the last one was paid \$600 a day. We'll see what we can do — a secretary has a schoolteacher daughter who will be on holiday the week you are coming, and will work for \$100 a day, cash. A week in Stockholm at the Nobel Archives — which in itself was a surprise — I went, expecting to see something like the United Nation's building. Instead, I found an unimposing red brick structure, a two-room archives, and when the staff went to lunch, I was given the key. In the Nobel Archives I found the complete story of the 1923 award, chapter and verse, including the controversy over Macleod. I ended my Swedish archival adventure outside my seedy tourist hotel handing a pretty blonde woman a large amount of cash.

What about living subjects to interview? All of the principals, of course, were dead. Except for Margaret Best, who did talk to me at length, the widows and most of the associates were also dead. Some former students or junior colleagues gave me good interviews, and I discovered the demographic truth that the people from that era who had been in on the insulin story and were most likely to be still alive were the researchers' female secretaries - all in their 20s at the time, all in their early 80s and in various stages of health when I interviewed them, and all loyal to their former bosses. "Fred Banting, when are you going to grow up," a sweet little old lady who had worked for Macleod remembered telling him back in 1922. "Macleod recommended these books to me," the former departmental librarian remembered an angry Banting saying, "the goddamn little bastard knows absolutely everything about this subject." "I don't know whether I should tell you this," a former secretary of Banting's told me from her bed in a

nursing home, "but he once said to me that if he had known there were so many Jews with diabetes, he wouldn't have gone into it."

Until recently the life expectancy of insulin-dependent diabetics has been quite a bit shorter than normal. That first patient, Leonard Thompson, lived 13 years on insulin. I could not reasonably expect to find any of the original patients alive. But perhaps they too had left descendants. The most

prominent of the early patients was a girl, Elizabeth Hughes, daughter of Charles Evans Hughes, who at the age of 15 was reduced by her diet to 45 pounds, and a few days from death by starvation when she was treated in Toronto. We had her patient records - we had about two boxes of patient records in the Banting papers. I wrote and, much to my surprise, she was still alive. Elizabeth added immeasurably to my documentary treasure-trove, giving me the letters she had written during the insulin years.

As I did the insulin research I kept saying to myself, "Don't miss anything or anyone. Don't find a key document or a key person only after you've published. Make your book definitive." I almost succeeded and no significant new document has come to life.

The discovery of such a rich multi-veined mine of insulin documents was possible because of the fortunate timing of my interest in the subject - just when all the discoverers had died, but some of the patients had not - because as a trained historian I knew my way around archives and had good connections at the University of Toronto and in the archival community and was given wonderful and generous help by archivists and librarians - and because with members of the outside community, I set out to be patient and persuasive. And, thanks to my Flavelle project, had a good book to give away to show my credentials.

I have never enjoyed doing archival research more than in the two years I worked on the insulin papers. The satisfactions came partly because of the



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documentary discoveries, partly because I knew they were the foundation of what was going to be a terrific new story when I finally published, and partly because I had a sense of personally fulfilling a bond to a brother whom I loved dearly and to our physician father who had done so much for both of us.

Michael Bliss, Ph.D., is professor of history and a Senior Fellow at Massey College, University of Toronto, Department of History/History of Medicine, 88 College Street Room 200, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5G 1L4. The author of ten books, Dr. Bliss has received numerous honors, including the Sir John A. MacDonald and F.X. Garneau Prizes of the Canadian Historical Association and The National Business Book Award. In 1984, he received the Welch Medal of the American Association for the History of Medicine for his book "The Discovery of Insulin" published by the University of Chicago Press in 1982. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation subsequently made a film "Glory Enough for All" based on Dr. Bliss's book and on his subsequent biography of Frederick Banting. Professor Bliss lectures in Canada and abroad on a wide variety of topics related to history and current issues. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, which awarded him its Tyrrell Medal "for outstanding work in the history of Canada." In 1999, Oxford University Press will publish his new biography of Sir William Osler. This

is an abbreviated version of Professor Bliss's slide presentation at the Annual Meeting of the ALHHS in Toronto on May 7, 1998.

ALHHS BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Conference Room B and C
Sheraton Centre Hotel, Toronto
Thursday, May 7, 1998

The Annual Business Meeting of the ALHHS was opened by our new president, Elaine Challacombe, at 9:00 a.m. She welcomed everyone to Toronto and asked first-time attendees to stand and introduce themselves. They were: Stefanie Babinsack, Caroline Duroselle-Melish, Norman Gevitz, Elayne Goyette, Linda Lohr, and Robert Ray.

Old Business

Jane Brown moved, and Jonathon Erlen seconded the motion that the minutes of the 1997 Business Meeting in Williamsburg, as recorded in the summer 1997 issue of *The Watermark* be accepted, and all approved. Next the secretary-treasurer presented the 1998 financial report; after a brief discussion, Adele Lerner made the motion that the report be accepted, Tom Horrocks seconded, and all approved.

Stephen Greenberg, chair of the Nominations Committee, reported that Lois Densky-Wolff and Lois Fischer Black had been elected to serve two year terms as members-at-large of the Steering Committee.

Jodi Koste and Joan Echtenkamp Klein, retiring as co-editors of *The Watermark*, presented an amusing slide show depicting the highlights and lows of their 5-year tour of duty in service to *The Watermark*. Elaine then introduced Lilli Sentz, the new editor of the newsletter. In her brief remarks, Lilli thanked Joan and Jodi for their support and Ed Morman for making The New York Academy of Medicine available as the host institution. She urged those of us who have not yet returned *The Watermark* questionnaire mailed out last winter to do so.

Mary Teloh, chair of the Honors and Awards Committee, which also included Toby Appel, Katharine Donahue, Suzanne Porter, and D. J. Canale,

reported that eleven very substantial publications had been nominated for this year's Publications Award and reviewed by the committee. A list of all eleven nominations will be printed in *The Watermark*. Then Mary presented the award, etched crystal paperweights, to

Jodi Koste and Joan Echtenkamp Klein for their contributions as co-editors in developing *The Watermark* to its current level of excellence.

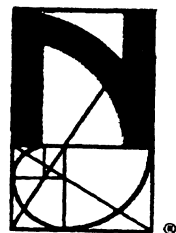
New Business

Next year's Annual Meeting will be held in New Brunswick, NJ, on May 5-6, 1999. Elaine named the Local Arrangements Committee - Lois Densky-Wolff and Lois Fischer Black - and the Program Committee members - Barbara VanBrimmer and Patrick Sim. Elaine asked for volunteers to lend ideas, suggestions, and support to these committees. She next announced the formation of two new committees, a Strategic Planning Committee and an Education Committee. (See Steering Committee Minutes for details).

Finally, Elaine asked for volunteers to consider undertaking the tasks of serving as ALHHS archivist and of handling the printing and mailing of the 1999 Membership Directory which will be compiled by the secretary-treasurer. Anyone interested in serving as archivist should contact Elaine; anyone interested in working on the directory should contact Elizabeth Ihrig.

The business meeting was adjourned at 9:50 a.m. After a short break, we were treated to an illustrated presentation by Professor Michael Bliss of the History of Medicine Program at the University of Toronto entitled *Discovering the Insulin Documents: An*

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Archival Adventure. Luncheon followed and the afternoon was free for tours to local health sciences collections.

Submitted by
Elizabeth Ihrig
Secretary-treasurer, ALHHS

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ALHHS STEERING COMMITTEE MINUTES

The Huron Room
Sheraton Centre Hotel, Toronto

Wednesday, May 6, 1998

The meeting was called to order at 3:00 p.m. by president-elect Elaine Challacombe with eleven others present. They were: Toby Appel, Lois Fischer Black, Katharine Donahue, Stephen Greenberg, Elizabeth Ihrig, Joan Echtenkamp Klein, Jodi Koste, Suzanne Porter, Lilli Sentz, Patrick Sim, and Barbara VanBrimmer.

Old Business

Suzanne Porter made a motion that the minutes of the 1997 Steering Committee meeting at Williamsburg, VA, as reported in *The Watermark*, vol. 20, no. 3, be accepted; Katharine Donahue seconded the motion, and all approved. Elizabeth Ihrig presented the 1998 financial report; there was discussion about the CD; Barbara VanBrimmer moved to accept the report, Joan E. Klein seconded, and all approved. Next, Stephen Greenberg, chair of the Nominations Committee, which also included Phil Teigen, announced that Lois Densky-Wolff and Lois Fischer Black had been elected to 2-year terms as members-at-large of the Steering Committee.

Joan Echtenkamp Klein and Jodi Koste, retiring as editors of *The Watermark*, passed the torch to Lilli Sentz. Lilli thanked Jodi and Joan and in her remarks explained that The New York Academy of Medicine is going to serve as the institutional affiliation for our newsletter. She distributed a summary of the results of a questionnaire about the newsletter mailed to all members earlier this year. The return was low (35 responses out of 198). The comments of those who replied showed high satisfaction with *The Watermark* as it has been developed under the former editors. Lilli concluded her report by saying that the future role of the newsletter will be shaped by the long range plans of the ALHHS.

Discussion followed about the possibility of contracting out such aspects of the newsletter production as layout, design, and mailing, thus allowing the editor to concentrate on soliciting and editing material for the newsletter. The Steering Committee would like to see the role, budget, and mechanics of production be issues discussed by the newly appointed Strategic Planning Committee. Elaine Challacombe concluded by thanking Jodi and Joan for their five years service as editors and presented them with gifts from the organization. The two JKs commented on the many pleasures of their tenure, and thus an era drew to a close.

Mary Teloh, chair of the Honors and Awards Committee, was unable to attend the meeting, so there was no report from that committee.

New Business

Next year's annual meeting will take place in New Brunswick, NJ, on May 5-6, 1999. The Local Arrangements Committee for the ALHHS consists of Lois Fischer Black of The New York Academy of Medicine and Lois Densky-Wolff of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey. The Program Committee consists of Barbara VanBrimmer of the Medical Heritage Center of Ohio State University and Patrick Sim of the Wood Library and Museum of Anesthesiology. Elaine Challacombe urged anyone with ideas, suggestions or offers of assistance to contact these committee members or her.

Next, Elaine raised the issue of the ALHHS developing a Web page. Discussion followed, the main point being the necessity of finding institutional support and a person(s) to develop such a page. Various institutions and people were mentioned, and Elaine and Katharine Donahue will follow up on the suggestions.

Elaine then introduced the idea of developing procedure guidelines for the various committees and offices. There is a need to establish written standards, timelines, and task descriptions, and, in some instances, statements of purpose, for the various committees, in order to provide continuity and promote efficiency from year to year as officers and committee membership change.

Elaine then announced the proposed membership of several new committees: a Strategic Planning Committee that includes Suzanne Porter (chair), Jodi Koste, Barbara Irwin, Lucretia McClure, and John Parascandola. This committee will review various aspects of the activities of ALHHS: purpose, mission, goals, practices, and budget, and make recommendations to the Steering Committee.

The second new committee is an Education Committee consisting of Ed Morman (chair), Joan Echtenkamp Klein, and Katharine Donahue. A discussion about the role of the ALHHS in the ongoing education of its members followed, including the feasibility of offering educational workshops at our annual meetings, the experience of several ALHHS members in conducting workshops, the relationship of the Education Committee to the Program Committee, and the relationship of the ALHHS to the AAHM. It was generally agreed that the Education Committee should consider developing workshops for the annual meeting and that the ALHHS should continue sponsoring AAHM-ALHHS luncheons at the annual meeting.

This was followed by a brief discussion of the ALHHS Archives and the need to appoint an archivist or an Archives Committee. The Archives are housed at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Philadelphia.

The final item of new business was a brief discussion of the new membership directory due out next winter. The secretary-treasurer will prepare photo-ready copy,

and the committee is looking for a volunteer to handle the printing and mailing.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

Submitted by
Elizabeth Ihrig
Secretary-treasurer, ALHHS

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through April 30, 1998

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INCOME

Checking account balance, 4/1/97 \$8,016.79

Deposits:

1997 Dues	130.00
1998 Dues	3,048.00
1997 Annual Meeting Registration	316.00
1998 Annual Meeting Registration	3,096.00
Watermark Ads	2,835.00
Interest Income	68.85
Total Deposits	+9,493.85

Total Income \$17,510.64

EXPENSES

1997 Annual Meeting	-3,001.76
1998 Annual Meeting	-293.62
1998 Awards	-298.80
Watermark printing and mailing	-1,750.00
Misc. exp. (97 & 98 ann.mtg.refunds)	-85.00
Postage	-437.35
Office Supplies	-96.61
Bank Charges	-47.75
Total Expenses	-\$6,010.89

CURRENT BALANCE (4/30/98) \$11,499.75

II. CD# 036-1431704, Nationsbank N.A., Little Rock, AR,
purchased 10/5/92:

original amount	\$5,369.54
previous balance	6,290.03
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New Balance	\$6,601.39

III. Paid Membership as of 4/30/98: 198

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Lois Densky-Wolff - see under Members-at-Large

1998 ALHHS PUBLICATIONS AWARD

On May 7, 1998, at the annual meeting of the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences held in Toronto, Canada, the Association's Publications Award was presented to Joan Echtenkamp Klein and Jodi Koste for their outstanding

editorship of *The Watermark* and for their charming, witty and informative columns "From the Editors."

This award recognizes an outstanding work authored by one of our members, which makes a significant contribution to the history of the health sciences literature. This year, eleven publications were nominated. All the nominated publications were substantial, truly a testament to our members' scholarship, creativity, and tenacity.

Honorable mentions were given to the Award Committee's second and third choices. Second in the committee's voting was *Designing Archival Programs to Advance Knowledge in the Health Fields*, edited by Nancy McCall and Lisa A. Mix, published by Johns Hopkins University Press in 1995. Tied for third place were: Christopher Hoolihan for his article "Wood Engraving and American Medical Publishing in the Early Nineteenth Century," published in *Imprint*. 1996;21:20-28, and Philip Teigen for his article "Who's on First? Garrison-Morton-Norman at the End of the Twentieth Century," published in *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History*. 1995;12:411-426.

Mary Teloh
Eskind Biomedical Library
Vanderbilt University

Listing of Publications Nominated for the 1998 ALHHS Publications Award

1. Fee, Elizabeth; Sternberg, Esther; Herrington, Anne; and Brown, Theodore. *Emotions and Disease: an Exhibition at the National Library of Medicine*. Bethesda: History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, 1996.
2. Greenberg, Steven. "The Dreadful Visitation: Public Health and Public Awareness in Seventeenth-Century London." *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*. 1997;85(4):391-401.
3. Hauber Carl H; and Philips, Chris A. "The Evolution of Organized Neurological Surgery." *Neurosurgery*. 1995;36(4):814-826.
4. Hoolihan, Christopher. "Wood Engraving and American Medical Publishing in the Early Nineteenth Century." *Imprint*. 1996;21:20-28.
5. Hulston, Nancy J. "Our Schools Must be Open to All Classes of Citizens: The Desegregation of the University of Kansas School of Medicine, 1938." *Kansas History*. 1996;19(2):88-97.
6. McCall, Nancy; and Mix, Lisa A. *Designing Archival Programs in the Health Fields*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1995.
7. Peterson, Dennis; and Wiese, Glenda. *Chiropractic: An Illustrated History*. St. Louis: Mosby, 1995.

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8. Teigen, Philip M. "Who's on First? Garrison-Morton-Norman at the End of the Twentieth Century." *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History*. 1995;12:411-426.
9. *The Watermark*. Edited by Joan Echtenkamp Klein and Jodi Koste.
10. *Wellcome Witnesses to Twentieth Century Medicine*, volume 1. London: The Wellcome Trust, 1997.
11. Wechsler, Lilla; Hoolihan, Christopher; and Weimer, Mark F. *The Bernard Becker Collection in Ophthalmology: an Annotated Catalog*. 3rd ed. St. Louis, MO: Bernard Becker Medical Library, Washington University School of Medicine, 1996.

FROM THE EDITOR

It is with a sense of privilege, and some trepidation, that I assume the editorship of *The Watermark* which my predecessors, Lisabeth Holloway, Robin Overmier, Joan Echtenkamp Klein, and Jodi Koste have developed into an indispensable publication for our association. I hope to uphold the high standards they have set.

When I contemplated taking advantage of the early retirement option from the University at Buffalo, I was not greatly concerned about how to fill my time since I had left many projects on hold during my sixteen years as head of Buffalo's History of Medicine Collection. I was concerned, however, about losing touch with the profession and with the ALHHS, an organization that had meant much to me. I knew that Joan and Jodi had wanted for some time to relinquish their editorial duties and I thought that there was no better way of staying abreast of the profession than by editing *The Watermark*. I hoped my work as coeditor and contributor to *American Nursing: A Biographical Dictionary* and as editor and compiler of *Medical History in Buffalo 1846-1996* provided me with relevant experience. Joan and Jodi have been wonderfully supportive and I would like to thank them for their help and advice during this period of transition. Their enthusiasm and wit as editors will be greatly missed, but, to continue the metaphor used in their farewell column, even though parents may

send their child off to college, they do not totally let go. Joan and Jodi have promised from time to time to send *The Watermark* a column "On the Road with the JKs."

I also knew that *The Watermark* could not be edited from my home in Connecticut, and that I would need the stimulation and access, not to mention the technical support, that a medical historical collection provides. Ed Morman graciously offered The New York Academy of Medicine as the institutional affiliation, and I thank him and his colleagues at the Historical Collections, Lois Fischer Black and Caroline Duroselle-Melish, for their cooperation and hospitality.

In planning for the future of *The Watermark*, it was important to survey the readership. A questionnaire was included with the Winter 1997 issue and, to date, 35 questionnaires out of 198 have been returned. The responses show overwhelming support for the publication in its present format. When respondents were asked to rank the usefulness of the ten regular features on a scale of one to ten, there was very little difference in the scores. The responses also included thoughtful suggestions that I will try to incorporate in future issues.

I am grateful to Lisa Mix and Eric van der Luft who will continue to write their informative columns "On the Web" and "From the 'Net," and to Lucretia McClure who has agreed to be the new Ex Libris editor. At the Annual Meeting in Toronto, Elaine Challacombe, ALHHS president, announced the formation of a Strategic Planning Committee whose recommendations will help determine the future of *The Watermark*. You, the reader, also have an important role. As I embark on this new venture, I hope you will provide me with feedback, suggestions, and contributions.

Lilli Sentz

ANNOUNCEMENTS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

CALL FOR PAPERS

The 1999 Annual Meeting will be held 5-9 May 1999, in New Brunswick, New Jersey. The Chair of the Program Committee is Elizabeth Fee, Ph.D. Any person interested in presenting a paper at this meeting is invited to submit an abstract (one original and six copies) to Dr. Fee, Chief, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, Bldg. 38, Room 1E-21, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894.

Any subject in the history of medicine is suitable for presentation, but the paper must represent original work not already published or in press. Presentations are limited to twenty minutes. Abstracts must be typed single-spaced on one sheet of paper, and must not exceed 300-350 words in length. Abstracts should embody not merely a statement of a research question, but findings and conclusions sufficient to allow assessment by the committee. The following biographical information is also required: Name, title (occupation), preferred mailing address, work and home telephone numbers, present institutional affiliation and academic degrees. Abstracts must be received by October 1, 1998. Please note that abstracts submitted by e-mail or fax will not be accepted.

As in the past, the 1999 program will include lunch-time roundtable workshops and may include poster sessions. Proposals for sessions of three papers may be submitted, but each abstract will be judged and accepted on its own merits. Those wishing to submit abstracts for these sessions should follow the instructions given above.

ANTHOLOGY ON THE HISTORY OF MODERN PROSTHETIC DEVICES

CALL FOR PAPERS

The editors of an interdisciplinary anthology (to be published by NYU Press) on the history of modern prosthetic devices entitled *Artificial Parts and Practical Lives* are seeking contributions from scholars (including graduate students). We are interested in essays that explore prostheses as historical objects or as forms of material culture. Case studies of the use or meaning of prostheses within different racial and ethnic communities, or essays that examine the physical contexts in which prostheses are used (e.g. assisted living) are especially welcome.

Send a 250-word abstract by August 25th to Katherine Ott (ott@nmah.si.edu) and David Serlin (dhs3627@is2.nyu.edu), or fax to Ott at (202) 633-9290. Be sure to include all contact information (address, phone, fax, e-mail, etc).

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Section on Historical Medicine

The Section on Historical Medicine of The New York Academy of Medicine announces its schedule of public lectures for 1998-99. These lectures, which are free and open to the public, will be held at the Academy at 6:00 p.m., with refreshments served at 5:30 p.m.. CME credits are available for physicians. To register, please call (212) 822-7271 (registration is requested but not required). The Academy is located at 1216 Fifth Avenue (at 103rd Street), New York, NY 10029. For further information on this series or other historical activities at the Academy, please contact the Office of the Associate Librarian for Historical Collections and Programs:

(212) 822-7314 or history@nyam.org

Friday, October 9, 1998

Symposium on the History of Nuclear Medicine, to commemorate the Centenary of Basic Discoveries in Nuclear Physics.

Wednesday, November 18, 1998

"The Gospel of Germs: Men, Women and the Microbe in American Life."

Nancy Tomes, Ph.D., State University of New York at Stony Brook.

Wednesday, December 9, 1998

"Medical Philanthropy in New York."

Alexander Beam, M.D., American Philosophical Society.

Tuesday, January 26, 1999

"The Development of Cardiology in the USA."

W. Bruce Fye, M.D., The Marshfield Clinic, Marshfield, Wisconsin.

Wednesday, February 17, 1999

Human Genetics, Past and Present I. "Better Living through Genetics: The Past, Present, and Future of Enhancement Technologies."

David Rothman, Ph.D. and Sheila Rothman, Ph.D., Center for Society and Medicine, Columbia University.

Tuesday, March 16, 1999

Human Genetics, Past and Present II. The Lattimer Lecture: "Galton's Ghost and the New Reproductive Machinery: Gender and Eugenics Then and Now."

Daniel J. Kevles, Ph.D., California Institute of Technology.

Wednesday, April 21, 1999

Human Genetics, Past and Present III. "Personal Reflections on the Early Years of Human Genetics in the U.S."

Barton Childs, M.D., The Johns Hopkins School of Medicine.

Wednesday, May 19, 1999

The Galdston Lecture. "The First Cocaine Epidemic."

David Musto, M.D., Yale University

MLA/HEALTH SCIENCES SECTION WEB SITE

We would like to offer additional details on the history and future of the Medical Library Association's History of the Health Sciences Section Web site. The original site design was done by Stephen Greenberg of NLM, and the site was completed and mounted by Patricia Gallagher of NYAM. Ms. Gallagher currently maintains the site, and any questions or materials for the site can be directed to her. Suzanne Porter generously arranged for the site to "live" on the Duke University servers.

Perhaps the most useful piece of information on the site is an extensive set of links to history of the health sciences Web sites. This list was originally compiled by Ms. Gallagher for an MLA continuing education course taught jointly by us entitled "History of the Health Sciences Resources for the Small Library." The course was first offered at the MLA Annual Meeting in Seattle in 1997, and will be offered again at the MLA Middle Atlantic Chapter meeting in October 1998 in Pittsburgh. The links page URL is <http://www2.mc.duke.edu/misc/MLA/HHS/Slhistlink.htm>, and is also maintained by Ms. Gallagher.

Patricia E. Gallagher

Stephen J. Greenberg

THE WELLCOME INSTITUTE
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As the twentieth century draws to a close, the record of medical activity in its myriad forms is expanding as never before. Our libraries and archives have large collections of many centuries' worth of health-related items: is there a danger that the volume of material produced by the medical information explosion will overwhelm them, or that valuable documentation will slip through their nets?

In recent decades conventional printed literature has mushroomed and electronic methods of publication and communication have become vital. Our growing population, which lives longer, is ensuring that more and more records are being created by doctors and hospitals. The popular fascination with medical matters means that medicine is frequently represented in all kinds of media, including television, radio and cinema.

- How can this material be stored efficiently and economically for future historians to use, to deepen understanding and inform debate, just as we now quarry our own past?
- How do we decide what should survive, and who is going to keep it all?
- How do we ensure the survival of the fragile and transitory media we now rely on?
- How can we increase collaboration and awareness between collecting centres?

These issues will be considered at a symposium to be held at the Wellcome Trust on 25-26 February, 1999.

Speakers will include representatives from major libraries and archives, different sectors of the medical profession, historians and others. A mixture of presentations and workshops will encourage opportunities for participation and input. Attendance will be open to anyone interested and a full prospectus will be available soon.

To receive further details, please contact:

Sue Chapman, The Wellcome Institute, 183 Euston Road, London NW1 213E
Phone +44 171 611 8494 : Fax +44 171 611 8703
email: s.chapman@wellcome.ac.uk

ON THE WEB

by Lisa A. Mix

HISTORY OF THE NEUROSCIENCES

This edition of "On the Web" focuses on Web sites devoted to the history of the neurosciences. This seems to be a burgeoning area on the Internet, with several exemplary sites. Two clusters of Web sites, one based at the Brain Research Institute (BRI) at UCLA, and the other based at the American Association of Neurological Surgeons (AANS), are particularly noteworthy.

RETICULUM - Neuroscience History Resources
Neuroscience History Archives
International Society for the History of the Neurosciences

These three sites are part of a group of related Web sites, based at UCLA, dealing with the history of the neurosciences. These sites, as well as other sites and services, are provided to the history of Neuroscience community by the Neuroscience History Archives, with server space and technical support provided by the Brain Research Institute <<http://bri.medsch.ucla.edu/>> and the Louise M. Darling Biomedical Library <<http://www.library.ucla.edu/libraries/biomed/>>. Though all three sites have different purposes, they have a similar look and feel and can be used in tandem with each other.

RETICULUM: Neuroscience History Resources
<http://bri.medsch.ucla.edu/archives/RETICULM.htm>

This Web site is a good starting point for research in the history of neuroscience. It is intended as a "gateway site gathering links to online resources and citations to print resources." Categories include: "Calendar/Announcements"; "Professional Societies and Associations"; "Internet Forums"; "Placement Opportunities"; "Funding Opportunities"; "Education Opportunities"; "Repositories and Collections"; "Catalogs and Indexes"; "Texts on the Internet"; "Images on the Internet"; "Exhibits on the Internet"; "Periodicals"; "Commercial Resources" (Publishers and recent publications; Antiquarian dealers); "Internet Introductions, Tutorials and Tools"; and "Subject Guides."



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This site was recently established and is still evolving, so some of the sections are under construction. Active links are: "Calendar/Announcements"; "Professional Societies and Associations"; "Internet Forums"; "Placement Opportunities"; "Funding Opportunities"; "Images on the Internet"; "Antiquarian Book Dealers"; "Internet Introductions, Tutorials and Tools"; and "Subject Guides". The other categories will become active in the future. The "Calendar" section shows announcements through May of 1999. "Professional Associations" links to organizations dealing with the history of medicine or science in general, or the history of neurosciences specifically, as well as to professional organizations in the behavioral and neurosciences. "Internet Forums" links to listservs of interest to historians of the neurosciences. "Placement Opportunities" lists job possibilities, while "Funding Opportunities" presents sources for grants. "Images on the Internet" is one of the most useful parts of this site, providing a large list of image databases, with links to and capsule descriptions of most of the sites. "Internet Introductions, Tutorials and Tools" is another very useful section, providing a comprehensive set of links covering seemingly everything you'd need to know about the Internet. "Subject Guides" provides a short list of the most relevant links for the historian of neuroscience.

RETICULUM is updated on a fairly regular basis (lately it seems to be updated at least weekly), so the user can count on the information being current. This is no small consideration. The webmaster of this site, Russell Johnson, is to be commended for pulling together an impressive and useful set of links. The site is easy to navigate and will help researchers get directly to the needed information.

Neuroscience History Archives
<http://bri.medsch.ucla.edu/archives/nhahome.htm>

Established in 1980, the mission of the Neuroscience History Archives (NHA) is to "promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge about the history of neuroscience" through the "identification, collection, and preservation of primary source material of twentieth-century American neuroscience." The

Archives actively collects the papers of neuroscientists and professional organizations; they also will assist neuroscientists in finding appropriate repositories for their papers.

This site will be useful to historians wishing to conduct research using NHA's collections, to archivists and librarians whose repositories hold papers of scientists, and to the scientists themselves. Information about the NHA includes background and history, a listing of collections, and staff contact information. Perhaps most helpful is a section entitled "What are archives?" which lists specific types of materials that could be found in a neuroscientist's papers and should be preserved in an archives. This section is helpful to scientists, in that it makes them aware of the historical significance of their career materials. (How often have we all heard, "Surely nobody will be interested in this [insert item of vast importance here]!") It can also be useful for archivists at repositories that collect papers of scientists -- as a guideline for an initial appraisal of scientific papers, or when an investigator comes to us and asks, "What should I be saving?"

One drawback is that the entire site is on one long page. There is a contents bar at the top of the page, linking to specific sections. However, navigation within the site is a bit clunky. One has to either scroll through the page to find something, or link back to the top of the page. (The aforementioned "What are Archives?" section is buried in the middle of the page, for example.) This could be remedied by breaking up the sections into separate pages and adding links so that users could navigate from page to page.

The site includes links to the following related Web sites (in the UCLA cluster): the Brain Research Institute; the History and Special Collections Division of the UCLA Biomedical Library; International Society for the History of the Neurosciences; Journal of the History of the Neurosciences; HISTNEUR-L; and RETICULUM.

International Society for the History of the Neurosciences
<http://bri.medsch.ucla.edu/archives/ishnhome.htm>

The International Society for the History of the Neurosciences (ISHN) was founded in 1995. Its mission is to: "improve communication between individuals and groups interested in the history of neuroscience; promote research in the history of neuroscience; and promote education in and stimulate interest for the history of neuroscience." The Web site for the ISHN focuses on serving the members, promoting communication, and providing up-to-date information. There is information on joining ISHN, a description of the *Journal of the History of the Neurosciences*, "mailto" links for all ISHN Board members, and news of ISHN meetings. The site also links to its "relatives" in the UCLA/BRI cluster.

Historians may find some items of interest in the abstracts of papers presented at ISHN meetings. However, for more comprehensive historical information, users should go to RETICULUM. This site is basically for members of ISHN or those who are interested in joining.

American Association of Neurological Surgeons
<http://www.neurosurgery.org/>

Next up are two historical Web sites from the American Association of Neurological Surgeons (AANS). Both sites are maintained by staff of the AANS Archives.

The Section on History
<http://www.neurosurgery.org/library/history/summary.html>

The Section on History is a division of AANS, open to AANS members with an interest in the history of their specialty. Its purpose is "to investigate and promote the study of history of neurological surgery and the neurological sciences." Though the membership is composed primarily of neurosurgeons, the Section on History's Web site is a great resource for anyone with an interest in the history of neurosurgery.

The home page is well-designed and easy to navigate -- a clean, uncluttered set of links. There are links giving information about the Section and how to become a member, but the links of most use to historians, archivists, and librarians are the links providing historical information, and the links to the AANS Archives and to the Cyber Museum of Neurosurgery. "The Evolution of Organized Neurosurgery in the United States" links to a historical account of neurosurgery as a specialty and the professional associations that neurosurgeons formed. The article links to some selected images -- group photographs of the founders and early meetings of the professional societies. These are high-quality images that the reader can choose to view or not.

"Leaders in Neuroscience" links to a catalog of video interviews with leading neuroscientists. The interviews are the result of an ongoing project "to document ... the biographies of eminent neuroscientists throughout the world who have made significant and critical contributions to the understanding and treatment of the normal and abnormal functions of the brain." It began in 1980, with interviews of ten prominent neurosurgeons who had trained with or who knew Harvey Cushing. The project was then expanded to include other neurosurgeons, neurologists, and neuroscientists throughout the United States and eventually throughout the world. A page of abstracts provides brief descriptions of the interviews, and users can order videotapes. There are five links under "AANS Historical Archives". Three of them ("The History of the Leaders in Neuroscience"; "An Introduction to the Cushing Tumor Registry"; and "Archives has Answers") link to articles published in the AANS Bulletin. The Archives is to be commended for making a regular presence for itself in the Society's Bulletin, and for integrating its Web pages into the Society's Web site. Clearly, this archives is doing its part to build historical awareness among the AANS membership.

"How to Donate to the Archives" is geared to AANS members, and specifies the types of material the Archives accepts (along with a wish list of items wanted), and also provides information about the donation process, referral for items that the Archives cannot accept, how gifts are used, monetary gifts, and tax considerations. This page is a good model of donation guidelines for a small repository.

The AANS Archives link that will most interest historians is the link to the Archives' photograph collection. Thirty-five images are online, mostly portraits of individuals. The page lists the photographs in alphabetical order and gives the file size of the images. Other links on the Section on History's page include "Video Clips", "Bulletin Board", "Resources of Interest", and "Publications".

Cyber Museum of Neurosurgery

<http://www.neurosurgery.org/pubpages/cybermuseum/entrancehall.html>

The most interesting link from the Section on History's site is to the Cyber Museum of Neurosurgery. This Web site was produced by the Archives, but is really a separate Web site. According to the home page, "Initial efforts with the Cyber Museum have been devoted to the display of material readily available in the AANS Archives. Future efforts are planned that will allow the many areas of the specialty to create exhibits of special interest."

After some introductory text, the entrance page shows a click-able map with links to "rooms" in the museum. This gives users the impression of being in a real museum (there's even a "You are here"). The exhibits cover a variety of topics within the history of neurosurgery. Links include: "Featured Exhibit"; "History of Organized Neurosurgery"; "Aneurysms and Micro-surgery"; "Art Gallery"; "Portrait Hall"; "Stereostatic Neurosurgery"; "Archives Hall"; "Leaders in Neuroscience"; "The Cushing Tumor Registry"; "Pre-20th Century Neuroscience"; "Donation Office"; and "Gift Shop". An "Information Desk" gives a short description of each room. The current "Featured Exhibit" is a tribute to the Archives' donors. Some of the exhibits, such as "Leaders in Neuroscience" and "Donation Office", link back to pages in the Section on History's site. The topical exhibits, such as "Stereostatic Neurosurgery," include some background information on the topic with links to more detailed articles and archival exhibits. The archival exhibits do a good job of integrating images with informative text. The "Archives Hall" consists of a historical reference bibliography. An innovative feature of the bibliography is that it provides links to jpeg images of some of the authors. The "Portrait Hall" shows photographs of past presidents of the AANS and the Congress of Neurological Surgeons. The "Art Gallery" shows images of "art by and of neurosurgeons," as well as photographs of some of the artifacts in the AANS Archives' collections. I was most curious about the "Gift Shop." This page gives users the opportunity to purchase historical books, videotapes, and "collectibles" (coffee mugs). At the foot of each exhibit page is a bar of links back to every page in the Cyber Museum site, providing great ease of navigation.

In short, both the Section on History's site and the Cyber Museum pack a vast amount of historical information, integrated with relevant images. Both sites manage to do this elegantly and cleanly, and are very user-friendly.

Other Neuroscience Sites

This is by no means an exhaustive list, but here are some more Web sites of interest to historians of neuroscience.

World Wide Web Virtual Library: Neurosciences - <http://neuro.med.cornell.edu/VL/>

Neurosciences on the Internet - <http://www.neuroguide.com/>

Society for Neuroscience - <http://www.sfn.org/>

Brain and Mind Magazine - [http://www.epub.org.br/cm/features/Neuroscience Art Gallery](http://www.epub.org.br/cm/features/Neuroscience%20Art%20Gallery) - <http://www.epub.org.br/cm/n06/gallery/gallery1.htm>

Other Sites of Interest

Below is a listing of Web sites in the health sciences, and useful sites for archivists and librarians.

Please E-mail me at <lmix@welchgate.welch.jhu.edu> to tell me about new Web sites.

*Read "On the Web" on the Web at <<http://www.med.jhu.edu/medarchives/mix/ontheweb.htm>>.

History of Science, Technology, or Medicine

American Society for Environmental History - <http://h-net2.msu.edu/~aseh/index.html>

History of Nutritional Science
http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/gr_frank/nutrhist.htm

Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences - <http://www.oup.co.uk/jalsci/>

Indiana Biography - Medicine and Health - <http://www.ipfw.edu/ipfwhist/indiana/biogmedi.htm>

Science History Publications / USA - <http://shpusa.com/>

Social History of Medicine - <http://www.oup.co.uk/jnls/list/sochis/>

Texas A&M College of Medicine, Department of Humanities in Medicine - <http://hsc.tamu.edu/humanity/index.html>

Vanderbilt Medical Center Archives - <http://www.mc.Vanderbilt.Edu/biolib/collections/archives.html>

Zwerdling Nursing Archives - <http://www.deltiology.com/healthcare.html>

Sites of Interest to Archivists and Librarians

Antiquarian / out-of-print book search utilities:

Interloc - <http://www.interloc.com>

ABAA-booknet - <http://www.clark.net/pub/rmharris/>

Bibliocity - <http://www.bibliocity.com/>

Congressional Sources on the Internet - <http://www.lib.udel.edu/ud/spec/congress.html>

Crossroads American Studies Web - <http://www.georgetown.edu/crossroads/asw/>

Directory of regional and local archival organizations in the USA
<http://www.smith.edu/~pnelson/regionals/>

"Making Finding Aids for the WWW" -
http://www.asap.unimelb.edu.au/~tim/find_aids/

"Working with Knowledge" - International Archives Conference
<http://www.asap.unimelb.edu.au/asa/stama/conf/>

FROM THE 'NET compiled by Eric v. d. Luft

1998 American Association for the History of Nursing Annual
Spring Message

History provides current nurses with the same intellectual and political tools that determined nursing pioneers applied to shape nursing values and beliefs to the social context of their times. Nursing history is not an ornament to be displayed on anniversary days, nor does it consist of only happy stories to be recalled and retold on special occasions. Nursing history is a vivid testimony, meant to incite, instruct and inspire today's nurses as they bravely trod the winding path of a reinvented health care system.

To find out about these nursing pioneers and their efforts, link up with:

The American Association for the History of Nursing at:
<<http://members.aol.com/NsgHistory/AAHN.html>> or write:
AAHN, Post Office Box 90803, Washington, D.C. 20090

(CADUCEUS-L 19 March 1998)

The National Library of Medicine is featuring an exhibition called "Frankenstein: Penetrating the Secrets of Nature," which can be viewed at the Library Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (with extended hours Thursday, till 9:00 p.m.), and Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. through August 15 1999.

"This thought-provoking exhibit is both timely and timeless," explained NLM Director Donald A.B. Lindberg, M.D. "On Halloween eve, its theme is entirely appropriate, of course. But this exhibit explores some of the fundamental questions of all time. Why has the public at times feared science? Have changes in communication technology made the public feel close to the center of decision-making regarding science policy? If so, has this allayed their fear of science?"

The exhibit will feature artifacts associated with resuscitating the nearly dead from the early nineteenth century, early efforts at blood

transfusion, experiments conducted with "animal electricity," and other attempts to reanimate dead bodies. Other parts of the exhibition include posters and pacemakers, masks and monsters, comics and cartoons, books and brains, all illustrating the ways in which people have coped with their desires, hopes, and fears of medical science.

"Frankenstein, the tale of a young man of science who creates a monster by animating human flesh, represents an enduring myth that has gripped our imaginations for almost two hundred years," said Elizabeth Fee, Ph.D., Chief of NLM's History of Medicine Division. "This exhibition provides a serious historical examination of the many meanings of the Frankenstein legend. It starts with Mary Shelley's rational but tragic creature who searches vainly for human companionship and explores the different meanings of the celluloid monster of 1930s Hollywood and its continuing echoes in popular culture. We also see this exhibition as an opportunity to recognize some of the social, ethical, and philosophical concerns raised by such scientific endeavors as cloning, xenografting, the Human Genome Project, and other new developments in biomedicine."

Susan E. Lederer, Ph.D., Visiting Curator of the exhibition, noted, "Unlike Mary Shelley's day when access to medical and scientific knowledge was limited to a wealthy and educated elite, today we have unparalleled access to such information through institutions like the National Library of Medicine, through the popular media, and through the World Wide Web. The challenge is how to navigate this ocean of information to educate ourselves about new developments in biomedical science in order to make responsible decisions." As Mary Shelley long ago explained, we must like Prometheus, "use knowledge as a weapon to defeat evil, by leading mankind, beyond the state where they are sinless through ignorance, to that in which they are virtuous by wisdom."

Those interested in a tour of the exhibit or additional information may contact the Exhibition Program at (301) 435-5240.

(HISTNEUR-L 21 April 1998)

Grants recently awarded by the Division of Preservation and Access of the National Endowment for the Humanities were posted April 28 at: <<http://www.neh.gov/html/awards/preserv98.html>>.

Awards made by the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library competition were announced April 28 and are posted at: <<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/award/98award/award98.html>>.

The next deadline for applications to the Division of Preservation and Access is July 1, to LC/Ameritech November 2.

(EXLIBRIS 29 April 1998)

CALL FOR PAPERS

Studies in History and Philosophy of Biological and Biomedical Sciences is a new journal whose first issue will be published at the beginning of 1998. The journal will be devoted to historical,

sociological, philosophical and ethical aspects of the life and environmental sciences, of the sciences of mind and behaviour, and of the medical and biomedical sciences and technologies.

The editorial policy will be in line with the policy of the parent journal, *Studies in History and Philosophy of Science*; contributions will be drawn from a wide range of countries and cultural traditions; we shall encourage both specialist articles, and articles combining historical, philosophical, and sociological approaches; and we shall favour works of interest to scientists and medics as well as to specialists in the history, philosophy and sociology of the sciences. The table of contents of *Studies in History and Philosophy of Science* is available at the Elsevier Science Ltd Web site at the following address: <<http://www.elsevier.com/inca/publications/store/3/0/5/8/6/30586.pub.shtml>>.

The editors are seeking original English language articles in the field of the new journal. For these the word limit is c. 10,000. They would also welcome proposals for 3-4000 word essay-reviews.

Prospective authors should submit copies of papers in duplicate, typed and double-spaced (including quotations and footnotes) on quarto or A4 paper. They should retain a copy for the purpose of checking proofs. Illustrations are encouraged; authors should be prepared, if their paper is accepted, to supply good quality copies of any illustration and any necessary permissions for reproduction of copyright material. All articles and volunteered essay-reviews will be blind refereed.

Contributions and proposals should be sent to Dr. Marina Frasca-Spada, Associate Editor, *Studies in History and Philosophy of Biological and Biomedical Sciences*, Department of History and Philosophy of Science, University of Cambridge, Free School Lane, Cambridge CB2 3RH, U.K., email: <mfs10@cam.ac.uk>.

(ANES-HIST 11 May 1998)

The Anesthesia History Association and the History of Anaesthesia Society are proud to announce the first joint meeting of the two groups to be held in Bristol, England, May 13-15, 1999. This meeting will celebrate the bicentennial of the nitrous oxide work done by Humphry Davy, Dr. Thomas Beddoes and others in Bristol in 1799 and 1800.

The meeting will be held at the Watershed Conference Center in Bristol. Next door is the conference hotel: Swallow Royal Hotel, College Green, Bristol BS1 5TA, England; 011-44-117-925-5200 (voice); 011-44-117-925-2486 (fax).

More information can be obtained from the following individuals:

George Bause, M.D., P.O. Box 43100, Cleveland OH 44143; (440) 446-0120

Dr. J.A. Bennett F.R.C.A., Honorary Secretary, H.A.S., Department of Anaesthesia, Frenchay Hospital, Bristol BS16 1LE, England; (0117)970-2020 (voice); (0117)957-4414 (fax).

Further announcements will be made as details for the program develop.

(ANES-HIST 12 May 1998)

The Fifth International Symposium on the History of Anesthesia will be held in Santiago de Compostela, Spain, 12-15 September 2001. To obtain a copy of the first announcement of this meeting, contact: Dr. J.C. Diz, Servicio de Anestesiología y Reanimación Hospital General de Galicia, c/ Galeras s/n, 15705-Santiago, Spain; 34-81-540223 (voice); 34-81-540172 (fax); <cifranco@uscmail.usc.es>

(ANES-HIST 13 May 1998)

Center for Nursing Historical Inquiry Historical Research ... new fellowship has been announced. Please see the <<http://members.aol.com/NsgHistory/Resource.html>> Resource page at our Web site for additional funding opportunities. ...

The Center for Nursing Historical Inquiry's Research Fellowship is open to nurses engaged in historical scholarship that advances the field of nursing history. Applications for the \$3000 award are due October 15, 1998, and the winner will be announced in December, 1998. The recipient of the award is required to present a paper from their project in the University of Virginia School of Nursing Center for Nursing Historical Inquiry's Historical Forums series.

Selection of the research fellowship will be based on the investigator's project including the clarity of the project's purpose, its rationale and significance, the rigor of its methodology and questions posed, and its potential contributions to the field of nursing.

The application and the investigator's curriculum vitae should be sent to Barbara Brodie, Director of the Center for Nursing Historical Inquiry, University of Virginia School of Nursing, McLeod Hall, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903. The completed application and a current curriculum vitae should be received by October 15, 1998 to be considered for the 1998 award. Questions should be directed to Barbara Brodie, (804) 924-0131 or (804) 924-0083, e-mail <bb9w@Virginia.Edu>, or fax (804) 924-1809.

(ANES-HIST 15 May 1998)

It's time for the annual update of the National Library of Medicine's (NLM) Directory of History of Medicine Collections.

New participants: The NLM's History of Medicine Division invites libraries, archives, and museums which have holdings in the history of the health sciences, including medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, nursing, and pharmacy, to become part of this international directory. Participating institutions should be willing to assist researchers by responding to relevant reference questions and, in the case of libraries, interlibrary loan requests. If you would like to have your institution's collection included in the 1998 Directory, or if you'd like more information, please contact

Elizabeth Tunis (see below) for the registration sheet and a copy of the 1997 directory.

Current participants: Please review your 1997 Directory record and send additions, corrections, staff changes, fax numbers, new Web & E-mail addresses, and other changes to: Elizabeth Tunis, History of Medicine Division, The National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894; (301) 402-6134; fax: (301) 402-0872; E-mail: <elizabeth_tunis@nlm.nih.gov>.

(CADUCEUS-L 19 May 1998)

NEW MEMBERS

ALHHS welcomes:

Tracey Del Duca
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Fax: (808) 524-6956
E-Mail:kearney@hml.org

DIRECTORY CHANGES

Rocco and Barbara Verrilli
Trotting Hill Park Books
P0 Box 60866
Longmeadow, MA 01116

The Watermark is issued quarterly to members of Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences and is edited by Lilli Sentz.

Membership information may be obtained from Elizabeth Ihrig, ALHHS Secretary-Treasurer, Bakken Library and Museum, 3537 Zenith Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55416; (612) 927-6508; FAX (612) 927-7265; E-MAIL Ihrig@bakkenmuseum.org.

Production deadlines are 1 September, 1 December, 1 March, and 1 June.

Submissions may be sent to: Lilli Sentz, Special Projects Librarian, New York Academy of Medicine, 1216 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10029-5293; (212) 822-7313; FAX (212) 722-7650; E-MAIL lsentz@health.nyam.org.