

THE WATERMARK

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the History of the Health Sciences

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You Are What You Read: Food Texts as Historical Documents

by Kenneth Albala

A major exhibition featuring some of the most important writings about food in the Western Tradition opens on October 15, 1998, at The New York Academy of Medicine. The materials range in date from ancient Greece to the early 20th century and include cookbooks, nutrition texts, banqueting manuals and other food-related books.

Most selections have been drawn from the private collection of Dr. Margaret Barclay Wilson who was professor of Physiology and Hygiene at Hunter College and one of the most renowned authorities on diet, foods, and cookery in her time. The cookery collection includes approximately 5,000 volumes as well as pamphlets, menus, and clippings in over 20 languages. Donated to the Academy in 1929, it constitutes one of the major repositories in the world for the history of food.

The items exhibited have been chosen as examples of how food texts can be used as historical documents. They describe not only the culinary concerns of the author and his or her potential audience, but may offer hints about the social structure, production and distribution systems, trade and economy. Indirectly, the food text can also reveal deeper thought patterns, values, fears and prejudices, and much more about past civilizations. For example, one author may explain how to prepare an exquisitely rare and exotic dish, guaranteed to proclaim the host's wealth and sophistication to dinner guests. Another author may counsel sober frugality in the interest of health and longevity. In each case, the basic ideals of the author and audience are clearly delineated. A particular food may represent for the reader an exciting taboo-breaking indulgence, a nostalgic reminder of the homeland, or may be an essential element in a ritual gathering designed to emphasize family solidarity. In this way, food takes on many meanings beyond mere nourishment and sensory pleasure.

To understand a past civilization and its deepest concerns, it is thus possible to begin by looking at

what it thinks about food and how it thinks certain foods will affect the consumer. The prescribed diet will ultimately reflect that society's values. Food texts promise a variety of things to their readers: the possibility of becoming a robust warrior, a savvy epicure, a competent housewife, an attractively slim object of desire. All these are among the implicit goals of cookery texts. All denote something specific about the time and place in history, and all describe the cultural ideals of the reader. So for the food historian, understanding what you are begins with looking at what you read.

The Greeks

The most familiar images of Greeks at the table include the sober Symposium of Plato, at which philosophers discuss timeless truths, and the more raucous Symposium of Xenophon that included ample draughts of wine and flute girls. Beyond these extremes, we find that the Greeks also had sophisticated and cosmopolitan tastes. Some were deeply concerned about health and nutrition, while others considered the ability to consume vast quantities of food a sign of strength and virility.

Hippocrates is well known and revered as the father of medicine. Less known is the stress he placed on diet in maintaining health. In the following description of cooking methods, his primary concern is to counteract the potentially harmful effects of strongly flavored foods with the ultimate goal of easing their digestion and passage through the body. But, in fact, he also reveals some of the basic preferences of ancient Greek cuisine. For example, foods like cabbage and turnips were boiled several times, fish or lamb would have been grilled, and an herb like sorrel would have been dressed with oil.

"The powers of foods severally ought to be diminished or increased in the following way... Take away their power from strong foods by boiling and

cooling many times; remove moisture from moist things by grilling and roasting them; soak and moisten dry things, soak and boil salt things, bitter and sharp things mix with sweet, and astringent things mix with oily.” (From: *Hippocrates*, Vol. 4. Translated by W.H.S. Jones. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1967-1972. pp. 337-8)

The Romans

The Romans had more complex taste preferences than the Greeks, and introduced a number of standard ingredients to their cooking repertoire that made their cuisine unique. Among these are fermented fish sauce (garum), a grape juice concentrate (sapa), and the herb silphium, which has since become extinct. The range of ingredients available and the sophisticated ways in which they were used are ample testimony to the breadth of Roman trade. Fruits were imported from Persia, spices from India, oysters from the coasts of France and Britain, and salt from mines in Austria. Theirs is certainly the first internationally influenced cuisine in the West.

The most important single item in the Academy’s cookery collection is the ninth century Latin manuscript, Apicius’s *De re coquinaria*, which is a reproduction of a classical text believed to be the earliest cookbook in the Western World. Although the authorship is in dispute, it is ascribed to the famous Roman astronomer, Apicius, a renowned epicure. The *Apicius* was probably completed during the end of the third century. The manuscript held at the Academy was compiled from a copy of this work, written sometime before the ninth century and now lost. The

Academy’s manuscript, which is currently being restored, is one of two extant copies, the other residing in the Vatican Library. It is the best source of information on early Roman eating and cooking behavior.

The recipe for “Chicken Varius” included in the *Apicius* is named for the Roman Emperor, commonly known as Heliogabalus. He is primarily remembered as a deranged, sadistic and extravagant tyrant. The historian Aelius Lampridius depicts him feasting on flamingoes’ brains, the heads of parrots, sow’s udder, and vegetables seasoned with precious jewels. Oddly enough, this recipe is quite elegant and subtly flavored, and reflects the high level of culinary expertise achieved by the Romans.

“Chicken Varius: Cook the chicken in this sauce: garum, oil, wine, to which add a bundle of leeks, cilantro and savory. When it is cooked, crush pepper, 2 cyathi of pine nuts and moisten them with the broth. Remove the bundle and combine with milk. Then completely empty the mortar over the chicken, let it boil. Thicken it with beaten egg whites. Place on a dish and pour the above-mentioned sauce on top. It is called white sauce.” (2 cyathi = 1/6 of a pint)

Celsus carried on the tradition of nutritional science begun by the Greeks. He discussed the quantity of nourishment offered by various foods, and revealed the basic foundation of the Western diet: bread and meat. Significantly, vegetables and fruits were assigned inferior status by physicians, and they often discouraged readers from using them. The basis of this opinion is the idea that like substances will nourish like; the closer the analogy between food and diner, the easier the conversion from food to flesh. Pork is

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the easiest to digest and the "lightest." Beef, while offering the greatest amount of nourishment, is also among the most difficult to digest. (Aulus Cornelius Celsus (1st c. A.D.) *De medicina*. Venice: Philipum Pinzi, 1497.)

The Middle Ages

The most salient feature of medieval cuisine is the heavy use of spices including cinnamon, ginger, cloves, pepper, and several which have since disappeared from western tables. This taste preference, the combination of opposing flavors, as well as the penchant for brightly colored concoctions, was inherited from food traditions of the Muslim world. Apart from being impressively expensive, these spices were also recommended as medicinal correctives for humorally imbalanced ingredients. For example, the excessively cold and moist fish could be corrected with hot and dry spices such as pepper, resulting in a much more nutritionally balanced dish.

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The use of spices was, however, destined only for the tables of the rich. The average household was constrained to rely on native herbs and flavorings, especially parsley, sage, saffron, sorrel, and rue. Almond milk, sour vinegar, or verjuice-based sauces were also unique elements in medieval cuisine.

In 1370, Tirel became head chef to King Charles V of France and his services were so revered that he was granted a noble title. His cookbook remained the standard guide for several centuries and defined elegant eating all across Europe. The following recipe includes native venison, associated specifically with the nobility who had exclusive rights to hunt. It is here combined with what were extraordinarily expensive exotic spices. The cameline sauce proves to the dinner guest that this is not only a noble household, but a wealthy one that can afford exclusive products that

have been carried overland thousands of miles from the Orient.

The recipe for "Venoison de Cerf Fraiche" instructs that fresh venison be parboiled, then larded and cooked again in wine and water with mace. It is then served with a cameline sauce (made with ginger, cinnamon, cloves, grains of paradise, mastic, long pepper, salt, and bread moistened with vinegar). Or it can be put into a pastry with aromatic spices and served with cameline. Grain of paradise or melegueta pepper came from West Africa and was popular throughout the Middle Ages. It became completely unknown after the 16th century when importation was banned to prevent competition with black pepper, carried directly from Asia by the Portuguese. Mastic is a resinous gum imported solely from Crete. (Guillaume Tirel (ca. 1315-1395) *The Viandier of Taillevent: an edition of all extant manuscripts*. Edited by Terence Scully. Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 1988.)

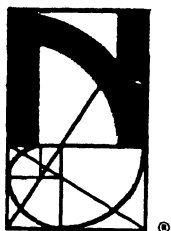
The Renaissance

While cooking in the early Renaissance remains closely tied to medieval traditions, in the 16th century a series of new foods would be introduced into Europe from the Americas, among them tomatoes, peppers, potatoes, corn, and chocolate. Though these foods did not have an immediate impact on European food customs, they would over time entirely transform the cuisine.

Platina's *On honest pleasure* was the most widely translated and published work on food in the Renaissance. From its publication in 1475, editions in Latin, Italian, a German and a Dutch translation, and an expanded French version were all best sellers. Only an English translation had to await the 20th century. Both medical, culinary and historical, most of its recipes were "borrowed" from a Maestro Martino of Como, chef to the patriarch of Aquileia. Platina himself was a humanist, and the first librarian of the Vatican Library. The passage quoted below, in a self-conscious neo-classical Latin, points to the importance of sugar in Renaissance cooking. Considered a universal condiment, both nourishing and a digestive aid, it was added liberally to nearly every kind of food. To a great extent, this obsession with sugar fueled the exploration of the New World and transformed many regions into sugar growing plantation economies.

"Sugar comes not only from Arabia and India, but even Crete and Sicily. Pliny calls it honey collected from canes. It crumbles when crushed or chewed between the teeth. Certainly the whiter it is, the better.

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This usually happens as the result of lengthy refining, by which we mean being cooked three or more times. Its virtues are hot and moist, and thus it is very nourishing. It helps the stomach, and soothes any irritations there. But in the bilious it is easily converted into their dominant humor. I believe that the ancients used it only as medicine. And for this reason no mention is made of it in their cooking..." (Platina (1421-1481) *De honesta voluptate*. De Saccharo (sugar) Book II, 10th entry. Venice: Laurentius de Aquila and Sibyllinus Umber, 1475.)

Cornaro was the most popular diet and health guru of his day. After its first appearance in 1558, the *Sober Life* had been translated into nearly every European language, and actually has never gone out of print. Part of its success can be attributed to Cornaro's own life story. After a severe bout with illness, he decided to live a sober and temperate life, was miraculously cured, and survived to a ripe old age. Some editions claim he lived over a hundred years. Out of the mainstream of medical writing, Cornaro's main argument was that the particular foods one eats are not as important as the quantity. Although he himself abstained from fruit and fish, it was the strict frugality and miniscule amounts of food he ate that proved so beneficial. From contemporary evidence, it appears that many people bought the book and followed his regimen. (Luigi Cornaro (1467-1566). *Discorsi della vita sobria*. Venice: Marc Antonio Brogiollo, 1620.)

In addition to the examples mentioned in this paper, the exhibit will include works by Dioscorides, Galen, Avicenna, Brillat-Savarin, Escoffier, and many others. This range reflects the remarkable holdings, both

culinary and medical, of The New York Academy of Medicine Library.

**A Love Affair with Rare Books:
A Personal Testimony**
by Kenneth Albala

As an historian I try to spend as much time as possible teaching students about the value of using primary source materials. Inevitably, students ask why: "what's so exciting about old books, dead authors, and long-forgotten arguments?" My immediate response always begins with the books themselves. Sometimes I bring in a crumbling text or a snippet of manuscript in 16th century secretary hand, or we visit the university's rare book room to read some 18th century books. Only after interacting directly with an artifact hundreds of years old does the thrill begin to sink in.

I explain that the book is more than a series of words on a page. It is a living document that both reflects and informs the deepest feelings of our forebears: like the human hairs that lie imbedded in the paper, perhaps fallen from the paper-maker's head; or the time I was using a farm account book and found pinned onto the pages 500 year old weeds; there was also the plague victim registry that suddenly cuts off, its author having presumably succumbed. I wonder if plague can be transmitted on paper? I also tell the story of holding and reading a cookbook written down a thousand years ago, and then rushing home to try out the recipe. It was the Apicius at The New York Academy of Medicine, the margins of which I searched in vain for tell-tale sauce stains.

My love affair with rare books began as an undergraduate working in the university rare book room. There were not many of the stiff vellum bindings I would come to adore, but I got in the habit of pulling the books out, and holding the pages up to the light to look for chain lines and watermarks. I was obviously addicted. One of my professors set me up with an internship at the Folger Library. I was working upstairs at the Institute, but got to use the library whenever I liked. But the clincher was a seminar at the Folger taught by George Walton Williams, one of the "sons of Fred" - Fredson Bowers, a titan of textual criticism. We spent our time counting signatures and gatherings, or discussing paper-making techniques.

At any rate, the experience convinced me that, somehow, I had to spend the rest of my life near rare books. As a graduate student studying Renaissance history at Columbia University, one particular day

sticks in my mind as pivotal. I was in a seminar discussing bibliography and arcane Latin place names, and my advisor, Eugene Rice, mentioned offhand that I should visit The New York Academy of Medicine. He waxed rhapsodic about the leather armchairs and medical paraphernalia. So, with no particular experience in the history of medicine, I made an appointment and trudged across the park on foot. This would become a well-worn path, little did I know.

The place was immediately captivating. I don't recall how I found a dissertation topic there, but it was largely determined by the holdings of the Rare Book Room. I decided to tackle a seemingly insurmountable collection of dietary guides, in a variety of languages. The topic would bridge my lifelong obsession with food and my professional passion for old books, and almost inadvertently I became a food historian on the fringes of the history of medicine. It proved a fortuitous subject, and I spent most of the early 90s ensconced in a leather armchair from 9 straight through to 5. All this had to come to an end after submitting my dissertation, graduating, and, alas, finding a job.

Oddly enough, I never imagined how deeply affected I would be by living far away from rare books. I ended up in California at the University of the Pacific, nowhere near the sea, nor anywhere reasonably close to rare books. A pleasant teaching load, exciting courses, and an atmosphere that couldn't possibly be more different from New York has kept me afloat, as has learning to use primary documents as a teaching tool. However, far from the smell of vellum, the spirit can languish.

My exile ended this past summer, when the University sent me to London to read what I hope are the last remaining dietary regimens. I spent most of the time at the Wellcome Library, reading as fast as I possibly could, scribbling feverishly about the dangers of cucumbers and the aphrodisiac powers of parsnip. I still haven't made sense of all my notes, but the book, *Food and Nutrition in the Renaissance*, is one step nearer to completion.

Kenneth Albala, Ph.D., is assistant professor in the Department of History, University of the Pacific. His publications include "Fish in Renaissance Dietary Theory," "The History and Culture of Food in Southern Europe," and "The Medical Origins of Culinary Traditions." He is presently working on the book *Food and Nutrition in the Renaissance*. He has presented papers at the Renaissance Society of America and the Oxford Food Symposium, and is the

guest curator of the exhibition: *You Are What You Read: Food Texts as Historical Documents* at The New York Academy of Medicine.

The New York Academy of Medicine is planning two lectures to accompany the exhibition. The program is funded by a grant from the New York Council for the Humanities, as part of State Humanities Month. The grant was developed by Lois Fischer Black, Curator of Rare Books and Manuscripts at The Academy. The first lecture by Kenneth Albala, Ph.D. *The Culinary Text as Historical Document* will be held on Monday, October 19, 1998, at 6:00 p.m. The second lecture by Elizabeth Pilliod, Ph.D. *A Sixteenth-Century Artist's Diary and the Notions of Melancholy and Creativity* will be held on Tuesday, October 27, 1998, at 6:00 p.m. The exhibit will be on view from October 15, 1998 through January 29, 1999. The lectures and exhibition are free and open to the public, and are part of a citywide collaborative project held in conjunction with The New School's *Food: Nature and Culture* conference in early November.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

There must be a saying relative to the advancement of age and the speed of time. It seems like we were just in Toronto enjoying a great conference site and making plans for the organization's future. Now it is Fall, school has begun already, and Halloween costumes are on the shelves along with Christmas decorations. Many committee members have made great strides over the summer that has flown by.

Several committees are working to assess the past activities of ALHHS, looking for ways to grow and improve. Many thanks go to Suzanne Porter and her Strategic Planning Committee (John Parascandola, Lucretia McClure, Jodi Koste, and Barbara Irwin) who traveled to the Tompkins-McCaw Library in Richmond, Virginia, on August 10. Many concerns and issues pertaining to the organization were reviewed. Discussions centered on an ALHHS mission statement or statement of purpose, the organization's affiliation with AAHM, budget development, programs, professional and educational development, awards, and the archives. The group continues discussion of these issues.

Also, many thanks to the Education Committee (Ed Morman, chair, Kathy Donahue, and Joan Klein) who have included a survey in this issue of *The Watermark*. Please take a few moments to respond to

the survey. This is your opportunity to take ownership and have an effect on the organization. One of the great strengths of ALHHS is the expertise of the membership and its willingness to share ideas and provide support.

A proposal for a luncheon session at the 1999 AAHM meeting in New Brunswick, New Jersey, has been submitted by Joan Klein and appears in this issue of *The Watermark*. We would like to establish the practice of submitting proposals for luncheon sessions for upcoming AAHM meetings to the Education Committee for discussion and review in order to coordinate programs and educational opportunities.

And, thanks to Stephen Greenberg from the Historical Division of the National Library of Medicine, who will be our local arrangements chair for the meeting in Bethesda in the year 2000. Stephen has agreed to do this despite the fact that he is working on local arrangements on a broader scale with Elizabeth Fee, AAHM Local Arrangements Chair.

As always, I am open to anyone who would like to participate in the activities of the organization. Please feel free to contact me with ideas, or to volunteer for a project or the annual meeting. It is fun and rewarding to become involved and we look forward to your participation. Keep watching for news about our meeting in New Brunswick.

Elaine Challacombe

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ALHHS LUNCH-TIME PROPOSAL

PRIMARY RESOURCES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH POLICY

Proposal for a Lunch-time Roundtable Workshop sponsored by The Archivist and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences (ALHHS) for the American Association for the History of Medicine (AAHM) - 1999 Annual Meeting, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Primary resources can be a powerful tool to effect change and the archivists and librarians responsible for these materials and the historians who use them can be the catalysts necessary to transform public opinion and revise policy. Nowhere is this truer than in issues concerning the public's health. This roundtable workshop focuses on recent health policy events where the use and availability of primary resources helped produce dramatic changes in public opinion and influenced the formulation of government policies. Archivists, historians, and policy makers will describe their roles in these recent events, discuss issues surrounding the availability of these primary resources, and methods and formats in which archivists and librarians can foster access to sensitive information relevant to contemporary issues. The important role memory plays in not letting these events fade from the nation's collective conscience and its impact on the development of health policy will also be addressed. On 16 May, 1997, President Clinton offered an apology to the survivors of the infamous Tuskegee Syphilis Study and, using the power of his office, set in motion the reforms and initiatives required to turn the shameful legacy of Tuskegee into something positive and of long-lasting benefit to future generations. One presenter organized the 1994 symposium which was the catalyst for establishing the Tuskegee Syphilis Study Legacy Committee, which called for the Presidential apology. Radiation research conducted on humans by the Department of Energy and its predecessors during the Cold War years also came under scrutiny and entered the arena of governmental reform and public opinion. One presenter was a member of and historian for the Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments (ACHRE), appointed by President Clinton in January 1994, whose findings resulted in an apology delivered by President Clinton. One presenter was a key participant in the FDA's investigation of smoking and the tobacco industry, which continues to make news. The FDA played a pivotal role in making the public aware of health

issues concerning tobacco. The workshop moderator will address the issues raised when a working archivist is faced with investigators tracking down primary resources to develop policy.



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NEWS FROM HMD

By Elizabeth Fee
Chief, History of Medicine Division

The History of Medicine Division currently has 20 full time staff, working with the assistance of 10 contractors, 8 students, and several volunteers and visiting scholars. Two recent additions to the staff are Jan Lazarus, who returns after several years to work with HISTLINE as a library technician and to assist in cataloging, and Michele Aleibar, a clerk-typist, juggler of multiple tasks, and a very cheerful presence. We will miss two HMD staff members who are leaving HMD for new positions: Sarah Richards, who is joining the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) as senior program analyst for the Bureau of Health Professions, and David Vecchioli, who is joining the National Park Service as Archivist of the Morristown National Historical Park in Morristown, New Jersey. We will soon be starting job searches for staff members skilled in prints, photographs, and film collections and for a reference and collection access technician.

Digital Archives Program

Three NIH scientists who received the Nobel Prize in Medicine: Drs. Julius Axelrod, Christian Anfinsen, and Martin Rodbell, are donating their manuscript collections to the National Library of Medicine. The Library has also received selected manuscripts from Nobel Laureate Dr. Joshua Lederberg of Rockefeller University. Former NIH Director, Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson donated additional manuscripts to his collection of papers already at NLM. Taken as a whole, these valuable collections provide unique documentation on the history of post-World War II science, and more specifically on the history of biomedical research and discovery at the National Institutes of Health. The papers also offer insights into the everyday world of scientists - their families, friendships, and communities at home and overseas. These collections form the core of the Library's newly established Digital Archives Program, and will be organized, cataloged, and digitized for access on the World Wide Web.

Historical AV, Prints & Photographs: Acquisitions

The History of Medicine Division received 46 videocassettes from the Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Medical Society of interviews with leaders in American medicine, including Drs. Robert Petersdorf, David E. Rogers, Joseph E. Murray, C. Everett Koop, and George T. Harrell, among others. HMD also accepted 49 still images: 2 posters donated by the National Institute on Drug Abuse; 29 health posters on Parkinson's disease, cancer, influenza, AIDS, hepatitis, etc. donated by William Helfand; 12 oil paintings, some showing the Public Health Service activities, others depicting important NIH administrators donated by Dr. Ruth Kirschstein; 2 purchased posters, one produced by the Council of War Sanitation, Catalunya and one with instructions for preventing illness from gases promulgated by the war, and an American Red Cross sticker among other items.

Print Collections: Acquisitions

Among the most important of the 44 monographs acquired this quarter are:

Commentaires Tres Excellens de l'Hystoire des Plantes (Paris, 1549), the first edition in French of Leonhart Fuchs' great herbal *De Historia Stirpium* which was printed in 1542.

Kreuterbüch Contrafeyt... (Frankfurt, 1546), the first folio edition of this compilation herbal based primarily on the text of Otto Brunfels' herbal, but with additional material on the distillation of each of the plant essences taken from Brunschwig's work.

Nachala Obshchei Voennopolevoi Khirurgii (Dresden, 1865-1866), the rare first edition in Russian of Nicolai Pirogov's major treatise on military surgery, *Grundzüge der allgemeinen Kriegschirurgie* (Leipzig, 1864). Pirogov is considered the founder of modern Russian surgery.

Exhibition Program

With visiting curators Robert Aronowitz and Carla Keirns, the exhibition program team is working on *Breath of Life*, which is scheduled to open to the public in March 1999. The exhibition examines asthma's changing definitions, explanations, and treatments, and examines cultural influences on the understanding and experience of asthma. The exhibition will feature biographies of noted historical figures, contemporary celebrities, and "local heroes" who had or have asthma. The exhibition team is collaborating with Sheldon Cohen, widely recognized scientist and historian, to develop the historical biographies — many of which are drawn from Dr. Cohen's publications and forthcoming books.

The exhibition project team is also collaborating with the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to develop the exhibition and related public programs, including an online exhibition and traveling exhibition.

Frankenstein: Penetrating the Secrets of Nature has been extended through November 30, 1998.

David Vecchioli's exhibit, *William Blake at the National Library of Medicine* was presented as a poster session at the annual meeting of the Medical Library Association. Brochures of this and other exhibitions are available on request.

Carol Clausen and Marion Hunt are planning an exhibition on Elizabeth Blackwell, to coincide with the 150th anniversary of her graduation from medical school (1999) and to celebrate 150 years of women's accomplishments in the medical profession.

Presentations

At the March 19th Washington Seminar on American History and Culture, Phil Teigen presented a seminar on "Dogs, Dollars, and Horse Sense: Harvard University and Human-Animal Conflict in Massachusetts after the Civil War."

Stephen Greenberg presented a paper at the annual meeting of the Ohio Academy for Medical History in Columbus, Ohio, in March 20-22. His paper was entitled "Buried within the Walls: The Printing Press and Public Health in London, 1603."

Recent Publications

Elizabeth Fee and Theodore M. Brown, editors, *Conflict and Controversy: From Medical Care Policy to the Politics of Environmental Health* (Washington, DC: American Public Health Association, 1998), reprint series, #2.

Phil Teigen, reviews of Tony Hunt *Anglo-Norman Medicine, II: Shorter Treatises in Pharmacy in History*, 1997, 39:160-61; of Charles S. Bryan, *Osler: Inspirations from a Great Physician*, in *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, 1998, 53:87-88; and William Turner, *A New Herball in Pharmacy in History*, 1997, 39:83-84.

Elizabeth Fee and Mary E. Garofalo, "The Newer Nightingales," a review of *Life Support: Three Nurses on the Front Lines in Health Affairs*, 1998, 17: 261-262.

Carol Clausen, "Ethicist Explores Nazi Medical Abuses," *The NIH Record*, June 16, 1998

Other Professional Activities

Elizabeth Fee attended an Editorial Board meeting of the *American Journal of Public Health* and was appointed chair of the Associate/Contributing Editor Roles and Responsibilities Committee.

Phil Teigen was appointed chair of the William H. Welch Medal Committee of the American Association for the History of Medicine.

Stephen Greenberg was appointed chair of the nominating committee for Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences.

Anne Whitaker arranged a meeting at NLM for the Washington Rare Book Group. The meeting, in the Natcher Conference Center, was followed by a tour of the Frankenstein exhibit.

On February 28, the Chesapeake Chapter of the American Printing History Association met in HMD, where Anne Whitaker gave a presentation on the Philadelphia publishing house, Lea and Febiger, founded by Mathew Carey in the 18th century, and displayed samples of the firm's output from the 1790s to World War I. The group then toured the Frankenstein exhibit.

Anne Whitaker gave Incunabula Room presentations to students from the National Cathedral School and the Muslim Community School and a tour of the Frankenstein exhibit for members of the LSTRC group.

AT AUCTION

November 5 at 10:30 a.m.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

The New York Academy of Medicine

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS IN THE ACADEMY LIBRARY

The New York Academy of Medicine is pleased to announce that Chandak Sengoopta of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine has been designated the 1998 Paul A. Klemperer Fellow in Medical History.

Dr. Sengoopta earned his M.B.B.S. and M.D. (Psychiatry) at the University of Calcutta, his M.A. in History and Philosophy of Science and Technology at Cornell University, and his Ph.D. in the History of Science, Medicine, and Technology at the Johns Hopkins University. His Ph.D. dissertation, "Sex, Science, and Self in Imperial Vienna: Otto Weininger and the Meanings of Gender" is a contextual analysis of scientific, medical, and cultural elements in the construction of theories of masculinity and femininity in Weininger's influential philosophical work *Geschlecht und Charakter* (1903).

Dr. Sengoopta's current project, "The Glands of Life: Endocrine Research and the Redefinition of Masculinity and Femininity, 1840-1940," focuses on research done in Great Britain and Central Europe in order to demonstrate that until the isolation and synthesis of sex hormones, there was no one dominant model of sex gland research. In his fellowship application he noted:

"Large sections of the project would be devoted to the work of the Viennese physiologist Eugen Steinach (1861-1944), whose innovative but short-lived procedures for the rejuvenation of aging males and the "cure" of human homosexuality were related, on

the one hand, to his particular vision of experimental biology and to pervasive cultural concerns over masculinity on the other. Much of my analysis of Steinach's ideas, practices, and modus operandi will be based on data only obtainable from Steinach's voluminous correspondence with Dr. Harry Benjamin, which is held by the New York Academy of Medicine. Since the rest of Steinach's personal papers have perished, this correspondence is of unique importance for my research."

All three reviews of Dr. Sengoopta's application, prepared by outside reviewers, rated it "highly recommended." We look forward to having important material, uniquely available at the Academy Library, utilized by a scholar of Dr. Sengoopta's qualifications. Dr. Sengoopta was in residence at The New York Academy of Medicine from July 30 to September 3, 1998, and gave a seminar based on his work in the Steinach papers during his final week in New York City.

The Klemperer Fellowship, carrying a cash award of up to \$5000, is offered annually, for historical research utilizing the collections of the New York Academy of Medicine Library. For further information, contact the Historical Collections Department, New York Academy of Medicine, 1216 Fifth Avenue, New York NY 10029. Telephone: 212-822-7314. E-mail: history@nyam.org

THE PAUL KLEMPERER FELLOWSHIP IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

THE AUDREY AND WILLIAM H. HELFAND FELLOWSHIP IN THE MEDICAL HUMANITIES

Each year the New York Academy of Medicine offers the Paul Klemperer Fellowship and the Audrey and William H. Helfand Fellowship to support work in

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history and the humanities as they relate to medicine, the biomedical sciences, and health.

The Klemperer Fellowship supports research using the Academy Library as a historical resource. It is intended specifically for a scholar in residence in the collections of the Academy Library.

The Helfand Fellowship more broadly supports work in the humanities, including both creative projects dealing with health and the medical enterprise, and scholarly research in a humanistic discipline as applied to medicine and health. Although residence is not obligatory, preference in the selection process will be given applicants whose projects require use of the resources of the Academy Library and who plan to spend time at the Academy.

The Academy maintains one of the largest medical libraries in the United States with a collection of more than 700,000 volumes, 275,000 portraits and illustrations, and 183,000 pamphlets. The Historical Collections Department contains 50,000 volumes in the history of medicine, science and other health-related disciplines. Of these, rare materials dating from 1700 B.C. to the nineteenth century number approximately 32,000 volumes. Especially well represented are medical Americana and classic works in the history of Western European medicine and public health. Primary source materials include more than 2,000 manuscripts, most notably the Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus, along with photographs and medical artifacts. Secondary sources include an extensive history of medicine reference collection and 95 current journal subscriptions in the history of the health sciences. Besides the Academy's own archives, the collection also houses the archives of many health-related institutions and organizations, which serve as a primary resource for the history of health administration, public health, medical education, and medical practice in New York.

The New York Academy of Medicine is a not-for-profit educational institution established in 1847 to enhance the health of the public. With its membership of 2,700 leading practitioners, medical researchers, administrators, health sciences educators and other health care professionals, the Academy is a leader in addressing issues important to health in the United States, especially problems associated with urban environments. In-house program staff engage in research and service work in such areas as epidemiology, health policy, public health, bioethics,

school health, history of medicine and the medical humanities. Staff seminars and other occasions to meet and discuss work sustain an active intellectual life at the Academy.

The Helfand Fellowship and the Klemperer Fellowship each provide stipends of up to \$5,000 to support travel, lodging and incidental expenses for a flexible period between June 1, 1999 and December 31, 1999. Besides completing research or a creative project, each Fellow will be expected to make a presentation at the Academy and submit a final report on the project. We invite applications from anyone — regardless of citizenship, academic discipline, or academic status — who wishes to use the Academy's collections for historical research or for a scholarly or creative project in the medical humanities. Preference will be given to (1) those who show the need to use resources that are uniquely available at the Academy, and (2) scholars or creative artists in the early stages of their careers.

Applicants may compete for either the Klemperer or the Helfand Fellowship, but not both. These fellowships are awarded directly to the individual applicant and not to the institution where he or she may normally be employed. None of the fellowship money is to be used for institutional overhead.

Applications must be received by the Academy by February 1, 1999; candidates will be informed of the results by May 15, 1999.

Requests for application forms or further information should be addressed to: Office of the Associate Librarian for Historical Collections and Programs, New York Academy of Medicine, 1216 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10029. E-mail: history@nyam.org. Telephone: 212-822-7314.

National Institutes of Health

DEWITT STETTEN, JR., MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP IN THE HISTORY OF TWENTIETH-CENTURY BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

The DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Museum of Medical Research at the National Institutes of Health invites applications for the Stetten Memorial Fellowship in the history of twentieth-century biomedical science and technology. The fellowship supports one year of postdoctoral work for a fellow in residence at the Museum. The

successful applicant will describe a research project that will benefit from interaction with NIH in-house scientists conducting research in the general area of the fellow's interest. The Stetten Fellow will also have access to the collections at the National Library of Medicine, the Library of Congress, the National Archives and Records Administration, and other repositories in the Washington, D.C., area. The deadline for receipt of applications is 5:00 p.m. EST, December 15, 1998.

Information and an application form may be obtained by writing to:

Stetten Fellowship
DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Museum of Medical Research
Building 31 Room 2B09 MSC 2092
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, MD 20892-2092

or by downloading the application materials from the Museum's Web site:

<http://www.nih.gov/od/museum/grants/>

**National Institutes of Health
DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Museum of Medical Research**

JOHN J. PISANO TRAVEL GRANTS

The John J. Pisano Travel Grants are administered through the DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Museum of Medical Research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to support travel costs to Bethesda, Maryland, for the purpose of historical research relating to the NIH intramural programs. One or two grants each year will be made at the level of \$1,500 for United States residents and \$2,000 for recipients who reside outside the United States. The deadline for applications is 5:00 p.m. EST, 31 March 1999.

More information about the awards may be obtained by writing to:

John J. Pisano Travel Grants
Building 31 Room 2B09 MSC 2092
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, MD 20892-2092

or by consulting the Museum's Web site: <http://www.nih.gov/od/museum/grants/>

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The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, University of Virginia

1998/99 HISTORY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES LECTURE SERIES

Wednesday, 30 September 1998, 5 to 6 p.m.
Jordan Hall Conference Center Auditorium
MICHAEL BLISS, PhD University of Toronto
"Discovering the Insulin Documents: An Archival Adventure." Dr. Bliss wrote *The Discovery of Insulin* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982) and *Banting: A Biography* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart Limited, 1984). The film, *Glory Enough for All: The Discovery of Insulin* (Canada: Gemstone Productions, with Primedia Productions, 1988), is based on Dr. Bliss's books.

Wednesday, 11 November 1998, 5 to 6 p.m.
Jordan Hall Conference Center Auditorium
ALFRED W. CROSBY, PhD University of Texas at Austin
"Epidemiological Imperialism: The Role of Infectious Disease in European Expansion." Dr. Crosby wrote *The Columbian Exchange: Biological and Cultural Consequences of 1492* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing Co., 1972) and *Germs, Seeds & Animals: Studies in Ecological History* (Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, 1994). He also wrote *Epidemic and Peace, 1918* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1976), which was reprinted with a new preface as *America's Forgotten Pandemic: The Influenza of 1918* (Cambridge [England]; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1989).

Wednesday, 10 March 1999, 5 to 6 p.m.
Jordan Hall Conference Center Auditorium
MICHAEL MCVAUGH, PhD
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
"Cataracts and Hernias: Aspects of Surgical Practice in the Fourteenth Century." Dr. McVaugh wrote *Medicine before the Plague: Practitioners and their Patients in the Crown of Aragon, 1285-1345* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1993) and *Medical Licensing and Learning in Fourteenth-Century Valencia* (Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 1989). He has also published many other books and articles on the history of medicine, medieval history, and the history of science

Wednesday, 28 April 1999, 5 to 6 p.m.
Camp Heart Center Auditorium
ROBERT M. CAREY, MD, and ARCHIBALD CRAIGE, ESQ
University of Virginia School of Medicine
"Dr. John Lederer and Early American Exploration"
Third Annual Kenneth R. Crispell Memorial History Lecture

All lectures are open to the public and will be held in the locations indicated rather than in The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library's Wilhelm Moll Rare Book and Medical History Room due to Library construction and renovation. In addition to their presentations for the 1998/99 History of the Health Sciences Lecture Series Drs. Bliss, Crosby, and McVaugh will also be presenting talks for Medical Center Hours on 30 September 1998, 11 November

1998, and 10 March 1999 respectively. Medical Center Hours are held in Jordan Hall Conference Center Auditorium, 12:30 to 1:30 p.m.

The History of the Health Sciences Lecture Series is sponsored each year by The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library and the University of Virginia School of Medicine Continuing Medical Education Program as an educational service for the University of Virginia Health Sciences Center and interested citizens in the community. The Library hopes that the speakers and topics selected will promote a greater understanding of the historical and philosophical underpinnings of today's health care disciplines.

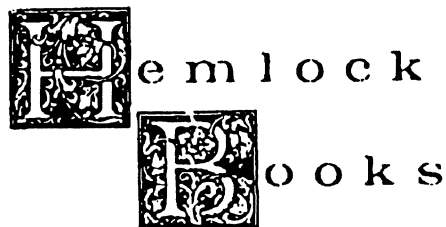
The generous support of friends, faculty, and alumni of the University of Virginia Health Sciences Center provide funding for the Lecture Series.

To be added to the History of the Health Sciences Lecture Series mailing list, please contact Joan Echtenkamp Klein, assistant director for Historical Collections and Services, The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, #234, University of Virginia Health Sciences Center, Charlottesville VA 22908; or by telephone at (804) 924-0052; fax at (804) 924-0379; e-mail at jre@virginia.edu. Information about Historical Collections and Services programs, including exhibits and lectures, may be found by visiting <http://www.med.virginia.edu/hs-library/historical/>

The University of Virginia School of Medicine is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education to sponsor continuing medical education for physicians. The University of Virginia School of Medicine designates this educational activity for one hour in category 1 credit towards the AMA Physician's Recognition Award. Each physician should claim only those hours of credit that he/she actually spent in the educational activity.

Bakken Visiting Research Fellowships

The Bakken Library and Museum in Minneapolis offers visiting research fellowships for the purpose of facilitating research in its collection of books, journals, manuscripts, prints, and instruments. The focus of the Bakken's collections is on the history of electricity and magnetism and their applications in the life sciences and medicine. Related materials include mesmerism and animal magnetism, 19th century ephemera concerning alternative electromedical



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therapies, miscellaneous scientists' letters, and trade catalogues. The instruments include electrostatic generators, magneto-electric generators, induction coils, physiological instruments, recording devices, and accessories.

The fellowship is a maximum of \$1,300 and is to be used for travel, subsistence, and other direct costs of conducting research at The Bakken. The minimum period of residence is one week. The grants are open to all researchers. The application deadline for 1999 is March 1, 1999. For further information, please contact:

David J. Rhee, Executive Director
The Bakken Library and Museum
3537 Zenith Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55416 USA
Phone (612) 927-6508
Fax (612) 927-7265

A.C. Long Health Sciences Library, Columbia University

The William J. Gies Foundation has awarded \$10,000 to Archives and Special Collections at Columbia University's A.C. Long Health Sciences Library for the conservation of selected volumes in their holdings relating to the history of dentistry. The department has many of the landmarks of dental literature including the first English translation of Ambroise Paré's *Works* (1634), Pierre Fauchard's *Le Chirurgien Dentiste* (2nd ed., 1746), John Hunter's *Natural*

History of the Human Teeth (1771) and Antonio Campani's *Odontologia* (1786), said to be the first dental work in Italian.

The William J. Gies Foundation, named after the eminent dental educator who was one of the founders of Columbia's School of Dental and Oral Surgery, is dedicated to the promotion of dental education.

Texas A&M University Health Sciences Center

The Newsletter *Société Internationale d'Histoire des Sciences et de la Philosophie Arabes et Islamiques / International Society for the History of Arabic and Islamic Science and Philosophy* can now be accessed at the Web site <http://hsc.tamu.edu/humanity/newsletter/index.html>. The electronic version is a companion to, not a replacement of the printed Newsletter. The hard copy will continue to be mailed in February, June, and October.

For further information please contact G.A. Russell, editor, at: garussell@tamu.edu.

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

COLLECTIONS SUPERVISOR

Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology
Park Ridge, Illinois

ARCHIVES AND MUSEUM

The Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology (WLM), an affiliate institution of the American Society of Anesthesiologists, is seeking an individual with training in archival management and museum registration to fill the position of Collections Supervisor. The successful candidate will devote full-time to organize and maintain the extensive archive and museum collections consistent with established standards of the archive and museum management communities.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Under the direction of the Librarian, and in conjunction with the WLM Board of Trustees, the Collections Supervisor carries out assignments to serve physicians, researchers,



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trustees, fellow employees of the parent organization and the public. This staff member will initiate an inventory of the museum and archive collections, which include museum artifacts, print and written media, sound recordings, video cassettes and films, and art and photographic images. Subsequent stages of work will involve acquisition, restoration, preservation, cataloging/registration, safe storage and efficient retrieval of the collections. In due course, standard procedures in processing and registering the collections will be developed. This individual will also assist in developing displays and exhibits.

QUALIFICATIONS

The successful Collections Supervisor candidate should have a degree in archival management and training in museum registry, with strong background in current computer software application systems for archival and museum management and communication. This position also requires strong communication and organizational skills and the ability to plan, conduct and evaluate appropriate programs and projects related to the archives and the museum.

SALARY AND APPLICATION DEADLINE

Salary commensurate with experience and qualifications. Applications will be received until position is filled. Prospective candidates may apply by letter with curriculum vitae to: Librarian, Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology, 520 N. Northwest Highway, Park Ridge, IL 60068-2573.

ON THE WEB

Lisa A. Mix

Eskind Biomedical Library, Vanderbilt University
<http://www.mc.Vanderbilt.Edu/biolib/>

The Eskind Biomedical Library serves the Vanderbilt University Medical Center <http://www.mc.Vanderbilt.Edu/> in Nashville, Tennessee. Vanderbilt's Web pages share an overall consistency of design, making the Web sites user-friendly and easy to navigate. At the top of each page in the Library's Web site is a bar with general Vanderbilt Medical Center links. Each page also features a sidebar of "Related Links" — that is, links related to the current page. The sidebar links remain consistent in each

division's "subsite". (For example, each page in the Historical Collection's area has the same sidebar links.) This sidebar design simulates frames, though I find it much cleaner in appearance (and more importantly, a frames-compatible browser isn't necessary for viewing the pages). Obviously, the two library divisions most of interest to Watermark readers are Historical Collection and Archives, so this column will focus on those Web pages.

Historical Collection

<http://www.mc.vanderbilt.edu/biolib/hc/index.html>

The Historical Collection includes rare and historical books, medical instruments, artworks, and photographs. Subject collection strengths include anatomy, nutrition, nephrology, pediatrics, hypnosis, urology, and Civil War medicine. The Historical Collection's home page features a photograph of a researcher in the library, and uses the sidebar to link users to information about the collections. While this is attractive, it presents no real information up front. Sidebar links include: "Introduction", "Access and Use", "Collections", "Exhibits", "Manuscripts", "Staff", "Comments", and "Acorn" (the catalog for Vanderbilt's Heard Library). The "Introduction" page gives an overview of the Historical Collection, and incorporates links to some of the collections within this description. "Access and Use" provides hours and contact information. It would be more useful to have that information on the first page, rather than making users search for it. The "Collections" listed include: "Antique Medical Instruments", "Nineteenth Century Medical School Dissertations", "Nutrition History", "Patent Medicines", "Pellagra Drawings", and "Photo Gallery: Vanderbilt Medical Center in 1925". Of these, the photo gallery is the most extensive. "Exhibits" include "Journeys of Discovery" and the "Roscoe R. Robinson History of Nephrology Collection". Manuscripts is not listed under "Collections" (although there is a link on the sidebar) but rather is part of the Archives (see below). Curiously, the Manuscripts link takes the reader directly to the manuscripts collection, bypassing the Archives.

Archives

<http://www.mc.Vanderbilt.Edu/biolib/collections/archives.html>

The Archives home page is more user friendly,

presenting contact information and hours on the opening page, along with information on access and use, special services, and general scope and content. The Archives pages uses its sidebar links to connect to other sites within the library and Vanderbilt. The links include: "Eskind Biomedical Library", "EBL Focus Areas", "Manuscript Collection", "Manuscript File Inventory", "Historical Collection" [interesting that the Archives links to Historical Collection, but not vice versa], "VU Special Collections", "Vanderbilt Libraries", "Vanderbilt University", and "Your Comments". "Manuscript Collection" and "Manuscript File Inventory" both link to specific collections in the Archives. Both pages present finding guides, but the short descriptions in the "Manuscript Collection" page do not link to the inventories. The only way to know whether a collection has an inventory is to compare the list of manuscript collections with the list on the Inventory page. "Manuscript Collection" lists 60 collections alphabetically, attractively presented as a table. Those collections that have related photographs in the Historical Collection are marked with a diamond, and there is a link to the photograph collections from the Manuscripts page. Clicking on a collection name takes the reader to a capsule description which includes name, dates, a short biographical note, a brief description of the collection, and a photograph of the individual if available. The Manuscript home page also features samples of 2 manuscript pages, presented as jpegs which the reader can click to enlarge. "Manuscript File Inventory" provides inventories to 50 manuscript collections, described to the file level (certainly an impressive effort!). Each file entry includes the name of the collection and the series, followed by the file title with dates and a brief description if necessary. While the inventories provide just the right amount of information, I find the presentation somewhat confusing. The file entries are arranged by series and listed alphabetically by series title, rather than sequentially according to arrangement; however, this is never explained outright. (At first glance, I wondered why the inventory jumped from box 1 to box 21.) One doesn't get a sense of the overall arrangement scheme of the collections. The Archives Web site also provides a search function, which searches across both the Manuscript Collection descriptions and the File Inventories. A search will bring up collection descriptions or file descriptions — whichever is most relevant. For example, a search

on "Billings" produced the collection level description of the Frederic T. Billings papers, rather than the inventory. A search on "Johns Hopkins" provided a list of file-level descriptions from several different collection inventories. Subject searches are also possible, but the user must match the term exactly. For example, one cannot do a search on "nurs*" to find all material related to nurses or nursing. A search on "nurses" produced 1 hit, while a search on "nursing" produced 16 hits. Overall, both the Historical Collection and the Archives Web sites are most impressive. Both present a substantial amount of information in such a way that it is easy to use and, for the most part, easy to find. The Archives staff is to be commended for their effort of making so many collection descriptions and inventories available to Web users and for providing a way to search for materials across collections. This will be a site to watch for future developments.

OTHER WEB SITES OF INTEREST

Below is a list of Web sites in the health sciences, as well as some sites of general interest. Some of these have been listed before, but the URLs have changed in the meantime. To tell me about a site, E-mail me at lmix@welchgate.welch.jhu.edu.

Arts and Humanities Data Service

<http://ahds.ac.uk/>

Guides to Good Practice

<http://ahds.ac.uk/public/guides.html>

Centre for Psychotherapeutic Studies - Guide to the Internet (psychoanalysis, psychotherapy, psychiatry, neurology, history & philosophy of science, etc.) <http://www.shef.ac.uk/~psysc/guides.html>

Copyright Issues:

Copyright and Fair Use

<http://fairuse.stanford.edu/>

Opposing Copyright Extension

<http://www.public.asu.edu/~dkarjala/>

Delaware Public Archives

<http://www.lib.de.us/archives/>

Digital Futures Coalition

<http://www.dfc.org>

Electronic Texts in the History of Medicine <http://www.med.yale.edu/library/historical/siderits.htm>

Hull University's on-line archival guides, calendars and catalogues <http://www.hull.ac.uk/lib/archives>

Human-Nature.com

<http://www.human-nature.com/>

Lincolnshire history and archives catalogues

<http://www.lincs-archives.com>

The Ohio Electronic Records Committee (ERC)

<http://www.ohiohistory.org/erc/>

The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow <http://www.gla.ac.uk/External/RCPS>

FROM THE 'NET

compiled by Eric v. d. Luft

Advances in Nursing Science is seeking manuscripts concerning the history of nursing for Volume 22:1. The deadline is January 15, 1999; please see the <http://www.nursing.uconn.edu/~plchinn/forth.html> Web site for further details.

(ANES-HIST 10 June 1998)

Dr. Marcia Meldrum, Lecturer in the Department of History at University of California Los Angeles and Co-Director of the History of Pain Project at UCLA, has been awarded the DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Memorial Fellowship in the History of Twentieth-Century Biomedical Research and Technology for 1998-1999 at the National Institutes of Health. The purpose of the fellowship is to encourage historical research and writing about twentieth-century biomedical sciences and technology by a postdoctoral student, at the beginning stages of his/her professional career, with a year's research experience in residence at the DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Museum of Medical Research offices on the NIH campus.

During her fellowship year, Dr. Meldrum will examine the history of intramural pain research at the National Institutes of Health, centering on work conducted in Dr. Ronald Dubner's laboratory at the National Institute of Dental Research from 1965 to 1994 and in the Pain Clinic in the Clinical Research Center from 1983 to 1994. Her research is part of a long term study of the reconceptualization of pain as a research problem in the late twentieth century and the process by which laboratory research is translated into clinical pain management. She will also research pain

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management in cancer, neurology, and mental health.

Two John J. Pisano Travel Grants for historical research about the National Institutes of Health Intramural Program have been awarded for 1998-1999. The Travel Grants, instituted this year, honor the memory of Dr. John J. Pisano, a National Heart, Lung, Blood Institute biochemist, and are funded by the Pisano Fund of the Foundation for the Advancement of Education in the Sciences, Inc. The recipients are Carla C. Keirns, an M.D./Ph.D. candidate at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and Stephen G. Pemberton, a Ph.D. candidate in the history of medicine at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Ms. Keirns's research will focus on NIH contributions to the understanding of asthma, including National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute work on pulmonary and respiratory aspects, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases work on allergy, immunology, environmental, and climatological aspects, National Institute of Mental Health research on psychological aspects, and National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences work on environmental and climatological aspects of asthma.

Mr. Pemberton's research on the history of hemophilia will focus on National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute and Clinical Center intramural studies of blood transfusion safety, hepatitis transmission, and viral inactivation; NIH research on thrombosis and hemostasis, NHLBI's historical commitment to sickle cell anemia research; and recent NIH intramural work on hydroxyurea.

Dr. Mark Parascandola, the 1997-1998 DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Memorial Fellow, has been awarded a two-year Fellowship in Bioethics at the Department of Clinical Bioethics at the Clinical Center of the National Institutes of Health. The fellowship provides an opportunity to conduct original research in a clinical setting with the guidance of the Department of Clinical Bioethics's senior faculty. Dr. Parascandola's research will focus on patient autonomy and the decision making process in situations where there is substantial uncertainty about risk or prognosis.

(CADUCEUS-L 15 June 1998)

Call for papers: Gendering Library History Conference

This is the first conference to address some of the many issues connected with gender and UK library history. The conference is being organised by Nickianne Moody in Media and Cultural Studies, Liverpool, and John Moores and Evelyn Kerslake in Department of Information and Library Studies, Loughborough University, who both have research interests in this area.

The conference is scheduled for 15th May 1999 and will be held in Liverpool.

We are inviting proposals for papers on any aspect of gender and library history. Please send a 250-word abstract, or requests for further information to either: Nickianne Moody, Media and Culture Studies, Dean Walters Building, St. James Road, Liverpool L1 7BR, Telephone: 0151 231 5028, E-mail: <N.A.Moody@livjm.ac.uk>; or: Evelyn Kerslake, Department of Information and Library Studies, Loughborough University, Loughborough, Leicestershire

Reminder:

Deadline for submission to the
Winter issue of *The Watermark* is
1 December, 1998

LE11 3TU, Telephone: 01509-223079, E-mail:
<e.o.kerslake@lboro.ac.uk>.

(H-LIS 26 June 1998)

If you are in Los Angeles this November for the Society for Neuroscience annual meeting, I highly recommend an outing to the Museum of Jurassic Technology. Couple this with your visit to the opening of UCLA's Gonda (Goldschmied) Neuroscience and Genetics Research Building and the opening of the Neuroscience History Archives & Louise M. Darling Biomedical Library's joint exhibit, "Webb Haymaker's Founders of Neurology: The Exhibits, the Books, and the Collections."

(HISTNEUR-L 3 July 1998)

Society for the Social History of Medicine prize essay competition 1998: extended deadline.

The deadline for the SSHM's 1998 prize essay competition has been extended to 31st December 1998.

This prize is awarded to the best original, unpublished essay in the social history of medicine as judged by the SSHM's assessment panel. The winner will be awarded 200 pounds, and his or her entry may also be published in the journal, *Social History of Medicine*. The competition is open to students and new researchers in the social history of medicine.

Further details and an entry form can be obtained from the membership secretary, David Cantor, the Department of History and Economic History, Manchester Metropolitan University, Geoffrey Manton Building, Rosamond Street West, Manchester M15 6LL, England <d.cantor@mmu.ac.uk or dcantor@fs4.ma.man.ac.uk>; or the Honorary

Secretary Anne Borsay, Department of History,
University of Wales at Lampeter, Ceredigion, SA48
7ED, Wales <anne.borsay@lamp.ac.uk>.
SSHM website: <<http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/~ahzwww/homesshm.htm>>.

(CADUCEUS-L 14 July 1998)

The following information is extracted from the
"News" section of the International Brain Research
Organization's website, at <http://www.ibro.org/cgi-bin/ibro/pr/news_index.cgi> (last updated 5 May
1998).

IBRO offers its members the following fellowships
for 1999:

Three IBRO Research Fellowships for neuroscientists
from developing countries under the age of 45 to work
one year abroad. One INSERM/IBRO Research
Fellowship for a neuroscientist under the age of 45 to
work one year in France in one of the laboratories
sponsored by INSERM. IBRO/UNESCO Research
Fellowships for neuroscientists under the age of 45 to
work for one year in Hungary or for six months in the
Czech Republic.

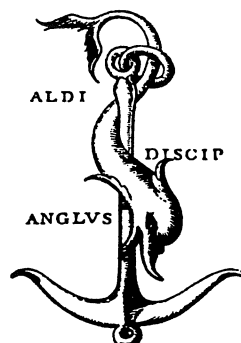
Applications for the above fellowships should be
submitted to the IBRO Secretariat 51 Bd de
Montmorency, 75016 Paris, France no later than
October 15, 1998 and should include the following
documents, no application form is required: a short
curriculum vitae, a short research synopsis, a list of
the applicant's five most important publications, a
letter of acceptance from the receiving institute.

The Society for Neuroscience offers Travel Grants for
experienced neuroscientists from developing countries
for participation at international neuroscience
meetings in 1999. IBRO offers Travel Grants for
neuroscientists under the age of 45 from developing
countries for participation at international neuroscience
meetings in 1999.

Applications for these Travel Grants should be
submitted to the IBRO Secretariat 51 Bd de
Montmorency, 75016 Paris, France no later than
October 15, 1998 and should include the following

ANTIQUARIAN MEDICAL BOOKS

Specialist: Deborah Coltham



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documents, no application form is required: a short
curriculum vitae, meeting to be attended date and
place, a short statement on the importance of the
applicant's attendance at this meeting for his/her
research.

Decisions will be made by the Fellowship Committee
no later than December 31, 1998.

(HISTNEUR-L 14 July 1998)

Bookmark the home page of the International Society
for the History of the Neurosciences (ISHN) at <<http://bri.medsch.ucla.edu/archives/ishnhome.htm>> for
further announcements, as well as links to the
programs and abstracts of previous meetings of the
ISHN and the ISHN/ECHN.

See <<http://bri.medsch.ucla.edu/archives/histneur.htm>>
for instructions on subscribing to HISTNEUR-L: The
History of Neuroscience Internet Forum; HISTNEUR-
L's archives are available via the Web at <<http://bri.medsch.ucla.edu/archives/hnl/msghnl.htm>>. See
<<http://bri.medsch.ucla.edu/archives/listsrvs.htm>> for

information on subscribing to any of the listservs mentioned above.

(ISHM, HISTNEUR-L, and CADUCEUS-L 1 August 1998)

The EAHP/ECHN/ISHN First Announcement and Call for Abstracts <<http://bri.medsch.ucla.edu/archives/call1999.htm>> has links to websites maintained for the ISHN and EAHP, but not the ECHN. Peter Koehler graciously supplied a brief history and description of the ECHN, so that the archived HISTNEUR-L message could be linked to the Announcement and Call.

"The European Club on the History of Neurology (ECHN) had its first meeting in Pavia (Italy) in 1986. It was organized by one of the initiators of the ECHN, the late Renato Boeri, in cooperation with several other European neurologists who have an interest in the history of neuroscience. Meetings of this group have been organized every other year since and many of the participants will remember the meetings we had in Venice/Padua (organized by Fontanari and Zanchin), Annecy (organized by Boucher), Graz (organized by Lechner), Oslo (organized by Stien and Kierulf) and Leiden (combined meeting with the ISHN, organized by Koehler). The ECHN is linked to the World Federation of Neurology Research Group on the History of Neurology, which is one of the groups taking part in the Journal of the History of the Neurosciences."

For more information about the ECHN's activities and membership, contact: Peter J. Koehler, M.D., Ph.D., Department of Neurology, de Wever Hospital, P.O. Box 4446, 6401 CX Heerlen, The Netherlands <pkoeherl@knmg.nl>.

The program (and abstracts) of the Joint Meeting of the International Society for the History of the Neurosciences (ISHN) and the European Club on the History of Neurology (ECHN), held in Leiden in 1997, is available at: <<http://bri.medsch.ucla.edu/archives/ishn1997.htm>>.

(HISTNEUR-L 23 August 1998)

The Anesthesia History Association (U.S.A.) and the History of Anaesthesia Society (Great Britain) are proud to announce the first joint meeting of the two groups to be held in Bristol, England, May 13-15, 1999. A third sponsor is the Society of Anaesthetists of South Western Region (G.B.). 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); 011-44-117-925-1515 (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 FRCA, Honorary Secretary, HAS, Millards, Itchington, Alveston S Glos, Bristol BS35 3TQ, England; 01454 419264 (voice); 01454 281679 (fax).

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

(ANES-HIST 4 August 1998)

Call for abstracts: AHA/HAS joint meeting: May 1999.

The Anesthesia History Association invites the submission of abstracts for papers on its portion of the program (probably 8-10 papers). Presentations should be twenty minutes in length and relate in some way to the history of nitrous oxide anesthesia. Abstracts should be no longer than what can fit on one 8 and 1/2 by 11 sheet of paper. If possible, abstracts should indicate the research problem, sources and odological approach used and may contain no more than ten references. Abstracts may be submitted by mail, fax or email. Disc submission in Word-compatible format is also permitted. All accepted abstracts will be distributed in some form to all meeting registrants. Individuals who wish to organize a paper session around a theme should contact us as soon as possible.

Abstracts should be submitted by January 31, 1999, to: George Bause, M.D., P.O. Box 43100, Cleveland OH 44143; (440) 446-0120 (voice); <gbause@pol.net>.

Submissions and correspondence by fax can be directed to: A.J. Wright, M.L.S., Department of Anesthesiology Library, School of Medicine, University of Alabama at Birmingham; (205) 975-5963 (fax); (205) 934-4696 (voice).

Registration materials for the meeting will be mailed in February, 1999.

(ANES-HIST 21 August 1998)

As part of the millennium celebration at New York Medical College, we are sponsoring an essay contest open to all health professionals, and historians. The topic for the essay is: "Medicine at the Millennium: lessons from the past, planning for the future." Length should be 5,000 words or less. Deadline for submission is 30 June 1999. The author of the best essay will receive a \$2,000 prize. For further information contact Albert B. Lowenfels, Department of Surgery, New York Medical College, Valhalla, NY 10595. Telephone 914 594 4260.

(CADUCEUS-L 6 August 1998)

This is a valuable utility from a venerable institution. Keyword or name searching brings up a list of collections (e.g., "nerv*" retrieves the Frank Henry Pike papers, Warren Sturgis McCulloch papers, and Benjamin Horner Coates's 1823 lecture, "Comments on some of the illustrations derived by Phrenology from Comparative Anatomy"), from which one can go to catalog entries for each collection (with name, title, date range, extent, scope and content note, significant correspondents, etc.). The Manuscripts Guide may also be paged through by main entry (i.e., person, organization, or collector) for those who enjoy the serendipity of browsing (and who doesn't!?).

The American Philosophical Society Library is pleased to announce that its on-line guide to manuscript collections is now available with a keyword search engine. This new feature allows more intensive

searching than the former browse-only on-line guide (which remains available as well).

For those interested, please point your browser to <<http://www.amphilsoc.org>> and follow the links "Library," then "Manuscripts Guide." Your comments and suggestions about the utility of this feature, or improvements, are welcome.

(HISTNEUR-L 15 August 1998)

Workshop Announcement: Science, Medicine, and Technology in the Twentieth Century: What Difference has Feminism Made? Friday and Saturday, October 2-3, 1998, Princeton University. Organized by Angela N.H. Creager and Elizabeth A. Lunbeck, Princeton University, and Londa Schiebinger, Pennsylvania State University.

This workshop invites discussion among scholars working on science, medicine, and technology about how feminism has shaped twentieth-century developments, both historically and historiographically. For example, how have the women's movements of this century affected participation and practice differently in science, technology, and medicine, and how have they informed our historical accounts? Historians have noted how women as consumers have impacted technological developments; is this true in fields of science and medicine as well? How does the role of gender in the construction of knowledge vary in science, medicine, and technology? Contributors have been asked to reflect on the specific effects of feminism on their respective specialties as well as on commonalities across the fields. Papers will be precirculated and read in advance, so that the workshop can be devoted to formal commentary and discussion.

Registration is free of charge but required for all who attend; the deadline for registration is September 18. Registered participants will be provided the full set of papers in advance of the conference and signed up for lunch on Saturday. To register, contact Noeline Hall at <noelina@princeton.edu>. The workshop website is <<http://www.princeton.edu/~history/feminism.htm>> ...

Angela N.H. Creager, Department of History and Program in History of Science, 129 Dickinson Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544-1017; Voice (609) 258-1680; Fax (609) 258-5326; <creager@phoenix.princeton.edu>.

(HISTNEUR-L 25 August 1998)

From time to time, Cesar Moran, the editor of the new bi-monthly *Annals of Diagnostic Pathology*, calls me urgently regarding a need for papers for the "History of Pathology" section of the Annals. So far, and until the October 1998 issue, we have been able to find papers suitable for publication in this section. He now informs me that he urgently needs a paper to be submitted immediately ... My penalty, as the current Section Editor, is that I should provide an article (written by me) to fill critical gaps of penury of articles.

Do you have (or do you know of someone who has) already on hand a paper that is suitable for publication? Please let me know your answer as soon as possible. It is understood that all articles should conform to the editorial requirements of the Annals and will be subjected to peer review. Of course, you can submit your paper anytime to the Annals. This is, however, an "emergency" call.

Henry A. Azar, 1700 Old Oxford Road, Chapel Hill, NC <hazar@email.unc.edu>

(ISHM 26 August 1998)

The American Antiquarian Society announces the competition for the second Mellon Post-Dissertation Fellowship, tenable for a minimum of twelve months during the period June 1, 1999 - August 31, 2000. Scholars who are no more than three years beyond receipt of the doctorate are eligible to apply. The purpose of the fellowship is to provide the recipient with time and resources to extend research and/or to revise the dissertation for publication. Any topic relevant to the Society's library collections and programmatic scope — that is, American history and culture through 1876 — is eligible. Applicants may come from such fields as history, literature, American studies, political science, art history, music history,

and others relating to America in the period of the Society's coverage. The fellow is obliged to give first refusal on the resulting manuscript to a new book series published jointly by Cambridge University Press and AAS.

The twelve-month stipend for this fellowship is \$30,000. The deadline for applications is October 15, 1998. Applicants will be notified of the results of the competition in January 1999.

More information about the American Antiquarian Society, the collections, and details of the fellowship program may be obtained electronically from the Society's gopher <URL = gopher://mark.mwa.org>. An application packet, including full details concerning the Mellon Post-Dissertation Fellowship, must be requested before application is made.

Address inquiries and requests for application materials to: Mellon Post-Dissertation Fellowships, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609-1634. (508) 755-5221; fax (508) 754-9069; E-mail: <cfs@mwa.org>. Please provide a postal address when requesting materials.

(H-LIS 28 August 1998)

Dear Colleagues: At the risk of blatant self advertisement, may I indulge in drawing your attention to a small contribution (for general reading) in medical history I have begun? Some of you remember that about a year ago I was penning a weekly "column" of sorts, "This Week in Medical History." Along the same lines, I have accepted a commission from *The Lancet* to write brief biographical pieces on the Nobel Prize winners in Physiology and Medicine. Space permitting, *The Lancet* will put them on each week.

The pieces are short, mostly intended for the non-scholar, general, reader. As always, my interest is to stimulate the study of medical history for those who generally do not do it! Most often this is a busy doctor or medical student. These 250 word (strictly enforced) pieces have started appearing in the "Dissecting Room" section of the journal under the title "The Nobel Chronicles," the first of which was on July 4th and as I write this note, the 1909 story will be out tomorrow.

My hope is that by the time this century comes to an end, I can cover all of the century-long award winners.

Tonse Raju, M.D.
(CADUCEUS-L 29 August 1998)

Anesthesia History Association, Third Annual Resident Essay Contest, 1999

This award will be presented at the AHA's annual dinner meeting held in conjunction with the American Society of Anesthesiologists October 1999 annual meeting in Dallas, Texas. A 1500-3000 word essay related to the history of anesthesia, pain management or critical care should be submitted to: Doris K. Cope, M.D., Clinical Director of Pain Medicine, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, 5200 Centre Avenue, Suite 415, Pittsburgh, PA 15232 U.S.A.

The entrant must have written the essay either during his/her residency or within one year of completion of residency. Residents in any nation are eligible, but the essay must be submitted in English. The recipient of the Resident Essay Award will receive a \$500.00 honorarium and the manuscript will be presented at the spring 2000 meeting of the Anesthesia History Association and subsequently published in the Bulletin of Anesthesia History.

Entries must be received on or before August 15, 1999.

(ANES-HIST 31 August 1998)

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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 December, 1 March, 1 June, and 1 September.

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.