

# WATERMARK

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

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## THE GREATER WASHINGTON AREA WELCOMES AAHM AND ALHHS TO THE 2000 ANNUAL MEETING

The Local Arrangements Committees are busily preparing to welcome the members of the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences and the American Association for the History of Medicine to Bethesda in May 2000. The AAHM program and registration materials will be mailed in early March and we hope you will be able to attend the meetings.

The AAHM program is rich and varied. Twenty-nine scholarly sessions are planned, including the Presidential Address and a special plenary on "Millennial Perspectives." In addition, there are seven engaging luncheon topics, a program of medical history cartoons, some political satire (The Capitol Steps will entertain us at the banquet), the annual Garrison Lecture, and a medieval reception afterwards at the National Library of Medicine. There are also breakfasts and business meetings, tours and receptions where you can meet old friends and make new ones. And at the book exhibit, you can peruse the rare books and investigate the latest publications.

The conference hotel, the Hyatt Regency Bethesda, is located right over a Metro stop, making it easy to explore Washington's many museums and monuments; one stop north on the Red Line will also take you to the National Library of Medicine. Within a few blocks of the hotel, you can find about 150 restaurants, offering something for virtually every taste. Washington should be beautiful in May; we have

some specialized tours and will be mounting additional materials about places of historical and medical interest on our Web site at <[www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/aahm/2000.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/aahm/2000.html)>.

We look forward to seeing you in Bethesda!

Elizabeth Fee, Chair  
AAHM Local Arrangements Committee

\* \* \*

The annual meeting of ALHHS is hosted by the History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine. The ALHHS Local Arrangements Committee has arranged a stimulating program and exciting tours, coupled with the good food and great camaraderie that we have all grown to expect at these meetings.

The meeting begins with the traditional ALHHS Wednesday night banquet. This year we will meet at the Bethesda Navy Club, located on the grounds of the National Naval Medical Center across the street from NLM. Following a continental breakfast and the business meeting on Thursday morning, the ALHHS program is entitled "Alone Together: Managing History of Medicine Collections in Nonhistorical Environments." Organized by Thomas Horrocks of the Countway Library, the program is also moderated by Tom and the panel includes the following members:

Billie Broaddus (Cincinnati Medical Heritage Center, University of Cincinnati Medical Center); Katharine E.S. Donahue (Louise Darling Biomedical Library, UCLA); Joan Echtenkamp Klein (University of Virginia Health Sciences Library, University of Virginia); Adele Lerner (New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, New York Presbyterian Hospital); and Steven J. Peitzman (MCP Hahnemann University).

In the afternoon, there is a choice of three tours: a "Treasures of HMD" tour at NLM; a behind-the-scenes tour of the History of Medicine Collection at the National Museum of American History (Smithsonian Institution); and a guided tour of the National Museum of Health and Medicine (Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Walter Reed Army Medical Center).

All of us in the greater Washington area are looking forward to your visit. If you have any questions, don't hesitate to contact me by e-mail ([stephen\\_greenberg@nlm.nih.gov](mailto:stephen_greenberg@nlm.nih.gov)) or by phone (301) 435-4995. We hope to see you soon.

Stephen Greenberg, Chair  
ALHHS Local Arrangements Committee

\* \* \*

Editor's note: A brief description of seven library or museum collections in the greater Washington area follows. In addition to the three major institutions mentioned above, several health sciences associations

with headquarters in the Washington area have libraries with historical material.

## THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

The National Library of Medicine (NLM), on the campus of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, is the world's largest medical library. The Library collects materials in all areas of biomedicine and health care, as well as works on biomedical aspects of technology, the humanities, and the physical, life, and social sciences. The collections stand at 5.3 million items—books, journals, technical reports, manuscripts, microfilms, photographs, and images. The Library's collection may be consulted in the reading room or requested on interlibrary loan. NLM is a national resource for all U.S. health sciences libraries through a National Network of Libraries of Medicine.

Housed within the Library is one of the world's finest medical history collections of old and rare medical texts, manuscripts, and incunabula. Collected over many years, the material in the History of Medicine Division (HMD) provides researchers with sources both rare in availability and exhaustive in scope. The holdings of the History of Medicine Division include:

- All book-length material printed before 1914, thousands of later pamphlets and dissertations, and all pre-1871 journals. About 70,000 of these items were printed before 1801, and about 550 before 1501.

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- Ninety early western manuscripts (before 1600) and microfilm copies of about 600 manuscripts held by European libraries.
- Modern manuscripts numbering an estimated 3,100 linear feet, including about 250 oral histories.
- Prints and photographs, including portraits, pictures of institutions, caricatures, genre scenes, and fine graphic art in a variety of media. The collection illustrates social and historical aspects of medicine, and totals approximately 59,000 items.
- Historical audiovisuals, including films, videocassettes, slide-tape programs, film strips, and audiocassettes numbering about 4,000 titles produced between 1917 and 1970.
- A collection of 139 Arabic and Persian medical manuscripts.
- Reprints of more than 1,300 important Chinese medical works, dating from the pre-Han dynastic period.

The History of Medicine Division recently announced three major projects:

Last September a two-year contract was awarded to MCP Hahnemann University for the digitization of the *Index Catalogue of the Surgeon-General's Office*, and on February 24 the rescanned *Images from the History of Medicine* (IHM) became available on the Web <<http://www.ihm.nlm.nih.gov>>. The new images were rescanned directly from archival slides at a high resolution rate.

The third project, *Profiles in Science*, makes the archival collections of prominent twentieth-century biomedical scientists available to the public through digital technology. The collections have been donated to the National Library of Medicine and contain published and unpublished materials, including books, journal volumes, pamphlets, diaries, letters, manuscripts, photographs, audio tapes and other audiovisual materials. *Profiles in Science* can be searched at <<http://profiles.nlm.nih.gov>>.

During the annual meeting, three exhibitions will be on display at NLM: the exhibit on the history of asthma, *Breath of Life*; a smaller exhibit *Classics of*

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*Traditional Chinese Medicine from the National Library of Medicine Collection*, and an exhibit on medieval manuscripts mounted specifically for the annual meeting.

### THE MEDICAL SCIENCES COLLECTION AT THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The first medical artifacts collected by the Smithsonian Institution were acquired in 1876 at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia when the materia medica that had been on display was transferred to the U.S. National Museum. By the end of the nineteenth century

the scope of collecting had expanded to include materials relating to folk medicine, ancient medicine, electricity, bloodletting and surgery. Over the years strong collections have been developed in cardiology, endoscopy, prosthetics, microscopy, ophthalmology, imaging, patent medicine and pharmaceuticals, dentistry and more. The Smithsonian collection is especially rich in prototypes and medical firsts.

The collection at the National Museum of American History is one of the largest assemblages of medical artifacts in the world. For tracking purposes, the collection is divided into four large sections: Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, and Public Health.

Exhibits have provided many opportunities to collect. The first acquisitions in the field of cardiology date from 1922 when two sphygmographs and a sphygmomanometer were acquired for exhibition. Today the collection includes artifacts from the groundbreaking achievements of Claude Beck, George Burch, Michael DeBakey, Adrian Kantrowitz, Denton Cooley, and Charles Hufnagle. The Collection boasts a comprehensive assortment of pacemakers, heart valves, assist devices, and artificial hearts, including the Lindbergh-Carrell perfusion pump; the 1952 Dodrill GMR mechanical heart used for bypassing the heart; William Sewell's heart pump, built from an erector set; and a Jarvik-7 heart pump implanted in 1985, the first device authorized as a bridge to transplantation. In 1998 the Division acquired over two-hundred objects from the pioneer of artificial organs, William J. Kolff.

The ophthalmology collection contains approximately 2500 objects, the majority of which are spectacles dating from the eighteenth century to the present. The remainder of the collection consists of nineteenth- and twentieth-century diagnostic equipment used by both ophthalmologists and optometrists, including sight testing instruments such as Jaeger test type charts, Holmgren's colored wool test for color blindness, a chromatophotometer, perimeters, and pupillometers. Among the unique objects from this corner of the collection are artificial eye-related materials and some of the first modern corneal contact lenses invented by Kevin Touhy.

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The radiology collection is especially rich in objects associated with famous scientists and physicians. In 1956, the Smithsonian acquired one of the first X-ray tubes used by Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen (1845-1923). In 1941, Emil H. Grubbe (1875-1960), a Chicago physician who was among the first to apply X-rays in clinical practice, donated five glass X-ray vacuum tubes, including three designed and patented by him. Induction coils and static machines and the first portable X-ray machine used successfully on a battlefield are also represented in this collection. The Division's most significant radiology acquisition came in 1978, when over 250 objects, related literature, and reference material were donated by the American College of Radiology.

Since the 1970s, emphasis has been on collecting and documenting other imaging modalities. The Division has acquired the 1963 prototype CT scanner built and used by Allan M. Cormack, the first whole-body CT scanner, a prototype MRI built in 1977 by Raymond Damadian, a pioneer in nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, and a 1983 ultrasound, The Acuson 128, a pioneering example of computed sonography.

It was not until the early twentieth century that the Smithsonian began to collect dental objects. The first donation came from the University of Pennsylvania. Much of that material had been part of the Thomas W. Evans Museum of the University's School of Dentistry. The next big donation came in 1960 from the S.S. White Dental Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, one of the country's largest producers of dental implements and equipment.

Three other donations were acquired just prior to the opening of the new American History building in 1964: The 1895 office of Dr. Green Vardiman Black (1836-1915), a pioneer in American operative dentistry and dean of the Dental School of Northwestern University; the office and radiology equipment of Dr. Charles Edmund Kells (1856-1928), a pioneer of dental radiography; and the laboratory workshop and personal memorabilia of Edward H. Angle (1855-1930), who is often considered the "Father of American Orthodontia." These donations were exhibited as period rooms in the new Medical Sciences Hall that opened in 1966.

The pharmacy collection, arguably the largest collection of its kind in the world, contains patent medicines ranging from Allan's compound Extract of Celery to Zoa-Phora: Woman's Friend. There are drawers of pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, contraceptive pills and devices, bandages, toothpastes, vitamins, and syringes. In addition, there are large manufacturing tools and machinery, vaccines, hormones and antibiotics as well as examples of alternative therapies, including homeopathy. Recently the division has acquired a collection of macrobiotic foods from

Michio Kushi, who popularized the macrobiotic diet in the United States.

The Smithsonian holds a small but very important group of artifacts related to public health, including objects from the early Marine Hospital Service. The collection includes the surgical instrument case that belonged to John Maynard Woodworth, the first Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, and a ship's bell used on quarantine ships in the 1890s. Public Health uniforms include the World War I captain's uniform belonging to Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming, who served under five U. S. Presidents from 1920 to 1936, and the uniform worn by Mary Breckinridge, the founder of the frontier Nursing Service in rural Kentucky in 1925.

For the past fifteen years the Division has actively pursued medical history objects from the second half of the twentieth century. Two examples of recent medical technology collected by the Division are three prototypes of the "gene gun"; a DNA transfer system that shoots DNA-coated pellets into host cells; and two prototype polymerase chain reaction (PCR) techniques that multiplies strands of DNA.

Collecting continues in many broad areas of the health field and with many significant acquisitions every year. While the main impetus for collecting has been for exhibition purposes, the artifacts comprise an enormous study collection. The staff of the Medical Sciences Collection are always happy to assist scholars and researchers.

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**Exhibition Opening at  
the National Museum of American History,  
Smithsonian Institution  
13 May through 31 October 2000**

An exhibition entitled *Artificial Anatomy: Papier-Mâché Anatomical Models* highlights the Smithsonian Institution's collection of papier-mâché anatomical models made by Louis Thomas Jérôme Auzoux. The exhibit has two overlapping themes. The first theme concentrates on the history and educational use of papier-mâché anatomical models for the medical community and the general public. The second theme focuses on the construction, conservation, and preservation of the models.

The Frenchman Louis Thomas Jérôme Auzoux (1797-1878) began making papier-mâché models while studying medicine in Paris. Prior to his creation of papier-mâché anatomical models in 1822, wax models were used to teach anatomy. By copying techniques used by doll manufacturers Auzoux was able to create a more stable product and eventually mass produce his models. He became the leading manufacturer of anatomical models in the nineteenth century. Many of the models included in the exhibit were purchased by the Smithsonian's Department of Comparative Anatomy for display at the Columbian Exposition in 1893. The models were used to show museum visitors the inner workings of the human body.



Many of the models in the collection are over one-hundred years old and in need of conservation. The exhibit discusses through text, photographs, and x-radiography the analysis and treatment of several of the models on display. The exhibit was curated by Judy M. Chelnick, Museum Specialist, Division of Science, Medicine & Society, and by Richard Barden, Objects Conservator, both employees of the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution. The museum is located on Constitution Avenue between 12th and 14th Street and is open every day from 10:00 am to 5:30 pm.

Submitted by  
Judy M. Chelnick

**THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HEALTH AND  
MEDICINE**

The National Museum of Health and Medicine was founded as the Army Medical Museum in 1862. Concern over the state of medical and surgical treatment for Union troops led US Army Surgeon General William A. Hammond to establish a research organization that would examine major issues such as dysentery, amputation and the nature of gunshot wounds. Museum doctors eventually produced the *Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion*. The six-volume set attempted to discuss every aspect of military medicine encountered during the Civil War. In fact, a semi-anonymous entry detailing the wounds and treatment of assassinated President Abraham Lincoln was included in the *History* as Museum doctors had performed his autopsy. The *History*, a triumph of medical research that eventually took twenty-three years and over 6,000 pages to complete, weighed fifty-six pounds and apparently cost well over \$100,000. Many of the artifacts, specimens and photographs collected during the war remain in the Museum for use by researchers.

After the war, the Museum expanded its interests to include anthropology, public health, epidemiology, and comparative anatomy as well as other fields. A merger with the Surgeon General's Library (now the National Library of Medicine) in 1883 formalized the



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Army Medical Museum and Library and cemented ties that had existed since the Civil War when Museum doctors ordered books from throughout the world and turned them over to the Library. The two organizations had shared a building since 1866 when they both moved into Ford's Theater after the government purchased it following Lincoln's assassination. The Museum opened its exhibits to the public soon after the move. Arrangements for exchanging specimens were established with the Smithsonian Institution; in the 1880s the Museum moved to a new building on the National Mall near the Smithsonian Castle. Museum doctors also created and staffed the Army Medical School that eventually became the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.

Walter Reed is the most famous curator of the Museum. While heading the Museum, he did research on malaria, typhoid fever and, most successfully, yellow fever. Using Reed's research, W.C. Gorgas was able to control the mosquito population in Panama, thus holding down the death rate for the canal workers. In 1909, curator F.F. Russell developed and tested a vaccine for typhoid fever at the Museum. The two World Wars led the Museum to specialize in pathology and, in 1946, the Army (later Armed Forces) Institute of Pathology was created, subsuming the Museum. In 1968, Joseph Hirshhorn's donation of modern art

led to the movement of the Museum from the Mall to Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Northwest Washington. In 1988, the Museum gained its current name and expanded its focus. Major exhibits now on display explore the history of microscopy, the human body, AIDS, Civil War medicine and Linus Pauling. Five collecting divisions—Otis Historical Archives, Historical Collections, Anatomical Collections, Human Developmental Anatomy Center and Neuroanatomical Collections—continue to preserve and increase the Museum's holdings while making them available for research and scholarship.

The exhibit floor is open daily from 10:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. and admission and programs are free; collecting divisions are open by appointment. Guides to the Museum's collections are available on the Web site at <<http://www.natmedmuse.afip.org>>. The Museum is located at 6900 Georgia Avenue (and Elder Street) NW, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Building 54 Washington, DC 20306-6000. Phone (202) 782-2200.

Submitted by  
Michael G. Rhode

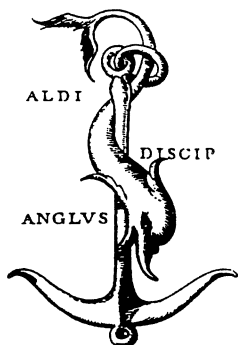
### AMERICAN NURSES ASSOCIATION

The American Nurses Association (ANA) has been dedicated to advancing the profession of nursing and patient care for more than 100 years. The dissemination of healthcare information is important to the profession. The ANA recognizes this importance by maintaining an archive, Central Files, and a Library Information Center (LIC). From its inception, ANA maintained a library and archive with the exception of 1977-1992. The rebirth of the library came in 1992 when ANA moved to Washington, D.C., and hired a full-time Information Specialist, Richard Barry. At that time the library consisted of Central Files (business record/corporate memory) and three boxes of books. Today the LIC has four sections or groupings.

There is the standard library section with references, indexes, dictionaries, PDR, and publications containing nursing statistics. This section has a small book collection. Books are not our focus since much of the staff work is directed toward "what is happening tomorrow" and our journal holdings of about 200 subscriptions receives the bulk of attention. Due to

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limited space, both in physical area and shelf space, we hold anywhere from two to five years of a journal. This depends upon its value to the research needs of the association staff. Old issues and duplicates are sent to the Catholic University School of Nursing Library to complete their collection. This also supports the interlibrary loan agreement that we have with the university.

Archives is another area of the LIC in which a complete collection of the *American Journal of Nursing* (AJN) is shelved. The AJN, begun in 1900, is the official publication of the ANA and the early issues contain the complete reports of conventions, committees, and business meetings. The archives section also contains copies of publications of ANA. The American Nurses Foundation (ANF) Publications Department has oversight for the publication of practice standards and monographs of interest to the nursing community. Publications are on such topics as advanced practice to quality issues as well as workplace issues. The publication catalog can be found at <[www.nursesbooks.org](http://www.nursesbooks.org)>. The final element in the archive section are the State Nurses Association

newsletters. Each of the 53 constituents (50 states, Virgin Islands, Guam, D.C.) produce some type of information publication, from a six-page photocopied newsletter on up to a slick journal, depending on their size and financial abilities.

The legal section contains reference works such as the Code of Federal Law, court decisions, BNA publications related to workplace issues, and labor arbitration decisions. This area is not restricted to lawyers, but available to all staff. The final section of the library is Central Files. This is a separate locked room with movable shelving that contains the corporate business record of the association. Only library staff access materials in Central Files.

The library is open by appointment to researchers who are working on subjects directly related to the ANA. Hours are 9 am to 5 pm. The American Nurses Association is located at 600 Maryland Ave., S.W., Suite 100 West, Washington, DC 20024-2571.

Submitted by  
Richard Barry

## **THE GEORGE AND LEE GRIFFITH RESOURCE LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF CARDIOLOGY**

As part of the American College of Cardiology, the Library was established in October 1977 to provide educational support for the continuing medical education programs held at the Heart House. The Griffith Resource Library is located on the first floor of Heart House, the national headquarters of the American College of Cardiology in Bethesda, Maryland. In addition to a general reading room, the Library contains six individual study rooms, each of which is equipped for the use of audiovisual materials.

The primary users of the Library are the physicians and other health professionals who attend the Learning Center programs. The Library staff also supports the research needs of ACC committees in the process of developing clinical guidelines, position papers, and other ACC-sponsored documents and products.



The current holdings of the Library include approximately 2000 monographs, 150 serials, and 3 newspapers. The emphasis on collection development is to provide current materials which will meet the continuing medical education needs of the practicing cardiovascular specialists. There is a circulating audiovisual collection of approximately 75 titles. Also, all the audiovisual products produced by the college for CME are available for use in the library. There is a special collection of historical documents concerning the history of the American College of Cardiology, and a small collection of historical cardiology monographs. The library is open to the public from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm and is located at 9111 Old Georgetown Road, Bethesda, MD 20814. Phone (301) 897-2683.

Submitted by  
Gwen Crozier Pigman

**THE J. BAY JACOBS, M.D., LIBRARY FOR  
THE HISTORY OF OBSTETRICS AND  
GYNECOLOGY IN AMERICA**

The J. Bay Jacobs, M.D., Library for the History of Obstetrics and Gynecology in America serves as a reference collection for researchers and scholars, a source for oral and written histories of ACOG and its early leaders, and a focal point for the Special Interest Group on the History of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Two fellowships in the history of American obstetrics and gynecology are offered each year.

The collection consists of approximately 3000 books, primarily from the 19th and 20th century, thirty history-related serial titles, and video tapes of oral histories and historical topics. Sample copies of all ACOG publications are kept in the Resources Center. An Archives Initiative has been established for keeping relevant historical documents associated with the college, as well as personal papers of some of its founders.

The library is open to visitors and scholars by appointment and limited reference service is available by telephone or mail. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists is located at 409 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20024. Phone (202) 863-2578.

Submitted by  
Susan Rishworth

**THE JOHN Q. ADAMS CENTER FOR THE  
HISTORY OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY-HEAD  
AND NECK SURGERY**

The American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery Foundation founded its museum and archives in 1990 to preserve the history of otolaryngology-head and neck surgery, promote historical research, and provide educational programs for the profession and the public. In 1996 the History and Archives Department was named The John Q. Adams Center for the History of Otolaryngology-Head

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and Neck Surgery in recognition of the outstanding and long-time support provided to the Foundation by John Q. Adams.

The Adams Center collects and cares for historical materials relating to otolaryngology, assists members and the public with historical research on the specialty and provides exhibits on historical topics. The collections start from 1603, though most items date from 1850 to 1950. The Center currently holds within its museum, library, and archive approximately 2200 artifacts, books, and collections of documents. The collection is composed of historical publications, organizational and personal papers, artwork, and artifacts.

Facilities include an exhibit gallery and a research area open to the public Monday through Friday 9:00 am to 5:00 pm, except Federal holidays. Access to the library and collections in storage is by appointment only. Admission is free. The Adams Center is located within the American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery Foundation at One Prince Street, Alexandria, Virginia. For information, please contact Jenny E. Rozen, Director of the Adams Center at (703) 519-1594 or visit our Web site at <<http://www.entnet.org>>.

Submitted by  
Jenny E. Rozen

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## EX LIBRIS

By Lucretia W. McClure

## ON EXHIBIT

A new exhibit at the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine highlights the history of vaccination. In 2002, the last two remaining stocks of smallpox virus in existence are slated for destruction, and the beginning of the eradication in the United States of this ancient and deadly scourge—the only naturally occurring disease that has been eliminated by human agency—is the subject of the exhibit in the gallery adjoining the Rare Books and Special Collections Department of the Francis A. Countway Library in Boston. *To Slay the Devouring Monster: The Vaccination Experiments of Benjamin Waterhouse* draws upon the rich assortment of materials preserved at the Countway to tell the first chapters of a story that is only now coming to an end.

More than 200 years ago, English physician Edward Jenner (1749-1823) noted that dairymaids who contracted a mild disease known as cowpox through their contact with cows were resistant to smallpox infection. Jenner came to believe that cowpox matter, transmitted from one person to another, could confer immunity against smallpox. In the summer of 1796, using cowpox matter from the arm of a dairymaid, Edward Jenner vaccinated—the word derives from *vacca*, the Latin word for cow—a young boy, James Phelps, who later demonstrated immunity from smallpox. Jenner received many accolades for his work, including an honorary doctorate from Harvard University, and devoted the rest of his life to the cause of vaccination.

Jenner's foremost proponent and disciple in this country was Cambridge physician Benjamin Waterhouse (1754-1846), one of the three members of the first Harvard Medical School faculty. After receiving a copy of Jenner's first publication on his vaccination work, Waterhouse was quick to see the value and possibilities of widespread inoculation with cowpox matter as a safe preventive against the ravages of smallpox—the disease referred to as "the devouring monster." He published a short notice of Jenner's

work, and the two physicians soon became correspondents and friends. Jenner sent to Waterhouse some specimens of thread impregnated with the vaccine matter, and so confident was Waterhouse of the safety and benefit of the procedure that, on July 8, 1800, he used the matter to vaccinate his five-year-old son, Daniel, and a household servant, Samuel Carter. Vaccinations of three more Waterhouse children and another servant soon followed “to convince the faithless, and silence the mischievous.” The children’s immunity to smallpox was successfully tested later that summer, the Waterhouse experiments proving the validity of Jenner’s work—work that now is nearing completion.

This year marks the 200th anniversary of the Waterhouse vaccination experiments, and the Countway’s Rare Books and Special Collections Department has mounted a display of unusual treasures—many gifts from members of the Waterhouse family—to document and celebrate this milestone in the history of American public health. Highlights of the exhibit include signed first editions of Jenner and Waterhouse publications; a selection of Waterhouse manuscripts and letters; engravings; watercolors and an oil portrait; the Waterhouse family Bible recording the vaccinations of the children in 1800; and some unusual artifacts—including a lock of Edward Jenner’s hair and a china tea service commissioned by Benjamin Waterhouse to commemorate his efforts. *To Slay the Devouring Monster: The Vaccination Experiments of Benjamin Waterhouse* will be on display from February through August 31, 2000.

For further information, contact Jack Eckert, Reference Librarian, (617) 432-6207 or mailto: jack\_eckert@hms.harvard.edu.

\* \* \*

Another exhibit recently mounted is *Gaspare Tagliacozzi and the Birth of Plastic Surgery, 1599-1999: An Exhibition of Items from the Jerome P. Webster Library of Plastic Surgery* at Columbia University’s Augustus C. Long Health Sciences Library in New York. The display of books, prints,

maps, photographs and other materials from the Webster Library commemorates the lives of two renowned surgeons, Gaspare Tagliacozzi (1545-1599) and Jerome P. Webster (1888-1974).

Tagliacozzi is best known for his 1597 treatise, *De curtorum chirurgia per insitionem* (On the Surgery of the Mutilated by Grafting), the first published work on plastic surgery. It gives clear, step-by-step instructions on surgical repair of noses, lips, and ear lobes and is lavishly illustrated with some of the most famous images in the history of medicine.

Two of the Webster Library’s seven copies of the first edition of *De curtorum chirurgia* are on display as well as one copy of the very rare pirated edition. The 1598 Frankfurt edition and a copy of the scarce partial English translation of the work, Alexander Read’s *Chirurgorum comes: or the whole practice of chirurgery* (1687), are also included. Another rarity from the Webster Library is the *Record Book of the Pharmacy of St. Paul*, containing the only known signature of Tagliacozzi in the United States.

Jerome P. Webster was the first head of plastic surgery at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and a leader in the profession for more than thirty years. He created the world’s finest library on the history of plastic surgery as an aid to his research on the life of Tagliacozzi. He was the co-author, with librarian and historian Martha Teach Gnudi, of the definitive biography of Tagliacozzi. At his death, Webster’s library contained over 5,500 books, 29,000 reprints, and more than 100,000 photographs relating to the history of plastic surgery. The collection ranges in date from 1490 to the 20th century and, in addition to plastic surgery, includes many of the landmark publications in the history of surgery in general. Since 1976 it has been housed in the Archives and Special Collections at the Long Health Sciences Library.

The exhibit was curated by Stephen Novak, Head of the Archives and Special Collections, and was made possible with the generous financial support of the Department of Surgery. The exhibit runs through April 7, 2000. Access to Long Library is generally limited to members of Columbia University and the New York

Presbyterian Hospital, but those wanting to view the exhibit may call the Archives and Special Collections to arrange admission.

## NEW QUARTERS

In the Spring of 1999 the Bakken Library and Museum in Minneapolis opened its doors after being closed for two years for expansion and renovation. Researchers from the United States and abroad began returning to make use of its collection of books and instruments that document the history of electricity and magnetism and their applications in medicine and the life sciences.

The expansion project added nearly 12,000 square feet to the 13,000 square feet of the existing building, a mansion built in the late 1920s. The new wing houses a reception area and gift shop, two large classrooms, and several exhibit galleries. Separate from the new wing, a new reading room was added to the south end of the original building. The librarian's office/reference room, adjacent to the new reading room, was renovated and rearranged, as was much of the original building. Both the reading room and the library office look out onto the Bakken gardens on one side and Lake Calhoun on the other. At the lower level, a new vault with compact shelving was built for the book collection, and the original vault, completed in 1980, is now devoted entirely to the instrument collection and books that must be stored flat. A dumbwaiter links the new reading room and the book vault. A photocopy machine was acquired for the librarian's office and a face-up scanner was installed in the instrument curator's office, providing more convenient duplication services. These renovations and additions have resulted in

improvements that enhance library and museum access, services, and storage.

\* \* \*

Another move is reported by Joan Echtenkamp Klein. The Historical Collections and Services Department of the Claude Moore Health Sciences Library at the University of Virginia has moved into its new home on the ground floor of the Library and is now open. All materials have been unpacked and shelved and are available for research use. Historical Collections and Services staff members look forward to welcoming visitors to a beautiful new facility.

\* \* \*

Michael Flannery indicates that the historically rich resources of the Cunningham Collection (so named for the classification scheme that bears the name) has been relocated to the third-floor Historical Collections Unit of the Lister Hill Library of the University of Alabama at Birmingham. The collection includes many 19th-century works on medicine and surgery, including some early American imprints. The reorganization will significantly enhance the primary resources available at UAB, thus streamlining and facilitating research for students and scholars.

## RESEARCH OPPORTUNITY

The History of Medicine Associates, an organization created to stimulate interest in the history of the health sciences in Arkansas and to promote the collection of the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences Library's Historical Research Center, is offering a \$1,000 Research Award to an individual interested in preparing a paper on any aspect of Arkansas health sciences.

Individuals should plan to make use of the resources in the Historical Research Center when preparing the paper. The Award may be used for travel, housing, resource materials, and research or secretarial assistance. There is no required application form.



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Applicants should send a proposal summarizing the topic, a proposed budget, and an anticipated completion date to Edwina Walls Mann, Treasurer, History of Medicine Associates, UAMS Library, Slot 586, 4301 W. Markham Street, Little Rock, AR 72205-7199. Deadline for applications is May 31 and the winner will be announced in June.

For further information call (501) 686-6733 or <mailto:MannEdwinaWalls@exchange.uaams.edu>.

## DIGITAL NEWS

The University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey's (UMDNJ) Special Collections is pleased to announce Web access to collection finding aids. A project has been initiated to upload new and revised archival and manuscript finding aids to the department's Web page. Fifteen finding aids are presently linked to their respective sub-divisions— Archives, Manuscripts, or Faculty Collections — on the Special Collections' homepage. The linked finding aids provide end-users with arrangement and description information.

The following record groups and collections are currently linked:

UMDNJ-New Jersey Dental School  
UMDNJ-Graduate School for Biomedical Sciences  
Newark City Hospital  
Harrison S. Martland, M.D. papers  
Samuel Berg, M.D. Collection on Newark City Hospital/Martland Medical Center  
Sigma Xi, Newark Chapter, Records  
Paul H. Fluck, M.D. papers  
Henry H. Kessler, M.D. papers  
North Jersey National Medical Association Records  
Joseph H. Kler, M.D. papers  
Burlington County Medical Society Records  
Essex County Medical Society Records  
United Hospitals Medical Center Records

UMDNJ-Special Collections homepage can be reached at <http://www.umdj.edu/librweb/newarklib/speccoll.htm>

For further information please contact Lois Densky-Wolff, Head of Special Collections, at (973) 972-7830 or <mailto:densky@umdj.edu>.

## GOOD LISTENING

The Francis Clark Wood Institute for the History of Medicine of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia is announcing four History of Medicine seminars for the Spring 2000. The talks are scheduled for noon on Thursdays by four researchers who will discuss their work, based in part on research done at the College.

March 16: Lana Thompson, B.A. (Independent Scholar and Medical Writer) speaking on "Down the Tubes: Images of Women in Printed Medical Illustrations of the Hand-Press Era."

March 23: Scott Martin, Ph.D. (Bowling Green State University) speaking on "Medical Attitudes Toward Gender and Alcohol Use."

March 23: Ann Wilson (Visual Artist) speaking on "Hallucinations and Artists: Revealing the Biological Basis of Imagery."

April 13: George Weisz, Ph.D. (McGill University) speaking on "Rethinking Medical Specialization in Comparative Perspective, 1800-1960."

For further information call Sofie Sereda at (215) 563-3737, ext 232 or <mailto:sereda@collphyphil.org>.

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\* \* \*

From Susan K. Rishworth comes word of two lectures to be presented by two ACOG-ORTHO/McNeil History Fellows at the 48th annual meeting of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in San Francisco in May 2000.

On May 23 Marie Jenkins Schwartz, Ph.D. will speak on "Medical Men and Midwives: Managing Childbirth in the Slave South" and on May 24 Linda V. Walsh, CNM, Ph.D. will present "On the Outside Looking In: Visualizing the Fetus, 1930-1980." A 1937 sound film, *Joseph B. De Lee Introduces the New Low Cervical C-Section Procedure*, will also be shown on May 23.

## NEWS NOTES

The second volume of *Contributions to Arkansas Medical History* is now available. The paperback publication contains History of Medicine Associates Research Award winners' papers from 1988-1992, with topics of health and society in Arkansas, birth control in Arkansas during the 1930s, health care and Arkansas freedmen, Arkansas' nurse-midwife, and medical malpractice in Arkansas in the twentieth century.

The cost of the volume is \$15 plus \$3 for handling and mailing. For volumes 1 and 2, the cost is \$25 plus \$3 for handling and mailing. Orders must be prepaid and checks payable to History of Medicine Associates, c/o Historical Research Center, UAMS Library, Slot 586, 4301 Markham Street, Little Rock, AR 72205-7199.

\* \* \*

Dr. Charles Rosenberg, Bers Professor of the History and Sociology of Science at the University of Pennsylvania, has been named the Ireland Distinguished Visiting Scholar at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. Dr. Rosenberg will be

visiting the campus, including the Historical Collections of Lister Hill Library, March 27-30, 2000.

\* \* \*

Dr. Arnold Diethelm gave the 21st Reynolds Lecture on "Early Experiences in Renal Transplantation: David, Joe, Roy, and Tom," at the Lister Hill Library, University of Alabama at Birmingham on February 11.

\* \* \*

Van B. Afes, Director of the Waldman Library of the New York University School of Dentistry, is the chairperson of the Archives Committee of the New York/New Jersey Chapter of the Medical Library Association. Prior to receiving his MLS, he obtained a degree in History and Archival Management at New York University. The Chapter Archives were reorganized by Carla Tobias, Certified Archivist, the Chapter's consultant. Inquiries may be addressed to Van B. Afes at NYU College of Dentistry, Waldman Library, 345 East 24th Street, New York, NY 10010, or (212) 998-9787 or mailto: AFESVO@library.med.nyu.edu.

## JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

**Chair, Historical Research Center University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences Library  
Little Rock, Arkansas**

The University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences Library and the Historical Research Center are seeking an energetic, creative leader for the position of Chair of the Historical Research Center. The successful candidate will play a vital role in developing and promoting the Historical Research Center through traditional and innovative means. UAMS' Historical Research Center includes two areas: the historical collections and archives. The HRC contains 8700 plus items—books, manuscripts, and other archival

materials. The focus of the historical collection is classics in the medical sciences, with emphasis on early Arkansas medicine. The archives is the official repository for UAMS records and records of the history of the medical sciences in Arkansas. The Chair of the Historical Research Center will develop and implement policies for collection development, cataloging, outreach, donor relations, preservation and direction of all aspects of the history friends' group, the History of Medicine Associates. The Chair is responsible for facilitating access to Historical Collections' holding, fostering classroom and research use, and preparing exhibitions and publications.

Required: A graduate degree in library/information science is required. Preferred: training in archival theory and practice, and progressively responsible experience in special collections management (5+ years). Salary: \$35,000 minimum. This is a renewable, tenure track faculty appointment. Full benefits include TIAA-CREF.

The position will be available July 1, 2000. Deadline for submitting applications is April 15. Send letter of application, resume, and the names and addresses of three references to Mary L. Ryan, Director, UAMS Library, Slot 586, 4301 West Markham Street, Little Rock, AR 72205-7199. UAMS is an AA/EO employer.

**HOMEOPATHY 2000:  
REDEDICATION AND CELEBRATION  
A Public Homeopathic Conference**

A scientific conference organized by the American Institute of Homeopathy will be held at the Wyndham Hotel, Washington, DC, June 21-24, 2000. The conference topics include clinical cases, homeopathic dentistry, pharmacy, and research as well as homeopathic history. On June 21 there will be a rededication ceremony of the monument dedicated to the memory of C.F. Samuel Hahnemann. The monument is located at Scott Circle, NW, in Washington, DC. For further information, please contact the American Institute of Homeopathy, 801 N Fairfax Street, Suite 306, Alexandria, VA 22314.

## NEWS FROM HMD

by Elizabeth Fee

### History of Medicine Seminars

David M. Morens, "Death in the Cannibal Islands, 1875: History of an Emerging Infectious Disease," September 22, 1999

Luke Demaitre, "'The Hidden Terrors of the Abdomen': The Viscera in Early Anatomy," October 13, 1999

Allen B. Weisse, "Problems and Pains of American Medical Certification," November 17, 1999

Daniel P. Todes, "Earning a Nobel Prize: Pavlov and Russian Physiology before 1904," December 8, 1999

Miriam C. Meijer, "Early 20th Century Ethics in Practice: Nancy B. Jenison, M.D.," January 12, 2000

Marcia L. Meldrum, "Pain without Cause: The Medical and Cultural Evolution of Causalgia," February 9, 2000

Stephen Greenberg, "Plague, the Printing Press, and Public Health in London," March 8, 2000

Alain Touwaide, "Medieval Transfers of Medical Knowledge in the Mediterranean: Byzantium, Bagdad, Salerno," April 26, 2000

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David H. Serlin, "Reconstructing the 'Hiroshima Maidens': Plastic Surgery in the 1950s," May 2, 2000

### Special Events

Vickie Mays, "Racism, Sexism and Poverty are Hazardous to our Health," African-American History Lecture, March 16, 2000

Sandra Harding, "Women in Science and Medicine: What Difference does it Make?" Women's History Lecture, April 4, 2000

Bert Hansen, "Has the Laboratory Been a Closet? Gay and Lesbian Lives in the History of Science," Gay and Lesbian Awareness Month Lecture, June 15, 2000

For more information, please contact us at [hmdref@nlm.nih.gov](mailto:hmdref@nlm.nih.gov)

### ON THE WEB

By Lisa A. Mix

#### Johns Hopkins Unveils Three New Web Sites!

The Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives <<http://www.med.jhu.edu/medarchives/>> of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions recently made three significant additions to the Archives' Web presence: a catalog of the Personal Papers Collections, a guide to the Adolf Meyer Collection, and a site commemorating the 150th anniversary of William Osler's birth. Since I was part of the team that developed two of these sites, this column will be informative rather than critical, though I certainly invite others to critique these Web sites.

#### Personal Papers Catalog

<http://www.med.jhu.edu/medarchives/ppapers.htm>

The Medical Archives holds over 200 collections of manuscripts and accompanying material. These

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collections include the papers of individuals who have been associated with The Johns Hopkins Health System, The Johns Hopkins Hospital, and the health divisions of The Johns Hopkins University (School of Health Services, School of Hygiene and Public Health, School of Medicine, and School of Nursing). Individuals represented include alumni and former faculty and administrative staff. The personal papers collections provide insight into both the professional and personal lives of these individuals. They are a resource for the study of biomedical scientists and clinical practitioners who have influenced late nineteenth-century and twentieth-century medicine, nursing, and public health.

Documentation found in these collections pertains mainly to careers and professional life, though some personal items are also represented. Materials include correspondence, manuscripts, financial records, research data, clinical documentation, student records, diaries, family memorabilia, scrapbooks, and photographs. Several of the collections include artifacts.



The catalog developed from a need to provide a standard minimum level of information about each of the Archives' personal papers collections. (At this time not every collection is included, though that is the ultimate goal.) Each entry includes basic information about the individual: birth and death dates, dates of affiliation with Johns Hopkins, a biographical sketch, and a portrait; along with information about the collection: date range, volume, and a scope and content note. The intention is to add folder inventories as they become available and Web-ready.

Entries are presented in both HTML and SGML/EAD. The HTML version is the default option, as the majority of the Archives' patrons are likely to use a browser that is not compatible with SGML. However, the EAD version is readily available for those whose browsers can handle it.

**Guide to the Adolf Meyer Collection** <http://www.med.jhu.edu/medarchives/sgml/AMG-D.htm>

The first of the Archives' inventories to go online, the Guide is based on Ruth Leys' *The Adolf Meyer Archive: A Guide to the Collection*, published in 1980. It includes biographical information about Adolf Meyer, a detailed inventory of the collection, and indices of personal and corporate names. The Web version builds upon the published volume, with enhancements that can only be added online. Users can browse through the series, or use either of the indices to jump directly to the material they need.

Adolf Meyer (1866-1950) was an eminent figure in twentieth-century psychiatry. A pioneer in the field of psychobiology, Meyer encouraged study of the biological basis of mental illness. He trained two generations of psychiatrists, elevated modes of diagnosis and treatment, and conducted extensive research in neuroanatomy, neuropathology, and psychiatry. His major contributions include standardizing case histories, reforming care in state asylums, and co-founding the mental hygiene movement.

The Adolf Meyer Collection is a vast resource (417 linear feet) for the study of twentieth-century psychiatry and related fields. The materials document the rise of psychiatry in Europe and the United States,

and at Johns Hopkins in particular. The collection includes extensive professional materials from throughout Meyer's career, such as correspondence, and records of patient care, teaching, and research. There is significant correspondence with major figures in psychiatry and other professions, and with those involved in key movements such as mental hygiene, birth control, and social work. Personal correspondence and diaries are also included.

**Celebrating the Contributions of William Osler**  
<http://www.med.jhu.edu/medarchives/osler/osler150.htm>

This site was prepared in celebration of Osler's 150th birthday. Even though the anniversary year has passed, the site remains a source of information about this venerated figure in the history of medicine. Sections include "Biography", "Bibliography", "Chronology", "Selection of Writings", "The Principles and Practice of Medicine", "Gallery of Images", "The Osler Textbook Room", "Resources-Links", and "150th Anniversary Events".

The site presents a wide array of information about Osler's personal life and his career. The "Biography" presents an overview of Osler's life, while the "Chronology" gives dates of key events, divided into periods (Early Life, Medical Education, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Oxford). The "Bibliography" lists works about Osler and anthologies of Osler's work.

"Selection of Writings" presents excerpts from notable correspondence, and provides searchable text of some of Osler's key (and most quotable) essays. Currently online are *An Alabama Student and Other Biographical Essays*, "The Old Humanities and the New Science", and four essays from *Aequanimitas, And Other Addresses* ("Aequanimitas", "Doctor and Nurse", "The Leaven of Science", and "Books and Men").

The "Image Gallery" is divided into five sections: Osler Portraits, Osler at Work, Osler with Colleagues and Friends, Osler with Family, and Osleriana (which also contains some images of Osler artifacts in the Archives' collection). Scanned examples of Osler's correspondence appear in several sections, most

prominently in "Selection of Writings" and "Principles and Practice of Medicine." "Resources" presents a list of links to other Web sites related to Osler.

These three Web sites are part of the Chesney Archives' ongoing expansion into the online arena. Plans for further additions to the Web site include inventories of selected paper collections, a catalog of institutional records, and (most immediately) a site commemorating William Henry Welch which will include an inventory of the Welch Collection. We urge readers to check the Archives Web site <<http://www.med.jhu.edu/medarchives/>> for new developments.

### **Other Web Sites of Interest**

Remember to E-mail the URLs of interesting Web sites to <[lmix@mail.jhmi.edu](mailto:lmix@mail.jhmi.edu)>.

Ad\*Access (image database of over 7,000 advertisements printed mainly in U.S. newspapers and magazines between 1911 and 1955)  
<http://scriptorium.lib.duke.edu/adaccess/>

African American Pamphlet Collection  
<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aap/>

Alcohol and Temperance History Group  
<http://www.history.ohio-state.edu/athgroup/default.htm>

American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Virtual Museum The John Q. Adams Center for the History of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery  
<http://www.entnet.org/museum/index.html>

Ariadne (UK-based magazine for library and information professionals)  
<http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/>

Archives of Maryland Online  
<http://www.archivesofmaryland.net>

British Society for the History of Science \*new url  
<http://www.bsbs.org.uk>

California Institute of Technology - Archives  
<http://www.caltech.edu/~archives/collections.html>

Central New York Region Digital Collections  
<http://clrc.org/digindex.htm>

Colonial Williamsburg  
<http://www.history.org>

Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts (CCAHA)  
<http://www.ccaha.org>

ECURE: Preservation and Access for Electronic College and University Records  
<http://www.asu.edu/it/events/ecure>

Electronic Recordkeeping Resources  
<http://www.kshs.org/archives/ermlinks/ermlinks.htm>

Electronic Records Projects and Information Sources  
<http://www.indiana.edu/~libarche/other.html>

Federal Judicial Center, History of the Federal Judiciary  
<http://www.fjc.gov>

Phineas Gage Information Page  
<http://www.hbs.deakin.edu.au/gagepage/pgage.htm>

History of Phrenology  
<http://www.jmvanwyhe.freemove.co.uk>

Hospital Records Database (UK)  
<http://hospitalrecords.pro.gov.uk/>

Institute for Image Data Research (University of Northumbria at Newcastle, UK)  
<http://www.unn.ac.uk/iidr/>

Introduction to Archival Organization and Description: Access to Cultural Heritage  
<http://www.schistory.org/getty/>

Athanasius Kircher (1602-1680) correspondence  
<http://galileo.imss.firenze.it/multi/kircher/index.html>

Library of Congress Preservation Digital Reformatting Program  
<http://lcweb.loc.gov/preserv/prd/presdig/presintro.html>

MCP Hahnemann University Archives  
<http://www.mcphu.edu/ofcdev/archives/archives.htm>

The James Madison Project  
<http://www.jamesmadisonproject.org>

Museum of the History of Science, Oxford  
<http://www.mhs.ox.ac.uk/index.htm>

Museums and the Online Archive of California  
<http://www.bampfa.berkeley.edu/moac/>

National Library of Medicine - Profiles in Science  
<http://www.profiles.nlm.nih.gov/>

New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical College - Archives  
<http://lib2.med.cornell.edu/library/archives/aboutarch.html>

Oral History Association  
<http://omega.dickinson.edu/organizations/oha/>

Pennsylvania Hospital Historic Library  
<http://www.pahosp.com/library/body9b.html>

Preservation Section (SAA)  
<http://dlis.gseis.ucla.edu/saapreserv/prindex.htm>

Rete: an electronic mailing list devoted to the history of scientific instruments  
<http://www.mhs.ox.ac.uk/rete/>

South Carolina State Archives - summary guide to the holdings  
<http://www.state.sc.us/scdah/guide/guide.htm>

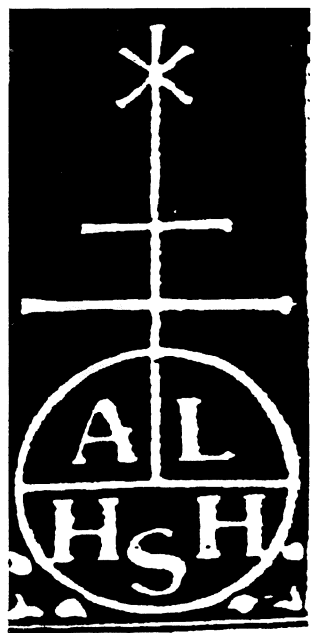
Southern Association for the History of Medicine and Science  
[www.uab.edu/historical/sahms.htm](http://www.uab.edu/historical/sahms.htm)

University of Connecticut, Archives and Special Collections (Thomas J. Dodd Research Center)  
<http://www.lib.uconn.edu/DoddCenter/ASC/ascbroc.html>

University of Oklahoma, History of Science Collections (Bizzell Library)  
<http://www-lib.ou.edu/depts/histsc/index.htm>

Victorian Electronic Records Strategy (Australia)  
<http://www.prov.vic.gov.au/vers/>

Weill Medical College of Cornell University  
<http://www.med.cornell.edu/>



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Membership information may be obtained from Stephen C. Wagner, ALHHS Secretary-Treasurer, Department of Philosophy, University of Oklahoma, 455 West Lindsey Street, Room 605, Norman, OK 73019-2006; (405) 325-6324 or (405) 325-1830; FAX: (405) 325-2660; E-MAIL: [swagner@ou.edu](mailto:swagner@ou.edu)

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

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