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Charleston Welcomes AAHM and ALHHS to the 2001 Annual Meeting

By Jane M. Brown

The Annual meetings of AAHM and ALHHS are scheduled to be held in Charleston, South Carolina, from April 18 through April 22, 2001. Charleston, curled up in the pointed toe of a slim southern peninsula, is a cosmopolitan city. Bolstered by a proud if tumultuous past, she is a city that makes use of the rivers flowing past her, that knows the value of her excellent natural harbor and is aware of her place in business and industry. The natural deep harbor where the Ashley and Cooper Rivers join "to form the Atlantic Ocean" was one of the major attractions for the English to settle here in 1670.

Charleston prospered from the cultivation of rice, cotton, indigo and its port activities. Major fires, an earthquake and some hurricanes, in addition to two wars raging around and within, have failed to demolish the architectural mosaic that is Charleston. The city's history, despite the frenzy of numerous "acts of God," can be read in orderly fashion in the enduring buildings, both public and private, examples of important periods of architecture,

saved, not only for study, but for actual use. But, to get a taste of the city and find it good, one must arise

early and set out on foot, peer through wrought-iron gates set in high garden walls, be enchanted by the fragrance of the tea olive and dazzled by the vermilion of a pomegranate bloom. The tall, thin houses lean together, their whispering lost in the rustle of palmetto fronds. The salt air drifts through open windows and settles on polished pine floors. The city is awake and grants serenity to those who will walk over the cobbles of time and know that beauty will remain. For more information on Charleston visit one of these Web sites: [<www.charlestoncvb.com/>](http://www.charlestoncvb.com/) or [<www.charleston.net/charlestoncity/>](http://www.charleston.net/charlestoncity/).

The AAHM and ALHHS meetings are co-hosted by the College of Charleston and the Medical University of South Carolina. The College of Charleston, founded in 1770 and chartered in 1785, is the oldest institution of higher education in the state of South Carolina and the thirteenth oldest in the United States. In 1836, the College became the



first municipal college in the nation when the city of Charleston assumed responsibility for its support. The college was incorporated into the South Carolina State College System in 1970. The student body has grown from about a dozen Charlestonians to approximately 10,000 students from all over South Carolina and elsewhere <<http://www.cofc.edu>>. The Medical College of South Carolina was created by the South Carolina Legislature in December 1823 when authorization for its creation was granted to the Medical Society of South Carolina. While the general assembly supplied authorizing legislation, it supplied no money. Due in part to a dedicated faculty, the school survived through war, earthquake and the Flexner Report. However, following the Flexner Report, the administration applied to the state to become a state institution, which assisted in its survival. The related School of Pharmacy began in 1882 followed closely by the School of Nursing in 1883. The Graduate Studies program followed in 1949 and Dental Medicine came in 1964 after years of talking about establishing such a school. Finally, many subprograms were combined to create the College of Health Professions in 1966 which led to the multiple colleges becoming the Medical University of South Carolina in 1969 <<http://www.musc.edu/>>.

Sights of Interest

The entire peninsula of Charleston forms a living museum and it is recommended to those who are able to walk, stroll or run from the conference hotel (the Westin Francis Marion) south on King Street to the battery and back up an alternate street, either Meeting, Ashley, Rutledge or East Bay.

The Conference Center for the meeting is the Lightsey Conference Center of The College of

Charleston, so the college campus is just across the street. Included on campus is the Bishop Robert Smith House, which was built in 1770 and is used as the residence for the President of the school, and Randolph Hall, built in 1828, which serves as the administration building. Many historic structures serve in other capacities for the college.

Also of interest might be Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island where Colonel William Moultrie repelled the British on June 28, 1776. At that time the fort was named Fort Sullivan. It served as a fortification for Charleston from Revolutionary times through World War II. The present brick fort dates from 1811. It is now a national park. Another national park is Fort Sumter, which is accessible only by boat from the Charleston City Marina. Fort Sumter is built on a shoal and rises from an artificial rock foundation. From Fort Sumter one can get a wonderful panoramic view of the city skyline and the harbor.

You will be coming in the spring when, hopefully, there will be much to enjoy. There are numerous private gardens in the city that can be viewed through the gates. In addition, I can heartily recommend Magnolia Gardens, Middleton Gardens and Cypress Gardens where camellias and azaleas abound.

Several house museums are of special interest to those with architectural interests, including Drayton Hall, the Heyward-Washington House, the Joseph Manigault House, the Aiken-Rhett House, the Edmondston-Alston House, and the Russell House. Charles Towne Landing is the site of the first English settlement in 1670 and later home of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph I. Waring. Dr. Waring was a medical historian, the first director of the Waring Historical Library and an active member of AAHM as well as host for two previous meetings of AAHM in Charleston in 1960 and 1974. The USS Yorktown Museum in Mount Pleasant consists of the World War II aircraft carrier

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and a submarine both of which are open to be toured. The Yorktown, of course, carries more exhibits, but for those who have never been on a submarine, that portion of the museum is an exceptional experience <www.state.sc.us/patpt/>. Other sites of interest are the new City Aquarium, the Karpeles Museum, which is housed in a former church and has rotating document displays that change every three months, and the Medical Leech Museum.

The Medical Leech Museum uses the fascinating medicinal leech to trace the social history of medicine from the days of the barber-surgeon to modern times. Since the pre-Roman period, the surgeon was also the barber and his universal treatment was bloodletting. The oldest items in the collection are Etruscan bronze "leech brooches" from the 19th century B.C. It also contains 17th- to 19th-century caricatures with bloodletting and leeching themes as well as a large collection of 19th-century leech jars and bleeding and barber's bowls from the 17th century. The Medical Leech Museum is housed in the historic Gadsden House built in 1800 by General Christopher Gadsden. The house was also the residence of Dr. Benjamin Bonneau Simons for about 20 years until he died in 1884. Dr. Simons was a Huguenot from Charleston who became known as "the leading surgeon of the South" and was one of the first doctors in America to pioneer Jenner's vaccine against smallpox.

Today, the City of Charleston has expanded far beyond just the peninsula between the two rivers. The population is 100,000, but most statistical information reflects the tri-county area of Charleston, Berkeley and Dorchester Counties, which include, in addition to Charleston, Mount Pleasant, North Charleston, Summerville, and other smaller municipalities in the metropolitan area. The area is home to The Citadel, the College of Charleston, Charleston Southern University, The Medical University of South Carolina, Johnson and Wales University and Trident Technical College as well as the Charleston Air Force Base.

Special Collections in Charleston: (Addresses are not given because most of these institutions would prefer that contact be made prior to visiting.)


Avery Research Center contains a collection of over 3,500 books, pamphlets, dissertations, 150 manuscript collections and audio/video tapes of data relevant to the African-American experience in South Carolina and the low country. The building that the Research

Center occupies was the home of Avery Institute, a school for African-Americans in the early twentieth century. Currently the building and its collection are part of the College of Charleston. Telephone (843) 953-7608 and Web site <www.cofc.edu/~averysc>.

Catholic Diocese of Charleston Archives contain materials, beginning in 1789, representing individuals, agencies, and programs related to the goals of the Church as well as the records of parishes throughout the diocese, parish histories, property records, and photographs. Telephone (843) 724-8372 and Web site <www.catholic-doc.org>.

Charleston County Public Library, South Carolina Room, contains primarily South Carolina history and genealogy with emphasis on the low country. Included are federal and local government records and documents, as well as city directories dating back to 1782, Charleston Yearbooks from 1880 to 1951, and telephone books starting in the 1920s. Telephone (843) 805-6956 and Web site <www.ccpl.org/scr.html>.

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The Charleston Library Society is the third oldest membership library in the United States, founded in 1748 by seventeen young gentlemen of various trades and professions who wished to avail themselves of the latest publications from Great Britain. One of their stated aims was to establish a school so that "their children would not grow up as savages." This aim was realized in the founding of the College of Charleston in 1785. In 1773, the accumulation of natural history artifacts by the Society provided the nucleus of the oldest museum in America, The Charleston Museum. The library was kept in the homes of the elected librarians until 1792 when it was housed on the upper floor of the Statehouse, which at that time was on the corner of Broad and Meeting Streets. In 1835, the building at the corner of Church and Broad Street was purchased and the Society occupied it for 75 years. "Brick" memberships were sold for this purchase and several Charleston families still hold and use these memberships. The present building was built and occupied in 1914. The collections of approximately 100,000 items include Charleston, Civil War, American Revolution, Early 20th century literature, Southeastern Indians, American Jewish history, maps, manuscripts, rare books, pamphlets, microfilm/fiche, early South Carolina newspapers, early periodicals, architecture, horticulture, picture files, clipping files, audios and videos. Telephone (843) 723-9912. No Web page.

The Charleston Museum was created in 1773 from the accumulation of natural historical artifacts put

together by the group who founded the Charleston Library Society. The Charleston Museum Archives collection is especially strong in area photographs, but also contains manuscripts and information on early Charleston naturalists. Telephone (843) 722-1784 and Web site <www.charlestonmuseum.com>.

The Citadel Archives and Museum houses over three hundred collections that pertain to the history of The Citadel or have military significance. The time span is from 1842 to the present. Holdings include personal papers, letters, diaries, reports, minutes, speeches, Citadel publications, photographs, postcards, engravings, films and videotapes. Collections include papers of General Mark W. Clark, General Ellison Capers, as well as cadet diaries and speeches. Telephone (843) 953-6846 and Web site <www.citadel.edu/archivesandmuseum>.

City of Charleston Archives contain the municipal governmental records of the City of Charleston including the Charleston Orphan House. Telephone (843) 724-7301. No Web page.

College of Charleston, Robert Scott Small Library, Special Collections contains 29,174 volumes and 1,221 cubic feet of manuscripts. The collections include illustrated ornithological books, 19th-century pamphlets, South Carolina History, WPA photographs, South Carolina maps, posters of World War I and II, College of Charleston Archives and South Carolina Jewish materials. Telephone (943) 953-8016 and Web site <www.cofc.edu/library/cofclib.html>.

Huguenot Society Library holds approximately 4,000 volumes of reference materials on early South Carolina history. Manuscript sources include family papers, letters, diaries, and Charleston tax, land grant and church records. They have a complete run of *Transactions of the Huguenot Society in South Carolina*. Telephone (843) 853-8476 and Web site <www.huguenotsociety.org>.

South Carolina Historical Society was incorporated in 1856. The purpose of the founders was "to collect information respecting every portion of our State..." The collection contains 30,000 books, pamphlets, and serials; 9,000 images; 1,386 linear feet of manuscripts; and 7,000 maps and plates. Special subjects include Civil War biography, regimental histories, Naval

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history, and personal narratives as well as information on plantations, genealogy and family papers. The Society home is in "The Fireproof Building" which was designed by Robert Mills who also designed the Washington Monument. "The Fireproof Building" was completed in 1827 as the Charleston District Record Building. It was the most completely fire resistant structure built in the US to that date. Telephone (843) 723-3225 and Web site <www.schistory.org>.

Waring Historical Library at the Medical University of South Carolina contains 12,000 volumes; 500 linear feet of archives; 1,000 manuscripts; 1,000 artifacts; 500 prints or works of art; 2,000 photographs related to medical history of South Carolina including biographical information on many South Carolina physicians and a collection of medical caricatures. The nucleus of the library collection was the library of the Medical Society of South Carolina that started its library in 1791. The Waring Library occupies an 1895 building that was built as a library for Porter Military School. Telephone (843) 792-2288 and Web site <<http://waring.library.musc.edu/>>.

* * *

Registration information was sent to all ALHHS members in mid-January. For further information or to receive a registration packet, please contact Jane M. Brown, ALHHS Local Arrangements chair, Waring Historical Library, Medical University of South Carolina, 175 Ashley Avenue, P.O. Box 250181, Charleston, South Carolina 29425. Telephone (843) 792-2288 or <mailto:brownjm@musc.edu>.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Very soon we will be gathered in Charleston for our annual meeting. This will be the first time we have been to this lovely city since that original group of organizers met over breakfast in 1974 to make plans for the inaugural meeting the following year in Philadelphia. Beginning on the evening of April 18, we will have our traditional pre-conference dinner

arranged for us at *Fish* by Jane Brown. The following day we have a packed agenda for our business meeting at the Lightsey Conference Center of the College of Charleston. In addition to the usual reports, we will consider the recommendations of the Awards and Budget Committees, each of which will require some decisions on the part of the membership. Later in the morning Lilla Vekerdy and her committee have planned an interesting program on digitization issues. Following lunch on our own, Local Arrangements has organized a special afternoon of tours to the Waring Historical Library and the Leech Museum. In spite of a busy schedule there should still be time to enjoy the sights and tastes of historic Charleston from our convenient conference location. I will look forward to seeing each of you in April.

Suzanne Porter



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Editor's note: The following tribute to *Index Medicus* by Lucretia W. McClure was published in the *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 2001;89(1):81-82. Not all members of ALHHS may have the opportunity to read the *Bulletin*. Since many of us share Lucretia's admiration for *Index Medicus* as well as her concerns for the future of the printed version, I am very pleased that the Medical Library Association granted permission to reprint the tribute in *The Watermark*.

A Tribute to Knowledge

By Lucretia W. McClure

One rarely finds a love letter written to an index. There is one index that merits such adulation, and, therefore, I am writing to express my admiration for *Index Medicus* (IM). Many libraries no longer subscribe to the print version because of the availability of MEDLINE, its online counterpart. There is no question that online searching is a boon to busy physicians, students, and librarians, and, yet, the printed volumes were so important for more than a century that I am compelled to offer my praises.

My reason for acknowledging *Index Medicus* stems from thirty-five years of use. In the early 1960s, the print volumes were constant companions. Neither users nor librarians could have functioned without this medical resource. Along with the *Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office*, it opened medical resources of all centuries to readers. *Index Medicus* was begun in 1879. The prospectus in volume one stated that it would be a "complete and accurate index of current medical literature," [1] and, indeed, it included books, pamphlets, and periodicals. The first

year, 1879, included some 20,000 articles from some 570 journals [2]. Today, it indexes only journal articles and covers more than 3,300 titles, adding more citations each month than the total for the first year.

The *Index Medicus* was the creation of John Shaw Billings, M.D., director of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office from 1865 to 1895. What he and his associate, Robert Fletcher, M.D., accomplished was nothing short of amazing. Their efforts produced the *Index-Catalogue* and the *Index Medicus*, an achievement that Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins called America's "greatest contribution to medicine" [3].

On the hundredth anniversary of the founding of *Index Medicus*, Frank B. Rogers, M.D., former director of the National Library of Medicine, stated:

"I do not foresee the demise of a printed version of the *Index Medicus* store; I do, however, believe that inevitably we must see radical changes in the periodicity of publication, and at the same time marked changes in the shape and configuration and relationships of the *Index Medicus* family membership—the *Index Medicus* siblings and all the *Index Medicus* children, and the cousins, too. It is bound to happen that some of them are going to have their lease on printed life rescinded and will remain only as ghosts within the machine." [4]

He made this statement in 1979, and we have indeed seen many changes in the years after that celebration. The index grew as medical publishing grew; the online world advanced at a pace hardly thought possible at that time. Also, the children and the cousins have long been titles of the past.

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Learning through the *Index Medicus*

Using the print *IM* formed the basis of the librarian's medical education. This was where we learned the structure and organization of medicine. Not being physicians, we relied on the subject headings, the subheadings, and the cross references for guidance. The Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) book was our primer, and it changed and developed as has medicine.

Using the print volumes was a logical way to develop techniques that would stand us in good stead for future online searching. The subheadings served as qualifiers, and the tree structures led to additional headings or more pertinent ones. Today, computers make the links, but a basic understanding of how the

literature is organized is the best foundation for searching.

Reading the entries under a subject is a vital learning experience. The serendipitous opportunity never ceases to amaze. Just as picking up a journal often reveals an article we would not otherwise have found, so in the print index, our eyes go to the unexpected. When searching manually was the only option, we learned to trust our eyes, and many a marvelous piece was found by accident.

Index Medicus has been a standard for evaluation of journals. The National Library of Medicine follows specified criteria for selecting journals for indexing, and librarians consider this selection a litmus test for selection of titles for their libraries. Using the index and finding the articles helps train both librarians and users to recognize quality in the journal literature.

The day may come when there will not be enough subscribers to justify the print version of *Index Medicus*. From my perspective, that would be a sad day. The volumes in existence, however, will continue to stand as a valuable resource. Opening any volume provides the list of authors who recorded the medical knowledge of their time. The names are a roster of those whose research and insights helped advance medical science. A search through a subject offers a capsule of the information produced in that year.

We look forward to the yet unknown developments of the digital environment. There will surely be many new technologies to advance our ways of acquiring knowledge. These wonders will not diminish the value of the print *Index Medicus*. Billing's ideas and creations have served medicine well and will always stand as his monument. The knowledge contained in his works is a lasting tribute to this extraordinary man.

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1. Prospectus. *Index Medicus* 1879 Jan 31;1(1):2.
2. ROGERS FB. "Index Medicus" in the twentieth century. In: Blake JB, ed. Centenary of Index Medicus, 1879-1979. Bethesda, MD: National Library of Medicine, 1980:53.
3. WELCH WH. Johns Hopkins Historical Club: special meeting May 26, 1913, in memory of Dr. John Shaw Billings. *Johns Hopkins Hosp Bull* 1914Aug;25(282):252.
4. ROGERS, op.cit., 59.

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EX LIBRIS

By Lucretia W. McClure

Congratulations

to Joel T. Braslow, M.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor of History and Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, on his appointment as Director of the Neuroscience History Archives (NHA) in UCLA's Brain Research Institute (BRI). Louise H. Marshall, Ph.D., who co-founded the archives in 1980 with Professor Horace W. Magoun, has become Director Emerita and Neuroscience Historian in Residence.

Dr. Braslow is author of *Mental Ills and Bodily Cures: Psychiatric Treatment in the First Half of the Twentieth Century* (1997) and is currently writing a book for Harvard University Press on twentieth-century psychiatric treatments for severe mental illness as well as another monograph on the history of antipsychotic drugs.

Through the identification, collection, and preservation of primary source material of twentieth-century American neuroscience, the NHA seeks to create a documentary heritage for future generations that will

represent the ideas, actions, and accomplishments of the discipline's antecedent practitioners. The archives is preserving the papers of living neuroscientists and records of their professional organizations; promoting access to this documentary evidence through the preparation of finding aids and other guides; facilitating scholarly use of the collections; and carrying out research and education in the history of neuroscience.

The NHA was established in 1980, one of the first archives to focus solely on a biomedical discipline. With support from the National Library of Medicine and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, reference resources were complemented by primary materials such as oral history interviews, personal papers, and organizational records. The work continues, with income from the Frances O'Malley Trust, under the oversight of and in collaboration with UCLA's Louise M. Darling Biomedical Library, the Brain Research Institute, the Neuropsychiatric Institute, the Department of History, and the Division of Medical History of the Department of Neurobiology in the UCLA School of Medicine.

For further information, please contact Russell A. Johnson, Archivist, at rjohnson@library.ucla.edu or the NHA Web site at <http://www.NeuroscienceArchives.org>.

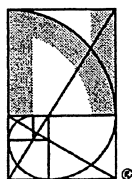
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Billie Broaddus, Director of the Cincinnati Medical Heritage Center, upon her election as President of the Midwest Chapter of the Medical Library Association. The Midwest Chapter is the largest of the MLA chapters and includes the states of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Gifts of Note

An outstanding collection of early literature on scurvy was recently presented to the Eskind Library of Vanderbilt University by William J. Darby, M.D., Ph.D. Included are many early works on sea voyages and the health of sailors, such as James Cook's *A Voyage Towards the South Pole and Round the World*

... in the Years 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775, London, 1777, and William Bligh's *A Voyage to the South Sea ... for the Purpose of Conveying the Bread-Fruit Tree to the West Indies*, London, 1792.

Also included are early works on citrus fruits, such as Giovanni Ferrari's 1646 treatise entitled *Hesperides sive de Malorum Aureorum Cultura et usu Libri Quator* ... Rome. This work is considered the most beautiful and scholarly treatise on oranges ever published. The Darby Scurvy Collection also has all published editions of James Lind's *A Treatise of the Scurvy* and many 17th- and 18th-century dissertations on scurvy.

Dr. William Darby joined the Vanderbilt University Medical Faculty in 1944 with a dual appointment in Medicine and Biochemistry. He served as chair of the Department of Biochemistry for 23 years and then became President of the Nutrition Foundation. He is now retired and serves as Honorary Curator of the History of Nutrition Collection in the Eskind Biomedical Library.

On Exhibit

An exhibit, *Hans Horst Meyer, 1853-1939, Pharmacologist & Anesthesia Pioneer*, was recently mounted by the History of Medicine Collections Staff at Duke University Medical Center Library. The materials on display include an oil portrait, numerous photographs, publications, diplomas, certificates, and honors and are the gift of J. Horst Meyer, D.Sc., Fritz London Professor of Physics at Duke University. He is the grandson of Professor Meyer.

Hans Horst Meyer holds a prominent place at the historical intersection of pharmacology and anesthesia. His greatest achievement was in the formulation of the lipoid theory of narcosis that still stands today largely unchallenged. This year marks the 102nd anniversary of the publication of Meyer's classic paper in which he proposed that the ability of a substance to produce narcosis or anesthesia is governed by its partition coefficient. He shares the honor as co-founder of this theory with Charles Overton who independently arrived at the same conclusion at the same time. The Meyer-Overton theory stimulated decades of research to answer important questions of exactly how certain drugs can act to produce a state of anesthesia.

The exhibit was on view through the end of March. For further information contact Suzanne Porter at (919) 660-1143 or <mailto:porte004@mc.duke.edu>.

* * *

Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery is the specialty that is concerned with the repair, restoration, or improvement of lost, injured, defective, or misshapen body parts. The primary goal of plastic surgeons is to improve or restore form and function. Unlike most surgical specialties, plastic surgery covers a wide range of methods and techniques that affect nearly all anatomic areas.

Though Boston has always been considered a major center of American medicine, it is not as widely known for its contributions to plastic surgery. In fact, Boston has been the location of many "firsts" in plastic surgery.

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Drs. John Collins Warren and his son, J. Mason Warren, were early pioneers in cleft lip and cleft palate surgery. J. Mason Warren performed the first rhinoplasties in North America. The aesthetic talents and surgical skill of George Monks, M.D., for whom Boston's annual Monks Lecture in Plastic Surgery is named, enabled him to perform corrections of deformities and disfigurements of the face and neck.

Varaztad Kazanjian, M.D., a critical figure in the development of plastic surgery as a separate specialty, pioneered new techniques in the repair of maxillofacial injuries. Dr. Bradford Cannon's research changed the way the American military medical establishment treated burns during the Second World War. Joseph Murray, M.D., performed the first kidney transplant, for which he won the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1990. Robert Goldwyn, M.D., was the driving force behind the creation of the National Archives of Plastic Surgery as the first major collection devoted to the documentation of the history of plastic surgery in the United States. These are but a few samples of Boston's contributions to the field. Plastic surgery has been a significant part of the city's rich medical history and has helped to establish Boston as a vital center of American medicine.

An exhibit that highlights the history of plastic surgery in Boston will be featured in the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, home of the National Archives of Plastic Surgery. The exhibit will open in April and be on display until September of 2001. The exhibit, mounted by Peter Rawson, Archivist of the collection,

and Anne Woodrum, Manuscripts Assistant, will display photographs, instruments, correspondence, and medical records that illustrate the work of Drs. Kazanjian, Cannon, and Murray. Of particular interest will be a sample of the plaster mouldages that Dr. Kazanjian displayed in the early 1920s. There will also be mouldages that Drs. Cannon and Murray displayed immediately following World War II.

The careers of Drs. Kazanjian, Cannon, Murray, and Goldwyn represent a part of a continuous thread of plastic surgeons in Boston that dates back to the early nineteenth century. These physicians have also been involved with the establishment of plastic surgery as a vital medical specialty in the twentieth century. In addition to the traditional reconstruction and repair of the nose, cleft lip and palate, treatment of burns and facial injuries, today's plastic surgeons are also involved with organ transplantation, microsurgery, surgery of the hand, and reconstruction following surgery for cancer, as well as aesthetic surgery and cosmetic procedures.

* * *

Muses and the Healing Art, an exhibition on medicine and the arts, will be on display from January through August 31, 2001, in the Drs. Robert J. and Helen H. Glaser History of Medicine Gallery at the Bernard Becker Medical Library, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis.

* * *

The Historical Library of the Cushing/Whitney Medical Library at Yale announces two Tercentennial exhibits on the Web. The first is *New Haven Hospitals* at <<http://www.med.yale.edu/library/exhibits/hospitals/>>. The second is *Medicine at Yale, 1701-1901* at <<http://www.med.yale.edu/library/exhibits/yalemed1>>.

The current exhibit in the rotunda of the library is the continuation exhibit, *Medicine at Yale, 1901-1951*, on display through March. In May, in time for graduation and reunions, the *Medicine at Yale, 1951-2001* will be on display. Later exhibits will be on the School of Public Health, the School of Nursing, and on the

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History of the Medical Library. All will be mounted on the Web. Yale University, founded in 1701, is celebrating its Tercentennial this year.

Celebration

The State of Ohio will celebrate its Bicentennial in 2003. One of the projects is the Ohio Memory Project that will bring historical treasures in its libraries, archives, museums and historical societies together and make them accessible to the widest possible audience. This is a joint effort by the Ohio Historical Society, the Ohio Public Library Information Network, the Ohio Library Council, and OHIOLINK. The Cincinnati Medical Heritage Center will join in this effort, having submitted the following items to be considered: Daniel Drake, M.D., founder of Ohio's first medical college; Civil War—letters from a nurse and original wound drawings by Dr. Daniel S. Young; and the College of Pharmacy at the University of Cincinnati.

Golden Opportunities

The Society for the Social History of Medicine (SSHM) invites submissions for its two 2001 Prize Essay Competitions. These prizes will be awarded to the best original, unpublished essays in the social history of medicine. The competition is open to post-doctoral scholars and faculty who obtained their Ph.D. or equivalent qualification after December 31, 1995. The 2001 student essay competition is open to students in full or part-time education. Each prizewinner will be awarded 300 pounds and his or her entry may also be published in the journal *Social History of Medicine*.

Deadline for entries is December 31, 2001. Further information and entry forms may be down-loaded from the SSHM's Web site <<http://www.sshm.org>> or contact the membership secretary David Cantor, Building 31 Room 2B09 MSC 2092, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892-2092.

New Staff

From Tom Horrocks comes news of new staff. The Countway Library's Rare Books & Special Collections

Department has entered an agreement with Boston's Brigham and Women's Hospital concerning the administration of the latter's archives. In return for managing the hospital's archives, the Countway receives funding to support a part-time archivist. Maria Plonski has been hired to fill this position.

The Rare Books & Special Collections Department also received a grant from The Boston Foundation to catalog the papers of Edward H. Kass (1917-1990), noted epidemiologist and for many years the William Ellery Channing Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School. Jennifer Pelose has been hired as a part-time archivist to process the collection.

Good News

Four recipients of the first Reynolds Associates Fellowships have been announced by the Historical Collections Unit of the Lister Hill Library at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. The awards go to Peter Jones of King's College, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Ann Starr, Wellesley, MA; Jeffrey Reznick of Emory University; and Catherine Conner, Auburn University. The Reynolds Associates Fellowship offers awards of up to \$1,000 to scholars interested in utilizing the Reynolds Historical Library, Alabama Museum of the Health Sciences, or the UAB Archives in their research projects. Grants are given on an annual basis for those projects most likely to be appreciably enhanced and furthered by access to one or more of these collections.



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Meetings of Note

The seventh Historical Clinicopathological Conference was held February 9-10 at the University of Maryland. This annual event once again was coordinated and hosted by Dr. Philip Mackowiak, Director of Medical Care, VA Maryland Healthcare System.

This year's conference explored the case of a 64-year-old man with postprandial abdominal pain and vomiting. The subject was prone to excessive consumption of food and drink, most particularly in this case the ingestion of mushrooms. In addition, the patient also suffered from neurological complications, marked by a pronounced ambulatory limp and a very prominent twitching of the head. He "appeared" before the audience to tell his story, dressed in classical Roman toga, and proved to be "the Emperor with the shaking head," officially known to history as Claudius I.

The first day of the conference featured discussions of Claudius's case as presented by William Valente, M.D., who considered the many physiological concerns of the case, from the subject's neurological problems to the question of the likelihood of mushroom poisoning. Richard Talbert, Ph.D., followed with a historical consideration of Claudius's socio-political environment, a study that explored the possibility and ramifications of his assassination by poisoning.

The second day consisted of a symposium "Impact of the Julio-Claudians and Their Illnesses on Roman History." Featured presentations were "Legacies of the Julio-Claudians and Their Disorders," by Anthony Barrett; "Julius and His Seizures," by Gregory Bergey; "Augustus and the Politics of Poison," by David Mays; "Caligula, Nero, and the Julio-Claudian Psyche," by William Carpenter; and "Robert Graves and the Julio-Claudian Historical Record," by Sandra Joshel.

Anthony Barrett is Professor of Classics at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. He has written two imperial biographies on Caligula and Agrippina, the mother of Nero, and has completed the manuscript of a third on Livia, the wife of Augustus. He conducts a training excavation at the Lunt Roman Fort, dated to the reign of Nero, in the village of

Baginton, near Coventry, England.

Gregory Bergey was a member of the University of Maryland faculty from 1983 to 1999 and is currently a Professor of Neurology and Director of the Epilepsy Center at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. His twenty years of scientific investigation has established him as one of the world's leading experts on the pathophysiology and treatment of epilepsy.

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David Mays is currently an Associate Professor at the University of Maryland at Baltimore School of Pharmacy and is Director of the UMB Drug Information Service in affiliation with the University of Maryland Medical System. He recently created the world's first University-based Internet Drug Information Service.

William Carpenter is Professor of Psychiatry and Pharmacology at the University of Maryland School of Medicine and Director of the Maryland Psychiatric Research Center. His major professional interest has been severe mental illness, especially schizophrenia and he has made fundamental contributions in psychopathology, assessment, methodology, testing of new treatments, and research ethics. He was elected to the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences in 1998.

Sandra Joshel teaches in the Liberal Arts Department at the New England Conservatory of Music, an interdisciplinary program for musicians. She is author of *Work, Identity and Legal Status at Rome* (1992)

and articles on slavery and gender. She is co-editor of *Differential Equations: Slaves and Women in Greco-Roman Culture* (1998) and *Imperial Projections: Images of Ancient Rome in Modern Popular Culture* (in press).

Coming Events

The Reynolds Historical Lecture Series will present a special two-hour session on Civil War Medicine by Dale C. Smith, Ph.D. of the Uniformed Services University, Bethesda, MD, and Arnold G. Diethelm, M.D., of the Surgery Department of the University of Alabama at Birmingham on April 23. The lecture will be held from 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. at the Lister Hill Library and is free and open to the public.

* * *

"Captain of the Men of Death: the Pneumococcal Story" is the title of the final Reynolds Lecture this spring. It will be presented by Larry McDaniel, Ph.D., Division of Infectious Diseases, University of Mississippi Medical Center, on May 16 at the Lister Hill Library. The second Annual Conference on Frontier Medicine will be held at Montana State University on October 24, 2001. The topic will be the Medical Aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. For further information contact WAMI, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana 59715.

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists History Exhibit celebrating 50 Years of ACOG History will be on display at the ACOG Annual Clinical Meeting in Chicago April 28-May 2. The exhibit will be located in the main level lobby of the Convention Center and will feature six display cases of items relating to the association's history. Included will be photos of ACOG buildings over the years; "then and now" photos of district meetings, Executive Board, ACMs Junior Fellows, Silver Badgers, Green Journal, women in the College as well as copies of founding documents, ob/gyn surgical instruments used fifty years ago, and artifacts such as Woody Beacham's 1951 gavel.

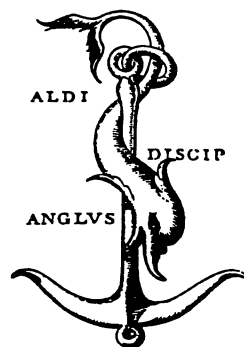
Photos of all ACOG presidents over the past fifty years will be in the exhibit, and videos of some of our oral

history interviews and others from our film archives will be shown. A "memory book" made up of Founding Fellows' description of memorable cases and/or early memories about joining ACOG will be available for viewing as well as memories of some presidents from their former interns. Members of ACOG's Committee on History and Archives as well as ACOG staff members will be available to answer questions.

Two events at the conference will feature lectures by ACOG-Ortho/McNeil History Fellows. Nancy Aries, Ph.D., will speak on "The Dynamics of Abortion Policy Formulation Within ACOG: 1951-1973" at the session on "Key Moments in Ob/Gyn History" that will also feature Philip N. Eskew, Jr., M.D., as Dr. Ephraim McDowell, Father of Abdominal Surgery, speaking on his career, on May 1. Nancy Rose Hunt, Ph.D., will speak on "Eclampsia as a 'Disease of Civilization and Culture'?": Southern Physicians, African-American Teen Parturients, and Charity Hospital Care in the United States' 'Eclampsia Belt,' 1920-1960" on May 2.

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Online Questionnaire

* * *

An online survey to assess the nature and extent of pharmaceutical holdings in the libraries of members of the ALHHS has been posted on behalf of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy by Michael Flannery. ALHHS members responsible for collections, large and small, are encouraged to fill out the form and submit it electronically. The site address is: <http://lhlapp.lhl.uab.edu/PharmSurvey//>

In The News

Coming this spring will be a newsletter, *Dogwood Leaves*, from the Cincinnati Medical Heritage Center. Maggie Yax, the Sabin Archivist, will be the editor.

* * *

The "Historical Perspective" column of the *ACOG Clinical Review* has new guidelines for contributors. Articles now are to be 1,700 to 1,800 words and will appear on the inside back cover and continue onto the back cover. Individuals wishing to contribute a short article on any aspect of the history of women's health issues are invited to submit it on a diskette to Susan Rishworth, History Librarian/Archivist, ACOG, 409 12th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20024.



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The Cincinnati Medical Heritage Center has received a lot of publicity recently due to a press release from the University of Cincinnati Medical Center that featured one of the Center's greatest supporters, Dr. Arthur King who, upon accepting the Academy of Medicine's Daniel Drake Award, urged all members to consider acknowledgement of the Center in their gifts and wills. He called the Center the "jewel in the crown" of Cincinnati medicine. From that release, the Center was approached by the *Cincinnati Post* and a front-page article titled "Medical Archives a Treasure" was the result. In addition, the Medical Center Newsletter, *The Findings*, did a cover story titled "Foundation for the Future."

NEWS FROM HMD

By Elizabeth Fee

Exhibitions

Preparations for a major new exhibit, *The Once & Future Web: Worlds Woven by the Telegraph and the Internet*, have moved into high gear. The opening reception for the exhibition will be on May 21, with the public opening on May 24. The exhibition includes some 15 interactive videos with touch screens as well as a wealth of fun and fascinating artifacts. Plans include the premiere of a play written for the exhibition, *The Once and Future Web*, by Jerry James. There will also be a film series, an online exhibition, and a teachers' corner. The curators for this exhibition are Michael Sappol and Hunter Crowther-Heyck, the design team is Riggs Ward Design, and the audiovisual producer is Richard B. Craig. Everyone visiting the Washington area in the next year or so should plan to come and share in the excitement.

We have welcomed two new staff members into the exhibition program: Elizabeth Wood and Kevin Schlesier have joined the staff as exhibition coordinators.

Susan Speaker, our new historian/curator has begun work on a future exhibition on the history of women physicians, tentatively titled *Why Would a Girl go into*

Medicine? Ellen More will be visiting curator for this exhibition, with Marion Hunt as assistant visiting curator.

In the exhibition space at the entrance of HMD, we currently have an exhibit organized by Walter Hickel on *Joshua Lederberg: Biomedical Science and the Public Interest*. Coming very soon is a new exhibit designed by Suzanne White-Junod, *Tempest in a Teapot*, which deals with the pleasures and pains of tea drinking (in economic and political context).

The new DVD version of *Breath of Life* will be featured at World Asthma Day and will subsequently be distributed around the country by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute and some of its affiliated outreach organizations.

World Wide Web

The *Directory of History of Medicine Collections* is now available on the Web at <<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/directory/directoryhome.html>>. Let us know if there are other resources you would find useful to access via the NLM server.

The process of digitizing the Surgeon General's *Index Catalogue* is progressing well and we anticipate that this large and complex project will be completed this calendar year. Plans will be made to demonstrate the results at a future meeting of the ALHHS and AAHM. We expect this to become a highly valuable tool for everyone conducting research in the history of health and medicine.

Three new *Profiles in Science* projects are underway or in the planning stages. One will be a collaborative project with the American Philosophical Society to digitize the papers of geneticist Barbara McClintock. A second is a collaborative project with Oregon State University to digitize selected papers of Nobel laureate Linus Pauling, focusing on several areas of his work most closely related to health and medicine: the structure of hemoglobin and sickle cell anemia; the mode of function of anesthetics; and vitamins (orthomolecular medicine). A third project in collaboration with the Office of the Surgeon General will digitize the Surgeon Generals' reports and provide biographical information on each of the Surgeons General.

Acquisitions

Books: Sixty monographs were acquired this quarter, including two seventeenth-century works on the medicinal aspects of food. They were J. S. Elsholtz, *Diaeteticon* (1682) and Eleonora M. R. Troppau und Jägerndorf, *Freywillig-auffgesprungener Granat-Appffel dess christlichen Samaritans* (Vienna, 1695).

Archives and Modern Manuscripts: New accessions were made to the Marshall Nirenberg Papers, the Saul Jarcho Papers, the Victor Whitten dermatology oral histories, the Christian Anfinsen papers, and the NLM archives (long-range planning Documents).

Prints and Photographs: More than 2,000 images have been added to the collection. Among them were a large variety of public health posters from across the country and around the world. Especially noteworthy acquisitions included an 1888 patent medicine map of the United States and a medical caricature by Thomas Rowlandson (1756-1827).

Consultant Walter Lear completed two reports on how the non-book collections document twentieth-century popular health issues.

HMD Seminars and Public Lectures

On October 11, 2000, James Cassedy spoke on "Taking Historical Liberties with John Shaw Billings? The Significance of the Surgeon General's Library."

On November 22 Edward T. Morman, New York Academy of Medicine, spoke on "Preservation in Libraries and the Future of Medical History."

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On December 13, Dale C. Smith, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, lectured on "Smallpox Vaccination in the Nineteenth-Century American Army."

On January 10, 2001, David Cantor spoke on "Radium, Cancer, and the Meanings of Hope in mid-Twentieth Century America."

On February 14, Michael Blakey presented the African-American History Month Lecture, "New York's African Burial Ground and the Struggle for Human Rights."

On March 14, Olivia Walling spoke on "The Texas Longhorn and the Changing Milieu of Medicine, 1860 to 1900."

The Medical History Show

In December 2000, HMD staff presented "The Medical History Show" as part of a program sponsored by NLM's Diversity Council. Clio, the Muse of History (Elizabeth Fee) introduced this brief jaunt through 1000 years of medicine, starring, in order of appearance, Sir William Osler (Stephen Greenberg), Al-Juzjani for Avicenna (Walter Hickel), Vesalius (Michael Sappol), Vesalius's cadaver (Gregory Pike),

Elizabeth Blackwell (Carol Clausen), Florence Nightingale (Karen Pitts), Clara Barton (Patricia Tuohy), John Shaw Billings (Paul Theerman), Fielding H. Garrison (John Rees), Christian Anfinson (David Serlin), and Dorothy Schullian (Sandra Parker Provenzano). Many HMD staff members participated in writing scripts, producing and directing, preparing objects and images for display and/or arranging the costumes, makeup, and props for this popularly acclaimed performance.

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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 Stephen Greenberg, interim ALHHS Secretary-Treasurer, National Library of Medicine, History of Medicine Division, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894; (301) 435-4995; FAX: (301) 402-0872; E-MAIL: stephen_greenberg@nlm.nih.gov.

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

Submissions may be sent to: Lilli Sentz, 18 Rockland Park, Branford, CT 06405; (203) 483-8408; FAX (203) 483-5037; E-MAIL lsentz@nyam.org and lsentz@email.msn.com.

Submissions for Ex Libris should be sent to: Lucretia W. McClure, 164 Elmore Road, Rochester, NY 14618-3651; (716) 244-8703; E-MAIL lucretiaru@earthlink.net.