A “Trinitarian Plan”:
The Historical Library, Cushing/Whitney Medical Library,
Yale University

by Toby A. Appel

The Historical Library, which houses one of the country’s finest historical medical collections, was part of the original design of the Yale Medical Library (now the Cushing/Whitney Medical Library), built in 1940 and dedicated in 1941. It was the vision of Harvey Cushing, who joined with his two friends and fellow bibliophiles, Arnold C. Klebs and John F. Fulton, in what they called—with many inventive synonyms—their “Trinitarian plan,” to donate their superb book collections to Yale if Yale would build a place to house them. As the plan matured it became wedded to the idea of creating a new medical library for the Yale University School of Medicine.

There has been a continuous history of medical books at Yale, but not of the Medical Library as such. According to legend, Yale was founded in 1701 by a group of Congregational ministers pledging to pool their books. From the beginning, Yale acquired medical books for its library. Yale gave the first M.D. to be awarded in the colonies in 1723, an honorary degree, upon the request of Daniel Turner, an ambitious popular London physician sans academic credentials, who had donated 25 medical titles in response to a Yale solicitation. The Yale School of Medicine, chartered in 1810 and opened in 1813 as the Medical Institution of Yale College, soon began to assemble a small library. It had accumulated 1204 volumes by 1865, which were then listed and transferred to the nearby Yale College Library. For many decades the medical school did not have its own library. However, in 1917, soon after the school began its gradual move to the Cedar Street area near the hospital, it began a new collection in the Brady Laboratory. This collection was moved to the rooms on the second floor of the new Sterling Hall of Medicine on Cedar Street in 1923. However, Yale’s primary collection of medical books and journals remained in the University Library, a fifteen-minute walk from the Medical School.

A decade later, in 1933, the great neurosurgeon, historian of medicine, and bibliophile, Harvey Cushing (1869-1939), a devoted alumnus of Yale College, Class of 1891, returned to his alma mater as Sterling Professor of Neurology. On his way back from a conference in Montreal and a visit to the Osler Library housing the magnificent book collection of his mentor, Cushing hatched in 1934 what became the Trinitarian plan. After first consulting with his young friend John Fulton (1899-1960), professor of physiology at Yale, who had worked under Cushing at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in 1927-28, he then broached the subject to his longtime friend and fellow collector, Arnold C. Klebs (1870-1943): “I woke up in the middle of the night with the thought—why not a Klebs-Fulton-Cushing collection so that we three could go down to bibliophilic posterity hand in hand.” Klebs, after a medical career as a tuberculosis specialist in Citronelle, Alabama and Chicago, had retired early to his villa in his native Switzerland to study and expand his book collection, and to compile his celebrated bibliography of medical incunabula. His Yale connection was through his son-in-law, the Rev. George Stewart, who wrote the inspirational inscription over the Historical Library fireplace and gave the “blessing of the books” at the Medical Library’s dedication.

All three of the founders were medical humanists who regarded books as the key to understanding the
past and as a means of guiding the present and future of medicine and science. Books and their authors were an integral part of their lives. Their days shifted almost seamlessly from scientific research or medical practice to discussions of Galen and Paré and to the writing of historical articles and bibliographies. In his 1929

Historical Library Reading Room. Over the mantel is a portrait of Vesalius collected by Cushing. On the shelves are circulating books in the history of medicine. The Historical Library offices are to the left of this room and the Section of History of Medicine offices are to the right. Photo by Frank Poole.

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address upon the dedication of the Welch Library and
creation of a chair in history of medicine at Johns
Hopkins, Cushing envisioned a great medical library
with rare and new books as “a laboratory for the
crystallization of ideas perhaps long expressed, out of
which process new ideas have their birth,” “a common
meeting ground where the different streams of
knowledge will coalesce” and a place “where an
interest in the history of our great profession will so
flourish as to permeate into all departments of a much-
divided [medical] school.”

Cushing’s book collection was rich in medieval
codices, incunabula, Vesalius, Paré, and other great
anatomists and surgeons, and also, surprisingly, the
works of Nicholas Culpeper. Fulton especially sought
out the works of the great 17th and 18th century
experimental physiologists. Klebs collected a large
number of pamphlets on tuberculosis, herbals, books
on variolation for smallpox, incunabula, and reference
works about incunabula.

Cushing was the driving force persuading Yale
officials to realize the plan. He wanted the medical
library to be the heart of the medical school and
therefore specified that it be located on the main floor
and that the old and new collections be equally
accessible. After much delay, during which an overly
elaborate and expensive multi-function new building
was considered, it was decided to build the library as
a wing to the Sterling Hall of Medicine, using funds
from the Sterling bequest. Designed by Cushing’s Yale
classmate Grosvenor Atterbury, the library was to be
built in the shape of a Y, with one floor above ground
and two floors below. One of the wings of the Y was
for the General Medical Library and the other for the
Historical Library, originally under different heads.
Cushing was informed of the University’s approval
of the final plans on the day before his death in October
1939. Klebs, unable to travel in wartime, died in 1943
before he could visit the building, and his books didn’t
arrive until 1946. Thus Fulton and Madeline Stanton,
Cushing’s longtime assistant, were left to carry out
the founders’ vision. The Yale Medical Library was
dedicated on June 15, 1941. Its glass sky lit rotunda
was decorated in honor of Cushing as a gift of his
Yale class celebrating its 50th reunion in 1941. The
spectacular Historical Library reading room, still the
architectural gem of the medical campus, was built to
resemble an old British library.

At first, the Historical Library, which began with
Cushing’s collection, contained more volumes than

The Rotunda designed in honor of Harvey Cushing. The seals
on the walls represent all of the universities that granted Cushing
honorary degrees. To the left is the entrance to the Historical
Library. Photo by Frank Poole.

the General Medical Library. With the hiring of
Frederick G. Kilgour, later founder of OCLC, as
Director of the Medical Library in 1948, the General
Medical Library and Historical Library were combined
under one Director. At that time the Medical Library
became an integral part of the Yale University Library,
and has remained so ever since. Soon after, 130,000
books were transferred from Sterling Memorial
Library, including many of the books in the original
library of the Medical Institution of Yale College.
Journals had been transferred in 1942. These volumes
have since become a significant source of books in
the Historical Library’s collections and the major
source of its journals. From the beginning, most 19th
and 20th century books were cataloged or recataloged
from the old Yale system according to Library of
Congress. Books with authors born before 1775 were
cataloged by century, author, and title, while yet other
books were arranged in special collections according to bibliographies or other schemes. (Thus we have retained and added to our shelf lists.)

The library has continued to receive gifts of collections from physician and scientist collectors. In its early days it received the Streeter Collection of Weights and Measures from Edward C. Streeter, M.D., books on ichthyology from George Milton Smith, M.D., the book collection of Samuel C. Harvey, chairman of the Department of Surgery, and the superb collection of medical prints and S. Weir Mitchell collection from Yale psychiatrist Clements C. Fry. The print collection is described in the recent catalog by Susan Wheeler, *Five Hundred Years of Medicine and Art: An Illustrated Catalogue of Prints and Drawings in the Clements C. Fry Collection in the Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Medical Library at Yale University* (Aldershot, England; Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2001). In the 1970s, Gertrude van Wagenen, an endocrinologist at Yale, donated a marvelous collection of illustrated works of anatomy, the gems of which are the 18th century anatomical works of Jacques Gautier d’Agoty with their foldout colored mezzotint plants. In the past few years we have received major donations of books from physicians George Mora, Stanley W. Jackson, William W.F. Glenn, and Richard U. Light through the Richard U. Light Foundation, and from biochemist Joseph Fruton. Grace Goldin, photographer and historian of hospitals, left 10,000 slides and photographs, some of which illustrated her two books on hospital design.

Appointed the original Librarian of the Historical Library, Fulton retained an active role in its functioning and collections until his death in 1960. However, from the outset, the legendary “Miss Stanton,” Secretary of the Historical Library, who knew all the founders well, was effectively in charge. Named Librarian of the Yale Medical Historical Collections in 1949, Madeline Stanton, known as the Lady of the Books, carried on the legacy of the founders with energy, devotion, bibliographical skill, and an intimate knowledge of the collection, until her retirement in 1968 and beyond. Ferenc Gyorgyey, who previously worked with Stanton, began a twenty-six year tenure in 1968, to be followed in 1994 by the present incumbent. Frank, who still visits regularly, is known for his vast knowledge of the collection and of rare books in general, his great generosity in assisting patrons, and his wonderful humor.

The Historical Library now holds medical books through 1900 and medical journals through 1920, as well as circulating history of medicine books. It has strength in all aspects of Western medicine. Among its many special areas are the works on Vesalius, Boyle,
Harvey and other early modern physiologists, Servetus, Paré, Inoculation-Vaccination, anesthesia, anatomy and surgery, early twentieth-century pamphlets, and Connecticut medicine. Since the completion of recon in 1999, all previously cataloged collections are on the Yale University Library catalog, Orbis. New books and rare books and prints continue to be purchased with endowment funds. The Reading room, which is open to anyone, contains most of the circulating history of medicine collections (biographies are shelved elsewhere), while almost half the stack space of the Medical Library two floors down houses the locked rare books and journals. Our small reference room, now the Kent Ellis Historical Reference Room, where those consulting rare volumes or manuscripts sit, has recently been entirely refurbished.

Unlike many special collections in medical libraries, the Historical Library does not serve as the archives for the Medical School. A number of major collections of papers once held by the Historical Library were transferred in the 1980s to Manuscripts and Archives in Sterling Memorial Library, which collects the papers of the dean’s office and of prominent faculty members of the Medical School. The Historical Library has catalogs, medical theses, annual reports, yearbooks, photographs, and many other resources on the history of the medical school. Its manuscript holdings include medieval and Renaissance codices, Arabic and Persian codices, individual manuscripts from the 16th through 20th century, Cushing and Fulton diaries and bound volumes of correspondence, manuscripts of William Beaumont, S. Weir Mitchell, Peter Parker, and others, as well as several drawers of individual letters to or from famous physicians and scientists. We are slowly trying to organize these collections and create catalog records and finding aids for them.

From the early discussions among Cushing, Fulton, and Klebs, the Historical Library was to be modeled on the recently opened Institute of the History of Medicine at Johns Hopkins, where scholars had their offices in close proximity to the collections. Fulton became first chairman of the new department of History of Medicine in 1951, and since then, the departmental offices for History of Medicine, now chaired by John Harley Warner, have been in the Historical Library.

The staff of the Historical Library consists of a librarian, library assistant, half-time rare books cataloguer, and two part-time student assistants.

Thomas G. Falco has been cataloging rare books and manuscripts for the Historical Library since 1971. Susan Wheeler, author of the Fry print catalog, is print consultant, and Lilli Sentz, former historical librarian at the University at Buffalo, has generously served as a volunteer. We have sufficient staff to keep the office open between 9 and 4:30 on weekdays, but not enough staff or workspace for major projects. In the past decades the Library lost office space off the Reading Room though it gained considerable additional locked stacks space with the Medical Library expansion in 1990. We are fortunate to be located in close proximity to the rest of the Yale campus, so that we can readily serve not just the medical campus and outside visitors, but also students, faculty, and staff from all over the University.

Highlights of our Web site include Yale Tercentennial exhibits on the history of the medical, public health, and nursing schools, of New Haven’s hospitals, and of the medical library at Yale; bibliographies of books and articles related to the Historical Library and of books and articles related to medicine, public health, and nursing at Yale; and a list with links to the online records of collections of faculty members held by Manuscripts & Archives.

Web site: http://www.med.yale.edu/library/historical/
The Medical Library at Yale, 1701-2001, online exhibit: http://www.med.yale.edu/library/exhibits/medicallibrary/
Books and articles about the Historical Library and its collections: http://www.med.yale.edu/library/historical/
Online Catalog: http://orbis.library.yale.edu/

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FROM THE PRESIDENT

In late August I traveled to Birmingham, Alabama, for the 66th annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists. The other JK and I had a number of opportunities to attend sessions related to health sciences as well as the chance to visit with some of our ALHHS colleagues. ALHHSer Tim Pennycuff served on the SAA host arrangements committee as an apprenticeship to prepare him to handle ALHHS and AAHM local arrangements in 2005.

Of particular interest to ALHHS members at the SAA meeting was a session organized by Nancy McCall of Johns Hopkins University and moderated by Lisa Mix of the University of California, San Francisco entitled “Assisting Researchers and Protecting Privacy: Managing Access to Patient Information under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).” In the session we heard presentations by Jonathan Schmitz of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario who addressed privacy and access from the Canadian perspective and Joanne E. Pollak, Vice President and General Counsel for Johns Hopkins Medicine. Pollak outlined clearly and concisely the provisions of HIPAA and the final modifications to the Privacy Rule approved on August 14, 2002, just a few days before the SAA meeting in Birmingham. Those of us at academic medical centers listened closely to what Pollak had to say. All of us have been hearing about HIPAA since its passage in 1996 but many of us in the room that afternoon were surprised to learn that the provisions of the HIPAA could apply to existing paper-based records in our repositories containing “individually identifiable health information.” Some repositories will have to make adjustments in their access policies to ensure that their institutions are in compliance with HIPAA. Both use and disclosure of personal health information by archives will require that in many cases our users will have to have an individual authorization to access this information. There are provisions for waivers of privacy authorization by either an Institutional Review Board or Privacy Board and both will require procedural changes for many repositories. As you can see, there are many implications for those of us who have research collections containing protected health information. Many of these collections may have been used in the past but now we may have to alter access to these resources in the future. The historians of medicine who work with us on a regular basis are probably unaware of HIPAA and the barrier to access it may represent. It is important for us to inform our users of these changes and to work with our institution’s legal counsel to ensure as much open access to our holdings as possible. There are a number of useful Web sites that discuss HIPAA and its implications. See Medical Privacy - National Standards to Protect the Privacy of Personal Health Information http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/hipaa/. The federal office of civil rights administers HIPAA and has a discussion list available for those who want to receive e-mail notifications of regulation changes. To subscribe to the list: http://aspe.hhs.gov/admnsimp/lsnotify.htm

In addition to the HIPAA presentation, the SAA program included a session on African-American female physicians. Both ALHHS members A.J. Wright and Susan Rishworth presented papers at this session. At the annual Science, Technology and Health Care Roundtable meeting held at the SAA meeting, medicine topics were featured once again. Joan Echtenkamp Klein gave a presentation on the University of Virginia’s IMLS grant project to transcribe and digitize portions of the Philip S. Hench Walter Reed Yellow Fever Collection. See the Web site at: http://yellowfever.lib.virginia.edu/reed/ The other program presenters were Jennifer Sullivan and Gregory Pike, project archivists at the National Library of Medicine, who discussed NLM’s Profiles in Science Project. See http://profiles.nlm.nih.gov/ for further information.

I was pleased that those associated with ALHHS had an opportunity to be visible at the recent SAA meeting. It is important to let the broader professional community know of our work in the history of the health sciences and I urge all of you to look for ways to promote our programs, collections and activities to a wider audience.

Jodi Koste
EX LIBRIS

By Lucretia W. McClure

Congratulations

To Christian Warren upon his appointment as Academy Historian at the New York Academy of Medicine. He is a historian of America in the 19th and 20th centuries, studying the social dynamics of health, class, race and the natural and built environments. As Academy Historian, he oversees the Rare Book Room and the Library's Historical Collections; coordinates the activities of the Academy Fellow's Section on Historical Medicine; and pursues an ambitious research agenda in the social history of medicine and public health.

He is the author of Brush With Death: A Social History of Lead Poisoning, a publication of Johns Hopkins University Press that won the American Public Health Association's Arthur Viseltear Award for outstanding book in the history of public health. The book was also selected as one of the outstanding academic titles for 2000 by Choice Magazine. Brush With Death is based on Warren's dissertation, which received the American Society for Environmental History's 1999 Rachel Carson Prize for the best doctoral dissertation in environmental history. He is currently editing, with John W. Ward, editor of Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, a book of essays on the practice and history of public health in 20th-century America, to be published by Oxford University Press.

Dr. Warren received his Ph.D. in American history from Brandeis University in 1997 and has held fellowships at the University of Georgia and at Emory University, where he worked with Randall Packard at Emory's Rollins School of Public Health. In 1997 he was Professor Allan Brandt's research and editorial assistant at Harvard Medical School's Department of Social Medicine. He has consulted on lead litigation proceedings with city and state legal agencies in New York and Massachusetts.

His current research project, tentatively titled From Haven to Hazard: America's Migration to the Great Indoors, will explore the links between this migration, changing disease patterns, and shifting attitudes about health, safety and security, not only physical safety, but also ideological, political, economic and cultural attitudes toward all manner of risks.

And To

Vicki E. Meehan who was recently appointed archivist for the Myers-Lenahan Collection at the Medical Heritage Center of the Prior Health Sciences Library at Ohio State University. This position and collection is supported by a $300,000 grant from the estate of the late Dr. William Myers and Dr. Florence Lenahan Myers. Dr. William Myers was a renowned scientist/physician and pioneer in the field of nuclear medicine.

Vicki Meehan was formerly archivist/librarian at the National Heisey Glass Museum in Newark, Ohio. She received her Master's Degree in Library and Information Science from Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.

The previous Myers-Lenahan archivist, Judy Wiener, has been promoted to Medical Heritage Center Antiquarian & Out of Print Medical Books

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Archivist and has responsibility for overseeing and organizing all other archival collections of the Medical Heritage Center.

And To

Charles Greifenstein on his appointment as Associate College Librarian of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia on July 1. He is also Curator of Archives and Manuscripts.

And To

Colleen Bradley who is now full-time archivist pro tem at the Ehrman Library-Medical Archives of the New York University School of Medicine. Her e-mail address is Brad1C01@library.med.nyu.edu.

Special Gift

A collection of more than 375 rare medical books has been donated by the Samuel Wood Library of the Weill Medical College of Cornell University to the Archives and Special Collections at Columbia University’s Augustus C. Long Health Sciences Library. The volumes date from 1648 into the early 20th century and are in English, German, French, and Latin, though the bulk are British and American works published between 1750 and 1860.

The collection covers every aspect of medicine and the biomedical sciences, but is particularly strong in urology, urological surgery, venereal disease and dermatology—all areas in which the rare book holdings of Archives and Special Collections had been notably weak. Among the authors represented are John Abernethy, J. L. Baudelocque, Charles Bell, Jean Civiale, Astley Cooper, Sigmund Freud, R. T. H. Laennec, William Osler, Ignaz Semmelweis, and Alfred Velpeau.

The volumes, which were underused and fell outside the scope of Cornell’s current collection development policy, will now be cataloged and integrated into the rare book holdings of Columbia’s Health Sciences Library. Columbia is deeply grateful to Cornell for this generous gift and would like to thank Jim Gehrlich, Medical Archivist, and Carolyn Reid, Acting Director of the Samuel Wood Library, for their assistance in facilitating the transfer of this important collection.

Good News

David Chestnut, M.D., Professor and Chair of the Department of Anesthesiology, University of Alabama School of Medicine in Birmingham, is pleased to announce the formation of the History of Anesthesiology Section within the department’s Education Division. This Section will be directed by A. J. Wright, M.L.S., Associate Professor of Anesthesiology, assisted by Maurice S. Albin, M.D., M.Sc (Anes), Professor, and Mark A. Mandabach, M.D., Assistant Professor.

The mission of this Section includes several goals. The first is to expose anesthesiology residents, fellows, faculty, medical students, and the general public to the historical developments behind the progress in anesthesia. The second is to enable residents, fellows, and faculty to participate in more advanced studies concerning anesthesia history. Finally, the
Section plans to develop ties with scholars in the humanities to gain other perspectives in historical research.

The goals will be accomplished through lectures, exhibits, research in local and other archives and libraries, and publications. One of the first projects is to develop a basic History of Anesthesia reading list of primary and secondary materials designed for use by residents and others. A combination of lectures and exhibits in March 2003 in conjunction with Doctor’s Day is also being planned. For further information, please contact A. J. Wright at ajwright@uab.edu.

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Dr. Charles F. Wooley, History Scholar in Residence, and Barbara Van Brimmer, Curator of the Medical Heritage Center, Prior Health Sciences Library at Ohio State University, were recently awarded $46,240 by the Columbus Medical Association Foundation (CMAF) to produce a book entitled *Health Care and Medical Education Come to Columbus and Franklin County*. An additional $20,000 will be paid as a $1 to $1 challenge grant. For each new dollar contributed to the Medical Heritage Endowment Fund at CMAF, the Foundation will match that amount to support publication of the book. This is a unique “win-win” situation for the Medical Heritage Center since the endowment may be used in the future to support additional activities.

Dr. Wooley and Ms. Van Brimmer have also received a $33,000 seed award from the OSU College of Medicine to begin a new monograph series highlighting important individuals of the college. The first publication is due later this year.

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The Reynolds Associates, in conjunction with the Historical Collections unit of the Lister Hill Library, University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB), are pleased to announce the availability of short-term awards of up to $1,000 to individual researchers studying one or more aspects of the history of the health sciences during the 2003 calendar year. The fellowship requires on-site use of the historical collections in at least one of the unit’s three components, the Alabama Museum of the Health Sciences, the Reynolds Historical Library, and the UAB Archives.

Applicants should submit an outline of the proposed project and an abstract (not to exceed 250 words) stating its general scope and purpose; a budget listing travel and other attendant expenses; the length of the anticipated visit; a brief curriculum vitae; and two letters of recommendation, preferably from individuals familiar with the nature of the applicant’s research and scholarly interests. All materials must be submitted by December 31, 2002.

Awards will be announced by February 28, 2003. Successful applicants will be expected to deposit a copy of the finished manuscript, thesis, dissertation,
Beginning in 2003, the Bakken Library and Museum in Minneapolis will offer research travel grants for the purpose of facilitating scholarly research in its collection of books, journals, manuscripts, prints, and instruments. The focus of the Bakken’s collection is the history of electricity and magnetism and their applications in the life sciences and medicine. Significant holdings include the writings of natural philosophers, scientists, physicians, electrotherapists, and electrophysiologists of the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.


Grants up to a maximum of $500 (domestic) and $750 (foreign) are to be used to help defray the expenses of travel, subsistence, and other direct costs of conducting research at The Bakken. The minimum period of residence is one week. There are two deadlines: 1 February 2003 and 1 July 2003.

The Bakken also offers visiting research fellowships for use of the collections described above. This fellowship is a maximum of $1,500 for a minimum period of two weeks in residence. The next deadline is 15 February 2003. Preference will be given to researchers who are interested in collaborating with staff on exhibits or other programs.

For further details and application guidelines for either the research fellowships or travel grants, please contact Elizabeth Ihrig, Librarian, at ihrig@thebakken.org.

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On Exhibit

An exhibit celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Mount Sinai Hospital entitled The Mount Sinai Hospital, 1852-2002/Extraordinary People, Extraordinary Medicine was prepared by the Mount Sinai Archives, a division of the Gustave L. and Janet W. Levy Library of the Mount Sinai Medical Center. Created in conjunction with the Museum of the City of New York, the exhibit celebrates the dynamic part the hospital has played as one of the City’s leading medical facilities and research centers. This exhibit is part of the Museum’s City Partners Program and is housed in the Museum’s City Partner’s Gallery. It will run through October 6, 2002.
In addition to the exhibit, Barbara J. Niss, Archivist at Mount Sinai, is co-author of a book that will be published by New York University Press in November recounting the clinical and scientific contributions of the Mount Sinai Hospital staff over the past 150 years. *This House of Noble Deeds: The Mount Sinai Hospital, 1852-2002* was written with Arthur H. Aufses, Jr., M.D., former chairman of Mount Sinai’s Department of Surgery.

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Burt Asper could not have anticipated the legacy he would leave to the Health Sciences and Human Services Library at his alma mater, the University of Maryland. An exhibit devoted to Burt Asper and the fate of his ship is on display on the third and fourth floor landings of the central stairway of the Library—and here is more about this mystery.

Dr. Asper was the 1911 class gold medallist of the University of Maryland Medical School who later went on to serve in the U. S. Navy during World War I. He was assigned as ship’s surgeon aboard the collier U.S.S. *Cyclops*, an auxiliary support ship responsible for delivering coal as fuel for other Navy warships. But in early March 1918, after departing Rio de Janeiro, bound northward for Baltimore, the *Cyclops* issued what proved to be its last communication from Barbados on March 4, 1918. Following that, it vanished. In all this time, not even the Navy can verify the cause of its demise. Did a German U-Boat torpedo it into oblivion? Or was it perhaps just one more hapless victim to fall prey to the spookiness of the dreaded Bermuda Triangle? The wreck has never been found.

During that era of the medical school’s history, each class designated a “Prophet” to write a humorous essay for the yearbook, speculating on the future accomplishments of his classmates. In 1911, class prophet Isaac M. Macks predicted of Asper: “Only six months ago, I received the prospectus of a work now in press, *A System of Medicine*, by Asper. I wondered that he had not issued this work sooner.”

Although that prediction never materialized, Asper’s place on the Library’s shelves took on a different reality through the later efforts of his former colleagues and classmates who established a memorial fund named for him. This modest Burt Asper fund remains on the Library’s books to this day.

For more information on this fascinating story, Rich Behles has provided the following links: A Passage to Oblivion [http://www.bermuda-triangle.org/Investigations/Distant_Horizons/U_S_S__Cyclops/](http://www.bermuda-triangle.org/Investigations/Distant_Horizons/U_S_S__Cyclops/)
The Countway Library of Medicine is participating in a joint exhibit of extraordinary library and archival treasures from across the Harvard University campus this fall. Opened on September 17 at Houghton Library, the rare book and manuscript repository on Harvard’s main Cambridge campus, Some Special Collections Outside the Yard, will be a showcase for rare and unusual items from the Harvard law, education, business, and divinity libraries, the Schlesinger Library of the Radcliffe Institute, and the Countway.

Highlights from the Countway collections on display include 16th and 17th century touchpieces from the English Stuart kings and pretenders; a diary of the spiritual advisor of presidential assassin Charles Guiteau documenting his last days; a letter of Thomas Jefferson on smallpox vaccination; Frederick Banting’s notes on an early insulin experiment; the surgical probe and scalpel used during the first public demonstration of an operation using ether anesthesia in 1846; Philip Drinker’s notebook describing his experiments in artificial respiration leading to the development of the iron lung; and Jonathan Mason Warren’s description of the first rhinoplasty operation performed in the United States.

Some Special Collections Outside the Yard will be on display through November 30. For additional information contact Jack Eckert, at jack_eckert@hms.harvard.edu.

Quack, Quack, Quack: The Sellers of Nostrums in Prints, Posters, Ephemera and Books, on view at the Grolier Club through November 23, showcases the often flamboyant sellers of nostrums and patent medicines over the course of four centuries, through visual, often entertaining, material. The exhibition is divided into ten sections. These range from the ways of itinerant quacks, their use of various extravagant marketing techniques, the frequent bitter rivalry between sellers of panaceas, each with his or her own theory supported by dubious claims of efficacy; to quacks in the arts and finally, to the first governmental restrictions on the more flagrant abuses. The quack has been both a popular and profitable subject for artists and writers from Europe and the United States. Among the well-known artists and writers represented are works by William Hogarth, Honore Dumier, Maxfield Parrish, Jules Cheret, and H. G. Wells.

Yet, some of the most graphic and spirited work has been created by lesser known or unknown artists. These include a 16th-century Dutch engraving, Hyacum et Lues Venera, showing the administration of a new cure for syphilis; Medical Confessions of Medical Murder (c.1840), a twelve-scene wood engraving in which James Morison, an ingenious marketer of widely advertised pills, takes physicians’ statements egregiously out of context and even includes a testimonial from William Shakespeare; Nancy Linton, a hand-colored lithograph of the same period, illustrates how she looked after taking Swaim’s Panacea; The Health Jolting Chair, an 1885 color lithograph of a seated woman, demonstrates the promised “most highly prized Feminine Attractions,” thanks to the wonders of electricity; The Travelling Quack, an 1889 British political cartoon, opposes William Gladstone’s continuous promotion of his “Infallible Home Rule Ointment.”

Not surprisingly, the quack survives to the present day, promising cures for the incurable and drugs, foods, and appliances to make us thinner, handsomer, and healthier.

The exhibit includes 185 items, all drawn from the collection of William H. Helfand who has curated the exhibition. Mr. Helfand has written, lectured, and exhibited extensively on the history of drugs and pharmacy, as well as on related prints, caricatures, posters, and ephemera. He brings both scholarship and a sense of humor to this exhibition. The fully illustrated 250-page hardcover catalogue will be on sale at the Grolier Club and from the Veatchs Arts of the Book. For information about the catalogue, please contact
Veatchs@aol.com and for information concerning the exhibit, Megan Smith at msmith@grolierclub.org.

Change of Location

Because the building housing the University of Alabama at Birmingham Archives is to be demolished, the Archives were relocated and will now be open by appointment only. Contact information, including an e-mail address for reference queries, is maintained on the Web site at www.uab.edu/historical/archives.html.

Good Listening

William Helfand, historian, pharmacist, and chemical engineer, will speak on “How I Learned about History from Pharmacy Cartoons” at the Fourteenth Annual David L. Cowen Lecture in the History of Pharmacy November 13 at the Science and Engineering Resource Center on Rutgers Busch Campus, Piscataway, New Jersey. The program is sponsored by the Rho Chi Honor Society, the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, and Dean John L. Colaizzi of the Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy of Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey.

Helfand has received the Edward Kremers Award and the Urdang Medal from the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, the Pepys Medal from the Ephemera Society of London and the Schelzen Plaquette from the European Society for the History of Pharmacy. He is author of The Picture of Health and Quack, Quack, Quack and co-author of Pharmacy: An Illustrated History. For more information please contact Mary French at french@cop.rutgers.edu.

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The C. F. Reynolds Medical History Society Lectures for the year 2002/2003 include the following. All lectures are held in Scaife Hall, University of Pittsburgh.

September 26
John Swann, Ph.D., Historian of the Food and Drug Administration
Purveying and Regulating Medical Quackery in 20th Century America

November 7
Donald Madison, M.D. Professor of Social Medicine, North Carolina School of Medicine
Enhancing the Popular Image of the American Medical Profession: Sidney Kingsley’s “Men in White” (1933)
Eight Annual Sylvan E. Stool History of Medicine Lecture

January 21
John Lazo, Ph.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Pharmacology, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine
History of Anti-Cancer Drug Therapy: Crystal Balls and Rear View Mirrors
February 27
Stephen Peitzman, M.D., Staff Nephrologist, Medical College of Pennsylvania Hospital
A Door of Opportunity in Pennsylvania: Women and Men of Women’s Medical College

April 10
Shelley McKellar, Ph.D., Smithsonian Scholar, Project Bionics, Museum of American History
Operating Beyond the Boundaries: Cardiac Surgery from Blue Babies to Artificial Hearts
Fourteenth Annual Mark M. Ravitch History of Medicine Lecture

For further information, please contact Jonathan Erlen at erlen@pitt.edu.

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The programs at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia for the year 2002/2003 are scheduled as follows:

September 5
The Mabel A. Purdy Program, Perspectives on the Public Health and Mental Health Effects of Terrorism: A Commemorative for September 11, 2001
Moderator: John F. Domzalski, J.D., M.P.H., Commissioner, Philadelphia Department of Public Health; Marci Layton, M.D., Assistant Commissioner for Communicable Disease, New York City

October 16
Heinrich von Staden, Ph.D., Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University
Medical Ethics in the Hippocratic Writings
The Samuel X. Radbill Lecture

October 17
Martin J. Blaser, M.D., Chair, Department of Medicine, New York University
The History and Discovery of Helicobacter Pylori
The Leslie Nicholas Lecture

November 13
Erin McLeary, Ph.D
The Medical Museum in American Medical Education
Commentary by Gretchen Worden, Director of the Mutter Museum, College of Physicians of Philadelphia

February
Opening of the new exhibit
Only One Man Died: Medical Adventures on the Lewis and Clark Trail

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March 12
Barron Lerner, M.D., Columbia University
Historical Aspects of Breast Cancer
The Kate Hurd-Mead Lecture
March 17
James E. Starrs, L.L.M., Professor of Law and Forensic Science, George Washington University
Meriwether Lewis and Suicide

May 14
Robert M. Kaiser, M.D., College Fellow and former Chair, Section on Medical History. Topic to be announced.

For further information please contact Edward Morman at emorman@collphyphil.org.

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The Reynolds Lecture Series for this fall are held in the Lister Hill Library at the University of Alabama, Birmingham. All are free and open to the public. For further information, please contact Michael Flannery at Mflanner@lister2.lhl.uab.edu.

September 10
Bayard Tynes, M.D., Clinical Professor of Medicine, University of Alabama School of Medicine
The Health History of Birmingham and Jefferson County, 1871 to 2002

November 7
Margaret Hymphreys, M.D., Ph.D., Josiah Charles Trent Associate Professor of Medical Humanities, Duke University
Whose Body? Which Disease? Studying Malaria While Treating Neurosyphilis

December 3
Catherine M. Pagani, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Asian Art, University of Alabama
Long-Life Mud: The History of Opium in China

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The Historical Collections of the New York Academy of Medicine announces the following schedule of events for the fall.

September 24
David Rhees, Ph.D., Bakken Library and Museum
Electrotherapy from Franklin to Frankenstein

There will be an opening reception for Shocked: The Romance of Electricity, an exhibition of rare books, curated by Miriam Mandelbaum and on display at the Academy through December 9.

October 9
The Drug Trade and the Book Trade
A symposium, jointly sponsored by the Grolier Club, The Friends of the Rare Book Room, and the New York Academy of Medicine Section on Historical Medicine. It will be held at the Grolier Club with the introduction by Eugene S. Flamm, M.D., Beth Israel Medical Center, and the following speakers:

James Harvey Young, Ph.D., Emory University
Quackery in America: A Hardy Perennial

Thomas Horrocks, Countway Library of Medicine
Balsms, Balsams and Bitters: Proprietary Medicine in American Almanacs

Michael Sappol, Ph.D., National Library of Medicine
“A Hot Bed of Disease”: The Popular Anatomical Museum, Quack Medicine, and Sexual Discipline in Late 19th-Century America

William H. Helfand
Booksellers, Circulating Libraries and Proprietary Medicine

Matthew Ramsey, Ph.D., Vanderbilt University
Remedy Vendors and the Printed Word in 18th- and 19th-Century France

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November 13
Ellen S. More, Ph.D., University of Texas
Dr. Mary Steichen Calderone and the Personal Politics of Sexuality

December 10
Alice D. Dreger, Ph.D., Michigan State University
Measuring Phalluses, Gendering Babies, and Speaking to the Dead: What History Tells Us About Handling Intersex Today

All events are free and open to the public. For further information please contact history@nyam.org.

Items of Note

The Society of American Archivists conference, Archival Roots: Our Foundation and Our Future, drew an attendance of more than 1,100 participants from across the United States and several foreign countries during the week of August 19-24 in Birmingham, Alabama. Highlights of the conference included a series of archival basics named “Archives Unplugged,” an opening address by Civil Rights pioneer The Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth, a plenary session on September 11, 2001, an evening reception at the world-renowned Birmingham Civil Rights Institute, and a wide variety of tours. These included baseball at Rickwood Field, a Selma to Montgomery Civil Rights trip, and a cultural ramble through Antebellum Alabama.

The conference closed with a “Blues, Brew and BBQ” evening at the historic Sloss Furnace National Historic Landmark. Two pre-conference workshops, Encoded Archival Description and Archival Perspectives in Digital Preservation, were held in the Lister Hill Library of the Health Sciences and the staff of the Historical Collections Unit created a display to highlight health-related materials from the collection.

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The College of Physicians of Philadelphia continues work on projects funded by the William Penn Foundation. Some one hundred water-damaged books have been surveyed by the Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts (CCAHA) and a group of them selected for conservation work by the CCAHA. These are among nearly two hundred rare books damaged in the flood of 1978. Thanks to the prompt action by Christine Ruggere, then curator of the College’s Historical Collections, the books were stabilized and have been able to wait funding for restoration. One hundred of the water-damaged books have been restored by the CCAHA staff with funds provided by an earlier IMLA Leadership Grant.

The College has proposed, and the William Penn Foundation has agreed to, changes in another project funded by this grant. The College had originally intended to create enhanced electronic records for one hundred of its four hundred and twenty incunabula, and then proceed to recatalog as much of the 19th century collection as possible. Now the rare book cataloging staff will continue to work on the incunable collection in order to have high quality records for all the 15th century books within the next two years. By providing the best possible cataloging copy, the College hopes to benefit other medico-historical collections by inviting all to search and use the incunable records.

As part of the transition to serving strictly as a historical library, the College has closed all its serial records at 1990 and has deaccessioned several hundred monographs published after that date. These materials will be given away. The Library continues to collect in medical history and has not deaccessioned any materials in medical history or related fields.
The College of Physicians of Philadelphia is pleased to announce the cataloging of a collection of papers of Edward Oram Shakespeare (1846-1900). A physician, public health official, and bacteriologist, E. O. Shakespeare was born in Dover, Delaware; his genealogical research, much of which is found in the collection, traced his ancestry to the playwright William Shakespeare’s brother. A graduate of Dickinson College and the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, E. O. Shakespeare distinguished himself early in his career as an ophthalmologist, devising an ophthalmoscope and an ophthalmometer.

Ophthalmology, however, represents a small part of his career. His skillful work in the laboratory at Philadelphia General Hospital helped to establish a role for investigative medicine in American hospitals and medical schools, and he soon became a scientific consultant to governmental bodies. In 1885, he was commissioned by the mayor of Philadelphia to study the cause of typhoid fever in Plymouth, PA. Later that year, Shakespeare was appointed by Grover Cleveland to travel to Spain and elsewhere to study a cholera epidemic. His five years of travel and study resulted in his work, Report on Cholera in Europe and India. This thousand-page history of the disease was presented to Congress in 1890.

Shakespeare was an early proponent of germ theory, becoming a pioneer in bacteriology in Philadelphia. He was a supporter of Robert Koch, and like Koch contributed to the emerging field of public health and preventive medicine. Together with Walter Reed and Victor Vaughan, Shakespeare investigated the health conditions in army camps during the Spanish American War. Their conclusions discounted the results of clinical examinations when they were contradicted by bacteriological findings.

The papers of Edward Oram Shakespeare reflect the versatility of his interests. The bulk of the medically related papers concern his work on the Cholera Commission, as an attendee at the International Sanitary Conference and during his service in the Spanish American War. Of particular interest is his correspondence with Thomas J. Burrill and Frank S. Billings, revealing the isolation of the swine plague bacillus, and Shakespeare’s correspondence with publisher J. C. Slay about Dietetics and Hygiene Gazette (Shakespeare was an editor). Also found in the collection is correspondence from various U. S. consulates, mainly from Spain, reflecting Shakespeare’s information gathering for his report on cholera. There are also notes and letters from many important figures, including Grover Cleveland, Louis Pasteur, Benjamin Meade Bolton, Auguste Chaveaux, Robert Koch, James Paget, John Guiteras, Friedrich Loeffler, S. Weir Mitchell, and Joseph Toner.

The collection was processed by Temple University student Catherine Clawson, under the supervision of Charles Greifenstein, Curator of Archives and Manuscripts

The finding aid to the collection is found on the College of Physicians’ website, http://www.collphyphil.org/histfaid.htm
NEWS FROM HMD

By Elizabeth Fee

Dream Anatomy

A new exhibition is opening at the National Library of Medicine. Dream Anatomy—an exhibition of material drawn mainly from our own historical collections—presents imaginative, surreal, grotesque, and whimsical images of human anatomy, from the early modern period to the present. The exhibition is curated by historian Mike Sappol, and has three sections:

Anatomical Dreamtime focuses on the early modern era, from 1500 to the late 1600s, when artists employed visual metaphors and iconographic references to depict human anatomy, making use of the many artistic styles and genres then available. The resulting images are playful and rich in social meaning, and feature fanciful scenes and bizarre juxtapositions.

Getting Real examines the movement to dispense with metaphor and fancy. Between 1680 and 1800, anatomists began calling for a more realistic “scientific” anatomy. They argued that metaphor, death imagery, and theatrical gestures did not belong in anatomical illustration. Realistic scientific illustration no longer employed bizarre juxtaposition, metaphor, and theatricalism, but had its own dreaminess; it featured intense color, sumptuous textures, radical partitioning of the body and sometimes blatant ugliness.

Visionary & Visible looks at fanciful anatomical images in the period from 1800 to the present. In fine art, popular science, and popular culture, anatomical representation continued its long association with death imagery, allegory, and aesthetics. Currently, artists and scientists are exploring and rethinking the boundaries between art and science. Advances in the technology of anatomical imaging, including the National Library of Medicine’s Visible Human Project, are inspiring new anatomical visions.

Dream Anatomy will be on display in the Lobby and Rotunda of the National Library of Medicine from October 9, 2002 through July 31, 2003. A web version of the exhibition, with directions and hours, can be seen at www.nlm.nih.gov/dreamanatomy. To schedule
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 tours and for other information, contact Jiwon Kim at 301-496-5963 or educator@nlm.nih.gov.

Frankenstein Goes On the Road

In collaboration with the American Library Association, the NLM exhibit, Frankenstein: Penetrating the Secrets of Nature, is set to travel to more than eighty libraries around the country. In preparation for its journey the NLM and ALA hosted a workshop on how to assemble and breakdown the traveling version of the exhibition.

World Wide Web

An online exhibition, “Joshua Lederberg: Biomedical Science and the Public Interest,” curated by historian Walter Hickel, is now available.

New finding aids have been prepared and mounted on the Web: NLM correspondence and autograph collection (MS C 001); Walter Reed Memorial Association Records (MS C 007); Correspondence acknowledging receipt of the Surgeon General’s circulars 1-7 (MS C 007) and the Albert E. Truby papers (MS C 016).

HistMed, a user-friendly interface page for searching historical articles in PubMed, is now available. It shows users how to limit searches by time and geography, and includes sample searches and tips on searching.

Acquisitions

Books: This quarter saw the addition of a singular work in the history of anatomical illustration, Joannes de Ketham’s, Fasciculo de Medicine (Venice, 1493/94). The Italian translation of an earlier Latin work, it is especially important for its ten full-page woodcuts.

Archives and Manuscripts: Recent acquisitions included 93 linear feet of Medical Library Association records; records from the Specialized Information Services office, NLM; a nursing photographic scrapbook; and letters of George Boswell describing his experiences in mental health institutions, 1882-1906.

Prints and Photographs: Acquisitions included posters from the NIH Medical Arts and Photography Branch;

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seven eighteenth-century anatomical engravings by Pietro da Cortona (Berrettini); and anti-polio and anti-tuberculosis campaign posters.

Historical Audiovisuals: Quarterly acquisitions included 400 films from the Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health; additional donations to the “Leaders in American Medicine” series produced by Alpha Omega Alpha; and about 240 films from NLM’s Office of Communications and Public Liaisons.

Cataloging and Processing

Good news: With the addition of 87 new records to Voyager, the cataloging backlog of archives and modern manuscripts has now been erased.

Inventories of four Historical Audiovisual collections have been completed, amounting to more than 800 items.

Publications


Staff Transitions

A delighted welcome to Ba Ba Chang, our new Division Secretary; Deshaun Williams, a technician in Prints and Photographs; Sandy Brauksieck, a technician in Digital Manuscripts; Leanne Woodley, a student in Archives and Modern Manuscripts; Kent Woynowski, a program archivist with Digital Manuscripts Program; Rebecca Wargo, a contract archivist with Archives and Modern Manuscripts.

Fond farewells and best wishes to Kristen Mickey and Ed Staples.

Roxanne Beatty is now working on Web programs, Belle Waring has moved to Prints and Photographs, and Susan Speaker has become historian for Digital Manuscripts.

Thanks to all the student interns who joined the HMD staff for the summer, among them Meg Scofield, Cynthia Rand, Eric Boyle, Patrice Mann, Melanie Cook, Tiffany Worsley, and Meredith Holmes.

Awards

Congratulations to Crystal Smith who received the Medical Library Association 2002 Scholarship for Minority Students at the MLA’s annual meeting in Dallas, Texas.
Public Lectures and Seminars


Kathryn Olesko (Georgetown University), “Helmholtz’s Vision: Physiologists and German Culture, 1800-1860,” (May 8, 2002)


James H Cassedy (NLM), ”John Shaw Billings: Was he also a Historian?” (September 3, 2002)

Upcoming Lectures at the National Library of Medicine

October 8 (Tues) 2:00 - 3:15 p.m. — Bldg. 38, Conf. Room B. Linda A. Fisher, “Early 19th Century Syphilis Treatment: One Man’s Experience”

November 13 (Wed) 2:00 - 3:15 p.m. — Bldg. 38, Conf. Room B. Eric C. Colman, “The Medical Historian and the Journalist: Fielding H. Garrison and H. L. Mencken”

December 11 (Wed) 2:00 - 3:15 p.m. — Bldg. 38A, Lister Hill Auditorium. John Parascandola, “Quarantining Prostitutes: VD Rapid Treatment Centers in World War II America”

Free Cinematic Dream Anatomy Film Series at the National Library of Medicine

On Thursdays this Fall, in connection with the Dream Anatomy exhibition, the National Library of Medicine will screen a series of films with anatomical themes at the Lister Hill Center Auditorium (Bldg. 38A), 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894. See the schedule below for details.

Oct. 31 [special time: 12:30pm] — Abbott and Costello Meet Frankenstein (1948, dir. Charles Barton, with Bud Abbott, Lou Costello, Bela Lugosi, Lon Chaney Jr., Glenn Strange). This film will also be shown on Oct. 26 at 3:00pm (see below for details).

Nov. 7 - Gross Anatomy (1989, dir. Thomas Eberhardt, with Matthew Modine, Christine Lahti)
Nov. 14 - Innerspace (1987, dir. Joe Dante, with Martin Short, Dennis Quaid, Meg Ryan)

Abbott and Costello Meet Frankenstein

Special Pre-Halloween Film Screening: October 26, 2002. A free pre-Halloween screening of Abbott and Costello Meet Frankenstein, will be held on Saturday October 26, from 3:00-5:00 PM in the Lister Hill Auditorium in conjunction with the National Library of Medicine’s Dream Anatomy exhibition and NIH Share the Health program. The auditorium is on the first floor of the Lister Hill Center, NIH Building #38A, directly across the street from the Natcher Building, #45.

More details will be available online at a later date. Meanwhile, if you wish to receive a paper or electronic brochure about the Cinematic Dream Anatomy film series or other public programs, please send your request to the Exhibition Program at the National Library of Medicine via educator@nlm.nih.gov, 301-496-5963 (Voice), or 301-402-0872 (Fax). For TTY users/callers, please call the above number through the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339. The brochure will be sent out to you when it becomes available.

All films will be shown with captions. A sign interpreter will be available for the post-film discussions. If you require other reasonable accommodations to participate in this activity, please contact the Exhibition Program (see above for the contact information).
New Linus Pauling Website

The National Library of Medicine has released a website devoted to the life and work of Linus Pauling. Another segment of the “Profiles in Science” series, it was prepared in collaboration with Oregon State University Libraries, the holders of the Ava Helen and Linus Pauling Papers. The site focuses on Pauling’s work in the chemistry of biologically active molecules and includes documents on the protein alpha-helix structure, sickle-cell anemia, and vitamin C. This digital collection also contains documents on Pauling’s antiwar work, based in part on his concern of the effect of low-level radiation on human health.

The site is found at http://profiles.nlm.nih.gov/MM/ “Profiles in Science” presents digitized articles, correspondence, laboratory notebooks and audiovisual materials, as well as biographical and historical narratives, on biomedical scientists of the twentieth century. To date, eight scientists, all but one holders of the Nobel Prize, have been profiled there. The web address of “Profiles in Science” is http://profiles.nlm.nih.gov/

Annual Reports of the Surgeon General, 1964-2000

Full-text versions of the “Reports of the Surgeon General,” are now available at http://sgereports.nlm.nih.gov/NN/ The series begins with the landmark “Smoking and Health” report of 1964 and continues through the report for 2000. Links to subsequent reports are also located there. The National Library of Medicine produced the site in collaboration with the Office of the Surgeon General.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

Positions available at
The College of Physicians of Philadelphia
Historical Medical Library

The Library of the College of Physicians currently has three open positions:

Historical Reference Librarian. This is a full-time permanent entry-level professional position. We are seeking a recent library school graduate (preferably with a background in history), or a person with an advanced degree in history of medicine or history of science. Annual salary: $28,000 to $31,000 depending on qualifications.

Copy Cataloger. This is a full-time one-year paraprofessional position funded by a special project grant. We are seeking a college graduate with experience in library work. We will also consider candidates with any combination of at least two years of college, library training, or library experience. Annual salary: $23,000 to $26,000 depending on qualifications.

Cataloging Assistant. This is a part-time hourly one-year sub-professional position funded by a special project grant. We are seeking a high-school graduate, preferably with experience working in libraries. Hourly wage: $8.00.

We will accept applications by mail, fax, or email, including a cover letter and resume. We will also accept telephone inquiries. For further information or to apply, please contact Edward T. Morman, MLS, Ph.D., College Librarian and Director of the Wood Institute, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 19 South 22nd Street, Philadelphia 19103; emorman@collphyphil.org; 215-563-3737; 215-569-0356 (fax).
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 Micaela Sullivan-Fowler, Historical Collections, W.S. Middleton Health Sciences Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1305 Linden Drive, Madison, Wisconsin 53706-1593; (608) 262-2402; FAX (608) 262-4732; E-MAIL micaela@library.wisc.edu

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

Submissions may be sent to: Lilli Sentz, The Historical Library, Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Medical Library, Yale University, 333 Cedar Street, P.O. Box 208014, New Haven, CT 06520-8014; (203)785-4354; FAX (203) 785-4369; E-MAIL lsentz@email.msn.com.

Submissions for Ex Libris should be sent to: Lucretia W. McClure, 164 Elmore Road, Rochester, NY 14618-3651; (525) 244-8703; E-MAIL lucretiariu@earthlink.net.