May Day Alert: ALHHS 2003 in Boston

by Jack Eckert

2003 will see the return of ALHHS to Boston for the organization’s annual meeting on May 1. Held, as usual, in conjunction with the meetings of the Medical Museums Association and American Association for the History of Medicine, the ALHHS meeting should be both entertaining and provocative, giving members an opportunity to connect with colleagues, keep up to date on changes in law with relevance to medical archives, and sample the rich medical history—and the mythical springtime—of Boston. It has been over twenty years since ALHHS convened in the Bay State, and this year’s meeting should be an exciting fusion of the past and future.

Boston is one of the easiest American cities to get to—by plane, rail, bus, or car—and getting around in the city is made easier still by the MBTA or T, a large public transportation network, covering the metropolitan areas of Boston and Cambridge and many of the outlying towns in the eastern half of the state. Visitors to Boston may purchase 1-, 3- and 7-day T passes, allowing you easy access to almost any destination. Boston’s Logan Airport is accessible on the T, as is the Countway Library of Medicine, where the ALHHS business meeting will be held. Driving in Boston is perilous to say the least, and parking is almost impossible, so you are strongly advised not to try and bring a car to this meeting but rely instead on public transportation and cabs. The conference hotel for the AAHM meeting will be the Westin Copley Place, at 10 Huntington Avenue, in downtown Boston; you can obtain information on reservations from the hotel at (800) 937-8461 or (617) 262-9600 or search on the Starwood Westin website at: www.starwood.com/westin.

As part of our tradition, members will be gathering on the evening of Wednesday, April 30, for dinner. In 2003, ALHHS and MEMA members will meet at the Barking Crab restaurant, on Boston’s waterfront, for an informal seafood dinner.

On Thursday, May 1, ALHHS members will assemble at the Countway Library of Medicine on the campus of Harvard Medical School. The morning will open with a welcome and a brief awards ceremony and then move immediately into our program, “HIPAA and History: The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act and Its Impact on Medical History Research and Collections.” Speakers addressing this timely topic will be Diane E. Lopez, of Harvard University’s General Counsel’s Office; Stephen E. Novak, Head, Archives & Special
Collections, Augustus C. Long Health Sciences Library, Columbia University; and Joel Braslow, Associate Professor, UCLA Departments of Psychiatry and History and Director of the UCLA Neuroscience History Archives. Following the program, the business meeting of ALHHS will be held in conjunction with a box lunch for members and program participants.

The afternoon of May 1 will be devoted to a choice of tours of medical interest, either the Massachusetts General Hospital History Trail, including the Ether Dome and Archives, or a tour of medical gravesites and monuments in the beautiful Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge. Additional tours of the Countway Library of Medicine and Warren Anatomical Museum at Harvard are also planned as part of the afternoon's program.

The Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine opened in 1965 to house two great medical collections—the library of Harvard Medical School, which had begun to assemble texts and journals in the late 18th century, and the Boston Medical Library, an independent organization founded in 1875, with an unrivaled collection of historical materials. The Countway today is the largest academic medical library in the United States, with nearly 700,000 volumes and some 13,000 journals and some 3,500 active titles, in both print and electronic form. The library building was recently renovated to face the challenges of providing biomedical information in the 21st century.

The Countway’s Rare Books and Special Collections department is a treasure-house of primary source materials for the history of medicine and includes books and pamphlets, prints and photographs, manuscript collections, the archival records of the Harvard Medical School and Schools of Dental Medicine and Public Health, artifacts, and works of fine art. The collections are particularly rich in the diverse subject areas of anatomy, gynecology and obstetrics, radiology, medical jurisprudence, surgery, psychiatry, phrenology, medical botany, pharmacy and pharmacology, and internal medicine. The Countway houses some 800 medical incunables, the Horatio R. Storer collection of medical coins and medals, the Hyams Collection of Hebraic Medical Literature, and the professional libraries of physicians Oliver Wendell Holmes, Friedrich Tiedemann, and John Collins Warren and his family. The library also collects manuscripts and personal papers of physicians from the medieval and Renaissance periods through the 21st century, including the professional papers of many renowned Harvard faculty members as well as physicians and scientists from New England and around the country, notably Walter Bradford Cannon, Jacob Bigelow, Clarence J. Gamble, Henry Pickering Bowditch, John Collins Warren, Stanley Cobb, James Jackson Putnam, and Benjamin Waterhouse.

Gilt by Association, a special exhibit highlighting some treasures of the Countway’s collections, has been installed in the library for the ALHHS and AAHM meetings and includes some of the rarest items from over five centuries of medical history. On display are books and scrofula touch-pieces of the English Stuart monarchs; several of the earliest printed works on medicine from the 15th century; photographs of early African-American Harvard alumni; radiographic prints of Nicholas and Alexandra, the last Czars of Russia; a case report of the first rhinoplasty performed in the United States; the scalpel and probe used during the first public operation under ether anesthesia in 1846 along with rare testimonies from eyewitnesses to the event; books and manuscripts relating to Charles Guiteau, the assassin of President James Garfield;

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Philip Drinker’s notebook of experiments leading to the development of the iron lung; some of the earliest records of medical education at Harvard, including Dr. John Warren’s lecture notes from 1783; one of the earliest American oil portraits of a physician; the dental casts of George Parkman used to convict Dr. John White Webster of murder in 1850; a microscopic slide taken from the tissue first described by Thomas Hodgkin in 1832; letters of Thomas Jefferson and other early records of smallpox vaccination; dentures of philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson; and works of John Morgan, Marie Curie, and Florence Nightingale, all with presentation inscriptions from their authors.

The Countway also houses an exhibit gallery of anatomical and pathological specimens drawn from the collections of the Warren Anatomical Museum. Like many physicians of the 19th century, John Collins Warren collected interesting and unusual specimens and used his collection to assist in the teaching of medical students. When he resigned his Harvard professorship in 1847, he presented his collection to Harvard with an endowment to support its preservation. The Warren Museum collection became one of the country’s leading medical museums as physicians such as Oliver Wendell Holmes and the Warren’s first curator, J. B. S. Jackson, contributed anatomical specimens and models, instruments, and medical memorabilia. During the 19th and early 20th century, the Warren Museum’s collection of both normal and pathological specimens served as an important resource for the study and teaching of medicine at Harvard Medical School. The Museum’s present collection contains approximately 13,000 items including anatomical and pathological specimens; various wax, paper mache, and dry preparation anatomical models; photographs, prints, paintings, and drawings; medical instruments; and other medical memorabilia, including the Phrenological Collection of Johann Gaspar Spurzheim and the Boston Phrenological Society and the well-known skull of Phineas Gage, the Vermont railroad worker who survived an extraordinary accident with a tamping iron in 1848.

The City of Boston has over 350 years of history behind it and has a wealth of sites of interest to the historian of medicine, including Massachusetts
General Hospital, founded in 1811, and the site of the first public demonstration of an operation using ether anesthesia; the monument to the discovery of ether in the city’s Public Garden; the Emmanuel Church, site of the origin of group psychotherapy; and the new Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity in the Christian Science Church complex. Many of the hospitals in the city are concentrated near the Harvard Medical School campus in the Longwood Medical Area. A number of medical innovations and discoveries are associated with this district, including the Harvard School of Dental Medicine—the first university to offer a D.M.D. degree; Brigham and Women’s Hospital, incorporating the Boston Lying-In Hospital, one of the nation’s first obstetric hospitals, and the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, where Harvey Cushing performed most of his neurosurgical research. The Brigham was also the site of the first successful kidney transplant, and an exhibit to honor Nobel prize winner Joseph P. Murray is on display in the hospital lobby. Children’s Hospital, the site of the first successful culture of poliovirus, the first measles vaccine, and the first pediatric radiology department, is in the Longwood area, as is the Joslin Diabetes Center with its Marble Library devoted to the life and research of Elliott P. Joslin.

Visitors to Boston and Cambridge should also take advantage of the array of historical and cultural sites in the area, including Boston’s Museum of Fine Arts, the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, the Commonwealth Museum, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the U.S.S. Constitution, the oldest commissioned warship afloat, the Boston Museum of Science, the Boston Tea Party Ship and Museum, the Boston Public Library, the newly renovated Boston Athenaeum, and the Fogg Museum and Houghton Library on the main Harvard University campus in Cambridge. During the AAHM/ALHHS meeting, the Fogg Museum will be mounting Brueghel to Rembrandt: Dutch and Flemish Drawings from the Maida and George Abrams Collection and Houghton Library will have exhibitions on Ralph Waldo Emerson and John Read, while the Harvard Theatre Collection will display theatrical designs by E. Gordon Craig.

And if that’s still not enough reason to come to Boston, check out the resources listed at the Greater Boston Tourism Council at www.visitboston.org or the Massachusetts Office of Travel and Tourism’s website at: www.mass-vacation.com. For additional information on the program, tours, or questions about the meeting in general, contact Jack Eckert at the Countway Library (617) 432-6207 or jack_eckert@hms.harvard.edu.
FAREWELL FROM THE EDITOR

After having served as editor of The Watermark for five years, this will be my last issue. I am pleased and excited to turn over the newsletter to Linda Lohr, History of Medicine Collection, University at Buffalo. This is the second time Linda succeeds me. She became head of the History of Medicine Collection in Buffalo after my retirement in 1997 and is doing a wonderful job as manager of the collection. Linda is already familiar with the routine of The Watermark since she has been one of my proofreaders. I know she will be a splendid editor and I wish her great success.

I would like to express my gratitude to the many people who have contributed to The Watermark during these past five years. My special thanks go to Lucretia McClure who has edited the Ex Libris column. I do not quite know how she does it. One gentle request from Lucretia for Ex Libris material and wonderful news from history of medicine collections all over the country pours in. I am happy to announce that Lucretia will continue as Ex Libris editor helping to ensure that there is a smooth transition. Also thanks to the regular contributors: Elizabeth Fee for the HMD Report; David Pearson for News from the Wellcome Library; Lisa Mix for her column “On the Web;” and Eric v.d. Luft who compiled the column “From the Net” for a number of years.

It has been a great pleasure to work with three presidents of ALHHS, Elaine Challacombe, Suzanne Porter, and Jodi Koste, and with two secretary/treasurers Liz Ihrig and Micaela Sullivan-Fowler. Since I did not have a professional affiliation after my retirement, I am grateful to both Ed Morman, then at The New York Academy of Medicine, and to Toby Appel, Historical Collections at Yale Medical Library, for providing me with a home. Renee Gere and her staff at Presto Print II, Inc. where the Watermark has been printed have provided excellent service. And finally, my deep gratitude to Ann Sarjeant from Buffalo who has proofread every issue. When I learned many years ago that Ann can spot the difference between an italicized and an un-italicized period I knew I needed her help.

It has been fun and rewarding to work on The Watermark and I bid readers a fond farewell.

Lilli Sentz

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EX LIBRIS

By Lucretia W. McClure

Congratulations

To two new appointees. James Curley has joined the staff of the Wangensteen Historical Library of the University of Minnesota. He was formerly at the history of medicine section at Washington University. Richard Fraser, formerly an archivist at the New York Historical Society, has joined the staff of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

And to

Karen Kruse Thomas, Ph.D. who has been awarded the Reynolds Fellowship Grant for 2003. She plans to pursue her research on civil rights and health care in the South at the Historical Collections unit of the Lister Hill Library, University of Alabama at Birmingham.

Meetings of Note

Eleven attendees participated in the second meeting of the Chicago Area Medical Archivists (CAMA) on February 4, 2003. Hosting the meeting were John Zwicky, Archivist, and Dianne Lerman of the American College of Clinical Pathologists. The group...
decided not to create a formal organization with officers at this time, but agreed to meet quarterly, offering informative programs at various institutions and focus specifically on issues relating to medical archives. The group reaffirmed the decision made at its first meeting that medical librarians and members of the Society of Medical History of Chicago are welcome to attend.

The group endorsed the idea of participating in the Chicago Area Archivists (CAA) effort to create a new edition of the directory of archives in Chicago. Interest in listing all of the members’ archives in the NLM History of Medicine Division’s Directory of History of Medicine Collections was also expressed. Most of the members of CAMA are “Lone Arrangers” and recognize that professional groups such as the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences (ALHHS), the Medical Museums Association (MMA), the SAA Round Table on Science, Technology and Health Care, and a newly established SAA Round Table for Lone Arrangers are valuable professional resources. The Caduceus listserv was also recommend as a forum for those questions pertaining to archives, libraries, and collections of artifacts in the history of medicine.

Also discussed at the meeting were plans for a second medical history symposium during Archives Week in Chicago in 2003. John Zwicky and Dianne Lerman tentatively volunteered to host it at the headquarters of the American Society of Clinical Pathology. The first, hosted by the American Medical Association Archives in October 2002, was deemed very successful. Other potential cooperative projects discussed by the group included developing cooperative collecting agreements, compiling information about local collections, and sharing information about medical artifacts and nomenclature in meeting programs and/or through show and tell sessions at each meeting. Topics for future programs include understanding and complying with HIPPA, working with Institutional Review Boards, identifying and caring for artifacts, and handling hazardous materials. Judith Robins will serve as meeting coordinator.

From the University of California Press/Milbank Memorial Fund comes the book, *Deceit and Denial: The Deadly Politics of Industrial Pollution,* by David Rosner and Gerald Markowitz, 2002.

**On the Hunt**

Richard Kahn, M.D. is pursuing an interesting question. He states that in 1775, Dr. William Withering attended a lady with seemingly incurable dropsy (heart failure) who appeared to benefit from drinking a herb tea that “had long been kept a secret by an old Shropshire woman.” Though Withering referred to her as an “old Shropshire woman” in his 1785 book, *An Account of the Foxglove* ... various secondary sources refer to the Shropshire woman as “Mrs. Hutton,” “Old Mother Hutton” and a “rural herbalist,” “gypsy,” a “Granddame of Shropshire,” and “botanist and pharmacist.”

Thus far, he has not found any reference to a primary source for the woman’s name. We look forward to hearing more about this search.

**On Exhibit**

“Rough On Rats:” *Patent & Pharmaceutical Medicine in New Jersey* is the exhibition mounted in celebration of the completion of a renovation at the George F. Smith Library of the Health Sciences at the University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey in March. The exhibit details the rich history of one of New Jersey’s premier industries through the use of books, illustrations, medical ephemera, postcards, and pamphlets. In conjunction with the exhibit, pharmaceutical historian William H. Helfand will present a slide lecture, *Jersey Pills For Jersey Ills,* featuring ephemera from his extensive collection in April.

The 19th century saw the rise of the American proprietary or patent medicine industry. Many patent medicines were little more than alcohol, water, and flavoring; their therapeutic value dubious. Yet the development and growth of the industry were due to several factors, not least of which were the hucksters that promoted these “medicines.” Patent medicines were widely advertised as the New Jersey examples in the exhibit demonstrate. Companies used various methods to attract an unwary public—newspaper ads, almanacs, humor booklets, trade cards, flyers, and traveling shows. Physicians and pharmacists condemned these nostrums, but the battle with such companies was a continuing saga that finally

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culminated in the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906.

While New Jersey was not a major source of proprietary medicine, there were several manufacturers who held wide acclaim due to extensive advertising. E. S. Wells and O. Phelps Brown of Jersey City and G. G. Green of Woodbury were three of the larger establishments. Many smaller concerns also offered cures from malaria to epilepsy, kidney disease to liver problems, and everything in between.

At the same time, New Jersey was also home to the developing ethical pharmaceutical industry and manufacturing pharmaceutical chemists who made drugs with pure and unadulterated ingredients. This need for pure and standardized products along with a distribution system for raw materials and finished goods and a sizable population were the factors that gave rise to the American pharmaceutical manufacturing industry. By the mid-nineteenth century, these factors were in place. Many of the companies who had their American roots in New Jersey are still operating there today, including Bristol Meyers Squibb, Ciba, Johnson & Johnson, Lederle, Maltbie, Merck, Reed & Carnrick, Roche, Sandoz, and Schering Plough.

Pharmaceutical manufacturers were on the cusp of change taking place during the latter part of the 19th century and into the 20th. That change was the rise of scientific medicine and corresponding breakthroughs made by the pharmaceutical and medical technology industry. New Jersey companies had developed so many pharmaceutical innovations by the 1960s that the state called itself “The Medicine Chest of the Nation.” It is interesting to note that by 1999 nearly forty percent of all new drugs approved the Food and Drug Administration were developed or manufactured in New Jersey.

For further information please contact Lois Densky-Wolff at densky@umdnj.edu.

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Blood, Swear and Saline: Combat Medicine in the Korean Conflict is an exhibit revealing the challenges and accomplishments of the military medical teams who served during the conflict (1950-1953). It opened June 26, 2000, at the National Museum of Health and Medicine, exactly fifty years after the start of the Korean conflict. The story of medicine in Korea comes to life through photographs and the personal recollections of medics, patients and military personnel. The realities of performing medicine in mobile hospitals are represented by the weapons, equipment, supplies, medications, and medical
instruments. The tools of a Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH) surgeon and real artifacts of human issue and organs illustrate the toll that climate, injuries and diseases took on the human body.

The exhibit is 500 square feet and contains 48 artifacts and six pathological specimens from the collections of the museum and includes images of soldiers afflicted with Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever, models of a foot afflicted with fourth-degree frostbite, and a heart pierced by shrapnel. The museum is designated an official commemorative community by the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War Commemorative Society and will be on display indefinitely.

For further information, please consult Steven Solomon at SOLOMONS@afip.osd.mil.

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The Office of NIH History at the National Institutes of Health announces new exhibits. An exhibit honoring the work of Nobel Laureate Dr. Marshall Nirenberg opened at the Warren Grant Magnuson Clinical Center, Building 10, NIH in December 2002. The display is entitled *Deciphering the Genetic Code* and was sponsored by the Stetten Museum, Office of NIH History and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

Six posters documenting the history of NIH, designed by the History Office staff, were placed on display in the NIH Building 1 in October 2002.

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An exhibit examining the vital role Philadelphia played in the planning of the Lewis and Clark expedition entitled *Only One Man Died: Medical Adventures on the Lewis and Clark Trail* is on display at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Almost two centuries ago, Lewis and Clark braved nature and their own limitations during an 8,000 mile journey to the Pacific and back. Meriwether Lewis traveled to Philadelphia
to meet with the leading physicians and scientists of the day to learn the skills he would need as co-leader of the Corps of Discovery. He also purchased many of the medical supplies, scientific equipment, and provisions taken on the trip in Philadelphia.

On the trail, the Corps encountered unimaginably rough terrain, natural hazards such as mosquitoes and grizzly bears, friendly and not-so-friendly Indian tribes, and the consequences of an ever-changing diet that went from feast to famine. Using the medical knowledge of the time, Lewis and Clark successfully met these many health challenges and completed their mission with the loss of only one man.

For further information, please contact Edwardorman at emorman@collphyphil.org.

Gifts

The Historical Collection of the Eskind Library is receiving a unique collection of video tapes and transcripts documenting the development of cardiac surgery in the second half of the 20th century. William Stoney, M.D., a Vanderbilt graduate and thoracic surgeon in Nashville, interviewed thirty-five surgeons worldwide whose contributions to cardiac surgery were epochal. Each interview is about an hour in length. Those interviewed include C. Walton Lillehei, Norman Shumway, Michael DeBakey, Denton Cooley, Rene Favaloro, and William DeVries. Dr. Stoney began recording the reminiscences of these pioneers in 1996 and plans to add several more interviews to the collections. He also plans to publish a book on this fascinating subject.

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The Waring Historical Library of the Medical University of South Carolina has received a medical stamp collection from Dr. James Kay of Sumter, SC. Included in the gift are postcards of hospitals around the country, some non-medical first-day issues, and special issue stamps.

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Dr. Bert Stiller, a former physicist in the Cosmic Rays Branch of the Nucleonics Division of the Naval Research Laboratory, recently donated the MS-2 microscope to the National Museum of Health and Medicine. This microscope was custom built in Italy and used in the 1950s to view cosmic rays on film. The microscope, although not currently functional, will become a permanent part of the museum’s collection.

Another gift to the Museum came from Raylene Bullock who presented a copy of Gunn’s Family Physician. The pre-Civil war medical book was left
behind by soldiers and later found in a windowsill at her great-grandmother’s house. Since then, it has been passed down from generation to generation.

The National Museum of Health and Medicine was the recipient of several items from the estate of Dr. Gabriel Kirschenbaum, a general practitioner who maintained a private medical practice for many years at his home in Brooklyn, New York. He was also the chief medical adviser to the director of the New York City Selective Service System in the 1970s. As chief, he headed an advisory board of medical experts who were available to the city’s 153 draft boards for consultation. He received no compensation for this position.

Among the items from the Kirschenbaum gift are an “EKG computator,” a slide-rule-like device he co-invented to enable physicians and technicians to compute “easily and quickly such factors essential to the correct interpretation of electrocardiograms. The computator sold for $4.95; an operating room table used in the old Manhattan General Hospital in New York City; a lightbox manufactured by Humphries Roentgen Company; a Jones basal metabolism gas machine used during the mid 20th century to measure the breathing rate and oxygen consumption of a patient at rest; the right side of a male skeleton, a cutaway skull showing internal structures, and microscope slides of normal and pathological tissues from humans and animals; and a Selective Service chart presentation, including photos documenting the medical examination process of recruits inducted into the military.

Collection News

The University of Alabama Archives recently completed an inventory of a collection of diplomas, certificates, and licenses for more than 300 Alabama healthcare professionals, including physicians, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, and optometrists. Materials in the collection date from 1846 through the early 1970s, but the bulk of the material dates from the 1880s, until the 1940s. Institutions around the Southeast and across the country are represented in the collection, although Alabama institutions are represented most. The collection includes an 1860 diploma from the Graefenberg Medical Institute, the first medical school in Alabama to be chartered by the State legislature. Graefenberg was in operation from 1852 until 1861.

The collection was started in the 1940s and was first housed in the medical library. Later, it was housed in the Reynolds Historical Library/Alabama Museum of the Health Sciences and was recently transferred to the UAB Archives.

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The papers of Dr. Robert L. Berger, former scientist with the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, are being processed by Archivist Brooke Fox at the Office of NIH History. The Berger Papers document the development of various instrumentation used throughout the world today.

Richard Myers, photo cataloger, is digitizing the photograph and slide collection at the Office of NIH History.

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Good Listening

Dr. John Parascandola, Public Health Service Historian, presented a lecture Drug Habit: The Association of the Word ‘Drug’ with Abuse and American History, at the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Museum in Arlington, Virginia on February 26, 2003. The lecture described the evolution of the word ‘drug’ from a term limited to a therapeutic context to one associated with recreational use and abuse, a development that took place in the United States in the early 20th century. The unsuccessful efforts by American pharmacists in the 1920s to combat this trend was also discussed.

Complementing this lecture are the exhibitions at the Museum. Illegal Drugs in America: A Modern History traces the impact that drugs have had on American society and the efforts by federal law enforcement to combat this problem. Target America: Traffickers, Terrorists & You points to the historic and contemporary connections between global drug trafficking and terrorism.

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Two recent lectures presented to the Vanderbilt History of Medicine Society were:


“The Physician As a Tragic Figure in Literature,” by Dee J. Canale, M.D., on February 13, 2003.

The lectures were sponsored by the Eskind Library Historical Collection at Vanderbilt University.

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A symposium on the history of the National Institute of Mental Health and the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness during the 1950s will be presented on April 11, 2003. The event, entitled NIMH and NINDB 1950s Intramural Research, will feature four panels with three speakers each followed by open discussion. Moderator will be Gerald Grob of Princeton and the event will be held in Building 50 of the NIH.

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Adrienne Noe, Ph.D., director of the National Museum of Health and Medicine, was interviewed by Lloyd Griffiths, Ph. D., Dean of the School of Information Technology and Engineering at George Mason University, for the television show Tech Horizons. Dr. Noe discussed the Museum’s collections as well as research projects sponsored by the Museum.
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NEWS FROM HMD
By Philip Teigen

Miscellaneous News
The National Library of Medicine has funded a two year project to edit and enrich the digital version of Lynn Thorndike and Pearl Kibre, *Catalogue of Incipits of Mediaeval Scientific Writings in Latin* (1963).

New Websites
*Smallpox: A Great and Terrible Scourge,* a new website based on the mini-exhibition curated by Alexandra M. Lord, was launched on October 18 at http://www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/smallpox/index.html

“I Swear by Apollo Physician. . .”: Greek Medicine from the Gods to Galen, a new website based on a mini-exhibition curated by Michael North, was unveiled on September 18 at http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/greek/index.html


New Exhibition
A new mini-exhibition, *AIDS Ephemera,* opened in the History of Medicine Division’s foyer cases on November 25. Vibrant ephemera—buttons, posters, cards, comic books, and the like—developed in response to the AIDS epidemic. Designed to educate, motivate, and inspire, the ephemera was produced by health departments and non-governmental organizations alike. This small sample of the Division’s large collection of AIDS ephemera will remain on exhibit until the end of May 2003.

Recent Public Lectures


November 4: David Rosner and Gerald E. Markowitz, “Covering the World with Lead: The History of a Public Health Tragedy.”


December 11: John Parascandola, “Quarantining Prostitutes: VD Rapid Treatment Centers in World War II America.”
Upcoming Lectures

March 12 (Wed) 2:00 - 3:15 p.m.
Bldg. 38A, Lister Hill Auditorium
Victoria Harden, "NIH History in Images."

May 7 (Wed) 2:00 - 3:15 p.m.
Natcher Center, Bldg. 45, Conf. Room D
David M. Morens, "The 1832 Cholera Epidemic in Paris."

NEWS FROM THE WELLCOMME LIBRARY

By David Pearson

Our new web gateway to electronic resources in the history of medicine, MedHist (http://medhist.ac.uk) was launched last summer and is so far proving successful—the first month’s figure of just under 30,000 hits (August 2002) was up to 55,000 by December. The site aims to provide signposts to a carefully selected and catalogued range of web sites which may be of use to medical historians, searchable by subject, date or author. We hope that it will prove popular with American users as well as European ones as a first port of call for Internet seekers in the field.

Much activity is now taking place to plan for new and expanded Library space when the Wellcome Building is redeveloped—the Wellcome Trust is building a new Headquarters next door, which will open for business in 2004, and the Wellcome Building will then close for 18 months for major internal restructuring. The Library will move temporarily to Bentley House, on the other side of Euston Road—Watermark readers who were visiting us in the late 80s and early 90s may remember the same arrangements when the Building was last overhauled—but come 2006 we will return to our proper home, with much more public space and open access bookshelves. We intend to be open for business throughout all these changes and would encourage our users not to be put off by the temporary arrangements.

Interesting recent acquisitions include a copy of the first full-length American book on dentistry (Benjamin James’s Treatise on the management of the teeth, Boston, 1814), Russian posters of the 1920s encouraging the proletariat to participate in healthcare reforms, eighteenth-century Ottoman miniatures depicting anatomy and surgery, and letters of the sexologist Henry Havelock Ellis.

2003 sees the 150th anniversary of the birth of our founder, Sir Henry Wellcome, born in Almond, Wisconsin, on August 21, 1853. Anyone who will be in London anytime between June and November is strongly encouraged to pay a visit to the British Museum, where a major free exhibition called Medicine Man is being mounted to mark this auspicious date. The exhibition will bring together, for the first time, highlights of Wellcome’s disparate collecting activities, including not only material from the Library and from the artefact collection now in the London Science Museum, but also from his huge ethnographic, anthropological and archaeological collections which were dispersed during the decade after his death to museums around the world. Definitely not a show to miss—indeed, worth a visit to London for that alone!
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 June, 1 September, 1 December, and 1 March.

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 lucretiaru@earthlink.net.